The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest link"

Must This Go On?

With Premier Khrushchev announcing that the Soviet Union has created a new "global rocket" which is invulnerable to anti-missile weapons and can attack United States from any direction, and Washington announcing that its resumption of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, scheduled for the latter part of April, may be only the beginning of a more elaborate series which could be developed—with these and other new menacing developments in the armaments race being trumpeted forth to a shuddering world, what price the chance for success of disarmament talks at the Geneva conference now in session?

As one correspondent there has written, "If they had attempted it deliberately, the world's statesmen could hardly have managed to contrive more unfavorable circumstances for the launching of another attempt to reach that glimmering, tempting, but never-achieved goal."

The Soviets have threatened to carry out a new series of nuclear tests if President Kennedy goes on with his plan to conduct his mid-Pacific atmospheric tests in April. American authorities have announced, from Cape Canaveral, the successful flight of a missile powered by revolutionary new liquid propellants topped by the largest warhead ever carried by a U.S. rocket, capable of being fired more than half-way round the world.

And, at Geneva, the Soviets are accusing the United States of laying down impossible conditions for ending nuclear weapons tests, and the Western powers are claiming that the shoe is on the other foot, and that it is Russian intransigence that is holding up an agreement.

One form of arms restraint is still theoretically possible. That would be an agreement which would prevent the passing of nuclear weapons and techniques from countries now having them to the have-nots. But this would block a NATO nuclear force, and this would be unpalatable to West Germany. That it would block Moscow from servicing Communist China is equally true.

But here again the timing proves to be unfortunate. Had the original timetable for the season been observed the Chinese would have had their national party conference by this time. But the Chinese postponed their conference, perhaps for the very purpose of stultifying the discussions at Geneva. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko is talking there in ignorance of what may come out of Peking and of what that may do to Soviet-Chinese relations.

Since the first general disarmament conference began at Geneva thirty years ago this winter, how much progress has been achieved in this direction? In 1932 the weapons of war were bad enough, but they seem like children's toys compared to the tools of total destruction which are in being today.

Ontario's Lead

A practical approach to the problem of readjustment to the European Common Market challenge is being taken by the Ontario government, where the economics and development minister, Mr. Robert Macaulay, has submitted to the legislature a 20-point program of action designed to help the province cope with the new trade conditions it must face.

Canada, Mr. Macaulay says, each year imports $236 worth of goods per capita. By contrast the United States imports $32 per capita, and even such great trading nations as Britain and Germany import only about $50 per capita. The minister believes that much of this tremendous dependence on imports is due to what he calls "fabrication gaps". These are situations in which commodities are imported which could just as readily be manufactured in Canada if Canadian business would address itself to the task. As a remedy he proposes a special conference to locate these gaps and encourage Ontario manufacturers to fill them. This, it will be noted, is quite a different approach to the problem than the jacking up of tariffs against such imports.

As regards foreign trade, Mr. Macaulay proposes having a vigorous policy of trade missions. Also, he emphasized the importance of tax adjustments as incentives to industrial expansion. He announced, in this connection, that a special committee will study the possibility of reducing provincial corporation taxes for firms which increase their exports, their factory shipments, or their capital expenditures in a given period. Unlike some other forms of government aid, this would "act as a stimulus to aggressive firms but would not be an umbrella for the less efficient."

Ottawa should take note of this trend in Ontario towards meeting the trade challenges of the future. This is where the old "national policy" of protection by tariff barriers had its origin, and where it is now recognized as being on its last legs, and past saving. Where, then, is the pressure coming from for retention and extension of these barriers? How is it that Finance Minister Fleming hasn't seen the light, and still talks as though our "special interests" must continue to be protected by these outmoded means? Perhaps, with the Ontario government leading the way, he too may come to change his mind.

British Proposals

Of widespread interest is the publication by the British Ministry of Education of a plan for making English the second language of all Commonwealth countries. The proposals are embodied in a white paper issued last week as the second report of the Commonwealth Education Conference held in New Delhi last January. The keystone of the scheme would be a London centre for the sole purpose of supplying information on the best methods of teaching English.

