The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

A Chance For Reform

Hope is now being expressed that the defense committee which the Pearson Government proposes to establish shortly will do a badly needed reform job on the setup of the defense department itself, both in its civil and military branches.

On the civil side, the Glassco royal commission made several suggestions, notably with respect to the role of the deputy minister of the department which is at present too narrowly circumscribed. This results in depriving the minister of the staff assistance he requires. Given the present size and complexity of the armed forces, he must have more adequate civil support if he is to discharge his duties effectively.

The commission recommended, specifically, that a strong staff, essentially civilian in character, and outside the framework of the services, be built up to assist the minister and presumably prevent him from relying too heavily on wholly military advice.

OUTMODED SYSTEM—But this is not all. According to the Winnipeg Free Press in a series of editorials on the subject, at the root of the problem is the fact that all three services are operating under a staff system which was obsolete half a century ago, and which Britain abandoned after the Boer War.

The chief objection to this system is that the army's commander-in-chief carries a responsibility far too heavy for one individual, and he tends to rely on others whose training and habits of thought are identical to his own. The minister, for his part, is a transient political figure, ostensibly senior in authority but in fact almost totally dependent on one man for advice.

In Britain the army functions under an army council, patterned on the admiralty board and composed of the secretary of state for war, who is chairman; the permanent under-secretary (deputy minister); the parliamentary under-secretary; the chief of the imperial general staff; the adjutant-general; the quartermaster-general; and the vice- and deputy-chiefs of the imperial general staff.

Each military member of the council has specifically assigned responsibilities and takes his orders from the council as a whole, rather than from a minister or a commander-in-chief. Thus the chief of the imperial general staff is responsible for training, intelligence and "advising as to" military operations; the adjutant-general, though he may be lower in rank, carries responsibility for recruiting, personnel, medical and legal services and army welfare; other civil and military members have their own responsibilities and, regardless of rank, speak with an equal voice in the council.

ADVANTAGES—There are two great advantages to this system. One is that it has eliminated the potentially abrasive relationship between the minister and the commander of the army. The other is that it has assured complete civil control beyond the parliamentary level and right into the organization of the service itself.

These reforms proved so successful in the British army that they were incorporated into the Royal Air Force when it was established in 1917 and today all three British services are still administered by councils of senior civil and military officials, each with his own carefully defined functions and each with direct access to the minister heading the department concerned.

Here is an example which might well be considered when the proposed defense committee is appointed in the Canadian Parliament. If some sense of order and coherence is to be restored to defense policy, this would seem to be the logical place in which to make a start.

Proud Of The Struggle

Washington has a new Ambassador to Finland, Mr. Carl T. Rowan, whose first statement to the press on his arrival at Helsinki was with regard to racial situations like those at Birmingham, Ala., and Oxford, Miss, which he described as a disgrace to the United States. The point of Mr. Rowan's remarks, however, was that this disgrace was felt by the American people generally.

It was not something they were complacent about, far less inclined to excuse. The President, the Attorney General and the Supreme Court have made it clear time and again that segregation is a violation of the Constitution, and it is this interpretation that will prevail.

"People ought to understand these events that have taken place in Birmingham and Oxford, because there will be more of them," Mr. Rowan said. The situation is quite different from what it was 20 years ago because the Negro is more educated, politically more powerful, and has more money; and he is determined to use these resources to achieve first-class citizenship. He also has very important support—the support of the Government of the United States.

The Ambassador added that he was proud of the struggle that is going on to wipe out this blot on the American record, proud of the progress achieved and confident of the success that would crown the efforts of those who were fighting in the cause of justice and equity.

Mr. Rowan has two claims to special distinction, one of them very pertinent to the issue on which he spoke so frankly. At 37 he is the youngest Ambassador for the United States, and he is a Negro.

Roadside Menace

The farmers of Bruce County, Ontario, are clamoring for drastic action to curb an abuse which is by no means non-existent in this Province. It has to do with roadside beer drinkers who heave their empty bottles from car windows, causing a litter which is dangerous as well as ugly and unsanitary. These bottles tend to get broken, and broken glass in farm lands punctures the tires of farm tractors, gets in the gears and pulleys of farm machinery, and, most distressing of all, gets in the throats and stomachs of animals grazing in the field.

There are laws prohibiting this irresponsible practise, but the Bruce Federation of Agriculture believes they do not go far enough. It wants bottling companies restrained from using glass containers altogether, and has passed a resolution to this effect. Waxed cardboard containers heaved out of car windows would—concededly—make an untidy landscape, but they would not cut a child's foot, or cause a cow to die from internal bleeding. Metal containers would eventually rust away, as glass will not.

