The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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That NATO Commitment

The NATO meeting at Ottawa last May was conducted in secret, as has been the practice where defense problems are involved. But it was intimated after the meeting that Britain had committed her bomber command to the Atlantic alliance's inter-allied force, and that Canada had committed eight nuclear bomber squadrons for European service in the same force.

Now there is grave concern as to where Canada stands with regard to this commitment. Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home has announced in the British House of Commons that Britain will retain her RAF bomber command under sole British control. According to members of the Canadian Commons defense committee which is touring NATO defense areas and is now in Paris, this could leave Canada as the most powerful arm of the NATO force apart possibly from three U.S. Polaris missile submarines.

If the British commitment is as conditional as the Douglas-Home statement indicates, Canada would be stuck with a responsibility which neither the Liberals nor any other Canadian party envisioned when this matter became involved as an issue in the last federal election campaign. Hope was then held out that we would eventually extricate ourselves from a nuclear bombing role entirely.

It just goes to show that in matters of this kind, former Prime Minister Diefenbaker's policy of making haste slowly may not have been so unwise after all. We shall know more about this when the defense committee returns from its fact-finding tour.

In the meantime, since the Pearson Government has declined to table the agreement reached at the NATO meeting, the actual extent of our involvement, and how far it depends on British participation, can only be a matter of conjecture so far as the public is concerned. But it does appear that we have gotten ourselves into pretty deep water.

Semantic Jungles

It is noteworthy that at the preliminary hearing of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism at Ottawa the other day, the very name of the commission was questioned by several witnesses. One of them was Mr. Alphonse Ouimet, president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who said he had been unable to find the word "biculturalism" in any dictionary, French or English. "Are we sure we know what it means?" he asked. "Into what semantic jungle could a word like 'biculturalism' lead us?"

Apparently the commissioners had no answer to that query. But the co-chairman, Mr. Laurendeau, explained that the word had been used in the terms of reference drafted by the Federal Cabinet. It was not the commission's invention. He added, consolingly, that he was sure the word would appear "in the next editions of Canadian dictionaries."

Another witness, representing the Canadian Polish Congress, maintained that "the very name of the Commission poses a problem. It is an unfit expression of the situation that exists or should exist in Canada. Multi-culturalism is necessary."

The French version of the commission's name drew fire for another reason from a spokesman for the French-Language Education Association of Ontario. He said the French word "biculturalisme" is incorrect; it should be "biculturisme." "Already you are starting off on the wrong foot by using an Anglicism," he complained. Again, the co-chairman replied that the commission was not responsible.

Mr. Ouimet had another complaint to make on semantic grounds. He disliked the phrase "two founding races" and "other ethnic groups" in the Commission's terms of reference. Did this mean that there were to be two groups of first class citizens and that the rest were to be second-class citizens? And did it mean that first- or second-class citizenship was something to be inherited with one's genes?

Another complaint, this time from a McGill University professor, was with regard to the use of "that odious term, Anglo-Saxon." It should be Anglo-Celtic, he maintained.

It would seem, from these objections, that there are several semantic jungles to be traversed before any clear-cut definitions are arrived at. One can only sympathise with the commissioners in their task of reaching a conclusion that will be hailed with any widespread degree of satisfaction.

Consumer Credit Inquiry

Solicitor-General J. Watson MacNaught has announced that a select committee on consumer credit will be set up in the House of Commons, to investigate allegations of exorbitant rates and examine the nine public bills introduced on the subject in the last ten years.

Stories of excessive interest rates and the burdens they place on individuals were told and discussed when the bills referred to were introduced. But there remains a broader question to be examined, in the opinion of the Toronto Globe and Mail. At the end of August this year, Canadians owed $856 million in consumer loans to finance companies. This was exclusive of mortgage loans, and a figure higher by $76 million than that of the previous year.

The effect of this massive consumer credit on the economy has been hotly debated, but not settled. One side claims that credit stimulates production of greater wealth, which covers old debts and permits new ones. The other side maintains that there is a limit beyond which the accumulation of debt threatens economic stability.

