The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 6 — THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1963

Will It Be Effective?

It is quite a change to have the Conservatives cautioning against action at Ottawa that might upset our relations with the United States and the Liberals going ahead with a policy that might incur retaliation from that quarter. We don't know what Washington will make of it, but the roles of the two major parties in the last election campaign have been reversed in the case of the 12-mile fishing zone issue.

Prime Minister Pearson has announced that this measure, which would bar foreign fleets from Canada's inshore fishing grounds, will be declared by the government next May. Conservative reaction has been to point to the danger which might arise from a fisheries war with the United States. Already there are warning rumblings from across the line, and from Portugal and West Germany as well.

Mr. Pearson says his government will consult with other countries about the conflicts which arise out of their claims to historic fishing rights in Canadian waters. He concedes that the United States and France have treaty rights to fish in the areas affected by the government's decision. He says also that he has assured President Kennedy that so far as the United States is concerned, its rights will be taken into account.

To what extent these considerations will modify government policy in imposing the 12-mile limit has not been made clear. They may impinge upon it very considerably. But Canadian fishermen have a just grievance in this matter and it is natural that they should hail with approval any measure which promises remedial action.

Whether the results will justify the blessing on Mr. Pearson's head that Premier Smallwood has already hastened to call down on behalf of the Newfoundland government, remains to be seen. From other official quarters the comment is more guarded.

Snobbish Hens

The National Geographic Society, which casts a wide net in its search for interesting bits of odds and ends, has discovered that chickens are born snobs. A smart poultryman, it says in a bulletin just received, is as conscious of social rank in the hen roost as a protocol officer at a royal banquet.

Biologists have found that when two hens meet for the first time, they either fight or one gives way without fighting. The one that "chickens out" is henceforth inferior to the other. The dominant hen not only pecks with impunity, but has first rights at the food trough, the roost, and the nest boxes. Through a series of such encounters, a flock of hens quickly establishes a social hierarchy or "peck order".

Social status also depends on length of residence. A hen will win more encounters in her own back yard than in another yard. Bluffing as well as superior fighting ability also seems to help decide questions of rank. A flock that establishes itself in this way does better than a flock with an unstable hierarchy. Birds in the unstable flock fight more, suffer more wounds, eat less, and gain less. Hence chicken ranchers now take pains to avoid mixing chicken flocks.

Dominant hens, we are assured, tend to have higher I.Q.'s as measured by a fowl intelligence test consisting of grains of corn placed in a line on the foor. Every second grain is securely fastened down so that it can't be eaten. Chicken intelligence is graded on how fast a hen learns to peck at the loose grains only. It's the smart ones that move around fearlessly, and seldom avoid their superiors. Low-ranking birds lurk in out of the way places, feed after others have fed, and move about cautiously, trying to avoid encounters.

Like all snobs, chickens are very gullible. A newborn chick will accept almost anything that moves—even a rubber ball—as its mother, following it about and attempting to nuzzle under it for security. This phenomenon, known as "imprinting", occurs in a number of birds. One scientist was amazed to find that he himself had become "mother" to an affectionate flock.

His Right To Speak

Mr. Justice Thorson, president of the Exchequer Court of Canada, has come under fire in the House of Commons for his public opposition to nuclear weapons for Canadian forces. The issue was raised this week by a Social Credit member, who maintained that the intervention of Judge Thorson in the nuclear controversy was improper. He questioned the propriety of a judge "trying to influence" the government and the Canadian people on an issue of this kind.

If the judge had made a statement from his chamber outlining his views, one could appreciate the merit of this complaint. But his opinion was set forth at a meeting of the Canadian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which he heads in an unofficial capacity. One can agree or disagree with the views of this organization, but there is no evidence that its members are conducting themselves illegally.

