The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Inspiring Prospects

Sometimes it is hard to see the woods for the trees, to know whether it's progress or retrogression we're making while we're occupied with our day-to-day activities, individually or as a community. It is only when we pause to look back for a moment, and forward to what lies ahead, that we get a truer perspective. That's worth the effort at any time. But on this occasion there are special reasons for drawing encouragement from a survey of our recent achievements as a Province, and of our prospects for the immediate future.

Today's Progress Edition represents an attempt to focus these developments in a fuller manner than has been attempted heretofore; and to our contributors, advertisers and all concerned in its production we tender our sincere thanks. Guardian readers, we trust, will share our enthusiasm over the results.

Our basic industries of agriculture and fisheries are faced with serious problems, but there is no doubt that they are making progress through improved techniques and efforts in meeting the demands of changing market requirements. The new activities in tobacco growing, the greater emphasis on beef production, establishment of food processing plants and of an elite potato seed farm, improvement in trawler fishing methods, and the resources program under which it is hoped to have the whole province organized into a major development area by the end of this year, are cases in point.

In tourism our progress has been phenomenal. Our roads to resources program shows greater development per capita than any other part of the Dominion. Our regional high school building program, covering the province from Souris to Tignish, is nearing completion and will mark another milestone in our forward march. Our capital city, towns and municipalities have embarked on ambitious projects of their own.

And who can assess the value, culturally, educationally and in other ways, of the magnificent Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building on which work has now started, and the tremendous boost which the Island will receive in connection with the Charlottetown Conference centennial activities during 1964? Our projected Causeway will not be ready then, of course, though we expect that it will be under way; but close to 60 conventions are scheduled for the city during this period. And this is only one aspect of a program which will bring the whole Province into the limelight as never before.

There will be many problems ahead. They will all present challenges of one kind or another; but surely we can meet them with renewed hope and confidence as we see the direction in which we are heading—towards a brighter and more prosperous future for ourselves and those who come after us.

Hard Road Ahead

It is disturbing to note that of the 27 nations that have been admitted to the United Nations since 1956, at least 20 are already in trouble financially. This statement was made by Prof. George H.T. Kimble, noted American geographer, in a recent interview with U.S. News & & World Report, who added that "there are going to be nearer 30 than 20 such countries in five years' time as more areas gain independence."

The rush for freedom in all parts of the world since World War II is understandable. However, the quickness with which it came to many newly independent nations, without proper preparation and with little hope of economic stability, may in the end prove tragic.

Some of the new African countries, such as the Somali republic, have a budget "that would have run to about a week's take at Sears, Roebuck, when the farm subsidies were coming in." Only a handful of new countries "have more spending money than a decent sized mid-western university." They have friends and are getting loans, but have little prospects of repaying them.

The trouble, as Prof. Kimble sees it, is that the new nations are now independent "of" their former colonial rulers but have little to be independent "on" other than handouts from friends. Freedom that brings chaos and new forms of political tyranny will mean new problems for the countries themselves, and for the world at large.

However, these must be regarded as growing pains. The emerging nations must be given time in which to reach maturity. They must be given a chance to make their own mistakes, and encouraged to profit by them. The United Nations has no more valuable function than in acting as a clearing house for problems of this kind. There can be no turning back now to the old days of colonialism, whatever the risks involved. The more stable countries, nursed in a long tradition of freedom, must understand this. Their role is to give what help they can, and hope for the best.

A Moot Question

It is to be hoped that when the federal candidates get round to making their election promises, they will bear in mind the following statement by the Canadian Tax Foundation; "Although the Throne Speech on Sept. 27, 1962, stated that the objective of the government was 'a balanced budget', it would appear that little progress can be made towards this goal in the coming year unless new taxes are introduced or spending cut back drastically. The anticipated growth rate for the economy is not sufficient to expand revenues beyond the amount needed to keep pace with the upward thrust of expenditures."

