The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Need For Clarification

During the federal-provincial conference, Prime Minister Pearson took the attitude that the share of revenue to be made available to the provinces this year was settled and no further changes would be made in this regard. Much has taken place in the way of behind-the-scenes negotiations since then, however. Premier Lesage is delaying the introduction of his budget in the Quebec legislature until a round of discussions with federal authorities had been completed, leaving open the possibility that Ottawa might yet come across with a sufficient increase in revenue to meet his demands.

Are the proposed changes in the Canada Pension Plan linked up with this issue, and to what extent? All that we know at present is that the current attempt to work out a compromise with Quebec on pensions that would make possible the establishment of a common system across Canada is only part of what one federal source has described as "a package deal" in the process of negotiation with Mr. Lesage.

The Prime Minister has promised to make a statement in the Commons on Monday on the latest pension developments, and perhaps we shall get the full story then.

In the meantime, it is reassuring to note that the Government has no intention of calling a snap election on this matter, for which there would be no justification whatever. The Financial Post was not far wrong in declaring that "yet another angry election campaign coming at this time would have horrible and long lasting effects on Confederation." Besides, as the Winnipeg Free Press points out, the Government already has a full mandate to construct a pension scheme and no party opposes it in principle. The current difficulties are not the result of last year's inconclusive election; they were the result of the Government's own haste and miscalculation.

Everyone knows that the objections of Quebec and Ontario to the present pension plan have created an entirely new situation. What the public cannot understand, however, is why this difficulty was not anticipated by Liberal policy makers from the start.

Redistribution

Hon. J. Angus MacLean recalled an interesting bit of political history in the Commons the other day, when he said that in Prince Edward Island there were three dual ridings at one time but after the census of 1891 they were eliminated and five single ridings created. Then, at a later redistribution, dual ridings were again created—which indicated that there was good reason. His point was that the redistribution commission should be given a free hand in recommending the retention of dual ridings if it wished to do so.

Mr. MacLean, himself a member for the dual constituency of Queens, made it clear that he was not "wedded to any particular view" of the matter, but he maintained the commission should be given the option of studying the question, rather than have Parliament, "in a rather arbitrary way," say that dual ridings should no longer exist. His point was well taken.

In any case, we are safeguarded against any reduction in our present number of 4 House of Commons representatives, since the British North America Act provides that no province's representation in that chamber shall fall below its statutory number of Senators. Unchanged, too, will be Newfoundland's representation of 7, New Brunswick's of 10, and the Yukon and the Territories with one member each.

Under the present rules, Nova Scotia would drop one from 12 to 11, Quebec one from 75 to 74, Manitoba one from 14 to 13, Saskatchewan four from 17 to 13, Ontario would pick up three from 85 to 88, Alberta two from 17 to 19, British Columbia one from 22 to 23.

The Redistribution Bill provides for a new House of 264 members, down one from the present 265. But there is no doubt that the seat losses for the four provinces—especially sensitive Quebec—will be fought; so that the alternative may be an expansion to 283 or even 288 of the membership of the House.

The bill makes provision for a four-member redistribution commission for each province. To these commissions, Prime Minister Pearson and Opposition Leader Diefenbaker will each name a member, the provincial Chief Justice will name the chairman, and the fourth man on all 10 will be newly-appointed Representation Commissioner Nelson Castonguay.

The commissioners will have a year to draw up their maps within the limits of the prescribed population formula. Then Mr. Castonguay will present the ten provincial maps to Parliament which will have 30 days to argue about them; with one-third of the MPs of any province having the power to send their provincial map back to the Commission for a second look and the hearing of protests and suggestions. After that, the job will be considered as being done, and Parliament must accept it.

Objection, Please

On his visit to Toronto this week, U.S. Attorney-General Robert F. Kennedy was quoted as indicating his disapproval of continuing Canadian trade with Cuba. He stressed what he termed the threat posed by Cuba to the rest of the Western hemisphere in one of his replies at a press conference following his arrival.

It appears to have been a loaded question, and not one that Mr. Kennedy went out of his way to raise as a guest on Canadian soil. In any case, his answer told us nothing new about the official attitude at Washington, especially when there is an election campaign in the offing.

