The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest link"

Opposition Criticism

This session of the Legislature sees the Opposition in better fighting trim than it has been since the present government took office in 1959. This was evident in the Draft Address debate, and it was manifested still more strongly in the Opposition leader's speech on the budget on Wednesday.

The budget presentation by Provincial Treasurer McQuaid was, we thought, an exceptionally competent one. Its showing of an overall surplus for last year was something quite unusual in our Island financing. This year the budget will not be balanced but the reasons given were, to say the least, just as convincing as were the reasons given year after year in the past for failure to achieve a balance even on ordinary account. For next year the forecast is for another overall surplus—which may or may not be attained, but which at least underlines the objective the government is keeping before it.

Increased revenues, both from Ottawa and from provincial taxation, have made possible this attempt at budget balancing as a consistent policy. But there have also been increased expenditures in practically all the departments of government, providing services we could never afford before. In other words, we are moving with the times. This is not something to be deplored but welcomed, for many of these new expenditures are capital investments that will return steady dividends in the future.

Mr. Matheson as Opposition leader had no quarrel with this sound principle in his remarks on Wednesday. What he did attack was the alleged manipulation of figures to produce a false appearance of budget balancing. "Fantastic juggling" was the term he used, and he cited, as one example, the Treasurer's forecast of a net debt on March 31 this year of $32,868,808 which he claimed should really be in the vicinity of $36,500,000.

Examples were given in connection with charges of another nature, namely the financing of enterprises that appeared to be operating on a shoestring and folded up after absorbing substantial government advances to assist them. Also, Mr. Matheson complained, questions placed in the proper manner on the order paper had been answered in a very superficial and sometimes misleading manner; and here again he cited chapter and verse for his statements.

Government members should be prepared to deal with this criticism. It is too pointedly aimed to be ignored, and it raises issues that can only be settled by delving fully into all their ramifications.

The Moon Can Wait

Enthusiasts who hailed the orbital flight of Colonel John Glenn as assurance that a manned trip to the moon was just around the corner have been cautioned by Glenn himself and the U.S. national aeronautics and space administration that the flight was just beginning. Before man can venture far into space or remain there long, a wealth of knowledge must be assembled about his new environment.

An orbiting solar observatory that was successfully launched into a 350-mile-high path from Cape Canaveral is the first of a procession of complexly instrumented satellites that will assemble the data needed. This 458 pound laboratory swing around the earth once every 96 minutes. For 90 minutes it stores up observations, then in the remaining time unloads the information as it passes over a ground receiving station.

The satellite will study the radiation that streams from the sun, especially during solar flares, and the danger this imposes upon astronauts. The information should also help explain the influence of the flakes, or sunspots, on weather and the reason that they play such hob with radio, TV and communication systems. Such flares occur in eleven-year cycles.

This is a year of low activity, but 1966-67-68, when three-man Appollo spaceships are scheduled to circle and then land on the moon, are years of heavy activity. The findings of the orbiting solar observatory, above mentioned, and of future satellites should indicate whether flights could be safely charted during such periods, or whether shielding would have to be added to spaceships to protect the occupants from severe radiation.

Meanwhile, there are much more important problems to be resolved than this one of voyaging to the moon; chief of which, of course, is keeping our own planet intact and finding means of peaceful co-existence for the inhabitants on it. The current Geneva conference on disarmament boils down to just this, which accounts for Canada's External Affairs Minister Green's laudable efforts to keep it from collapsing. The moon can indeed wait, until we have charted a safer course for ourselves here below.

The Algerian Terror

The Algerian war has ended but the killing goes on, and it is the prediction of Hanson W. Baldwin, well-informed military editor of the New York Times, that the signing of the French-Algerian peace agreements will increase the likelihood of bloodshed. For the campaign of wholesale murder and terrorism carried on for many months by the right-wing Secret Army Organization of Europeans, and the retaliatory terrorism of the Moslem underground, may reach new crescendos with the advance of peace.

Before the ceasefire agreement, the Secret Army Organization had seized virtual control of the major cities of Algeria in open defiance of President de Gaulle. It is now in full rebellion against his government, and has announced the "removal" of de Gaulle from the presidency and named former General Raoul Salan as commander of the French Army. High French officials representing de Gaulle in Algeria live in daily fear of assassination, guarded by picked troops behind sandbags and barbed-wire.

