

For the second year in succession, Opposition Leader Diefenbaker has failed back to the Government the parliamentary pay increase against which he and nine other members of the Commons voted 18 months ago. Seems he's determined to persist in his attitude that this salary boost—from an annual \$10,000 to \$18,000—was an imposition on the taxpayers, and he can't reconcile himself to taking it.

This will likely make him less popular than ever on Parliament Hill. He appears to be "in dutch" there now with most of the boys, including a hefty wing of his own party. Why, they'll be asking, does he have to go on like this, making everybody feel bad? It isn't playing the game. It isn't cricket, as they used to say in the old Red Ensign days.

The parliamentary scribes who had him taped as a demagogue, a renegade and whatnot—full of hot air and notoriously unscrupulous and inconsistent in his conduct—are also stumped to explain Dief's attitude in this matter. They know he's not a wealthy man; he could use the money as well as any of them. So what's he up to, making a grandstand play of this kind? Why does he have to keep the salary grab issue alive after it's all over, and even the public is beginning to forget about it?

What gets the wise guys more than anything is that they can't understand why a politician of Dief's stripe should do a thing like that. If it was good old Mike, now, they could write a story about it, and put it to his credit. But it can't be from laudable motives in Dief's case because according to their analysis of him he hasn't got any. So what's he up to? Something sinister, you may depend! They're lying awake at nights, poor fellows, trying to figure his angle; and it's getting them down, that's what it is.

Dief doesn't seem to care, which makes it more annoying. All he enclosed with his refund cheque to the Government for the second time was the laconic note: "Gift for the Crown." He put that in, not by way of explanation but so they wouldn't tax him for it. "No use paying taxes on money you can't accept and won't use," he says, and lets it go at that.

A quare fellow, and a sore trial to his bemused critics!

Is The Spirit Willing?

Speaking on a television program Wednesday night, Labor Minister MacEachen stressed the obvious when he said that fundamental reforms are necessary to quicken the progress of legislation through Parliament. The best of all reforms would be for the Government to organize its legislative program in such a manner as to give priority to matters of prime public concern. That would have saved the waste of a lot of the time of the session now adjourned. Instead, an acrimonious issue which wasn't even mentioned in the Speech from the Throne was given the right of way, with results which we needn't discuss here.

Mr. MacEachen, however, was not referring to this but to changes in the House rules which have been proposed in a report from the Commons' special procedures committee. These would provide that most of Parliament's examination of spending would be done not in the House but in committees. Parliament would adjourn two weeks in every five to allow half the members to work on committees and the other half to go home to their constituencies. The intention is sound. But as

the Montreal Gazette suggests, if members knew that they would return home for two weeks at such relatively frequent intervals—and if attendance at committees were to be no more impressive than attendance in the House has been in the past—the effect might be to make the prompt despatch of business even less likely than it is now.

The need goes deeper than changes in the rules; for time saved in one way can be lost in another, unless there is the spirit for a business approach. That spirit has been noticeably lacking on both sides of the House during the current session. But the Government is chiefly to blame for its failure to give leadership in the right direction. Its bungling has been mainly responsible for making the session not only the longest in all Canadian history, but one of the most barren in worthwhile achievements.

Its record can be summed up in the fact that when the House re-assembles on February 16 it will be almost on the anniversary (February 18) of the reading of the Throne Speech with which the session was opened in 1964. It will be carrying on the same session that opened a year ago, and the bills it will have to consider will not be "new" legislation but a stack of bills that was left over, unattended to, when the House adjourned for its Christmas recess.

Graduate Education

Not too many years ago, the number of Canadian universities offering courses in graduate studies could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The number of students enrolled could be counted in the hundreds. Today 34 institutions offer graduate work and the number of students enrolled exceeds 11,000. By 1975 it is estimated that there will be 25,000 graduate students in Canada.

This encouraging picture is presented in a recent release from the Canadian Universities Foundation, which notes that the institution offering the greatest range of courses is the University of Toronto with 70, but McGill, Alberta and Manitoba are not far behind. McGill offers graduate courses in 59 fields, Alberta and Manitoba in 52. Trailing them is the University of Montreal with 48.

