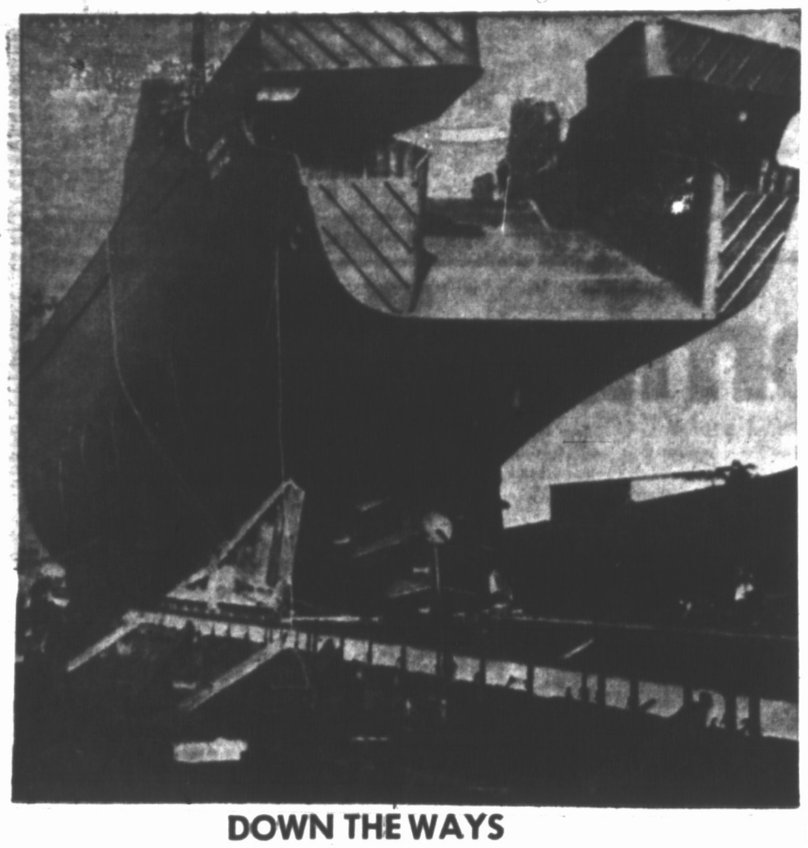

DOWN THE WAYS

The first steel stern fishing trawler built in Halifax was launched last week. The 136-foot Brandal was built for Karlsen Shipping Company of Halifax and will be used for sealing as well as fishing. (CP Wirephoto)

Maritime Area Fish Landings Above Average For February

Total fish landings in the Maritime Provinces during February, 1965, amounted to 26.8 million pounds valued at 1.9 million dollars, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Included in these totals were 22.9 million pounds of groundfish valued at 1.2 million dollars, 2.8 million pounds of pelagic fish valued at 128 thousand dollars and 1.1 million pounds of shellfish valued at 650 thousand dollars. The February landings exceeded those of the previous month in each of the above mentioned groups.

In comparison with the average February landings during the years 1962-1964, the month's catch was above average by 7.1 million pounds and 640 thousand dollars. Groundfish landings were 8.1 million pounds and 343 thousand dollars above the 1962 to 1964 February average; however, landings of pelagic species were 1.3 million pounds below average. February shellfish landings were 310 thousand pounds and 272 thousand dollars above average.

The increased groundfish catch during February 1965, compared to the last three years, was due to larger than normal landings of cod, pollock, and flatfishes. The smaller than normal pelagic landings were the result of smaller herring landings while a good scallop catch was reflected in the increased shellfish landings. The total February fish landings in the Maritimes were 14 per cent above the January landings in terms of quantity and exceeded the January landings by 17 per cent in value.

Cumulative fish landings for the first two months of 1965 amounted to 49.9 million pounds valued at 3.5 million dollars. The figures for the similar period of 1964 were 43.3 million pounds valued at 3.0 million dollars and 32.5 million pounds valued at 2.8 million dollars during 1963.