The Foundation report goes on to note that if the growth rate could be stepped up, progress toward a balanced budget would be possible without higher taxes or spending cuts. So, with every election promise involving more expenditure we shall expect an explanation of how the "growth rate" is going to be stepped up to enable the promise to be kept.

That could be a much more fruitful field for discussion than the nuclear armament squabble, over which the parties are at sixes and sevens and the electors bordering on a state of complete befuddlement in their efforts to separate the oratorical wheat from the chaff.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At a recent annual sale of high-grade British livestock at Perth, Scotland, a world record price was paid when an Aberdeen-Angus bull, 13 months old, was sold to a representative of an American group of cattle men for 60,000 guineas, approximately $176,400.

* * *

According to figures issued by Dr. E.F. Sheffield, research officer for the Canadian Universities Foundation, university enrolment in Canada over the decade of the sixties is expected to increase by over 10 per cent a year—in actual figures from 114,000 in 1960-61 to 312,000 in 1970-71. By the time the decade is over, our universities will be asked to accommodate almost three time as many students as before.

* * *

The world's fastest train—so fast that it has to be braked by an electronic brain—is being developed by the National Railway Corporation of Japan. The new "Dream Super Express" has already set a world speed record of 124 miles per hour in trial runs, is expected to be ready for speeds of 155 m.p.h. by the spring of 1963, and many possibly be able to do 162 m.p.h. in time for the Olympic Games in Tokyo in '64.

"I THOUGHT I BURIED HIM AND THE BATTLE IS OVER!"

POST MORTEM GLORIA VENIT

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Memorial Sanctuary And Other Matters

A clifftop Memorial Sanctuary, honouring all Canadians who have given their lives in all Canada's wars, is to be built near the Parliament Buildings in central Ottawa.

Announcing that this "Remembrance Shrine" will be started next year, and completed before Centennial Year, 1967, the Minister of Public Works confirmed what was exclusively revealed in this column last year.

Exactly as this column revealed at that time, the plans call for a Memorial Building and a Cenotaph, to be erected in the park capping rocky Nepean Point which juts out into the Ottawa River just before the Parliament Buildings.

LIBERAL'S MAKE OFFER

Dr. Guy Marcoux, the widely-known and greatly-loved medical practitioner who represents Quebec - Montmorency in the Social Credit cause in the House of Commons, has received a great compliment from his political foes. Top Liberal organizers, both in Ottawa and in Quebec, have approached Dr. Marcoux and attempted to lure him away from the Social Credit Party, and to make him run, still in Quebec-Montmorency—as a Liberal candidate in the forthcoming election.

Dr. Marcoux, who quickly won respect in the House as Social Credit whip, was surprised to be told by these Liberal organizers that he would enjoy "more influence" if he were to join the Liberals. No specific promises were held out about a Cabinet post in any Liberal Government, but everyone here recognizes it as self-evident that Dr. Marcoux would be given a very important Cabinet post in any Social Credit government.

The Liberals, to whom money is no object because they are "loaded," did however offer Dr. Marcoux far more lavish election expenses than the Social Credit Party could afford to pay him out of their contributions from Canada's "little men."

Dr. Marcoux was offered 15 days in which to decide; he says it did not take him 15 seconds to turn down this manoeuvre.

NOT AMUSING

President Kennedy has issued firm instructions that the U. S. Government is to do nothing which might even appear to be interference in Canadian politics while our election is being fought. He got his toes caught in the wringer by the ill-advised episode of "diplomacy by press release" late in January, and wants no more justified complaints from his allies.

But President Kennedy's fellow - countrymen have no such inhibitions. Since the February 18 edition of the weekly magazine "Newsweek" wrote a cover story on Prime Minister Diefenbaker, painting him as Uncle Sam's bogeyman, the management of that publication has written to Canadian Party leaders opposed to their victim, sending them free copies of this edition, and suggesting that they would "enjoy reading" this criticism of Mr. Diefenbaker, and expressing the hope that they would find it "entertaining." I know at least one who was definitely "not amused" by the bad taste of this letter.