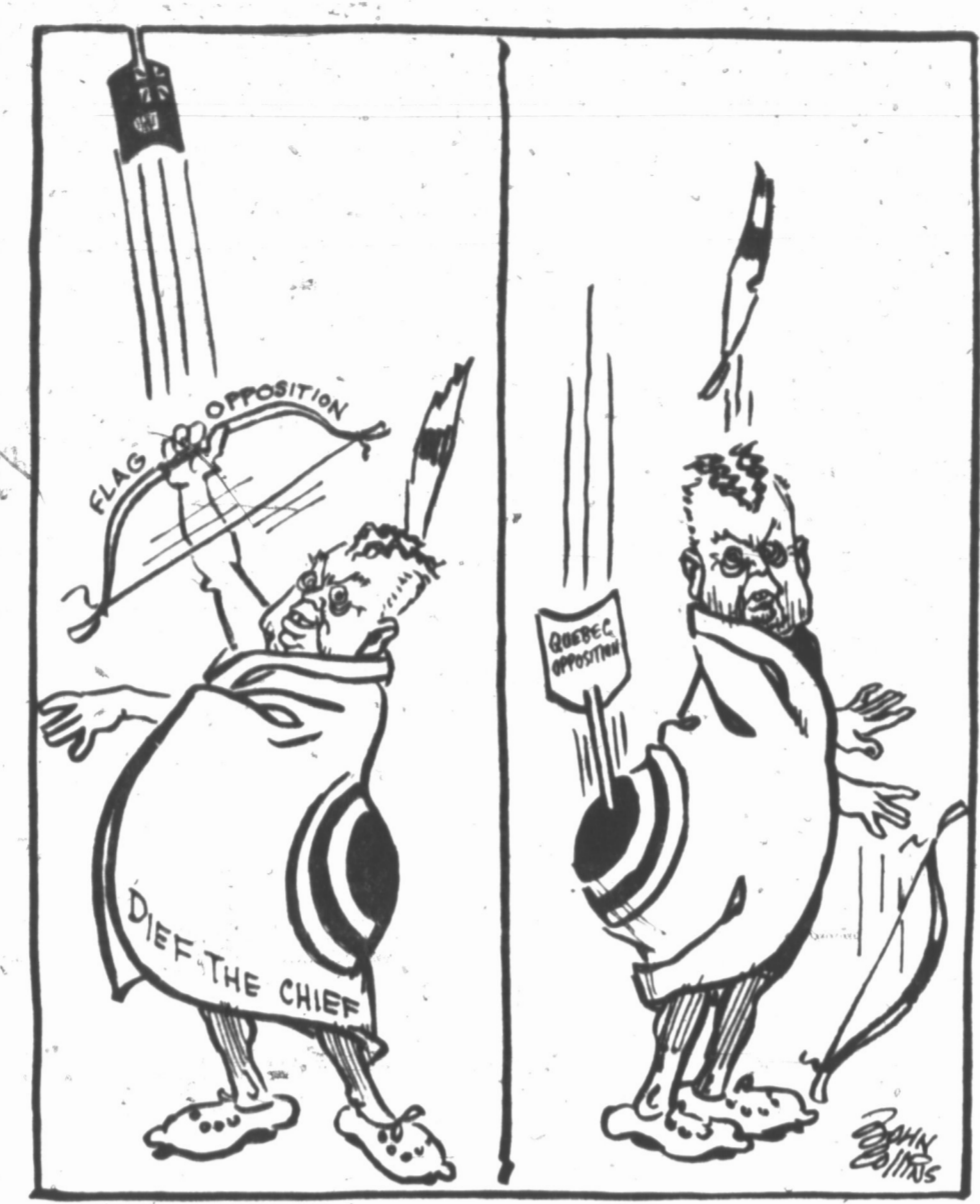
A further indication of the growth in this phase of the educational process is the fact that 16 new courses leading to the master's degree and 30 leading to the doctoral degree are being offered for the first time this year, and that two universities, York and Waterloo, enrolled their first graduate students last September.

There will be a big challenge to meet, however, in reaching the target set for the next decade, which will require more than doubling the present number of graduate students and placing unprecedented strains on finances, accommodation, facilities and teaching staff. But it is a challenge which cannot be ignored, and which would be much more costly, in the end, to fail in than to achieve. If there is one thing about which there should be no doubt in the public mind, and in the minds of our political leaders, it is the overriding importance of higher education. The world of the future will have little place for a nation that downgrades its responsibilities in this regard.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We had no idea they were still making brass bedstead knobs; but a firm in Birmingham, England—one of the last to do so—exported nearly one million knobs of this kind last year. Made from patterns dating from early Victorian times, most of them went to West Africa, where they are regarded as a status symbol.

President Johnson's decision to wear a plain business suit and a fedora to his inauguration has reportedly caused consternation to Washington clothing firms, which expected to reap the inaugural bonanza of rentals and sales of morning suits with cutaways and striped trousers plus top hat. Now they have been caught with their plans down, and that seems to go for Vice-President-elect Humphrey as well. He had ordered the usual formal attire for the inaugural and now finds he won't need it. The cancellation brought on an embarrassing argument with his tailor.