There might be difficulty in the way enforcing legislation of the kind proposed—It would apply to soft-drink bottlers as well as breweries and distilleries; but the farmers' grievance in this case is a real one, and calls for a combined drive against a practice which should no longer be tolerated in any community.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Justice Minister Chevrier has promised to order his investigators to "look anew" into causes of the recent boost in sugar prices. A curious point in connection with this promise is that it came after Opposition Leader Diefenbaker had reported that as of March 31 there were 471,000,000 pounds of sugar in storage in Canada, and had charged that there had been "unconscionable profits in the refining industry." One would imagine that the storage figures quoted by Mr. Diefenbaker would be as accessible to the Government as to the Opposition, and that Mr. Chevrier, in particular, would be familiar with them.

THE OTTAWA CIRCUS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

NATO Conference Regarded As Milestone

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is fourteen years old. In that time, it has held its meeting of Ministers twice in Ottawa.

Each of those Ottawa Conferences has marked a decisive turning point in the history of NATO.

In September 1951, the Ottawa meeting comprised, for the first time, not only the Foreign Ministers but also the Finance Ministers and the Defence Ministers of the member countries. This marked formal recognition that the costly defence effort by the alliance was creating financial and economic problems such as inflation, imbalance of international payments and barriers to a freer flow of trade.

To study these rising difficulties, and to propose solutions, the Ministers set up a committee of five, whose report stressed the need for active measures to implement the "Canadian Clause" in the treaty; this is the famous Article Two, which binds the member countries to co-operate in the economic, political, social, cultural and information fields as well as in defence.

That 1951 Ottawa meeting also recognized that NATO must be more than a club of rich white western nations, which could so easily be misunderstood by the less favoured nations of the world as a conspiracy to use naked armed force to preserve for ourselves our privileged wealth. The first broadening of the circle was achieved at that meeting, by inviting Greece and Turkey to join the pact - a step which also had considerable military merit.

CREATING PARTNERSHIP

History will look back to the 1963 Ottawa meeting as a similarly significant milestone, although the true significance was not made clear in the innocuous wording of the Ministers' "final communique."

The enormous disparity in strength and wealth between U.S.A. and other members of the North Atlantic alliance of course led to that country bearing the greatest share of the very onerous defence burden. But the consequence, which was not welcomed by allies who are equal in status if not in stature, was that the preponderant ally tended more and more first to lead, then to dictate, and finally to go it alone. There was a resentful and not altogether unjustified feeling that NATO had deteriorated from an alliance into a constellation of one superstate attended by a cluster of little satellites.

REVERSING GEOPOLITICS

The most vivid manifestation of this has been the countermove charted for France, and hopefully for Western Europe, by General De Gaulle. At worst, there would be developed a European super - state, possibly exceeding the USA in manpower and know - how and resources, which would be a Third Force in the world.

And of course it would possess and control its own nuclear striking force. Further, as Britain's abortive attempt to join the European Common Market showed, it would become an inward-looking trade bloc imposing barriers to freer world commerce.

"The Atlantic Community must come together: in one Atlantic Community," declared Prime Minister Pearson, in his address of welcome to the delegates. "The West cannot afford two such Communities, a European one and a North American one, each controlling its own policies and each moving away from the other as a common menace recedes."

The 1963 Ottawa Conference, by noting this need, by founding a multinational nuclear force in whose direction the lesser nations may participate, reversed the trend towards a two - pronged Atlantic alliance. History may credit the "dull" Ottawa meeting with one of the most significant achievements on the difficult road to achieving a true community of the Atlantic nations.

The Right Way To Worry

Ottawa Journal

The tricks some people are using to make the rest of us worry about the right things are getting downright sneaky. The other day a Vancouver newspaper ran a piece about the population explosion. On to the end of it was tacked this editor's note: "In the time you have taken to read this article, about 200 babies have been born."

That is nasty. Right off the bat it makes you feel guilty for taking time sitting around reading articles when so many babies are up and doing. And it's misleading. At an easy cruising speed the article took one minute, 45 seconds to read. Every man who has served time in the maternity ward waiting room knows that it takes many times longer than that for even one baby to be born.

Perhaps the note was written by a woman. Women do not sit in maternity ward waiting rooms. They are kept busy doing pleasant, relaxing exercises which make the time seem shorter!