According to the New York Times, a six-week study of the rebel organization shows that its power of movement in Algeria is far greater than the French government censorship has permitted to become known. Independent observers place its full-time strength at between 3,000 and 4,000. The French government estimates that it has 100 to 150 killers in Algeria, with 1,500 to 2,000 agents in "shock commandos", for executions, sabotage and other violence throughout Algeria. Presumably it could mobilize a considerable number of the 400,000 ex-servicemen in Algeria in the event of large-scale fighting.

Four times since October, 1959, the renegade French generals have tried to bring down President de Gaulle. There have been three years of bombings, assassinations, wanton murders and intimidation. No one, European or Moslem, innocent bystander or protagonist, is safe from the men who have turned against their country.

EDITORIAL NOTES

When a Danish ocean freighter, reinforced for ice, reached Montreal on March 12, it marked the earliest arrival on record. The event also meant the shortest closed season in history for the port, just 80 days. Little by little, the navigation season on the St. Lawrence is being extended. However, as the Ottawa Citizen points out, any federal spending to expedite the process should be made with compensating benefits for the Atlantic Provinces in mind. The interests of all parts of Canada must be considered in framing national policy.

MOSCOW EXHIBITION

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

More About Canada's Drink Bill

Canada spends twice as much on "the bottle" as on baby's bottle, according to figures just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics here.

With this evidence of public affinity, as well as the obvious implications, it is little surprising that immense interest should have been aroused by the speech on "The high cost of alcoholism" by Dr. P. B. Rynard, recently reported in this column.

Every Canadian worker labours for three weeks in each year to pay the national bill for alcoholic indulgence, according to the deep-thinking doctor, who is Conservative M.P. for Orillia. "What a thirst! What a cost!" he appropriately exclaimed.

That cost, Dr. Rynard said, includes the price we pay for illness, absenteeism, broken homes and the "hidden army of half-men," whose working capacity is slashed in half by the bottle.

CASH ON THE BAR

Approximately one - third of the national cost is poured into the cash registers of the 883 retail stores operated by government liquor authorities, or licensed by governments. This take totalled $896,942,000 in the latest year surveyed. It can hardly make the liquor taste better to recall that just over half this sum, or $456,629,000 went to the federal and provincial governments as taxation or profit on the sale of spirits, wines and beer.

In the same year, the monthly family allowance cheques distributed to the mothers of Canadian babies totalled $508,000,000.

Most of the liquor consumed by Canadians is made in Canada. This, as Dr. Rynard pointed out, gives employment to a number of Canadians. Liquor also figures in our trade exports, and more significantly than in our imports.

For example, our exports of spirits totalled $80 million, or five times the value of our imports of spirits. Our exports of beer totalled $4 million, or ten times the value of our imports; and this is one field where we enjoy a favourable trade balance with USA, for we sold them 3 million gallons of beer and buy from them only 21 gallons in the latest year surveyed. In wine, the trade balance does not favour us, for our exports totalled only $8,615 in the year, little more than one-thousandth of the sum we spent on foreign wines.

COST UNREQUITED

This volume of export trade and domestic employment is not worth the high cost of abuse of alcohol, in the argument of Dr. Rynard. In outlining the various serious indirect costs we have to face, he attracted very widespread attention.

"I was tremendously impressed," typically writes Rev. Cecil R. Webber, of Trinity United Church, Summerside, P. E. I., in asking the Doctor for a copy of the complete text of the speech which I only had space to summarize. His province, he added, with a population of a little over 100,000 spends almost $4,500,000 on liquor in a single year, according to a report in The Guardian, Charlottetown.

Our Garden Province has a better record than most: for the cross-Canada average is an annual expenditure of exactly $50 for every man, woman and baby in this country.

Whooping Crane Winning

National Geographic Society

The whooping crane, a rare bird for a million years, gradually is winning its fight for survival.

Ornithologists believe the whooping crane has been comparatively scarce since the early Pleistocene. The great white bird apparently reached its lowest ebb in 1938 when only 14 were counted.