Foreign Diplomats in Ottawa traditionally do not express their thoughts about Canadian politics —although they all write voluminous reports home every week. They are all having some difficulty in explaining why our fatuous 25th Parliament had to end its life so prematurely, when there were no less than seven different combinations of parties which could have commanded a majority in the House, and hence have formed a stable government.

In most of their countries, the multi-party tradition is well established. But they never suffer the instability of minority government, because their politicians are sufficiently mature, practical and adroit to work out acceptable coalitions.

Why did not Canadian party leaders follow this well - tried course? they ask. The electors chose that composition of our House of Commons, they argue, so it was the responsibility of our PMs to attain parliamentary viability within the framework of the voters' wishes.

Juvenile Delinquency

Montreal Gazette

It is only in comparatively recent times that juvenile delinquents have been separated from adult criminals, and placed in a category of their own, for the purpose both of explaining their delinquent behavior and of treating it.

For it is part of the growing humaneness of Western society that it should be publicly recognized that the delinquency of youth deserves to be studied by itself, that the stresses to which young people are exposed may impel them in a delinquent direction, and that just because they are still young there is hope that by special treatment they may be helped.

But even though the public may have accepted the need for this greater humaneness, there is still the danger that much may remain undone. For public acceptance of something does not exclude public indifference towards it, or considerable public ignorance about it. The several articles which appear in today's Gazette are an examination of this problem, and of some of the things that remain undone.

There seems to be wide agreement among those who work in the field of juvenile delinquency that "recognition" is one of the most serious difficulties. If parents, schools and others would pay greater attention to early signs of trouble, and seek help, children might be prevented from continuing in a direction that can only bring them disaster. But it may be only when a crime has been committed, and an arrest made that there is any effort to help.

There is also a quite serious need for more institutions, and for better differentation among those sent to them. An institution that is of the "open" type, which tries to offer as normal and free a life as possible, may suffer if it must accommodate youths who are seriously disturbed emotionally, or who would be better placed in a "closed" institution with greater security measures.

The Poets Corner

THE SEA

How oft, when boys, rough rafts were launched
And manned with youthful pirates bold
To seek the fabled Treasure Isle
And find the buried Spanish gold.

The sea was then a friendly thing
That mirrored back the warming sun,
Where children played and laughed and swam
In sparkling waters made for fun.

But soon as men, seafaring men,
They sailed great ships across the main
"o fish; or trade in foreign ports;
And search for wealth and power, in vain.

Sometimes the sea's a savage thing
With rain and hail and lashing gale
And towering waves that smash weak craft
To splintered wood and tattered sail.

Yet, I have seen it calm and still
Reflecting moonlight silv'ry bright
Romantic stage for lovers' dreams,
Enshrined within a summer night.

The sea still sings a siren's song,
A call that lures men from their earth,
"Come from your homes, the farm, the town.
Return to me who gave you birth."

—Bert Foster

Charlottetown.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

CAR TAX LEGISLATION

Sir,— Has the City Council voiced their thoughts in the terms of equality when they propose legislation for a $30.00 automobile tax?

Taking into consideration the variation in cost of, say, from $4000.00 to $500.00 per unit could one consider this fair treatment? Is not the present system of requiring those in the higher salary bracket, who can afford expensive automobiles, to be assessed on the value of their cars, a fair procedure?

Has any thought been given to the fact such action may force those in the lower wage group from enjoying some of the comparatively minor pleasures of life, in comparison with their well-to-do neighbors?

I am, Sir, etc.

"OBSERVER"

Charlottetown.

Anxiety, Fatigue After Delivery

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

SOME women become emotionally disturbed following the birth of their first child. The adjustments needed in social and family relations, along with the unaccustomed, demands of infant care, are too much for her. Depression, anxiety, fatigue are the usual manifestations.

But most women have enough emotional stability, motivation, and confidence to care for the newborn adequately. Sympathetic understanding and reassurance by husband and family also help.

