

The Guardian

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

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1956

Mr. Knowland's Views

The belief is growing that Western economic and military aid to the countries that need it will have to be separated from political conveniences if it is to build up goodwill for the West. There are signs that this belief is taking hold in the United States Government, even though the risks are obvious. India, for example, would welcome aid in large quantities, but Prime Minister Nehru has said repeatedly that he will not accept anything from the United States or any other country with political strings attached. And at the moment there is every indication that, in the event of war in the Far East, nothing short of actual invasion would turn India from her neutralist role.

This is the fear that is in the minds of Senator William Knowland, Minority leader in the Senate, and his followers; and, from a realistic standpoint, it cannot be dismissed as merely another form of isolationism. In a statement the other day Senator Knowland pointed out that when the Korean War broke out only 17 of the 60 countries which made up the United Nations at that time actually supplied armed forces. 90% of the forces and 95% of supplies were furnished by the United States. He stated further that since the end of World War Two American grants and loans in foreign aid have amounted to more than \$52 billion. "Can our economic system," he asked, "survive prolonged burdens of building a system of collective security and a system of neutralism at one and the same time? If the neutralists are to receive the benefits and have none of the responsibilities of those nations in the collective defense system, will not that act as an incentive to build up fence-sitters? Mr. Knowland has made no secret of his view that the practice of giving away large amounts of money without asking for a pledge of friendship in return would be not only a risky practice but one likely to result not in goodwill but in contempt.

This may be an incorrect interpretation of the situation; certainly it seems to have lost favour among leading members of the administration. Yet, it is a view that has to be taken into consideration, especially in an election year when, understandably, public insistence on reduced financial burdens is more articulate than usual.

Delinquency Act

A national conference for the pooling of ideas on Canada's Juvenile Delinquency Act has been proposed to the federal government by the Canadian Welfare Council, which suggests that the bench, the bar, governments, police and social agencies be consulted. The existing law owes much to a conference of this kind called by the minister of justice in 1928. Among changes the Canadian Welfare Council would like to see is a new name—"the Children and Young Persons Act." Delinquents who are 16 but not more than 18 could be dealt with by juvenile courts separately from the young fry. On various counts 16 is, indeed, an age at which childhood has been left behind. Family allowances stop and many students leave school for employment. Yet these "young persons" are still immature and need special help if in trouble.

Another change advocated would make it illegal, as a rule, for even the police to disclose information about juvenile delinquencies. According to the Canadian Welfare Council, at present "many government departments and private employers" try with varying success to get this information from job applicants, the courts or police. As the Ottawa Citizen points out, the whole point of policy is that young offenders are delinquent rather than criminal. Ninety percent of them never appear in the courts for adults. Once they have been successfully dealt

with, they should not be discriminated against unfairly in later life. To achieve uniformity in any particular, however, federal legislation on juvenile delinquency would have to be applicable throughout Canada. It was originally inapplicable until proclaimed in each individual province, because facilities and trained personnel were not generally available. Through the Canadian Welfare Council, uniformity of application is now very reasonably requested by a committee representative of all the provinces, the judges, parents and teachers, Children's Aid Societies and others concerned.

A Difficult Role

Secretary of State Dulles may be, as President Eisenhower has called him, the greatest Secretary of State in the history of the United States, but he does seem to be in almost constant difficulties over his use of words, especially on touchy subjects involving Asiatic nationalism. It will be recalled that some months ago he referred to the "Portuguese Provinces" in India, a reference that brought swift and angry criticism from Prime Minister Nehru. Now, he is on the bad books of Dutch authorities over something he said in Indonesia, a country which only recently asserted its independence from Holland. Referring to Indonesia's claim to New Guinea which is still under Dutch control, Mr. Dulles reminded Indonesian officials that Americans once had a similar disagreement with Britain over the Oregon territory and threatened to fight in substantiation of their claim.

To the Dutch Government this meant that the United States Government was urging the Indonesians to go ahead and take New Guinea, peacefully if possible, aggressively if necessary. Mr. Dulles' explanation was that he meant nothing of the sort, but only that all such differences could be settled peacefully. Dutch officials replied that this explanation was no more comforting than the statement it was intended to explain—a reasonable comment, it would appear.