Speedup In Steel Talks Is Expected

CLEVELAND (AP) — "Look for a speedup in steel labor talks this week, but don't count on a settlement before the May 1 deadline," Steel magazine says.

The national metalworking weekly journal says a key question if there is a deadlock in contract negotiations between management and the United Steelworkers is What stand will the Johnson administration take?

"In steel bargaining, the usefulness of Washington's so-called wage - price guidelines will be put to test," says Steel.

The publication notes that the 57 - cent wage - benefit package won by the United Auto Workers was "substantially higher" than the government's 3.2 per cent guideline figure. The figure is determined by the government's version of the national average gain in annual U.S. productivity.

TALK ON STATISTICS

"The infighting in steel bargaining will be over the selection of statistics," Steel continues. "The government indicates the steel industry's average productivity gain was 3.8 per cent covering the 1959 - 64 period. Steel industry executives stress that when the 1957-63 period is considered, the gain is only two per cent a year."

Steel said that the uncertain steel labor situation is "forcing more U.S. companies to buy abroad."

One big user recently decided he couldn't afford to gamble on getting all the steel he had on order from mills in the U.S. by May 1, Steel says. Cold rolled sheets promised for March had been rescheduled for delivery the first week of May, the magazine added.

Steel predicts April will be the peak shipping month of the year.

Ingot output this week at the mills is expected to approximate the 2,771,000 net tons Steel estimated were poured last week, a record.

MONTAGUE

Mr. and Mrs. Leith Dingwell, Dundas Centre, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Elby Howlett were visitors to Charlottetown over the weekend.

Jane MacLeod is convalescing at her home in Dundas Centre after being a patient in the Kings County Memorial Hospital.

Cecil Stewart, accompanied by Arthur Stead, Upton, were recent visitors to Charlottetown on business.

Dundas has formed a hockey team which has played several games so far this winter in the Souris and Georgetown rinks.

Mrs. Carl Sheppard, Forest Hill, is at present a patient in the Kings County Memorial Hospital.

Everett MacLeod, Dundas Centre, has received treatment at the Kings County Memorial Hospital, as he had the misfortune of cutting his hand with the power saw while working in the woods. It required several stitches.

Despite poor road conditions a large congregation attended the Sunday evening service in Upton Gospel Chapel, which was conducted by the young people of Charlottetown Bible Chapel. Special singing and testimony were heard. Speaker was Owen MacRae.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Garret have returned to their home in Dundas Centre after spending the past winter months with their daughter Laura in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Vanlderstine, Charlottetown were recent weekend visitors to Upton where they were guests at the home of Mrs. VanIderstine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Truelove Taylor.

Mrs. Margaret Acorn, who is residing at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Acorn, Primrose, was a recent visitor to Upton, at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Acorn.

A flu epidemic has been prevalent in this community and many folks have been confined to their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Paton, Rollo Bay, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Paton's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lymon Acorn, Upton.

DR. KING TAKES A BREATHER

Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the 50-mile protest march between Selma, Ala., and the state capitol at Montgomery, sits on a roadside bank and eats an orange as he and other marchers rest during Sunday's trek. The march, which is scheduled to take five days, will end with a huge rally at the capital to call attention to voting laws in Alabama.

THE UNHAPPY WARRIOR

Compelling Charm Becomes Liability

By PETER C. NEWMAN

There's never been a politician quite like Lester Bowles Pearson.

On the hustings, where the effectiveness of a democratic politician is tested, Pearson seems to have the impact of a beached mackerel. Yet nearly everybody who's ever been touched by the warm glow he casts over an intimate gathering, counts himself a stout Pearson supporter.

For the first six decades of his life, Mike Pearson depended for much of his success on the compelling charm of his personality. But that same personality is, if anything, a liability on the public platform. Whenever Pearson has led his Liberals into electoral battle, he has marched them backwards, snatching defeat or near-victory from what should have been certain triumph.