Noted in the report is the fact that Commonwealth countries for years have been unable to fill key posts in training colleges and schools when specialists in the teaching of English as a second language are needed. Britain's offer to recruit 20 or 30 experts to train those who will later train teachers of English will therefore be warmly welcomed.

In addition Britain has proposed a plan for training technical teachers and has undertaken to provide 40 to 50 scholarships a year for this purpose. The overseas student would get practical experience in industry and technical college training during the first year and a course of teacher training during the second year.

The importance of textbooks is also emphasized in the report. Britain hopes to organize a special course in the writing of such textbooks, the course to include practical work in publishing houses. It has offered 10 or 12 scholarships annually for the purpose, and promises of help also came from Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia. It is noted that a succcessful plan has been worked out under which Britain subsidizes production of a limited number of university textbooks for sale in India at about one-third of their normal price.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was a shortage of shamrocks—of all things—that hit Ireland last Friday night, on the eve of St. Patrick's Day. Normally the country is well supplied, but this year thousands of Irishmen had to celebrate the day without the traditional wearing of the green. Small sprigs of shamrock, hardly enough to fill a button-hole, were selling at three shillings (42 cents). Last year's price was sixpence (seven cents). Flower shops and street vendors blamed the shortage on the weather.

THROUGH THE COLD WAR ICE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Winter Capital Under Slippery Surface

Oh, that snow!

Ottawa is one of the great "winter capitals" of the world. Typically one thinks of Ottawa coated in a glistening carpet of white, with a bright sun shining out of a clear blue sky. Rubber-booted feet tread softly in the quiet streets where the only sound is that distinctive crunch of hard-packed frosty snow underfoot One can almost hear the jingling of the sleigh bells as the buffalo-robed Governor General drives up to Parliament Hill to open Parliament. "Its real conference weather," the old-timers say, on days like this

But the coming of the automobile has put an end to all that. Gone is the silence, gone is the glistening white snow, gone are the sleighbells. In their place is deep brown slush, treacherous quicksand to the luckless pedestrian stepping off the sidewalk, dangerously skiddish to the motorist and damagingly destructive to his car.

WINTER'S WORST PUNCH

Last week Ottawa basked in three days of warm sun which converted the unusually heavy February snowfalls into tinkling brooks running down the gutters. Then like a Sunday punch came the worst storm of the year, nearly twenty-four hours of heavy wet snow, driven every which way by strong swirling winds, and for two days cars were immobilized in open-air carparks, travellers were delayed and meals chilled waiting for guests of honour, and the cleaners reaped a rich harvest of spattered clothes.

The Million Dollar snow-clearing machinery of the Capital was seemingly whipped by Nature. But in very due course local newspaper headlines described the main front page story: Capital winning battle against snow.

The battle which this Capital of course never wins is that against what in modern military terms might be called the anti-missile missile. The fallen snow is softened or melted by Ottawa 300,000 motor vehicles on the roads; the ensuing night hours of little traffic but much frost freeze that Canadian sea soup into a dangerously slippery surface; and out go the salt-spreaders to resoften it.

SALT THE ENEMY

This process saves many traffic accidents, and perhaps some lives. In a typical winter, municipal authorities spread some 12,000 tons of salt on Ottawa's 470 miles of streets. This rocksalt is worth $14.84 a ton herethe city of Windsor, Ontario, which is close to one of Canada's chief supplies of salt, can buy it for only $8 a ton at the minehead. But the $178,000 spent by the City of Ottawa on salt does about $25,000,000 worth of damage to the motor vehicles of the citizens of Ottawa

Just look at all those brown-stained holes in the bodies of cars! All round each wheel, and along the central section beneath doors!

That is part of the price we Canadians must pay for our climate, which costs us about 16 per cent of our income. It is a needless part of the price, for most of it could be avoided either by a $40 undercoating on our cars when new, or by the design of a Canadian Car intended to cope with our climate. As it is, of course, we drive almost exclusively cars which are suitable for the balmy climate of western Europe or the winterless climate of southern U.S.A.

For one thing I am grateful. I learn from Ottawa's chief saltspreader that the rocksalt put on roads is merely table salt which has not been granulated. If it can corrode the metal body of my car, just exactly what does it do to the delicate membranes of my stomach?