Perhaps, after all, these little "in-discretions", if that's what they are, are not due solely to Mr. Dulles' alleged lack of tact. The fact is that powerful forces in the United States Administration and Congress are urging a firm and complete disavowal of any form of colonialism, in order to retain the goodwill of those Asiatic countries which have not yet succumbed to the pressure of Communism. The President himself has talked that way more than once. Mr. Dulles' task—and it certainly is not an easy one—is to proclaim that doctrine without at the same time antagonizing any interested European nation. This is a role that would tax the proverbial wisdom of Solomon in all his glory, let alone the diplomatic skill of a Secretary of State, however good and honest his intentions may be.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Soviet newspaper says that only the Communist Party can help Russian writers and artists to fulfill their mission. They certainly must be in a bad way.

It's all very well to suggest that in a geographical sense this island is as suitable for large tourist traffic as Nassau. An important detail is that it would take an immense sum of money to create the facilities which have been built up in the West Indies island over a period of many years.

In connection with the election in Ceylon, a news dispatch from Colombo says that "the opposition parties are united chiefly by the conviction that they can form a better government than that led by Sir John Kotelawala." In that they can claim kinship with opposition parties the world over.

Preaching is an excellent practice in its proper place and by competent practitioners. When it is mixed up with economic aid from one nation to another it can only cause trouble. That, at least, is the opinion of French Premier Mollet who told American newsmen the other day that, while France appreciates American generosity, there is much criticism of the way it is handled by distributing officials who like "to give lessons to everyone." "I assure you," he said, "that the preacher side of some of your men is simply unbelievable. The harm they can do is frightening."



DEVELOPING A KNOCK-OUT PUNCH

Arctic Radar Defense Line

By Dave McInosh Canadian Press, Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

The second year of mass assault on the Canadian Arctic is opening on three fronts. By plane, cargo ship and river barge, thousands of tons of equipment are being moved north into this forbidding land for the \$400,000,000 DEW (Distant Early Warning) radar line, frosty sentinel against air attack on North America.

Already reconnaissance planes from the American base at Argentina, Nfld., are plotting ice conditions for the sea convoys which will plod north through battering flocks to deliver some 200,000 tons of material across the open beaches. They will be joined later by RCAF planes from Resolute on Cornwallis island.

PINPRICKS ON MAP Big civilian and military transports now are ferrying radar equipment for the stations into the lonely sites, pinpricks of civilization across this vast wilderness. Supplies are being stored at Waterways, Alta., for the long trip by barge down the Mackenzie river to the Beaufort sea. Thousands of American soldiers are being trained as stevedores to unload the 125-odd merchantmen when they arrive in the Arctic in late summer.

In all, some 9,000 men will be involved in moving and installing about 180,000 tons of equipment. At least another 9,000 are engaged directly in production of this equipment.

The operation, about the same magnitude as last year's, will establish a foothold in the Arctic. But man's victory over this rugged territory appears temporary. Wind, cold, snow, fog, ice, muskox, perma-frost and isolation could quickly undo all man's work up here.

The DEW line project is a man-killing job. Fourteen aircrew have been killed in 18 accidents on the civilian airlift. Eighty-one commercial planes have participated in

the lift. The United States Air Force has used 142 planes and has had two accidents with no fatalities.

STARTED IN HASTE Officials say the civilian airlift was thrown together swiftly and that the commercial carriers were not as well equipped as the military aircraft. Commercial planes have made more landings per ton mile because they haul smaller loads.

Last year, the airlift moved some 50,000 tons and of this Canadian commercial planes carried about half. This year Canadian carriers are expected to haul a much larger proportion.

At least two men have been killed in construction accidents on the ground and three men died in last year's seaborne supply operation. This huge icebox project—the official title is "Project 572"—is designed to give southern Canada and the United States three to five hours' warning of an air attack on North America across the polar regions.

Primary object of the warning is to ensure the U.S. Air Force's strategic bomber command is not caught on the ground but is able to take off on its mission of "massive retaliation." If there should be a hydrogen war—and many look on the DEW line as a partial preventive, at least until full development of intercontinental missiles—the first blow and counter-blow likely would be aimed at air bases.

U.S. FINANCED The DEW line, financed by the United States, is some 1,500 miles north of the Canada-U.S. border and 900 miles north of the mid-Canada warning line, being built by Canada at an estimated cost of \$170,000,000. Though both lines are approximately 3,000 miles long, the mid-Canada line will be built at less cost because of the easier terrain in most locations.

The \$225,000,000 Pine Tree radar chain in southern Canada—the United States paid two-thirds the cost and Canada one-third—controls the operations of jet interceptors. The three networks will be combined into a single system for the continent.

The United States now is installing a new electronics computing system known as SAGE—the letters stand for semi-automatic ground environment—to handle data from the radar lines.