Just before the 1962 campaign got under way, for example the Gallup Poll showed that 45 per cent of the nation's electors intended to vote for the Liberal Party. By the time Pearson had campaigned across the country for six weeks, Liberal support had slumped to 37 per cent, allowing the discredited Diefenbaker administration to come back as a minority government.

When the 1964 election was called, the Diefenbaker Cabinet was in chaos; the Liberals' popularity stood at 47 per cent and their fortunes were rising. But again, after six weeks of Pearson-style campaigning, the party's vote dropped to 42 per cent on polling day. As a result the Liberals fell short of the majority that by all odds should have been theirs.

What is it about Lester Pearson that allows him to command the firm loyalty of those who've been even remotely intimate with him, and yet makes him so obviously incapable of stirring emotion in the public at large?

Part of the answer lies in the nature of his commitment to the political life. Pearson projects blandness rather than fervour on the public platform because he is not possessed by the passionate motovation that drives most politicians.

THINGS JUST HAPPEN

"When I look back on my career," he has said, "the most amazing thing is that things just happened. I was always alert for any opportunities or responsibilities or interesting work, but if I didn't take it on, it didn't worry me. I'd do something else. I've never hewn into any particular line. It was only pressure, really, that got me into this."

Just before he faced the Canadian electorate for the first time in 1958, Pearson told an interviewer from Maclean's Magazine that his ambition had been to become the manager of a major-league baseball team. Last fall, when Pierre Berton asked him during a television interview whether, if he had to live his life over again, he would rather be prime minister of Canada or secretary-general of the United Nations, Pearson unhesitatingly chose the secretary-generalship.

This approach to the prime ministership as just another job, instead of a sacred mission, has inevitably diluted the effectiveness of Pearson's public appeal.

Few voters are aware of the constitutional subtleties which inhibit the actions of a prime minister. But most Canadians demand of the man they elect that in times of stress he throw off these restraints, and by the very force of his personality, become a unifying influence for the nation at large. By campaigning as if he were not presuming to be a leader in his

LEADEN AFFAIRS

Instead, each of his campaigns has been a leaden affair, conducted with about as much flair as a parsonage tea party. He himself hs emerged from them as a kind man, and a nice man, but a man without the political juices. "I do not move people to laughter or tears," he admitted to a New Brunswick audience in the 1963 campaign, "but I hope to move this country ahead in the councils of the world."

His high-pitched voice with its persistent lisp and the absence in him of a sense of occasion, have become the despair of Pearson's political image makers. While he was still leader of the Opposition, he was willing to put up with any indignity to improve his mass appeal. Script writers were hired to remove as many words containing the letlet "s" from his speeches as possible so that he could hide his speech problem and Toronto's MacLaren Advertising Limited exhausted its considerable resources trying to improve his television manner.

This phase of Pearson image-making culminated in a seminar held by the Liberal Campaign Committee just before the start of the 1963 election on the subject of whether or not the Party Leader should continue to wear a bow tie.

After earnestly exploring the various points of view, the discussion chairman asked the Party's advertising man to comment. This was his caustic reply: "If the Liberal Party could afford to take an inventory of new tie sales, it might discover that 97 per cent of all ties are four - in - hands; 3 per cent are bow ties of which half are given as gifts and never worn. Therefore, when a party leader wears a bow tie, he is only getting a positive response from about 1½ per cent of the male population. If the Party could afford tohire Ernest Dichter, the big name in motivation research in the U.S., it would pay him $10,000 to make his report that the man who wears a bow tie is the man who is afraid of growing old and would recommend against Pearson wearing a bow tie. However, if Pearson likes to wear a bow tie, I see no reason why he should stop."

PEARSON IMAGE

Although this tongue - in-cheek analysis didn't answer the tie question (Pearson still wears both kinds), it did dampen the enthusiasm of the men who sought to remake Pearson's image. Instead of trying to change Pearson, they've now adopted the tactic of trying to split Canada's opinion moulders into tiny fragments. They hope to expose as many of them as is practical to their leader's drawing room charisma. Pearson has given many dinners for groups of influential Canadians over the last two years and few of his visitors have left these private encounters without feeling buoyed up and vastly more sympathetic to the man.