Canada's trade with Cuba is in non-strategic goods, and we see no threat to international peace by continuing it. Rather, we think it makes for better relations. Britain follows the same policy, and for the same good reason, as Prime Minister Douglas-Home made clear in his recent visit to this continent.

But the best comment we've seen on the subject was from U.S. Senator William Fullbright, who thus castigated his colleagues for their obsession with fellows of the Castro breed: "We have flattered a noisy but minor demagogue by treating him as if he were a Napoleonic menace."

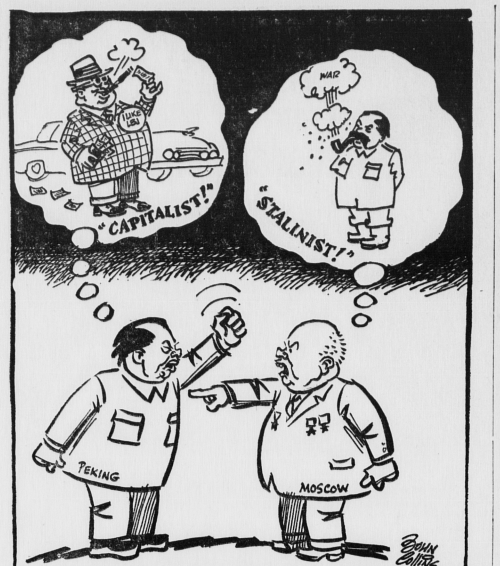
Mr. Kennedy would do well to study the implications of this statement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

One beneficial result of the recent earthquakes in Alaska is the decision of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to expand Alaska's seismic warning system so that it will be possible to issue tidal wave warnings within minutes after a major quake. At present the warnings come from Honolulu, the tidal wave nerve centre for the Pacific area.

* * *

Summerside has lost a fine citizen in the passing of Mr. George Clow, retired newspaper man, who was for several years manager of the Summerside bureau of The Guardian, and had served previously on the staff of the Provincial Bank of Canada and as bookkeeper with International Fox and Animals Foods Ltd. Mr. Clow took a keen interest in community affairs and was highy esteemed by all classes. The Guardian joins in extending sympathy to his wife and family in their bereavement.



"I DON'T LIKE YOUR LOOKS EITHER"

THE EARTH'S CRUST

It Quavers 100,000 Times A Year

National Geographic News Bulletin

Internal stresses, pressing with unbelievable force, make the interior of our spinning planet quiver a hundred thousand times a year.

The great majority of these tremors are mild, presenting no danger to man's safety on the earth's surface. Occasionally, as happened in Alaska, the violence of the motion brings swift and terrible destruction in its wake.

Earthquakes and tremors can occur almost anywhere on earth. But generally they take place in certain well-defined areas called the "Lines of Fire," the National Geographic Society says.

TWO MAIN ZONES

These regions of seismic and related volcanic activity are concentrated along the rim of the Pacific Ocean, where rugged mountains stand next to extreme ocean depths. A second zone of the earth's "Lines of Fire" stretches from the West Indies across the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and through the Himalayas to the East Indies.

An especially active part of the Pacific belt begins in central Alaska, passes through the Kenai Peninsula, near Anchorage, and down the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Island chain to Asia.

Besides the Alaska earthquake, there has been much recent activity elsewhere. Within a year earthquakes and tremors have been recorded in Yugoslavia, Greece, northern Africa, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, Australia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, and the Azores.

In the same period, volcanoes have erupted in Alaska, the Aleutians, Japan, Indonesia, the Solomon Islands, Guatemala, Costa Rica, the Galapagos Islands, and Chile.

MOST FAULTS

ARE UNDERWATER

Tremors and earthquakes occur at faults or deep fractures in the earth's crust where one mass slips against another, causing it to vibrate. Most such faults are under the sea. But others are on land and, unfortunately, near population centers.

One of these is the San Andreas Rift in California, which triggered the catastrophic San Francisco earthquake in 1906.