PUBLIC FORUM

CITY COUNCIL SALARIES

Sir,—It is noted from press reports that the Legislature is holding up a couple of Bills submitted by the City of Charlottetown. One of these bills relates to the payment of salary and expenses to Mayor and Councillors and is held up to await reaction of citizens of this community.

Enclosed herewith is copy of a letter which I sent to the City Clerk expressing views concerning this important matter. To this date I have not seen in the reports of any Council meeting where the letter was read. It could be of course that the letter was read but the contents were not considered of sufficient importance to note. To date I have received no reply to the letter.

This copy of the letter is sent to you to emphasize that we as citizens are interested in what actions are taken or contemplated at City Hall.

Yours truly,
Crockett and Storey Ltd.
Per: F.J. STOREY, President.

(Enclosure)

The City Clerk,
City of Charlottetown,
Dear Sir:

Through you, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the Mayor and Members of the City Council views concerning the announced intention of the council to discuss and consider an increase in the amount of financial remuneration the Mayor and Councillors will receive for their service on the Council.

We, as citizens, may not be fully aware of the time it takes to conduct effectively and efficiently this city's business, nor do we adequately express our appreciation for the services rendered by the Mayor and Councillors. However, I do feel certain that an increase in the remuneration would NOT improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of the Council.

The qualities desired in the individuals who volunteer to bear the responsibility of conducting our City's affairs just cannot be bought.

I would be very much afraid that should a price tag be placed on this important community service, in future years the remuneration could become the motivation for some people to seek the offices, rather than the desire to serve the community as it has been in the past.

It could be that as a result of an increase in the financial remuneration to councillors, the very people we need to conduct this City's affairs would refuse to nominate because it could appear they are more interested in the "pay" than the opportunity to "serve". The prestige could suffer seriously.

There is another aspect which requires careful consideration when discussing remuneration to the Council in order to avoid future embarrassment. The council sets the salaries and wages for this City's employees. In the past, Council received no pay and could sit in a free and detached atmosphere to consider wages and salaries of all employees. Should members of Council receive a "salary" there automatically arises conditions for comparison which could affect the reaction and judgement of individual members of Council when dealing with the continuous problem of salary and wages for the City's employees.

There arises another matter which should be considered with utmost care—If the burden placed on Council has reached a point, where to adequately attend to city affairs an undue amount of time is taken from the business hours of individual Councillors, then, it may be of greater benefits to the City to employ a fully qualified City Manager.

The amount suggested as reasonable remuneration for each councillor is in the neighborhood of $1,200, I understand. As there are ten Councillors, this would total $12,000 annually.

The qualifications required in a City Manager could command a salary of somewhere between $12,000 and $18,000. However, such a man if he can be found would bring to the City technical and administrative qualifications which would undoubtedly save his salary many times over each year, and would permit an organization within the city whereby councillors would be what the name suggtsts. The saving in time to each councillor and to the mayor would be great indeed and could eilliminate one of the main deterronas to nomination by many business and professional men and women whose service in the future is desired.

In no way, Sir, do I suggest

(Continued on page 5)

Baldness Seen As On Increase Among Women

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Is baldness becoming more common in women? Some authorities say no, whereas others note a sharp increase (up to 10 times) among otherwise healthy women. If severe hair loss is occurring more frequently, it won't show because women will do their best to keep it hidden.

Baldness in women generally begins on top of the head. At first there is thinning but when the shiny scalp begins to show, and it is obvious what is happening, many of the ladies panic. There is no need to go off the deep end because baldness in women usually, though not always, is temporary.

Though we know of many reasons why the hair falls out, the exact cause is unknown. A number of chemical and mechanical factors are thought to be responsible for the current crop of baldness.

Cold wave solutions can act as depilatories unless they contain a neutralizer. Certain additives to shampoos such as detergents, foaming agents, perfumes, and coloring substances are responsible in others. Use a liguid soap shampoo without these additives when extensive hair loss is noted. Rinses, dyes, sprays, waves, and hairsets may be used unless there is a reason to suspect one of these products.

Shampoo frequently to keep the scalp clean and reduce oiliness. But avoid overmanipulation, too frequent dyeing, and bleaching. Brushing the hair is good for the scalp but take it easy.