Pearson continues to treat the prime ministership like a job that he is trying to do well rather than a mission he longs to fulfill. This attitude contrasts sharply with that of his predecessor, John Diefenbaker, who may have botched his self-imposed mission but didn't feel any less strongly about its majesty for all that.

The difference in approach between the two men is evident even in trivial matters. When Diefenbaker moved into the Prime Minister's office in the East Block, he immediately substituted for Louis St. Laurent's drab draperies, bright green curtains with a wheat-sheaf pattern. Pearson has been Prime Minister for nearly two years now but he takes so little interest in his surroundings that the Diefenbaker drapes are still in place.

One of the gadgets that Diefenbaker kept in full view as a symbol of his power was the NORAD telephone which connects the Prime Minister of Canada directly to the President of the United States. ("I can get Ike any time just by picking up this phone," the man from Prince Albert used to boast.)

Pearson has removed the phone from his desk; it's now kept hidden behind a curtain. (It's so well hidden that once when it did ring, Pearson couldn't find it. External Affairs Secretary Paul Martin was in the PM's office at the time and the two men chased each other around the desk trying to find the ringing instrument.)

Unlike Diefenbaker, Pearson has never given the public the feeling that he's personally concerned about the welfare of ordinary people. Yet he once telephoned a man who had written him that he couldn't shake his hand during a public appearance in Vancouver because the PM had been "surrounded by flunkies." On another occasion Pearson got off his airplane at the end of an arduous day because he had forgotten to thank individually the members of the police motor cycle escort which had accompanied him to the airport.

CHANGED LITTLE

But he doesn't bring to these encounters any sense of the grandeur of his office. In fact, becoming Prime Minister has really changed Mike Pearson very little. He and his wife have the same friends. His children and grandchildren are still his biggest interest. His personal tastes are still simple and surprisingly unsophisticated considering the number of years he spent in the super - civilized world of international diplomacy.

After a breakfast of toast (with cheese and marmalade), he's driven to the office in a navy - blue Buick. For lunch he prefers oysters or clam chowder, poached eggs and apple pie. He attends the occasional Ottawa cocktail party, usually sipping a rye and gingerale but his house at 24 Sussex Drive hasn't either a social or cultural centre.

He likes to listen to Brahms concertos, occasionally plays the piano. But his main relaxations are television westerns and sports events.

Pearson's passions for baseball, hockey and football are surprisingly deep. He has a remarkable memory for detail. After the seventh game in the Stanley Cup finals last year, he was taken after the last period to visit the Leafs' dressing room at the Gardens in Toronto. The players stood around exhausted, clad in their sweaty underwear. But the Prime Minister didn't need to be introduced to any of them — he recognized each player called them by name and discussed details of their scoring records. "They were knocked out," recalls one witness to the encounter. "They'll probably vote Liberal for the rest of their lives."

The most dramatic and puzzling aspect of Lester Pearson's 23 months in power has been the allegations of scandal in high places made against some of his ministers and their assistants. This will be the topic of tomorrow's installment.

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Private Savings, Investment Expected To Grow In Canada

By JAMES NELSON

OTTAWA (CP)—A staff study prepared for the Economic Council of Canada calculates that gross saving and investment by the private sector of the economy will grow steadily over the next five years.

The projection made by Frank Wildgen is that the rate will be 20 per cent of the Gross National Product in 1970, or $14,400,000,000 if the goals outlined by the council are achieved.

Gross private saving in 1963 was $8,855,000,000 or 20.6 per cent of the GNP—value of all goods and services produced.

Mr. Wildgen, an economist in the federal government service since 1956, found in his study that the rate of gross private saving for each business cycle since the Second World War has demonstrated "an almost polestar stability" in relation to the GNP.