Nor is there any evidence that the judge was using his office to influence public opinion improperly. He was merely expressing his private convictions on what he holds to be a moral issue of grave import to Canada and the world at large. Perhaps he felt that as a former Liberal cabinet minister he had a special obligation to do so. In any case, for Parliament to assume the responsibility of silencing him would be a grave mistake.

Vexing Problem

According to Mr. Eric Kiernas, president of the Montreal Stock Exchange, Quebec and British Columbia are alike in desiring freer trade and the protection of provincial rights. He sees B.C. and Quebec as having an "enemy" in "protectionist" Ontario. B.C. looks across the Pacific to the Orient for trade, while Quebec looks to Europe, while both are hampered by the tariff protective policy which benefits Ontario, where American firms have established branch plants to make it the economic centre of Canada.

"This," comments the Cape Breton Post, "is the way the Montreal Stock Exchange president sees Canada, fractionally; and if he is aware of the Atlantic region and the Prairie Provinces, he said nothing to indicate it when he made a speech in Vancouver the other day." Yet he did put his finger on the main problem which has be solved by Ottawa. He said that federal-provincial problems would continue to be vexing if Ottawa's leadership is "somewhat less than inspired in trying to bring some sort of unity to a country that is so economically diverse as to be a contradiction."

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The Printed Word" reports this act of a kindly husband in Winnipeg: "He readily acceded to his wife's request that he thoroughly oil the lawn-mower before he left to spend the day on the golf course."

* * *

How large should a high school be for maximum economy and efficiency? When all factors are considerd, according to specialists at Ohio State University, gains in both economy and educational opportunities are substantial up to enrolments of about 800 pupils. Enrolments of 800 to 1,200 pupils are sufficiently large to support a comprehensive educational program economically and efficiently. But when enrolments exceed 1,200, "educational disadvantages are inescapable.'

OLD CHARLOTTETOWN

Constructing approach for Hillsboro Bridge in 1900

Copied by Craswell Portrait Studio

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Headache To Housewives & Processors

Is the world sugar market a speculator's dream — or a Communist's cold - war battleground? Whatever the answer, spiralling prices for refined sugar are a headache to housewives and to fruit processors in Canada.

Total world production of sugar last year was 51 million short tons. This was 1½ million tons less than in the previous year. This slash was caused partly by severe weather conditions in Europe, which damaged the sugar - beet crop, and by the upheaval in Cuba, where workers left the sugarcane plantations to serve in the militia.

That comparatively small drop in supplies seems too insignificant to account for the jump in the price of raw sugar from 3 cents per pound last year to the recent figure of 13.2 cents on the world free market.

But about 88 per cent of world sugar production is covered by long - term contracts between governments. Thus only some 6 million tons of sugar is traded on the Sugar Exchanges of London and New York, and the cut - back is a very important proportion of this small figure.

OUR SWEET TOOOTH

We in Canada consumed 97.7 pounds of sugar per head last year, only slightly less than the USA average of 97.9 pounds. To feed the world population of three billion on this scale, the world would need to produce three times as much sugar as now. We grow about one - sixth of our sugar needs in the form of sugar - beets; perhaps the present crisis will lead us to become more self - sufficient like Britain which grows two-fifths of its needs in the beet fields.

Cuba used to be the world's largest producer of sugar cane, with an annual harvest of about 7½ million tons. This has now slumped to around 3½ million tons, leaving Russia's 1962 production of 6½ million tons of sugar to lead the world.

Since USA placed an embargo on trade with Cuba, Russia has stepped in to buy the bulk of the Cuban crop, at about 3½ cents per pound. Russia also has the call on the considerable production of sugar - beets from the farmlands of the communist satellite countries.

This enormous suppply of sugar today gives Russia what could be a powerful economic weapon. It could well be that Russia is deliberately holding sugar off the world markets, thus aggravating the shortage and forcing up the speculators' price. The next step might be that Russia will gradually feed its huge stockpile of sugar back onto the market, selling for perhaps 13 cents a pound the Cuban sugar which it is buying for 3½ cents a pound.