It must be admitted that this Vancouver note is not as bad as the one that used to keep cropping up at the end of all manner of articles. That one said, "Imagine! While you were reading this, 50 Chinese Communists were born." And the dutiful worrier had to sit there and imagine the whole thing, right through to where the doctor walked into the waiting room and said, "Congratulations! You are the father of an 8½-pound Chinese Communist."

Imagining that 50 times in the space of 2½ minutes could leave the worrier emotionally disturbed. He knows how he would feel if the doctor said it to him.

What Is A Bohunk?

D. Kermode Parr in the Fredericton Gleaner

That odd term appears in the list of Canadian words printed in the new Atlantic Year Book 1963. These are words that originated in Canada, or are normally used only in this country, or that have special meanings here. They came from various sources at different times, and all the information I have on this "bohunk" is that it was supplied by one of the erudite professors working on the Canadian language, with no other detail but the meaning: "labourer".

Use of it in a press release about our Year Book brought me some observations from Alden Nowlan, the poet. He wrote that in Hants County, Nova Scotia, the word was a derogatory racial epithet, like "wop" or "hunkie," and normally referred to labourers of east European origin. It never was used to denote a native labourer.

In Carleton County, New Brunswick, on the other hand, Mr. Nowlan finds that "bohunk" is a word used only by old-timers, and then to mean "someone who is careless or slovenly in a rather boyish way. The grandfather will speak of his scapegrace grandsons as 'young bohunks'."

Moreover, the word does not seem to be much in use in the Maritimes, and those who may come out with it are likely to be men of above sixty years of age.

Naturally I looked (after reading Mr. Nowlan's interesting note) in some more dictionaries. The Concise Oxford gives it the meaning of "Central European labourer of inferior class," and marks it with an asterisk indicating a word mainly of American usage, colloquial. A Webster (the unabridged does not list bohunk at all, but a bigger Century dictionary includes it, giving as only definition "a Czechoslovakian." Nothing appears in any of these works to explain the derivation of bohunk. It seems altogether a pretty mysterious word.

Successes For Dr. Erhard

Montreal Gazette

It is only one month since Ludwig Erhard, the West German Vice-Chancellor and Economics Minister, was named by his party to succeed Chancellor Adenauer this autumn. Yet he has already demonstrated considerable determination and sureness of judgment. And this may come as some surprise to those who thought Dr. Erhard had seemed lacking in political wisdom in his party conflicts with Dr. Adenauer.

Shortly after his nomination as Dr. Adenauer's successor, one of the most important industrial disputes in the post-war period broke out. A battle between labor and industry seemed to be on the point of spreading throughout the country. Dr. Erhard intervened, placing his personal prestige at stake, and succeeded in bringing both sides to a compromise.

Following this, Dr. Erhard decided to take part in the state elections in Lower Saxony. This was a gamble, for in several recent elections the Christian Democratic Party has lost considerable support. In the result, the Christian Democrats showed a large percentage gain. This did not give them victory. The Social Democrats also gained and will hold the largest number of seats. The "third parties" lost heavily. But the fact that the Christian Democrats could gain support, when they had but recently been losing it, is important, and is being at least partly credited to Dr. Erhard's intervention in the campaign.

The Economics Minister scored a third success in Geneva, in the preliminary trade negotiations between the Common Market and the United States. The talks had been close to failure. The compromise formula that finally won agreement from both sides, is reported to have been proposed by Dr. Erhard.

Since he was named successor to Dr. Adenauer, Economics Minister Erhard has enjoyed marked success. If he can continue this record, there will no longer be any talk of his being insufficiently experienced in politics to replace the aged German Chancellor.

Disturbed Mind Will Play Tricks

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THE MIND plays strange tricks on the body. An excellent example, concerning an elderly woman, appeared in a recent issue of the Annuals of Internal Medicine. Every August 29, for 38 years, she had developed hay fever which lasted 21 days and then cleared. These bouts consisted of fever, tearing of the eyes, nasal congestion, and cough.

But that was not all. For 20 years she also experienced a four day siege of diarrhea every mid-July. In addition, a rash appeared on her arms every March that lasted three to five weeks. The eruption had recurred like clockwork since, 1951 and always cleared up spontaneously.

When this woman's puzzling story was fitted together it was obvious she was suffering from three anniversary reactions involving the respiratory tract, the intestine, and the skin. This term is used because the illnesses recur at the same time each year. An emotional upset is the usual cause of anniversary reactions.