Earthquakes and volcanoes are the force that continually change geography. They can create mountains, divert rivers, form lakes, sink islands or bring them into being—and level cities.

Massive shocks beneath the sea, or on land near the sea, cause damage not only through the initial violent jolts but also through "tidal waves" or tsunamis. These waves, traveling over deep open water, can reach speeds of more than 600 miles an hour. The waves are not high on the open ocean, but when they reach land they may rise to 90 feet or more.

The Aleutian earthquake of 1946 produced 55-foot-high waves on the shores of the Hawaiian Islands, where some 150 lives were lost and hundreds of homes were destroyed.

Man has always feared earthquakes, with good reason. Ancient Peruvians assumed their creator had returned for an inspection. The frightened Indians answered the supposed summons by shouting, "Here I am!"

Salute To Old Masters

Ottawa Journal

In sports 34 is late middle age and a man starts to feel the push from the impatient young-er heroes. Some already said that Mr. Arnold Palmer was through and that Mr. Jack Nicklaus, the powerful young man from Ohio State, was the new king of golf. "Old Arnie," he was called by those running for a new bandwagon.

But Mr. Palmer's magnificent scores in the Masters — contemplate these rounds: 69-68-69-70—has asserted once more the supremacy of mellow skills. The Masters at Augusta Georgia, is probably the most punishing of all big tournaments. It's a competition made for the stamina and power of younger legs and arms. Yet there is more to winning than raw power or technically perfect form. Arnie Palmer showed them once again the importance of craft and cunning, of accumulated experience that only years can bring.

Consider also Mr. Ben Hogan, playing in this Masters at age 51. He had one round of 67 and only eight men had a better total score. The Hogans, the Demarets, the Heberts keep millions of golfers feeling young and they do more for the cause of physical fitness than a dozen government councils.

Even in hockey which probably uses more younger professionals than any other major sport, older men are finding the gift of endurance. Mr. Johnny Bower, the Toronto goalie, has an official age of 39 but like Mr. Satchel Paige, Mr. Archie Moore, his chronological age is a matter for higher mathematics. And there is Mr. Allan Stanley, Mr. Bill Gadsby, and, of course, Mr. Gordie Howe, all deep into their thirties.

Hail to these aging heroes! Youth in the end is not denied. But as long as the Palmers and the Bowers are winning championships, time seems to slow down and the Walter Mittys of the world can dream on.

Tobacco To Egypt

London Free Press

Selling tobacco to Egypt seems as improbable as sending coals to Newcastle. Yet this is an achievement of the Ontario Flue Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board in its effort to dispose of its surplus 1961 and 1962 crop. Egyptian importers wanting a mix for their oriental cigarettes are now seeking an import licence to permit this deal to proceed.

Canadian tobacco has won a place on other unlikely markets. Japan, which is a heavy tobacco grower, wanted flue-cured leaf as a blender and bought extensively; Romania, the distributor of cigarettes to the Russian satellite bloc, made initial purchases.

Israel became interested as a flue-cured purchaser. Added to the normal west European markets — Britain, West Germany, Holland and The Netherlands—Canadian tobacco has made a name for itself due to its exceptional qualities.

It is fortunate that this newest sale occurred at this time. Tobacco growers, discouraged over the surplus in the 1963 market, are tending to cut acreage, limiting growth to domestic consumption. Finding new overseas markets may keep the value of the expert trade more clearly before them.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(April 18, 1939)

Captain F. Walter Hyndman gave a most instructive and interesting address on the possibilities of radio communication in war, at the Army and Navy Club. Captain Hyndman's address was heartily enjoyed and the thanks of the club was extended to the speaker.

Mr. N.A. MacPherson, assistant superintendent CNR at Vancouver, who has been absent from the province for 45 years, has been visiting relatives and friends in his home town of Montague and is returning to Vancouver to bring his wife and family to the Island for a visit.

TEN YEARS AGO
(April 18, 1954)

Mr. S. Whittaker, founder of Briarcrest Bible Institute, will present the colored sound film "O For a Thousand Tongues" at Sons of England Hall. Dr. Charles E. Fuller, well known radio preacher, will introduce the film.