SLIM AND SAVE

Russia might well make a profit of around a dime a pound on the Cuban crop of around 3 million tons, for a total profit of $600 million - payable in dollars.

With the sweetener in our coffee thus suddenly become a possible weapon in the cold war, what can the housewife do? There have been, as I write, approximately 35 upward adjustments and but 2 downward adjustments in the price of sugar over the past turbulent months. This has contributed to the widespread death of the ten-cent cup of coffee, and even to the closing down of at least one fruit processing plant in Canada.

The House of Commons has heard protests about boosts in the price even though some four months supply of sugar is on hand, bought at lower prices.

What can the housewife do? What can you and I do? My doctor has one good suggestion: cut down on sweetening in the coffee, spread the jam thinner on the bread - and painlessly slice off some of those superfluous pounds!

The Poets Corner

JUNE MORNING

Aglow, far - flung, the crimsoned - bosom morn,
Throwing gold threads across the Eastern sky.
Each dreaming stream, rose-tinted from on high,
Feels the strange magic of a day new-born.
No earthly artist could have pictured this,
A day in June with heaven's glory frought;
No mortal pen describe the healing kiss
Of earth redeemed, to glowing life new - bought.
Let mankind sing laudations.
Earth and sea
Join in their praise of gratitude to thee!

—F. H. MacArthur,
Charlottetown.

Bonn's New First Lady

Fort William Times-Journal

Whoever watches Mrs. Luise Erhard in the early morning hours on the Bonn market square when she does her shopping, will hardly take her for the wife of the most prominent West German minister.

But Mrs. Luise Erhard is not only an unobtrusive and excellent housewife, she is also an ardent follower of the theory of moderation, which has so urgently been advocated to the Federal citizens by her husband. She closely scrutinizes goods offered and prices before buying anything. For after all there is such a thing as the much quoted "free market economy" in that country.

The wife of the future Federal Chancellor has not played a conspicuous role in the social life of the Federal capital so far. But Mrs. Luise Erhard, for forty years happily married to Professor Ludwig Erhard, is the best adviser and discussion partner of her husband.

They have known each other since childhood: as neighbours' children they played in the same sand pit in their home town of Fuerth, Bavaria, and after the First World War they had studied at the College of Economics in Nuremberg, had simultaneously taken their degree, and after successfully passing their examination in 1923 they married.

During the first two years of their marriage Mrs. Erhard learned the "theory of moderation" in practice. And even today she lives according to this moto.

Mr. Erhard and his wife live in a not at all luxuriously furnished rented flat in Bonn. The Economics Minister wanted a house of his own, but Mrs. Erhard, after carefully analysing the market, decided "building costs are by far too high at the moment"—and she was absolutely right as usual.

Pageantry And Taxes

The Printed Word

Recent wedding of the Princess Alexandra, according to a news dispatch from London, did not cost the British taxpayer a cent, in contrast to the wedding of Princess Margaret, where the cost was about $200,000, charged to the British treasury. There is always a faction to grumble about the cost of royalty to the people of Britain. The same group may now be expected to complain that the latest royal pageant gave them nothing to grumble at.

Actually, the British taxpayer gains a good deal for what he spends on royalty and the shows associated with the institution. If there were not general approval, the crowds in the streets and around Buckingham Palace could spoil the show by staying away, for what use is a parade without anyone to watch it? It would probably be less costly and more efficient if the duty of guarding Buckingham Palace were transferred to the Metropolitan Police, who would go on and off shift without fuss, but the ceremony of changing of the guard would be missed by the English as well as the tourists who look to it as one of the sights of London.

In other parts of the Commonwealth, pageantry in the British tradition leaves something to be desired. Local regiments of guards or their equivalents are well drilled and put on good parades, but there is still something lacking. It may be that a governor-general or lieutenant-governor, excellent men though they may be, are not royal substitutes for royalty. They arouse no mystic glow of reverence, no thrill of personal loyalty.