"I SHOT AN ARROW IN THE AIR..." OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Prince Albert Anniversary In Offing

The City of Prince Albert will celebrate its 100th birthday next year—and when P.A. celebrates, it is a bang-up hospitable affair, and it would like all its family to come home for the party. I recently mentioned the anniversary in this column, and asked former Prince Albertians to contact Bert Cowan, general manager of the "Daily Herald" of that city, who is active in the organization of the centenary birthday party.

Many letters have already come in bringing names: Mrs. Helen Unyi (nee Basky) of Welland, Dr. W. A. Matheson of Fonthill, Mrs. Hazel Rapin of Falconbridge, Mrs. Ben Wellwood of Victoria, Mrs. A. Koerber (I hope that is spelled correctly?) of Preston, S. G. Lott of Sudbury, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Balfour of North Surrey, Mr. Dave Colgan of Lone Butte, Mr. and Mrs. C. May of New Westminster, and others.

"It is only through the efforts of a few people like Bert Cowan that such a program can get off the ground. I only hope some of his enthusiasm will rub off on others to help this project become a bang-up affair," writes S.G. Lott.

YEAR OLDER THAN CANADA

I hope enough enthusiasm will rub off to bring in many more letters as interesting as that from Mrs. Wellwood, who wrote in part:

"I went to live in P.A. in 1913 with my husband Ben, who first went there from Winnipeg in 1907. He had great faith in the future of what at that time was known as 'The Western Prairie'—Saskatoon was in its infancy, but P.A. was an established centre—the Gateway to the Great North. Its location

was strategic on the banks of the mighty Saskatchewan River—with possibility of abundant electric power. To the south and eastward, fertile farmland, while the whispering of the mighty Spruce and Pine told of what they could offer by way of a great lumber industry. This faith in Prince Albert's possible future led my husband to invest quite heavily."

Mrs. Wellwood related that her husband bought a tract of land north of the river; he formed a joint stock company to build the Empress Hotel; he encouraged the establishment of the Creamery in which he held stock, and invested in the Laundry; he launched extensive farming operations with grain, cattle and hogs in the Collision and Kinistino areas; he headed an expedition to prospect the mineral wealth of Lac La Ronge.

Then the first war broke out. As a member of the 29th Light Horse, Ben Wellwood at once volunteered for overseas service; but General Kitchen, the recruiting commander at Winnipeg, told him: "Food will be one of the greatest contributions to the war effort—go back to farm at Kinistino."

"The call had gone out—'War,'" wrote Mrs. Wellwood. "And from far and near every able-bodied man came to P.A. Some of them on homesteads simply turned loose their livestock, locked their cabins, and walked the many miles to P.A."

OTHER MEMORIES One day Ben Wellwood burned more than fifty second mortgages which he held on properties in P.A. "Poor beggars, they are overseas fighting for our safety—how could I do anything

PUBLIC FORUM

GUARD OUR REPUTATION

Sir.—Down through the years the people of Prince Edward Island in general have been law-abiding citizens. Let us do all in our power to retain that good reputation.

The changing times and circumstances, and conditions tend to breed disrespect for law and order. Therefore, it will require sterner measures to preserve respect toward the law of the land.

The criminally minded must be taught the lesson, that crime does not pay. A writer not long ago suggested that the lash be brought into use again. One thing certain. The penalty must match the crime. Our law-abiding citizens must be protected against evil minded and irresponsible characters.

I am, Sir, etc., W.D. JOHNSTON Montague, P.E.I.

COST PRICES UP

Sir.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics had the 1964 gross income of farmers up mainly because of a good price for potatoes, but what about the net income, "money in the farmers' pockets"? A truth that only tells half the story is bad.

The cost price has gone away up in the last few years. Machinery and parts, labor, hardware, taxes, buildings and repairs have gone up at the rate of about 10 to 20 per cent per year. With the exception of potatoes, there hasn't been much increase in the price the farmer receives for his products in the last twelve years.

erage of a little over 10 acres per farmer. There have been three shareholders' meetings already since the company was formed in which every one was given an opportunity to express himself to management, a real democratic organization. While there are some bridges to cross yet, prospects look good, with an extra good number one crop and an eager market. It is regrettable that for this year we will have to burn about \$40,000 worth of a by-product for lack of funds to buy machinery to process it.