"Rather than rehash a lot of ancient interest-rate scandal," says our Toronto contemporary, "the Ottawa committee might better spend its time investigating the whole issue of consumer credit, hearing expert evidence, and recommending policies for the future."

Certainly investigation along these lines would be proper, but isn't there danger that it would develop into just another academic inquiry? The committee could spend a whole session debating whether unlimited credit is an asset or a liability to the economy, and come to no concrete conclusion.

The facts about excessive rates of interest, however, are of real concern and should be dealt with along the lines outlined by Mr. MacNaught. The more light thrown on these grievances the better. And it will be expected of the Government, when it gets the committee findings, that it will make no bones about implementing them in the form of legislation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A few days ago we had occasion to congratulate our Island potato and livestock exhibitors on their splendid showing at the Atlantic Provinces Fair in Halifax. It is now our pleasure to extend warmest congratulations to Major Reid, of Rollo Bay, on his achievement in capturing the international championship in seed potatoes at Toronto's Royal Winter Fair.

* * *

Although many brickbats have been tossed at President de Gaulle and his rigidity, he has evolved a program that should draw world acclaim. He has allotted 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) for the establishment of an international cancer research centre. The program would be one of centralizing the development of cancer research and would permit the transmission of discoveries from one land to another. The suggestion is made that other countries with cancer research programs be immediately asked to participate.

LADY GODIVA

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Policy Badly Bungled By Bureaucrats

The economic adversity of Canada's under-developed areas deserves more effective policies by Ottawa. Now, as for ten years past, the rich communities grow richer while the poor waste away.

The present policy is — predictably for a cabinet dominated by former bureaucrats — to rely on blind dragooning by a bureaucracy guided by crude statistics.

Two months ago, the Pearson government announced special measures of federal assistance for economic or industrial development in areas suffering high levels of unemployment and slow rates of growth. The government listed 35 such areas eligible for this assistance. The Maritimes and certain districts on the Prairies might have been expected to figure largely in such a list. But in fact neither P.E.I. nor Saskatchewan appear at all, while no less than 23 of the 35 areas to be helped are in our two big prosperous central provinces. Rightly included in these are the long - neglected Ontario communities of Cornwall, Timmins, Pembroke, Elliot Lake and Chatham.

FIGHTS INJUSTICE

But the first area to benefit under these new measures is well - to - do Brantford, in the secondary industrial area lying just south - west of Ontario's "Golden Horseshoe."

Alf Hales, Conservative M.P. from Guelph, has spear - headed the resultant justified criticism on Parliament Hill. He has made three well - prepared and telling speeches in the House of Commons, and has backed this up by substantial behind - the - scenes work.

Within 35 miles of Brantford are such comparable centres as Galt, Guelph, Preston, Hespeler, Woodstock, Kitchener, Waterloo and Stratford. Yet these, as Alf Hales points out, are excluded from assistance. Why? Because the "statistics" make out Brantford to be a centre of low employment and poor wages. Yet Brantford has, according to other government statistics, more well-paid workers than any of those other communities. Last year it had 18,572 taxpayers earning an average income of $4,215 — the 41st highest community average in Canada. Guelph had 14,122 residents earning an average of $4,232; Galt had 10,168 earning $4,007. Faraway Cornwall, as a comparison, had 10,362 earning $4,095.

As Alf Hales so aptly commented in the House, there are lies, damn lies and statistics. Brantford is primarily an agricultural manufacturing city this industry is very busy through fall, winter and spring, producing farm machinery for summer use. Then some workers are laid off in the slack midsummer. But the criterion chosen by the government for assessing a community's need is whether it is classified as a "labour surplus area" for three of the six summer months. Hence the statistics show Brantford to be a centre of high unemployment, using this selective yardstick.

GUELPH WRONGED

As Alf Hales points out, year around employment would be the only fair criterion. Brantford is a special case, benefitting by the quirk of its summer lay-off but the same quirk wrongly excludes tourist centres from the benefits.