Apparently the DEW line is intended eventually as something more than just a warning line. Maj-Gen. James E. Briggs, assistant deputy chief of staff for operations in the U.S. Air Force, recently told reporters before they left on a 12,000-mile tour of the line that "when we have the weapons, manned or unmanned, that can operate in this area (northern Canada) there must be a control capability in that area."

ADDED IMPORTANCE He said installations for a counter-missile will be necessary. This was taken as an indication that the DEW line might eventually become a counter-missile line.

Dr. O.M. Solandt, former chairman of Canada's Defence Research Board, has said he believes nuclear weapons will have to be stored in Canada for the defence of North America. He added that he would be surprised if it took longer than 15 years to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile. Such a missile would be fired like a rifle and have a range of 5,000 miles.

Gen. Briggs said the DEW line program will not be delayed now for any changes. But the United States would have to build to meet the missile threat when it came. Meanwhile, the so-called "scatter" system has greatly improved radio communications in the North, up to now subject to interference from auroral storms. The new system is merely the application of brute force. With tremendous

BID FOR TRADE Sweden has launched a drive for closer ties with South Africa with large exhibits of Swedish products.

The Poet's Corner

ALONE
"When I'm alone" the words tripped off his tongue. As though to be alone were nothing strange. "When I was young," he said: "when I was young, . . . I thought of age and loneliness and change. I thought how strange we grow when we're alone. And how unlike the selves that meet and talk. And how the candles out and say good night. Alone! . . . The word is life endured and known. It is the stillness where our spirits walk. And all but inmost faith is overthrown."
—Siegfried Sassoon.

power, a signal is beamed at the ionospheric or tropospheric layers high above the earth. It "scatters" when it strikes these layers but there is enough reflection for the signal to relay up to a maximum of some 1,200 miles away.

REDUCES RELAYS This system cuts down on the number of relays required, time consumed by them and on the chances of sabotage. Previously, knocking out a relay station knocked out the whole line of communication.

Soon after the United States and Canadian defence departments decided that a far-north warning system was required, Western Electric built a test line in Alaska, completing it in November, 1953.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics today reported that the Maritime Provinces with few exceptions have the lowest hospital rates in the Dominion. In Prince Edward Island the public ward rate of \$1.50 a day is the lowest in Canada, while the private room rate of \$3.87 is surpassed only by New Brunswick at \$3.66. The semi-private rate of \$2.62 a day is slightly higher than New Brunswick and Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Scantlebury returned Monday from an extended trip to Europe, where they have been travelling for the last three months, during which time they visited fourteen countries. They reported:

TEN YEARS AGO (April 9, 1946) According to a survey in Halifax yesterday, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed the usual seasonal decrease as of February first, with considerable decrease in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick while Prince Edward Island had an upward trend.

Councillor C.M. Cox reporting as chairman of the Tenders Committee at last night's meeting of the city council, stated his committee had refused acceptance of either of two tenders for a police patrol car for the City. The City, he said, could be policed by the R. C. M. P. at an annual saving of \$10,000, excluding the unnecessary purchase of the vehicles.

One hundred and thirty-one arrests made by the City Police during the month of March constituted an all-time high for Charlottetown, according to the report of Chief of Police Birtwhistle.

With only nine animals competing against 81 from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia at the annual livestock show and sale at Moncton, Island breeders won nine prizes. Milton Sanderson, North River, won the grand champion in the dressed beef class with pure bred Hereford steer.

The Age Old Story
Oh that man would praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works to the children of men. He men, in a storm a calm so that the waves thereof are still.
GERMAN TRACTORS Nearly 500,000 farm tractors now are in use in West Germany.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
POINTERS ON VIEWING TV WITHOUT STRAINING EYES
There's more to viewing television than simply turning on the set and plopping comfortably on the floor to watch. For one thing, get up off the floor and view that picture from a position level with the screen. Sit directly in front of the screen, too, and at least six feet from it. You or your youngsters are apt to develop headaches from glaring at your TV set from an angle, the floor or from a position too close to the screen.

INDIRECT LIGHTING
Keep a light on in the room. Moderate indirect lighting for the room as a whole probably is best. This light should not compete with the TV picture nor contrast with it too much. By partially illuminating the background, you can eliminate a great deal of eyestrain. You can easily see that frequent shifting of the eyes from a bright screen to a dark background would cause a lot of unnecessary work.

LOOK AWAY
I also think it's advisable to look away from the set from time to time to give your eyes a little rest. Maybe you can do this during those very long commercials so you won't miss the entertaining portions of the program. Keep your set in good condition so that you get steady, clear pictures. And watch only stations which give you strong reception. Your eyes may be tired by flickering or grainy images.