The British grumblers don't know how lucky they are in having a living symbol for their patriotic emotions to focus on. A republican system might be preferable in some respects to a limited monarchy, but if the British were foolish enough to make the change, some joy and color would go out of their lives for ever. For their own sakes, as well as for the tourists, the British will maintain the pageantry.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 6, 1938)

The Summerside Town Council recently passed a resolution granting $100.00 to the Y's Men's Club to assist in providing bathing houses for the children on the railway wharf. It has been suggested that a suitable place would be at the east end buttment which was recently built up and provided with concrete steps down to the beach.

The official visitation of the Grand Chief, Sister Betty Faulkins of Saint John, N.B., to Charlottetown Pythian Temple No. 17 took place last night. Miss Faulkins was accompanied by P.G. Chiefs Elizabeth MacKenzie and Jean White of Charlottetown.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 6, 1953)

An interesting collection of dolls submitted by various units of the Girl Guides in the Bessborough Shield competition is attracting considerable attention in the window of Rogers Hardware Co. The dolls are dressed in costumes of different countries, with a presentation of the Queen as a central figure in the group submitted by the 12th Charlottetown unit.

OTTAWA (CP) — A fragment of the United States flag that was planted on the North Pole has been found in the far Arctic by two young Canadian scientists. Perry's successful dash for the pole was launched from Cape Columbia in 1909. He made a 40-mile-a-day trek over ice floes to be the first man to reach the top of the world.

FLOODS RAGE

WELLINGTON (Reuters) — Raging floodwaters turned back rescuers Monday trying to get through to lonely Tangoio Alley north of Napier, where at least 200 settlers were cut off. Eyewitnesses said one herd of cattle was engulfed as floods rose three feet in 10 minutes. More than 100 cars were stranded on the rugged highway between Napier, on the east coast of New Zealand's north island, and Taupo, a lakeside resort in the island's centre.

EXCHANGE TOURISTS

Soviet and New Zealand tourist bodies are encouraging an exchange of visitors between the two countries.

Polished Rice Caused Sickness

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

AT LEAST 80 per cent of the Chinese Nationalist army on Formosa showed signs of a deficiency of one or more vitamins. Anemia also was noted. The reason? Polished rice.

Army nutritionists found an inexpensive and simple remedy. One grain of rice in every 200 was coated with a mixture of thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin A, and iron. The enriched grain was shellacked to provide a coating that would resist cold water, and talc was applied to dull the bright yellow color, making it less conspicuous. The cost was 25 cents per man per year.

As a result of this rice enrichment program, the health of the soldiers improved. But the civilian population was none too happy with the plan. These people picked out the yellowish grains and threw them away.

Tooth enamel feels hard and looks like rock, but is penetrated by thousands of microscopic pathways. These microlamellae, as they are called, have been demonstrated and photographed by Dr. Fred L. Losee of Great Lakes, Ill.

The discovery of these pathways is not new; it is made every 25 years or so and then more or less forgotten until rediscovered. They convey nourishment from the pulp to the enamel and it has been postulated that when the pulp dies, the enamel does the same and darkens in color.

Dr. Losee demonstrated that ions of phosphorous and iodine are able to penetrate the enamel and dentin in both directions. The chemicals move, according to his report in Dental Abstracts, from the saliva into the pulp and vice versa within a matter of minutes.

Tape recordings have been made of the underwater noises of captive porpoises and, more recently, of sea lions swimming in a pool at night. These animals are able to detect in the dark the pieces of fish thrown to them as food. The sounds made as they approach their meal appear to be echo-ranging signals of a complex and sophisticated nature. These noises have all the characteristics of an underwater radar (sonar) system.

NUMB THUMB

T. D. writes: I'm 70 years old and recently started playing the cello for recreation. But my right thumb gets numb holding the bow. A soft cover around the stick doesn't help. Have you any suggestions?