Brush rollers and the pony tail style also create unusual pull on the individual tufts. Discontinues these devices or coiffures if shedding has begun.

Heredity may play a major role because many of these women have a family history of the same condition. Perhaps they have inherited hair that can't take much abuse. A temporary reduction in female sex hormones is blamed when the condition follows pregnancy or during the menopause.

Treat the scalp gently. The hair thrives when the person is healthy and physically fit. Keep fit, get enough sleep, and eat a balanced diet.

(Dr. Van Dellen will send leaflet on care of the hair and scalp if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

FEARS SURGERY

Mrs. K. Writes: Is it true that it is not good to be operated upon during the change? My doctor says I need a hysterectomy but I fear the dangers of an operation while going through the change.

REPLY

Emotions may be a problem during the change of life but let's look at it this way: Have the operation if it is an emergency or your health will suffer if it is not done in the next two years. If not, ask for a delay until you are ready emotionally. If there is any question about the need for surgery, visit a good gynecologist.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Excessive rest leads to invalidism.

Nation Of Minorities

Bradford Smith in The Nation

SUPPOSE in an American city each ethnic group remained to itself — Italians, Irish, French Catholics, Negroes, Soaniards, Jews, Poles, Germans and all the rest. Each had its own community— its own streets, shops, clubs. Members of one group could never sit down to eat with another.

Their children could never play together or intermarry. They would vote only for their own members. They were further rigidly divided into three major religious groups— Protestants, Catholics and Jews—which never came together and which interfered with one another's ceremonies and festivals.

Then imagine that each of these groups clings tenaciously to its old language, and that furthermore the country is divided into more than a dozen areas each of which has one of these languages as its official tongue. English is spoken by the educated elite, French is being pushed as the official language and at the same time the youngsters fortunate enough to go to school are being taught in their regional language.

Imagine all this, and you get a partial idea of what life is like for the peoples of India. They all suffer from minority mentality. No one caste outnumbers all the others. That means you are born into a minminority you can never escape from.

No language has a clear majority, so everyone belongs to a linguistic minority, too. Hindus make a religious majority, but they again are broken up into many sects and practices.

There is no ecclesiastical heirarchy. Furthermore, their sense of membership in caste and language group is muvh stronger than their sense of belonging to a united religious group.

Soviet Rocket Claim

By Howard Morrison

Despite disarmament talks at Geneva, the East-West military race for conquest of space undoubtedly will quicken with Soviet Premier Khrushchev's claim of a new Soviet rocket that can hit a target in any part of the world.

The United States has feared for some time that Russia might be the first to create some form of space launching pad which could be armed with a nuclear-tipped missile that could be fired at any given time and at any given target by ground signals.

Now U.S. experts believe Russia either has managed to develop the prototype of such a space orbiting vehicle or has extended the range of her intercontinental missiles to the point where they can encircle the globe, a distance of some 24,900 miles at the equator.

The present known range of Russian intercontinental missiles is about 7,000 miles while the United States claims a range of 9,000. Aside from booster thrust, a factor in the range is the weight of the nuclear warheads. Last fall Russia carried out a series of nuclear tests in the atmosphere which some U.S. officials believe provided her with the ability to reduce warhead size without reducing their nuclear punch.

But extension of the range of nuclear missiles would not be as important a military advantage as ability to orbit a nuclear warhead under ground control. The longer a missile has to travel before it hits its target, the more warning time it provides.

Khrushchev suggests the new global rocket reduces the importance of existing U.S. radar networks, presumably a reference to the $1,000,000,000 worth of powerful radar in the Arctic designed to detect missiles flying over the northern frontier.

ing over the northern frontier.

But U.S. experts maintain there is sufficient free-world radar to pick up Soviet launchings in almost every part of the world so that Soviet firings would not come as a complete surprise.

The big surprise could come in the form of a nuclear rocket from an orbiting satellite which could be disguised as a communications, weather or other peaceful vehicle. Existing radar would be useless in providing warning before the warhead struck its target.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Someone asks if "bagpipes" is singular or plural. They look plural but sound singular.— Brandon Sun.

"Daddy, what does it mean when it says in the paper that Mr. Smith went to the convention as a delegate at large?" "It means he didn't take Mrs. Smith.— Montreal Star.