I am, Sir, etc., DISGUSTED

ON SPEAKING UP

Sir.—Some persons read the papers day by day without giving much thought about what they have to say on various subjects. They never come forward to express their own ideas which is a pity, for many grains of gold lie hidden in unexpected places.

Their living is controlled by habit and they do not try out for any improvement. It is unfortunate that this is so, for they are losing a golden opportunity to help promote that which is good and abolish that which is bad. The continuing search for higher ideals and a better way of life adds zest to living. It is much more sensible than having to accept all the ideas laid down by the other fellow.

Others become so interested in social activities that they ignore such things as slums, bad politics, and shoddy business dealings. We ought never feel ashamed to raise questions, nor should we feel that only the educated have all the answers for us already. Doubts and questions are healthy signs of honesty with ourselves and are a measure of our effort to promote a better society.

I am, Sir, etc., F.H. MACARTHUR

Coughing Blood Tricky Symptom

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Coughing up blood (hemoptysis) is a tricky symptom because there is an outside chance it might stem from a serious disorder. Several years ago I talked with a man who had cancer of the lung and knew it. He was philosophical about his condition and wanted me to tell others the mistake he had made. He had been a heavy smoker and coughed up blood a year and a half before he was diagnosed. A small suspicious shadow was noted on the chest X-ray and the physician recommended a more thorough study of the lungs with a bronchoscope.

The man with cancer told me, "When my doctor recommended the bronchoscope, I said to myself, 'this examination has a gone far enough, that blood came from the back of my throat following a coughing spell. I didn't realize that my life was at stake at that moment and decided my physician was making a mountain out of a molehill. Using the excuse that I wanted more time to think about it, I left his office. Several months later there was another hemorrhage and I need not tell you that, by this time, it was too late."

All of us are entitled to make a few mistakes but never err on questions of health. The penalty is too great. Coughing up blood may occur with almost any type of chest condition. It is not unusual in chronic bronchitis, particularly after several hard coughing spells. The strain ruptures a blood vessel. Bronchectasis is another offender. In this condition, the bronchi are weakened as a result of infection and the dilated portions act as reservoirs or sacs in which the secretions accumulate. The individual coughs periodically, especially when changing positions or during physical exertion.

Almost one-fourth of all victims of pulmonary tuberculosis cough up blood at some time during the course of the disease. It is for this reason that tuberculosis is one of the most common causes of hemoptysis before the age of 40. The blood is noted, most often in the early morning or after injury or exercise.

ICE PACK FIRST

D. Z. writes: What is the best way to treat a sprained ankle? REPLY: Apply an ice pack and keep the foot elevated for a few hours until interstitial bleeding subsides. The ankle then is strapped and after a few days the individual is able to walk about with the aid of a cane. Some physicians apply to plaster cast if the sprain is marked.

Socred Premiers Split

Guelph Mercury Premiers Manning of Alberta and Bennett of British Columbia hold office under the Social Credit label. There are many similarities. Mr. Manning as a youth heard William Abehart, founder of Alberta Social Credit movement, giving one of his sermons mixing financial reform with that old-time religion, joined him, was an MLA and provincial secretary at 27 and succeeded him as premier when only 35.

That was 21 years ago Mr. Manning carries on the Aberhart tradition of Sunday sermon broadcasts. Mr. Bennett is a millionaire hardware merchant who works full-time at the premiership while his sons run his stores. His brand of Social Credit is as different from that of Mr. Manning as the Conservatism of

More African Division

Montreal Gazette The recent general election in Nigeria was conducted in a climate of fear and fraud. In some areas of the country there was open intimidation, even to the point of terror. Many of the contestants were boycotted by one of the parties. There was an atmosphere of tension and bitterness. These things happened because of the sort of country Nigeria is. Like many of the African countries, its population is a mixture of diverse elements that so far have little experience in living together in one country. There is, for example, a serious division between the Moslem North and the non-Moslem South.

Nigeria, as a country, is a colonial creation. Its boundaries, and therefore the population which is subject to its government, are the product of imperial decisions. These decisions were not made with the thought that the result would have to function as a united, self-governing country.

In spite of all its problems, Nigeria has kept the Western system of political freedom, whereas other African countries have tended to turn to wards the one-party state, and even dictatorship. It has further gained a reputation for moderation and intelligence. It would be a shame if the bitterness engendered by the recent election should lead to the break-up of the country.

There is something to the saying that "time heals all wounds." All Nigeria's friends will hope that no precipitate decisions will be taken, and that a serious effort will be made to surmount the problems that have come to a crisis in the general election.