When Dr. James H. Earis and Dr. Stewart Wolf questioned the women, they found that her husband had been killed in 1919, leaving her with two sons and a daughter. Three years later she fell in love with a married man who resembled her dead husband but on August 29, 1924, he left her to return to his wife. This rejection precipitated an episode of weeping and a nasal discharge that marked the beginning of the hay fever of 38 years duration.

She consulted an osteopath 17 years later for her hay fever bouts and became infatuated with him. In mid-July of the next year he was killed in an auto accident. Shortly thereafter, diarrhea made its debut. In 1949 she sought medical aid from a depressed, elderly physician who was drinking too much and going downhill. She tried to help him but he died in March of 1951. Shortly thereafter she received an injection of penicillin and developed a skin reaction. This was the initial appearance of the rash.

Her present physicians believe that her husband's death made this woman emotionally insecure and that each attempt to maintain the family as a unit led to further damage to her security. I suppose we never will know how the mind produced these three common symptoms with extraordinary regularity.

BLADDER CYST

Mrs. D. writes: How is a cyst in the bladder removed?

REPLY

Small cysts and tumors can be eradicated without making an external incision. A cystoscope is used and the growth is fulgurated with an electric current. An abdominal operation is required when the lesion is large and a part of the bladder wall must be removed along with the cyst.

HEADACHES AND LEISURE

J.M. writes: I've always had headaches but they are more frequent since I broke my leg recently. Do you think sitting around doing nothing is responsible?

REPLY

Yes, provided the headache is caused by tension or frustration.

ANEURYSM?

G.L.B. writes: A friend told me her cousin is in the hospital with an aneurysm. What kind of a disease is this?

REPLY

I don't know, but it sounds like a doozie.

SINUS AND FOOD

C.W. writes: Does food play a role in sinusitis?

REPLY

No. Food allergy is a possible exception.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Air pollution is a nationwide menace.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

May 30, 1938

The double train service from the Mainland went into effect yesterday. At the same time the motor ferry service between Charlottetown and Summerside which is scheduled to continue throughout the summer months was inaugurated.

Slight damage was caused by a fire in the old smoke house in connection with Roop's Limited, meat and fish dealers, Grafton Street, yesterday afternoon.

TEN YEARS AGO

May 30, 1953

Miss Kathryn McCuley BSc (ED) of the Wisconsin Teachers' College is conducting a series of demonstrations in reading in the various schools of the province, sponsored by the W.J. Gage Co., Toronto. Arrangements for these demonstrations which are for the benefit of those teaching in the primary grades, were made by the local Department of Education.

A Catholic Women's League was organized in St. Andrew's Parish on May 24. Mrs. Patrick Clarking and Mrs. W.J.P. MacMillan assisted in the ceremony.

USE HOVERCRAFT

A commercial hovercraft service is planned for sightseers on the River Thames in London.

The FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT "Your Island Steak House"

HAD SECOND THOUGHTS

MONTREAL (CP)—Two gunmen walked into a suburban bank branch, then decided they didn't need money as badly as they thought. They walked into a branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale Tuesday, announced a holdup, hesitated, then turned and ran out; witnesses said.

ARMY PR PICKED

EDMONTON (CP) — Maj. R. D. Medland of Toronto has been appointed deputy director of Canadian Army public relations, it was announced Wednesday. He will assume his new duties in Ottawa June 7.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Short skirts, it's claimed, make girls look taller. Also, they're apt to make men look longer.—Sarnia Observer.

If you don't think smoking makes a woman's voice harsh, try dropping a cigarette on her rug. — Galt Reporter.

Latest thing in leisure shoes for men is the custom-made alligator loafer. Could anyone who loafs afford it? — Ottawa Journal.

That burglar who stole a dummy from a department store was maybe, not so smart himself.—Toronto Star.

A farmer is a paradox. He is an overalled executive with his own home his office; a scientist using fertilizer attachments; a purchasing agent in an old straw hat; a personnel director with grease under his fingernails; a production expert faced with a surplus; and a manager facing a price cost squeeze. — Oakville Journal-Record.

Frederic Bastiat, 19th - century French political economist said: Everyone wants to live at the expense of the state. They forget that the state lives at the expense of everyone. — Galt Reporter.

Baby sitter to returning parents: "Yes, Johnnie went to bed at 8 o'clock. Also at 8.50, 9.10, 10.10, 10.30, 11, 11.35, and midnight!" — Hamilton Spectator.

Moths can't swim, we're told. Then why, we wonder, do they get into bathing suits during the winter? — Chatham News.