Two television sets are now in operation at Summerside and reception from the Saint John station is reported to be quite satisfactory. Both sets have 21-inch screens.

Headaches For Fox Hunters

Milwaukee Journal

In Great Britain recently a group riding to hounds discovered that their normally enthusiastic dogs had no interest in chasing a fox. Near the start of the course, animal lovers were tossing chunks of fresh meat to any hound which came running across the fields. The hunt ended in confusion.

A court later fined the meat dispensers. It held that they were disorderly in wrecking a long respected sporting activity. But the reputation of many a hound was destroyed— for it was the pride of their masters that nothing could divert them once a fox was scented and a chase under way.

America seems in for a test of whether hounds can lose interest in a fox. In Virginia the red fox, the quarry of those who ride to hounds, is widely infected with rabies. The danger to livestock and humans is great, so health authorities are considering a trapping program to rid the countryside of foxes.

This is bad news to such organizations as the Warrenton Hunt. Without foxes the masters of the hunt might as well turn in their horns and sell their hounds. They are grasping at ways to save the day and have come up with this plan:

At whelping time the hunt could pay a bounty for all live red foxes brought in. The animals would be vaccinated, dipped in a solution to cure mange and released all ready to be hunted.

But wait until the dogs find out about this. A hound used to the scent of a warm and gamey fox isn't likely to go chasing one that smells of mange cure— a kennel solution no dogs enjoy. The fox might end up chasing the hounds.

PUBLISHER RELEASED

EAST BERLIN (Reuters)— Peter Bachmann, a Swiss publisher sentenced to 15 months in prison last October for complicity in an attempt to smuggle an East German to West Berlin, has been released on compassionate grounds, court sources said here Thursday. Bachmann was sentenced with a 25-year-old Swiss writer, Ronald Sonderegger, who received two years' imprisonment. Swiss officials said Bachmann was released March 26.

The Relief Of Tension

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen

Head banging, bed rocking, or swaying in one form or another is indulged in by 15 to 20 per cent of all infants and children. This behavior pattern is more annoying than serious and usually corrects itself by the third birthday. Many tykes are oblivious of the habit but even if they realized what they were doing, it would not worry them a whit.

But parents find the maneuver irritating and aggravating. Some fear their offspring are mentally defective but this seldom is the case. The head banger may bruise the cranium or develop calluses, and the head roller often rubs off his tresses. The vibrations made by the crib awaken the household and, occasionally, the neighbors.

One young mother refused to be embarrassed when the thudding disturbed her guests at Saturday evening bridge parties. She brushed off the whole thing, saying, "Henry has such funny habits. My mother tells me I rocked the bed as a child and I grew up to be a normal person and so will he."

Many children stop these antics when their attention is diverted to something more amusing. Sometimes the habit continues temporarily in the form of finger tapping, nose rubbing, ear pulling, tooth grinding, or toe curling. The youngster may get over it sooner if the parents relax and take time to cuddle and love him more than usual.

The cause of this type of behavior is not known. It seems to occur at a time when the baby discovers the pleasure of moving in rhythm, swaying to music, or listening to nursery ease tenseness. Others are consoled by sucking the thumb or a blanket especially before going to sleep. Don't curtail baby's freedom with restrictive garments or bedding and don't scold or get angry, as this will only aggravate tension.

Padding the crib with a blanket or pulling it away from the wall may help mother's peace of mind. Keep sharp objects out of reach and reduce the squeaking noise by tightening the screws on the crib periodically.

CAN'T FIND PATTERN

M. W. writes: I always have had bad breath and have tried to analyze a pattern of circumstances but failed to determine the cause. Can you suggest a remedy?

REPLY

Learn to live with it because it's not as bad as you think.

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

B. F. writes: Is it important for healthy persons with no digestive problems to eat slowly and chew the food well?

REPLY

No, but eating leisurely is a good habit, especially when it leads to relaxation.

(Note: All correspondence to Dr. VanDellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore VanDellen, care of Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

The easiest way to distinguish between friendship and acquaintance is to say that when an acquaintance is coming to your house, your wife finds it necessary to scrub the place from top to bottom; a friend, on the other hand, can call at any hour and under any circumstances without causing the slightest disturbance.— Edmonton Journal.