Ultimately, the postpartum blues disappear and the young mother takes over her responsibilities although nothing had happened. A few are not so fortunate and go on to develop a more serious psychiatric disturbance. This often escapes detection until it has become well established. The condition is suspected when the woman becomes increasingly sleepless, irritable, restless, and depressed.

In times, she becomes more and more confused, suspicious of others, and overly concerned over trivial matters. Nothing she does is right and suggestions usually go unheeded. The last stage is a fullblown psychosis in which she becomes extremely depressed, riddled with fears and suspicions; delusions and hallucinations may ensue. institutional care may be needed to bring her back to reality.

An inherent weakness is responsible, particularly in young women who have been sheltered throughout life and feel insecure and inadequate after the baby arrives. Others are too aggressive and outgoing to accept the responsibilities of motherhood and subconsciously resent the loss of their independence.

The poorly organized mother is another candidate for postpartum psychosis. She needs advice on the care of the baby, the number of hours she ought to work, and the necessity for outside activities. The husband ought to realize that he also is responsible for the child's care and should share this duty with his wife.

An ounce of prevention goes a long way. The cause of this type of mental illness is not known. But if allowed to grow worse, the mother is likely to be separated from the family for a long time while undergoing treatment.

ROUGH SPOTS

E. L. writes: Please tell me if anything can be done about brown, rough spots on face and body. I am 78.

Nothing need be done unless the lesions become elevated or covered with crusts. They are easily removed when this occurs.

CHILD OF ADDICT

J.A. writes: Can an unborn child be affected by or born with an addiction to drugs if the father is an addict?

REPLY

No. On the other hand, the child may become an addict in years to come if he has the same emotional immaturity that plagues the father.

CHEST PANG

L.P. writes: Is breast pang the same as angina pectoris?

REPLY

Both are forms of chest pain but many physicians prefer to limit the term, angina pectoris, to pain of heart origin.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

February 27, 1938

Dean Douglas Clark, head of the Conservatory of Music, McGill University, will officiate as adjudicator in the musical competition of the Girls' and Boys' Hobbies Exhibition to be held April 5 to 9.

The first student's social of its kind was held in Prince of Wales auditorium, Feb. 19. Each division of students contributed some form of entertainment to make up the program.

TEN YEARS AGO

February 27, 1953

Seven Dutch farm workers are due to arrive in the province in the next few days. They will be employed with various farmers throughout the province. During the next few months the flow of Dutch farm help will slacken, but German workers, according to the local unemployment office will be available in increasing numbers.

Members of the Charlottetown Newman Club were privileged to hear an interesting and informative address by Rev. Father Dailey, S. J. who is preaching a series of Lenten sermons at St. Dunstan's Basilica.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Walking is good for your health, a doctor advises — but not on icy sidewalks.—Chatham News.

Hitler is no longer an honorary citizen of Buchschlag. A city official has just now discovered that Hitler's name was still listed on the municipal register in that capacity. It has been hastily removed after 17 years' repose.—Aachen Press, Germany.

Always be tolerant of a person who disagrees with you. After all, he has a right to his ridiculous opinions. — Windsor Star.

"I suppose you will miss your boy while he is at college" "Yep," replied Farmer Corntossle. "I dunno what I'll do without him. He got the livestock so they're more unless he gives 'em the college yell, an' I can't remember it." — Sarnia Observer.

Sino-Soviet Relations

By Carman Cumming

Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Soviet Union and Communist China are moving cautiously to settle ideological differences that only a month ago seemed certain to cause an open break between them.

On Jan. 18 China's delegate to the East German Communist party congress was publicly humiliated by boos, shouts and foot-stamping from his Communist colleagues. Many in the West — and in the Eastern bloc as well — felt the split had gone beyond the point of no return.

Since then the temper of Sino-Soviet relations has swung slowly in the other direction.

On Feb. 9, in an interview with Canadian publisher Roy Thomson, Premier Khrushchev reached deep into his store of Russian proverbs for one explaining that "when dear friends quarrel they are just amusing themselves."