But an intensive conservation program has paid off. Thirty-eight whooping cranes are wintering at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Texas coast. This is two more than the previous high of 36 in 1961.

The flock includes 33 adults and five young. In addition, there are seven whooping cranes in captivity. The total of 45 birds still is precariously small, but the steady increase encourages bird lovers.

CRANE RARELY SEEN

The whooping crane (Grus americana) once ranged from the Arctic to central Mexico, and from New Jersey to the Rocky Mountains, but few early travellers encountered the elusive bird.

Mark Catesby, an English naturalist and artist, was the first person to describe and draw the whooping crane. Shortly after Catesby's arrival in the Carolinas in 1722, an Indian brought him "the entire skin" of a large white crane, a species then unknown to science.

Samuel Hearne, the first European to visit the Great Slave Lake region of Canada (1769-72) reported: "They are generally seen only in pairs and that not very often."

Lewis and Clark observed migrating whooping cranes at the mouth of the Little Missouri River on April 11, 1805. Evidently this was the only time the explorers saw them during their extensive travels.

Thomas Nuttall, an English botanist, described a "mighty host" of whooping cranes migrating down the Mississippi River in 1811, but experts believe that the flocks he saw were almost certainly the smaller sandhill cranes.

CRANES DRIVEN OFF

The rich prairie lands of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and eastern North Dakota were the whooping crane's original nesting grounds. Settlers drained the prairie sloughs, and the birds were driven off.

Today, the only known nesting ground of the whooping cranes lies in an isolated corner of Canada's Wood Buffalo National Park, an 11-million-acre wilderness 400 miles from the Arctic Circle.

The cranes fly 2,500 miles from their Canadian summer home to Texas in the fall, arriving in October and November. Scientists and bird lovers anxiously count the new arrivals, particularly watching for the young that will assure survival of the species.

The Aransas refuge was specially created in 1937 to protect the cranes in their wintering grounds. In April, the whoopers take off on their arduous journey north.

Writing in the National Geographic, Robert Porter Allen, the foremost authority on the whooping crane, said: "Few birds, and for that matter few animals of any kind, can match their nobility and natural dignity. Everything we learn about them adds to our respect and admiration. . . . The fight to save them has become an inspiration to the millions of Americans who believe that wildlife and our remaining wilderness areas such as Aransas have a vital place in our way of life, valuable beyond all price."

COSTLY SWITCH

LONDON (AP) — A switch from left to right-hand driving on British roads would bring all traffic in the British Isles to a halt for a minimum of five hours and cost far more than the £22,000,000 ($64,900,000) that Sweden paid in 1961 for the change. A study report by surveyors of the London County Council stated this Thursday. The report is to be submitted to Transport Minister Ernest Marples.

Prospect For Space Talks

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The first element of major cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in the field of space appears within reach as result of the exchange of views between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev.

Khrushchev has made clear in his reply to Kennedy that the dimensions of this possible cooperation must be limited by the fact that as yet disarmament is not in sight.

But the Soviet leader, responding with relative swiftness to the U.S. proposals for joint effort, has shown sufficient friendliness and readiness to negotiate to hearten the Kennedy administration.

While the Geneva disarmament conference tangles with such sticky issues as Berlin and nuclear tests, another group of U.S. and Soviet authorities will be holding bilateral talks on space co-operation at the 28-country United Nations space conference.

MORE FRUITFUL

At the moment, it would appear that the space talks are more likely to produce greater results than those at Geneva.

As U.S. officials see it, Khrushchev may feel Russia has a lot to gain from the U.S. in certain fields of space effort —such as weather - reporting; satellite-tracking and intercontinental communications — while the U.S. would like to get more information on Russia's rocket power thrust and guidance systems.

Another possibility may be that Khrushchev badly wants a summit meeting and has decided to use the prospects of space co-operation as bait to entice Kennedy to the political pinnacle. Kennedy has stated he would want to expect fruitful results before he decides to go to a summit meeting.

Whatever the reason behind Khrushchev's decisions, prospects of agreement are enhanced by the parallel views expressed by the two leaders in the specific fields in which the two countries can pool their efforts for the benefit of themselves and all mankind.