It was discovered that for eight months the new clerk had mistaken the wastepaper chute down to the furnace room for a filing cabinet. As a result, she had stuffed down the chute every letter given her to file. "And that's not the worst of it," lamented a vice - president of the firm. "We figure that we lost over 5,000 letters — and to this day, we haven't needed a one of them!" — Wall Street Journal.

Duvalier Rides Out Storm

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

French President de Gaulle may have forced the United States to think twice about encouraging the overthrow of Haitian President Francois Duvalier.

While the U.S. screamed about the alleged butchery of the Duvalier regime, de Gaulle sent the strongman a letter discussing the warm cultural relations between France and the tiny Caribbean country.

U.S. authorities maintain, however, the de Gaulle letter, in reply to one sent to him by Duvalier, had no impact on American policy. What the U.S. had hoped, in fact, was to "scare" Duvalier out of Haiti by encouraging prospects of an internal revolt against his regime. American authorities now admit their policy had backfired.

Instead of seeking to escape from Haiti with a huge fortune that he is reported to have amassed, Duvalier quietly rode out the storm and the threat of an invasion from neighboring Dominican Republic.

SEES NO ALTERNATIVE

Now there are reports circulating in the press quoting high sources as saying the U.S. belatedly sees no present alternative to the Duvalier dictatorship. The U.S. was not even engaged in a "covert" effort to topple the strongman, was the way one report puts it.

It appears in retrospect that just as the U.S. tried to change the political situation in Cuba and failed, it now faces failure in its policy on Haiti. The U.S. wants to get rid of Duvalier but doesn't seem to know how to do it without losing a great deal of grace in world affairs.

While de Gaulle's letter to Duvalier may not have been the main cause of the sudden change in American policy, it undoubtedly had its impact. The U.S. had raised cries about the Duvalier dictatorship and waited to hear the echo of support from American allies. Some in the Latin area responded favorably but Europe did not.

U.S. LACKED SUPPORT

It became evident as the weeks went by that President Kennedy would not get much support from Britain, France or Canada for a Duvalier eviction by force.

Duvalier shrewdly calculated, invasion odds. Many of the anti-Duvalier Haitians who took refuge in the Dominican Embassy were given safe passage out of the country. A fact-finding team of the Organization of American States was invited in and it found many of the Dominican charges against Haiti unfounded.

Then came disclosure of de Gaulle's letter—just as the U.S. was about to break off relations with Duvalier. Current American relations with de Gaulle are frigid. An act of aggression against Haiti that could be traced to American hands might have hampered relations with France even more.

Service Pay And Pensions

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Canadians will not be inclined to argue in principle the practice is a costly one in terms of both the wastage of experience gained at public expense and the price of providing pension benefits. Whatever justification the policy may have when applied to combat, it is doubtful that it makes sense in the case of noncombatant officers, who form a very high percentage of the total.

For example, a lieutenant can retire at the age of 45 with an annual pension of $3,747. The Glassco Commission estimates that the investment required to pay him this amount is $65,000. In the case of a lieutenant-general, who can retire at 55, the amount is $190,000.

The commission suggests that provision might be made for continuing to use such personnel in the public service after the retirement date from the armed forces. The suggestion is one that should be considered.

Nightmare Utopia

Montreal Star

Men are forever dreaming of ideal communities, utopias where everybody would do his share of what needed to be done, everyone would love one another and everyone be happy. Plato's Republic, Bacon's New Atlantis and More's Utopia were no more than ideas; but in the 19th century many utopian communities were set up, ran ideally for a while then foundered on human frailty. Men couldn't be disciplined as community living required, nor could they at all times keep the injunction, "Love one another."

A new attempt is being made Dr. B.F. Skinner of Harvard, inventor of teaching machines and the baby crib in which the baby is neither cuddled nor changed, is seeking volunteers for a community to be called Walden Two. It is based on "behavioral engineering." Dr. Skinner gets his ideas about what can be done with people by experimenting on rats. They can be conditioned, as were Pavlov's dogs, to do many things — particularly if the end product of obedience is food.

Dr. Skinner doesn't seem to have benefited wholly from his experiments. His utopia is to have "monastic reading-at-table," "good music in appropriate moods," all the amenities of gracious living. Except one. "Schedules are important," his outline reads. "No between meals, no midnight snacks."

Any utopia would founder on this rule. Utopias are supposed to be Heaven on earth and we prefer Sydney Smith's idea of Heaven: "Eating pate de foie gras to the sound of trumpets."

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