SUGGEST TALKS

The next day Pravda, organ of the Soviet Communist party, said the Soviet leadership was ready for a meeting with the Chinese "at any level" as a first step towards a broader conference that would decide the correct road to world communism.

Peking — although it had proposed such a conference earlier only to be rebuffed by Moscow —reacted without enthusiasm to the Pravda editorial. It said in effect that Moscow would have to repudiate Yugoslav "revisionists" before a meeting would be possible.

But only a few days later Khrushchev warmly welcomed a new Chinese ambassador to Moscow and promised that "when the last spadeful of earth is thrown on the grave of capitolism we will do it together with China."

And on Feb. 19, the Peking People's Daily, Chinese counterpart of Pravda, began publishing detailed criticisms of the Chinese item from other Communist parties — including speeches by Khrushchev and Pravda editorials.

MAO TAKES HAND

These developments appear to have cleared the way for the series of conciliatory meetings and statements of the last few days, notably the "friendly" meeting in Peking Saturday between party leader Mao Tse-tung and Soviet Ambassador S. V. Chervonenko.

There was immediate speculation that Mao, who now seldom engages in working-level diplomacy, had given Moscow a reply on possibilities for bilateral meetings and a general Communist gathering.

Still unclear is the question of whether any substantive progress has been made towards a policy reconciliation or whether the current moves involve only an attempt to plaster over the cracks.

Pravda's Feb. 10 editorial, now released in Peking, indicated real progress had been made.

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Arguing that conditions were right for healing the rift, it said the Chinese party has stressed that it "is striving to avert another world war and believes in the feasibility of achieving this, advocates peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems and admits the possibility of also using peaceful forms besides the armed forms of struggle for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Such a statement, if true, is good news indeed for the West. Peking has yet to confirm it.

Shorten The Campaign

Ottawa Journal

Election Day is April 8.

One thing that everyone was agreed on in the last two or three general elections was that the campaign were too long.

With modern communications and ease of travel we no longer need the minimum of 57 days' notice of election day. But the law is there.

It should be changed.

Actually, the statute is that the enumeration must begin the 49th day before the polling day. But to get the enumerators prepared the electoral office insists on 57 days between the day on which the writs are issued and the day of voting.

But there is no law asserting that the actual campaigning, the speeches, should begin at once.

All parties are in a state of mental and physical exhaustion after the nervous and fidgety session of Parliament just concluded.

Indeed all parties are still recovering from the June election of last year. They will conduct a better and wiser campaign if they pause now for two or three weeks to gather their senses and their strength.

They have not had much time to think in recent months; they will have less time to think once they start to talk. Unnatural though it may be to some of them, it would be good for them and for us if they devoted the next three weeks to thinking.

The cynic may say "God forbid"; but to him the second cynic has the apt reply: "What have we got to lose?"

Up To Macmillan

Cape Breton Post

Prime Minister Menzies of Australia is quite right in believing that an early Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, would be premature at this stage. This is something for Canadian consideration. The fact that all the Common Market countries except France want British participation in their prosperity, offers a beam of hope for Britain.

The reason Britain sees no big prospect for reciprocal trade with Canada should be no mystery to us. We look to Britain as the main market for the harvest of Canadian farms, but when it comes to the sort of balance that would greatly increase British exports, such as textiles, shoes and other goods, to us, we shy away, this say, Canadian manufacturers is the rise up in protest against such an idea.

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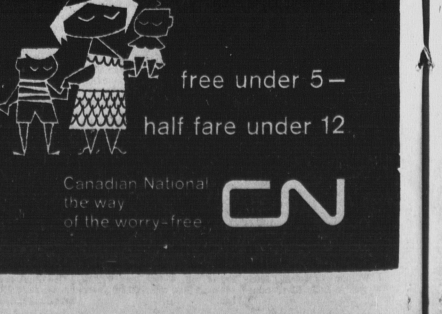
The FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT

"Where Cooking Is A Work of Art"