Guelph was hard hit, and Brantford benefitted, by the first case under the new government policy. A plant was in course of erection at Guelph, to be rented on a 10 - year lease to the subsidiary of a U.S.A. company. Then these special aid measures were announced, which provide the worth a free gift of $400,000 from the Canadian taxpayers to the U.S. owners if they would abandon Guelph and their part - built plant, and locate instead in big rich Brantford.

The moral in this case is that common sense as well as statistics should be used; and that a stick as well as a carrot should be employed to attract industries to small communities and to keep them away from the large ones.

Get First Train Ride

Canadian Chamber Of Commerce

The C.N.R. passenger train service through Humboldt, Saskatchewan, came to an end recently as the last coach pulled out of the station to mark the closing of another period in Humboldt's history. Prior to the event, the Humboldt Board of Trade anticipated a great many disappointed children in the area who had never known the thrill of a first train ride.

Therefore, it was decided that along with the assistance of the local Board of Trade, the Lions Club and the Saskatoon Board of Trade, would plan and sponsor a trip for the 700 school children in the area. Thus "Operation 700" was planned.

The big day began at 9.00 a.m. when the children plus their teachers, filled the eight coach train. Upon arrival in Saskatoon they were met by a chartered bus which took them to the Forestry Farm in Sutherland, where the Nutana Lions Club sponsored a picnic lunch.

From there the pupils were divided into various age groups and each group visited different points of interest. Among the places visited were the university, where guides conducted the senior grades through different buildings, the School for the Deaf, the Western Development Museum, the Wild Animal Park, and the Public Library.

The children returned home about 4.00 p.m. tired but happy and filled with excitement over their trip.

The event turned out to be a huge success. What had first appeared to be an impossible undertaking turned out to be a comparatively easy project because of the support that was offered from many sources.

The total cost of the trip was $1,752.97 of which most came from the children themselves at the rate of $1.50 per child and the school boards contributed $1.00 per child. The balance was made up by the Lions Club and the Board of Trade.

PLAN BOYCOTT

NAIROBI, Kenya (Reuters)— Kenya will impose a total trade boycott against South Africa and Portugal from Dec. 12—the date of Kenya's independence from Britain. Commerce and Industry Minister Dr. J. G. Kiano announced the boycott in a statement Wednesday. South Africa's policy of race separation and Portugal's colonial policy in Africa are the reasons for the boycott.

PUBLIC FORUM

LIQUOR LEGISLATION

Sir, — No doubt there is quite a body of people in every community who listen to what "so and so" said or who talk about what they saw on TV who are immature enough to believe that social liquor clubs or a bar on main street where one can call every day for a glass of beer or whisky, is quite a blessing to the community. They are the talkative ones.

But, wait a minute. There are fifteen electoral districts in the Province and I think Fourth Prince is quite equal in intelligence to any other district. So we invite any one individual inside his own bounds to advocate by letter in the Public Forum of The Guardian a policy of having liquor under one's nose every day of the week, except Sunday. He must sign his own name to the letter. But he will hesitate to do it for he knows that the Church to which he belongs will not endorse legal sale nor will any organization, with the exception of one, endorse it.

You may ask, "Why make a law that half the people will break?" Well then, let us scrap the Ten Commandments, for we have all broken by one of them. But they are a good guide to live by. There may be a sharp fight over the matter in the near future.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. A. MacKENZIE
Kensington.

NOT COOPERATING

Sir,—The October 28 issue of The Guardian carried an article entitled "Prince County Ministerial Association Elects Slate at Annual" in which the writer stated that the Protestant ministers would be holding a retreat in Charlottetown in connection with the coming Billy Graham evangelistic crusade. Permit me to say that the statement is somewhat ambigious.

If it was meant to convey the thought that every Protestant minister on P.E.I. would be taking part in such a retreat it is misleading, I am one Protestant minister that will not be taking part in this retreat, nor in the coming Graham campaign.

On the other hand, if we are to understand that ministers refusing to cooperate in this campaign are not Protestant it is again misleading. Though the number of Fundamental preachers on P.E.I. refusing to cooperate with the Billy Graham Association may be small, we are none the less vigorously Protestant.