By following these suggestions you should be able to watch television without harming your eyes. But don't become a TV addict. There are some, you know.

CURATIVE MEASURES
In some instances, active therapeutic assistance is needed to cure susceptible persons such as adolescents, of the TV viewing habit. Some of these victims may experience emotional turmoil and dissatisfaction of their aggressive fantasies. However, feelings of guilt usually develop, too.

The result is that a lot of time is wasted, effectiveness is lost and the victim fails to face the problems of reality. Both he and his family may suffer. He may need the assistance of a doctor.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS
Q: Would it be possible for me to have a sand-paper operation to remove blotches and small holes left by a skin disease which has been cured?
A: Answer: This depends upon the type of skin disease. Certain types of acne scars have been benefited by the sandpaper treatment.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 9, 1931)

Prohibition will not be an issue in the next election in Prince Edward Island, the only dry province in the Dominion. Premier Walter Lee, in Ottawa for the Dominion-Provincial Conference made this clear in a newspaper interview today.

Souris harbour is now free of ice and the S.S. Lovat passenger and freight steamer which plies between Souris, Pictou, N.S. and the Magdalen Islands is expected make its first trip of the season the last of the week.

Having completed discharging coal at the Eastern Coal Docks, St. John, N.B., the S. S. Vorma sailed Monday night at 8 o'clock for Charlottetown in ballast, to load a cargo of potatoes.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Celery munching should be a good TV sound effect for elephants going through a jungle.—London Free Press
What is the good of a lot of horsepower in the engine if you have only one jackass-power behind the wheel?—Peterborough Examiner.

Maybe animals cannot read but a sheep in Brandon, Suffolk, England strayed from its farm nearby and wandered in to a local pub called The Ram.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

Fort William Times Journal: A bank in Kansas which has been operating for fifty-one years has closed. Many depositors will be troubled because the bank was not covered by federal deposit insurance. This is a reminder to Canadians that they are fortunately protected by Canada's banking laws. This is a Canadian asset we are prone to take for granted and not appreciate.

The president's annual economic report puts the matter in typical gobbledegook, or jobholderese: "Taking recent developments all together, it is reasonable to expect that high levels of production, employment and income will be broadened during the coming year, and that underlying conditions will remain favorable to further economic growth." For readers who don't understand gobbledegook, we offer the following free translation: Things look pretty good.—Baltimore Sun

Plans are in progress to give Paris a magnificent avenue twelve miles long and in places 450 feet wide. Starting from the Tuileries, through the Place de la Concorde, along the beautiful Champs Elysees past the Arc de Triomphe, straight ahead on the wide Avenue de la Grande Armee and the Avenue du General de Gaulle and to Saint-Germain-Laye, there will be a glorious perspective and a beautiful thoroughfare straight from the heart of Paris to the suburbs. Plans call for construction of administrative buildings, a gigantic exhibition palace and a parking area for 5,000 cars at Rond Point de la Defense.—France Actuelle.

An opposition M.P.—General G. R. Pearkes—has given Canadians the date of the next general election: June 17, 1957. The St. Laurent Government which will set an election date to suit its own convenience may be rather interested in this information from a Progressive Conservative source. General Pearkes, however, has not seen the date in a crystal ball. He arrived at it by reasoning. Easter comes late in April next year, and he figures that it probably will be the time for prorogation of Parliament. June is the best month for elections, June 17 is a Monday about the middle of June, and federal elections are held on Mondays. What could be simpler?—Sydney Post Record.



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Horn honking of the kind indulged in by participants in wedding processions may be banned in Ontario. Fine, so long as they don't interfere with the occasion.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle
There must be something in the rule book against it or some astute basketball coach, long before this, would have trained the 7-foot centre to dribble off the ceiling instead of the floor.—Orillia Packet-Times
With the season of colds and coughs in full swing a letter in the London Times is timely in citing the late Dean Butler of Lincoln who interrupted his sermon with the rebuke: "There is the cough of idleness and the cough of necessity. Yours is the cough of idleness."—Ottawa Journal

The concept of contempt of court their proper functioning. We have never read or heard that this concept exists to support the self-esteem of judges. Yet, every now and then, instances appear in which this tremendous, this unlimited power, is used tyrannically in pursuit of petty vengeance. Most judges are above playing the tyrant in court. But there are a few who need restraint, and we think the concept of contempt of court ought to be examined, with a view to restraining occasional tyrannical abuses of power.—Peterborough Examiner.

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