REPLY

Poor circulation may induce this symptom. Or the nerve to the thumb may be compressed by an abnormality in the neck or wrist. If changing the way you sit or hold the bow does not bring relief, try the tuba or listen to symphonic records.

HUNGRY DIABETIC

A. F. writes: What can be done for hunger except eating? A 69 year old diabetic is always hungry.

REPLY

Give him foods with bulk but low in calories. Celery, radishes, carrot strips, and other raw vegetables are examples. This man ought to consult his physician for a complete change in the dietary program. Food with greater "staying power" might be included to delay the pangs of hunger.

SMOKING AND WEIGHT

T. F. writes: Will smoking cause a person to lose weight or gain weight?

REPLY

The individual may lose weight if smoking reduces appetite. Those who find relaxation in the habit may gain weight. Most smokers do not gain or lose, provided they eat properly.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A friend of ours the other day unemotionally assured us that for thirty years his business had not been bothered either by government regulation or competition. He's a blacksmith. — Chatham News.

To help get rid of the hordes of rats in Pekalongan, Java, the town council has ruled that couples must pay a fee of 25 dead rats. Ottawa they could be asked to pave a pothole. — Ottawa Journal.

Chicken Tariff Hassle

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United States is beginning to suspect that the European Common Market may be playing a gigantic cat - and-mouse game with trade and tariffs, opening the question of how seriously this trade bloc will pursue massive tariff bargaining planned for 1964.

Uneasiness was aroused by the chicken tariff hassle which may point to a possible European restrictive trend in dealing later with U.S. and Canadian grain and with other foodstuffs.

The chicken issue has pushed temperatures to a high point in Washington and at least one newspaper, the Washington Daily News, has called for a brutal trade. The U.S. government is seeking urgent talks with the Europeans to prevent such an open conflict.

In comparison with the total European market for North American foodstuffs, the chicken quarrel is not by itself of major dimensions. The U. S. had built up a market for some $50,000,000 worth of frozen fryers annually in the six-country trade bloc. This compares with a total market there for more than $1,200,000,000 worth of American agricultural products a year.

REVERSED THEMSELVES

However, in the face of American warnings that the U.S. government could not afford, politically and otherwise, to see this chicken market go down the drain, the Common Market countries at first promised to restrain restrictions and then suddenly reversed themselves and imposed higher tariffs.

Christian Herter, President Kennedy's chief trade negotiator, is a relatively mild man. But his aides say he was aroused when, instead of reducing the 13-cent-a-pound tariff on chickens, the Common Market jacked it up to 14.25 cents a pound. Herter described this as shocking and warned that unless these tariffs are reduced, the U.S. will demand compensation.

This could come in the form of other concessions that would ease the import restrictions against chickens or it could provide a more lucrative European market for some other American product.

If no agreement is reached on compensation, the U.S. likely will take retaliatory action of its own and this could kick up a new transatlantic trade storm.

The Washington Daily News says the issue goes deeper than frozen fryers. It goes to the heart of the North Atlantic alliance. This appeared to be another instance of French President de Gaulle desiring to build a little Europe surrounded by a high tariff wall.

NO IMPORT PATTERN

"The Europeans must be confronted with the results of their folly," the newspaper says. "This is the best chance of reversing this reaction trend and saving the alliance from disintegration."

Herter's aides do not agree that disintegration of the alliance is involved. But they do consider the pattern established in the chicken issue as extremely serious.

The Common Market has yet to establish its import pattern on North American grain. If the chicken issue is not resolved, the European drift towards higher curbs may also embrace Canadian and U.S. wheat.

Under such a pattern of restrictions, the 1964 Kennedy round of tariff negotiations may bear little fruit. While the U.S. could still negotiate lower tariffs with other countries, the main point of the negotiations would be to reduce restrictions in the six-country bloc.

Without such prospects, the U.S. may lose its enthusiasm for the negotiations altogether.

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