The word "Protestant" originally designated one who protested against the Roman Catholic hierarchy — a protest-ant. In our book it still has the same meaning. The ecumenical symphony for which Mr. Graham sounds the trumpet is at present serenading this same heirarchy. Hence we can hardly call him or his cohorts Protestant in the historic sense of the world.

We are all for evangelism, we consider it the duty of every believer to lead sinners to a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is also the duty of every believer to refute the work of such a movement that seeks to unite believers and unbelievers in a supposed work for the Lord.

A prominent Episcopalian Bishop in a letter to the churches in his diocese referred to the "myth of the garden of Eden" which was used he said to "explain a complicated truth". The virgin birth he stated is a myth which churchmen should be "free to accept or reject". This myth figured quite prominently in the Graham crusades. We could quote hundreds of such statements by men of the Bishop's caliber who have, and are cooperating with this machine.

We believe it would be inconsistent with our stand for the truth of the Word of God, to cooperate in this coming revival and evangelistic campaign.

I am Sir, etc.,
BERNARD A. TONER
Pastor, Fundamental Baptist Church, Central Bedeque.

Boils Resist Antibiotics

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen

The treatment of a boil (furuncle) has not changed much over the decades. The situation is different when it comes to recurring boils, especially when the elusive staphylococci are responsible. These common organisms live on the skin and produce a boil by invading a hair follicle. Something other than penicillin is needed because they have the knack of becoming resistant to antibiotics.

Recurring boils can be a real problem and it is here that details count. The local treatment of the lesion is important. Some physicians place adhesive tape over the inflamed area. It is removed daily and another applied. Others utilize hot, moist compresses to "bring the boil to a head." Heat macerates the top of the lesion until it ruptures, allowing pus to escape. The longer the compresses are kept on, the quicker the abscess will break.

The pus teems with staphylococci and cleanliness of the surrounding area is of the utmost importance. The affected parts should be washed meticulously with a soap or detergent containing hexachlorophene. Dial soap and pHisoHex are examples. Let the skin dry itself to prevent contamination of linen. After changing the dressings, scrub the hands for at least 5 minutes, using a brush. Keep the nails short to prevent the micro - organisms from hiding under them; this also will help keep the fingers clean.

Contaminated towels and face cloths should be boiled daily. Launder the sheets and pillowslips twice weekly and wash the blankets with soap and water and dry out of doors if possible.

Avoid all cosmetic creams, hair oils, dressings, and body massage with oils and greases. Some authorities suggest that the nose be treated with Bacitracin or Neosporin because staph organisms are found so frequently in these areas. They are easily transmitted from the nose to the skin via the fingers.

Other staph lesions are avoided by improving the resistance of the skin to discourage infections. Avoid chocolates, cola drinks, broccoli, iodized salt, vitamins with minerals, and food and food supplemtnts rich in iodides, including shellfish.

STRETCHING AND STATURE

Mrs. F.W. writes: My 17-year-old daughter is 5 feet 8 inches tall. She attends dancing classes regularly, where she does lots of stretching. Could this cause her tallness?

REPLY

No. Height is more likely to be hereditary.

ALCOHOL AND SEIZURES

M. S. writes: Is it safe for a man who has not had a convulsion in eight years to take a cocktail occasionally?

REPLY

Alcohol may precipitate epileptic convulsions. It may be in the clear at this time but why take a chance?

BRAIN ARTERIES

J. S. writes: Could hardening of the arteries of the brain induce epileptic convulsions?

REPLY

Yes, especially after a stroke.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —

Make someone happy.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"But darling, if your earache is better, why do you keep on crying?" "I'm waiting for D-Daddy to come home. He's never seen me with an earache!"— Hamilton Spectator.

The lawyer called his clerk and said to him: "Smith, you have been employed by me for five years. To mark my appreciation of this you will henceforth be addressed as Mr. Smith."—Financial Post.

A small girl was entertaining the visitors while her mother was in the kitchen. One woman guest east an appraising look at the little girl and then whispered to her friend: "Not very p-r-e-t-t-y." "No," answered the child, "but awfully s-m-a-r-t."— Toronto Star.