Not so, however, the rate saving and investment in the public sector, represented by expenditures of all governments on structures, equipment and inventories, and on such services as health, research and education. These are public savings in that they represent sacrifice of current consumption in anticipation of benefits to be yielded and consumed in future periods.

ESTIMATES 1970 GNP

Because of this, projecting national saving — private and public—is more hazardous, but Mr. Wildgen comes up with the figure of 26.2 per cent of GNP in 1970. This would be $18,800,000,000.

He analyzes the extent to which Canada fails to raise within its borders all the capital that goes into domestic investment, and questions the suggestion that this represents a proclivity for Canadians to "live beyond their means."

"Canada is one of the relatively few industrialized countries that has, since the Second World War, consistently invested more than 20 per cent of its Gross National Product in domestic capital formation."

Mr. Wildgen, also finds a similarity with other resource-developing countries in the northern latitudes, such as Norway, another heavy importer of capital. But the amount of inflow is small in relation to GNP —2.8 per cent for Norway and three per cent for Canada.

"There seems to be no . . . reason why countries with high capital-to-output ratios should be expected to finance all their capital needs with their own savings," he says.

EXPECT SAVINGS EXPORT

"In a world characterized by some freedom of international capital movement, one would expect that countries generating savings in excess of their domestic capital requirements would tend to export savings to those countries with heavier capital needs, provided that the investment of the excess savings abroad was expected to yield a higher return than at home."

Statistics drawn from United Nations sources suggest that gross investment rates of even 25 per cent or more of GNP can be financed without foreign capital at some times and in some places. But this may not hold true for Canada at its present stage of development.

One possible reason for this is that much direct investment in Canada is initiated and undertaken by non-residents without specific demand being made by Canadian residents for such foreign savings."

Mr. Wildgen also comments on the effects of the Canada Pension Plan on availability of savings for investment in the years ahead when the pension fund has built up a large pool.

DISAGREES WITH VIEW

He disagrees with the Porter royal commission on banking and finance, which expressed fear that the financing of a national pension scheme would result in a substantial reduction in funds available for investment in mortgage bonds and equities.

Moreover, he suggests the funds accumulated might well be greater than forecast by the actuaries who worked on the pension plan. Mr. Wildgren's figure is $850,000,000 in the fund in 1970, or $100,000,000 more than given in the actuarial report.

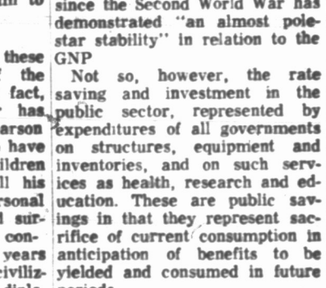
Since the fund is to be earmarked principally for provincial and, through them, municipal bond financing, the Wildgen study says there likely would be decreased borrowings by the provinces and municipalities in the years ahead on the open market, both Canadian and foreign.

"Lessened portfolio borrowings abroad and at home by governments over the period of buildup in the pension funds could also have secondary effects in other forms of capital flow as relatively more private funds sought private investment outlets in Canada.

"One consequence might be a tendency to lessen the yield differential on Canadian and United States bond issues below what it would otherwise be."

CHANGE READING HABIT

PARIS (Reuters) — Demand for French periodicals in French-speaking Canada has increased by 30 to 40 per cent since a regular Paris-Montreal airlift" was started last October. More than 30 tons of French periodicals are air freighted every week to Montreal, the cost being borne by the French information ministry publishers, the Messageries de la Presse Francaise and Air France.



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REGRETS TO ANNOUNCE

that due to abnormally severe ice conditions in Northumberland Strait the railway has been forced to adjust the MV Abegweit service.

The Abegweit will leave Borden at 10.05 a.m., 12.50 p.m., 3.40 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., and leave Cape Tormentine at 11.30 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 5.25 p.m., and 9.15 p.m. DAILY. Sailings are temporarily suspended from Borden at 7.00 a.m. and from Cape Tormentine at 8.25 a.m.

Additional extra trips will be operated nightly between the two ports to handle passengers and vehicles except when gasoline is being carried.