South Moving Slowly

Milwaukee Journal The number of Negroes attending public schools with whites in the 11 states of the former confederacy doubled this year. Last that give the impression that desegregation is rushing ahead it must be noted that the figure represents only 2.14 per cent of all the Negro school children in the south.

The Southern Education Reporting Service, which makes surveys of school integration, reports that in the 17 southern and border states 10.8 per cent of all Negro public and high school children are in integrated schools and that every state has some integration. This year 9.2 per cent of Negro grade school pupils were in integrated schools in the 17 state area—up from 6 per cent since 1960. In the 11 southern states Negroes in integrated schools rose from 30,796 in 1963 to 63,650 this year. Integrated districts increased from 445 to 604. Mississippi, the last state to integrate, has 58 of its 295,962 Negro school children

NOTES BY THE WAY

Multi-millionaire Cyrus Eaton says he likes to live "the simple life." Billionaire J. Paul Getty asks his friends to send him "simple" gifts. It must be nice to be rich and simple.—Ottawa Journal. Rabbits aren't as superstitious as people. No rabbit ever carried the hind leg of a man for luck.—Galt Reporter. "Is 'our dangerous exposure' to U.S. culture so dreadful? Would we not produce our own rubbish if the U.S. did not do it for us? And we do not already do this in a minor way? Perhaps if we were less concerned with Canada, content and more with what is good, we would better develop our taste and our value for what is good so serving to create a climate in which worthwhile Canadian works can flourish.—Peterborough Examiner.

Threat To Malaysia

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer Prime Minister Wilson is reported to be increasingly concerned that despite all restraints, President Sukarno may order an all-out Indonesian war against Malaysia, involving Britain and the Commonwealth in a costly clash that could spread throughout Southeast Asia. As a precaution, Britain has already ordered about 1,200 troops into the Far East and The Sun said Tuesday that another 1,000 troops have been placed on the alert for air transport into the area within seven days if the threat against Malaysia increases.

While Wilson made no comment on the deteriorating situation, sources close to him suggested that Sukarno may throw all caution to the winds and launch an attack hoping to draw support from Communist China. While still battling grave economic problems at home, Wilson has given the assurance that Britain will stand by Malaysia, though it is understood that if war comes, Britain would hope that other Commonwealth countries would carry a share of the defence burden.

These bombers could use both nuclear and conventional explosives. One report suggests that if the bombers have to make a hurried flight to the Far East, they would be refuelled over Canada. Wilson had discussed the situation with the cabinet immediately on his return from a yuletide holiday. The Sun said one question discussed was whether British troops should engage in "hot pursuit" of Indonesian guerrillas into Indonesian waters. The Sun said it is unlikely that the British government will provide aircraft to strike against Indonesia or retaliate in any way that could, by itself, provoke all-out war.

Canadian Equipment This would apply particularly to Australia and New Zealand which already have defence commitments in that area. It is understood that Canada would refrain from direct involvement in a war though Malaysia could expect to get contributions of Canadian equipment. British concern over the situation deepened when Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations after Malaysia got a seat on the Security Council. A British informant said Wilson now has placed the issue in

Canada In Blackpool

Winnipeg Tribune Blackpool was a famous seaside resort before it was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Ramsbottom. The encounter between Albert and the venerable lion named Wallace no doubt added a bit to the lustre of the place but it was, and is, a holiday haven for hundreds of thousands of Britons. It is interesting to read in a publication of the British Board of Trade that a Canadian "shop window" is to be staged at Blackpool next summer. The main object of the exhibition is to promote trade, immigration and tourism. According to the promoters, it will be the biggest thing of its type ever projected and will show "every aspect of the Canadian way of life." This is no doubt highly praiseworthy. But among the things listed as "Canadian" will be a teen-age western saloon, a rodeo and a wagon-train encampment. These bits of folklore are about as typically Canadian as the silver dollar George Washington tossed across the Pro-mach. The western saloon was invented by Wild Bill Hickock and decorated by Hollywood. The rodeo was the product of the U.S. southwest cattle country. The wagon train was used to open the U.S. west—in Canada the canoe and the ox-cart were the chief means of pioneer transportation before the railways came to the prairies. Blackpool may have a fine exhibition next summer but if this is typical, it won't be particularly Canadian.



Andy O'Brien ON SAFARI

From an African treetop hotel one can observe wild life ranging from jackals to pink elephants. Weekend Magazine Sports Editor Andy O'Brien describes a luxury safari in Kenya which embraces all the excitement of the traditional safari and excludes the discomforts.

YOUR LOGO

THE EVENING PATRIOT

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