Foresters estimate that the pesky porcupine can destroy an acre of forest each year. The U.S. Forest Service is reported as stating that killing one porcupine is equal to planting 2,000 trees.— Bush News.

An ugly duckling can live as happy and as exciting a life as the belle of the ball. The late Elsa Maxwell proved this. She herself often admitted her face would stop a clock, that her figure was like a sack of potatoes. Yet she became one of the most celebrated women of this century, popular, famous, and lionized. It wasn't great wealth that brought glamor and excitement into her life, for she was always relatively poor in material things, but charm, ambition, and brains.— Hamilton Spectator.

U.S. Effort In London

By Rod Currie
Canadian Press Staff Writer

An American mission to London, to try to talk the British government out of its announced campaign for freer East - West trade, seems doomed.

It is the final U.S. effort in a series of talks throughout Europe to get a tougher attitude towards credit trade with the Communists before the whole issue comes up before a special session of the NATO council in Paris next week.

The Americans are in the unusual position of, on the one hand, seeking support for freer world trade and the so-called "Kennedy round" of tariff cuts coming up in Geneva next year and, on the other, wanting to stop short of improved long-term credits to the Communist world.

George Ball, President Kennedy's key adviser on foreign trade policy, arrived in London Wednesday to confer first with Foreign Secretary R. A. Butler and then with Edward Heath, new head of the Board of Trade, a government department.

HAS DEFICIT

Britain now has about a £25,000,000 ($75,000,000) trade deficit with Russia and is eager to step up sales there. Her ministers insist that the best way to do this is to offer the same credit advantages given to other potential customers.

This view suffered a setback when Chancellor Erhard announced West Germany would not extend long-term credits to Russia and other Communist countries until they changed their hostile policies.

And President de Gaulle has insisted that France and other European Common Market countries concentrate on developing trade within the Common Market before looking further afield. Most of France's partners agree.

The major difference of opinion between Britain and the U.S. centres around terms offered the Communists. Kennedy recently approved wheat sales to Russia and the Americans are anxious for more business, but it is all on a strictly cash basis.

URGE NORMAL TREATMENT

The British argue that Russia and other East European countries should get "normal commercial treatment" — long-term credit when it is needed to clinch valuable contracts—on all non-strategic goods.

Kennedy's idea is that any money Western countries use on credits to Russia would be better employed on aid to underdeveloped countries. Long-term credits, he believes, actually subsidize Soviet aid to such countries and enhance Russia's image in areas where the West is seeking allies.

Also, the Americans and the West Germans are afraid that any general relaxation of credit terms would lead to a harmful free-for-all with Western countries trying to outbid one another for Communist trade.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(November 15, 1938)

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) —Prime Minister Mackenzie King leaves Thursday for Washington where he will sign the new Canada - United States trade agreement. In the executive wing of the White House, Mr. Mackenzie King will not only affix his signature beside that of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, on the Canada- United States agreement, but will witness the signing of the first trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States.

TEN YEARS AGO
(November 15, 1953)

OTTAWA, (CP) — Three women stole the show when in clearly audible tones they swore allegiance to the Queen, and heard their commissions as senators read in an ancient ceremony of introduction in the upper chamber. They showed no signs of nervousness. The new senators who took their seat for the first time were Mrs. Marthana Beauchamp Jodoin of Montreal; Mrs. Muriel MacQueen Fergusson of Fredericton, and Mrs. Nancy Hodges of Victoria.

Nine Island veterans are named among a list of soldiers recently arriving from the Far East. All are members of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry

the crisis in higher education

University education is in the midst of a crisis as fierce as the grip of a northern winter. A blizzard of students is blowing that will change the whole landscape of higher education in Canada. Recently, Weekend Magazine Staff Writer Stephen Franklin went campus-hopping clear across the nation visiting every major university. In the first of three articles, appearing this weekend, Franklin examines the crisis in higher education precipitated by the challenge to double the number of university students in the next seven years.

The Evening Patriot

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