An Oregon man has been arrested for having three wives. Maybe the appropriate punishment would be to compel him to live with them all. — Ottawa Citizen.

A new airport near Washington is being equipped with mobile, self-propelled lounges so that passengers will be spared fatiguing walks between terminal and plane. What the physical fitness people think of this is not known, but can be guessed. —Ottawa Citizen.

Canada's population has reached 18,238,247, after a decade of the second fastest growth rate since Confederatiion. This might seem impressive until it is realized that this country is the second largest in the world in area—3,845,774 square miles as compared to a figure of 8,-598.700 for Russia. — Ottawa Citizen.

Lots of pedestrians are simply car owners with teen-age kids. —Sherbrooke Record.

Automation is man's effort to make work so easy that women can do it. — Calgary Herald.

If Jacqueline Kennedy takes to world tours, she might yet become another Eleanor Roosevelt. — Ottawa Journal.

The world would be a cheerier place if all those despairing voices would, just for Lent at least, give up giving up. — Ottawa Report.

People who harbor quaint notions about "pure" food, "pure" water, etc., and who talk of "the good earth," may be unhappy to learn from a British scientist that an acre of soil contains four tons of bacteria, four tons of other microbes, and a ton or more of earthworms. For good measure add a quantity of amoebas, eelworm moulds, mites, centipedes, slugs, snails, etc. and then throw in all the decaying remains of dead plants, and how do you like it?— Brantford Expositor.

The Age Old Story

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

Closing The Powers Case

Montreal Gazette

The board of inquiry into the conduct of Francis Gary Powers has completed its investigation. It has so far neither praised nor censured Mr. Powers. It has merely said that he did nothing that could be called an infringement of his contract with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Powers had with him the instruments with which he might have killed himself. And many people have blamed him for not doing so. This seems to be uncharitable and unwarranted, for Powers' contract did not order him to kill himself to prevent capture.

In fact, this phase of his instructions seems to have been more or less neglected—and for a simple reason; it was believed that the U-2 plane was virtually impregnable.

UNRESOLVED

Still, many people might say (indeed have said) that it was his patriotic duty to kill himself and prevent capture. This is a question that can scarcely be resolved. There cannot have been many minutes between the time Mr. Powers landed and the time he was captured. Since he had not been instructed to kill himself, and since he did not have long to consider his situation, it is quite possible he never even thought of committing suicide. The morality of suicide under and circumstances is a further question.

It has also been wondered why Mr. Powers did not destroy his aircraft, in the way he had been told. He has replied that he was unable to do so because of the pressures of the spinning plane, and his questioners have accepted this explanation.

NO EXPLANATION

Nor has any fundamentally new information been gained that would explain how his U-2 plane came to be "shot" down.

Mr. Powers does not seem to have been a properly trained spy. His contract did not ask him to be daring or a hero, because so little risk was thought to be involved. Under the circumstances, the board of inquiry has done right in not judging him. How many people would have acted differently under the circumstances?

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Mar. 19, 1937)

Bonnehinley, beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Chester S. McClure was the scene of a delightful St. Patrick's Tea, sponsored by the Guild of St. James Church. The large number of guests were received by Mrs. McClure and Mrs. W. A. MacLaren, president of the Guild. The ushers were Mrs. Ed. Saunders and Miss Jacqueline Macdonald.

Brigadier H. F. H. Hertzberg, GMD., DSO, M.C. Commander of Military District No. 6, Halifax who will attend His Honor Lieut.-Governor DeBlois at the opening of the Legislature, arrived in Charlottetown last night.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Mar. 19, 1952)

Flight Sergeant Bill Butler, formerly of North River, P.E.I. and now stationed at the Commonwealth Join Air-training Centre, Rivers, Man., is spending his leave in the province. Flt.-Sgt. Butler was stationed at Summerside RCAF Station for three years prior to going to Manitoba.

After twenty years service, four as NCO in charge of the Charlottetown Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Sergeant William Swindell has retired. A native of Guelph, Ont., he joined the forces in Ottawa and after serving in Nova Scotia for a short time, was posted to this province, where he served with units in Alberton, Montague and Charlottetown.

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