A New York state special committee on smoking and health reports that smoking killed one of every five men between 45 and 65 years who died last year. A worried but weak-willed acquaintance is wondering whether he should quit now or wait until it gets down to one in four.— Edmonton Journal.

A French language primer says that it is not polite to say that someone is wrong, but that he has mistaken himself. To say for whom, on the other hand, is less polite still.— Peterborough Examiner.

A consumer survey seeks a relationship between the age of the family and the kind of canned goods on its pantry shelves. Baby food, for example, either suggests the presence of young people or old people without teeth.— Calgary Herald.

Little Danny: "Mother, may I have a nickel for an old man, who is outside crying?" Mother: "Yes, dear; but what is the old man crying about?" Danny: "He's crying, 'Salted peanuts, five cents a bag'."— Montreal Star.

A prim little old lady was telling her friend about her awful shock upon finding two empty whiskey bottles in her garbage can. "You can imagine my embarrassment," she said. "I got them out fast, because I didn't want the garbage man to think I drink." "What did you do with them?" inquired her friend. "Well, the minister lives next door," was the reply, "so I put them in his garbage can. Everybody knows he doesn't drink!" —Galt Reporter.

Think twice before you speak — and you'll find that someone has changed the subjet.— Windsor Star.

"Did you ever win, an argument with your wife?" "Once, but it was years ago." "What was the argument about?" "I don't recall offhand, but I do remember very clearly that we were putting down a new rug and her mouth was full of carpet tacks."— Ottawa Citizen.

South African Blockade?

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The pressure will soon be on Western governments to put more bite and less bark into their opposition to South Africa's racial policies.

A private conference organized by Afro-Asian countries in London this week is giving serious study to the feasibility and consequences of applying a full-scale naval blockade on the republic.

Not all the delegates are sure that such a blockade could be mounted, that it would be effective if it were and whether such effects are even desirable.

Imposing the blockade would mean large economic and strategic sacrifices, especially for Britain and the United States. Western governments would need to be assured that apartheid — separate racial development — could be replaced by a form of orderly government.

VULNERABLE IN OIL

Proponents of a blockade have marshalled powerful arguments to counter the protests that external interference will lead to the violence they are trying to avoid.

South Africa's economy is seriously vulnerable in oil and rubber. Some experts say the republic could be brought to its knees in six months if those commodities were excluded. Others say it would take as long as two years.

Such a blockade would be difficult to maintain even with liberal use of Anglo-American aircraft carriers and submarines. But the recent U.S. blockade of Cuba is cited as a practical precedent.

Those arguing for a blockade also say Western economies could easily shrug off the loss of income from South Africa and the loss of gold from the South African mines.

They see the first chance for the United Nations to apply the blockade is likely to come when the International Court in the Hague rules next year on South-West Africa. The judges are expected to decide apartheid cannot be imposed on the mandated territory and the UN will need to enforce the ruling.

POWERFUL REMINDER

One way of enforcing it would be by blockade, lifted only after South Africa surrendered control of the territory.

From then on the presence of the UN in south-west Africa would be a powerful reminder to the South African government that the outside world no longer considers apartheid to be a purely domestic issue.

The decision to interfere will be hardest for Britain to make. She is the closest involved with the former Commonwealth country—to the tune of about £210,000,000 a year — and the U.S. still looks to Britain for advice and initiative in dealing with South Africa.

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THE LOVERS' LANE MURDERS

Two brutal killings, described by a psychiatrist as the "work of a criminal psychopath," took place in October, 1962, near Nanaimo, B.C. The teenage victims, Les Dixon and his girl friend Diane Phipps, were viciously attacked as they sat in a parked car at Piper's Lagoon, the town's lovers' lane. The most important clue to turn up so far has been the rifle used by the murderer. This Saturday, Weekend Magazine Staff Writer Patrick Nagle reviews the shocking facts of the Mystery of The Lovers' Lane Murders and passes along an appeal by the R.C.M.P.

The Evening Patriot

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