AREAS OF ACCORD

They seem to agree on negotiations for an operational weather satellite system which Kennedy has suggested would "provide global weather data for prompt use by any nation."

They seem to agree on the need to make a deal on spaceship tracking, which in itself could lead to closer relations between the two powers. Kennedy suggests that under his proposal, there would have to be an exchange of radio and other special equipment for this purpose along with the need to train each other's tracking experts.

Space medicine, exploration of the earth's magnetic field and other joint peaceful efforts all might help reduce tensions and allay fears that space might be reduced to a battlefield for hydrogen war

Maturity Seen A Basic Need In Pregnancy

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A SOUTH BEND reader has no problems of her own but writes: "Whenever my sister gets pregnant she craves chocolate cake and butterscotch nut sundaes. It makes her fat but she claims she can't help it and says pregnancy makes her nervous and hungry. Why is this?"

Women who worry when pregnant, probably are basically worry warts. They are emotionally immature and unable to face normal responsibilities in an adult way. Some fear for their survival, the baby's health, or whether they will be able to care for another youngster. Others are concerned with the financial burden of another child to feed, clothe, and educate. Still others worry about their figure and attractiveness and whether the husband's love will be affected.

All pregnant women have reason for concern but the vast majority realize and accept the challenge. Pregnancy is a normal process and there is no sense in resorting to self-pity or relying upon cake and ice cream for relief of tension. This is consolation eating and one of the reasons why women put on weight. It is different from the craving for starch, clay, or fruit that some develop.

This is the type of woman who gains more weight than is needed while carrying a baby. The combined weight of the fetus, placenta, fluid and engorgement of certain tissues rarely exceeds 18 pounds. The woman who gains more than 30 pounds is headed for trouble. When she picks up 15 to 20 pounds with every pregnancy, she is bound to become obese.

The emotionally mature woman handles her pregnancies in a mature way. Her attitude toward food not only preserves her figure but lessens the danger of obstetrical complications and increases the chance of having a healthy and normal baby.

Dr. Van'Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

HARDWORKING STUDENTS

T. A. S. writes: After reading your article on the briefcase brigade I wondered if students could be included? It is not uncommon to see these youngsters board a bus at 7 a.m. and return home after 7 hours devoted to the school day. Then many start the grind of homework. Imagine 65 hours a week devoted to school work and this does not include the approximately 12 hours devoted to athletics or other school activities.

REPLY

Most students are young enough to take it. Dear labor leaders: Let's not start a 35 hour week for students.

ORAL IS LOWER

Mrs. B. writes: Isn't it unusual for a child to have the same temperature orally and rectally?

REPLY

Yes, but there is no disease in which this occurs. Perhaps the child swallowed or chewed on something hot before the thermometer was inserted into his mouth. As a rule, the rectal temperature is slightly higher.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE

J. B. writes: Is it advisable for people of 60 who are well and eat a balanced diet to take geriatric tablets?

REPLY

No.

Today's Health Hint—
Get an annual chest X-ray.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Mar. 23, 1937)

The Association Study Club of Holy Redeemer Parish held their monthly meeting last evening with a good attendance Public speaking class was under the chairmanship of John Leightizer, with the following speakers taking part; Miss Edna Richard, Raeney Gallant, Miss Anna Campbell and Clive Boehner. Dr. Croteau spoke briefly in a congratulatory manner on the efforts and accomplishments of the parish activities.

Discussion of "curriculum changes" was by a committee headed by Leo P. MacDonald, B.A. Principal of Queen Square School, at the opening sessions of the Prince Edward Island Teachers Federation, yesterday. "The time is ripe," Mr. MacDonald declared "for a change in our curriculum, which will permit the advancement of pupils when ready, instead of suiting the rate of progress of the class."

TEN YEARS AGO
(Mar. 23, 1952)

Daniel Bernard Morrison of Georgetown was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia March 11, by Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Mr. Morrison, a veteran of Second World War, entered St. Dunstan's for his pre-law training, and later at Dalhousie University.

A change in policy in connection with the operation of the Wood Island — Caribou service this year, was announced last night by R. E. Mutch, president of the Northumberland Ferries Ltd. following a meeting of the company directors. It has been decided that passenger automobiles will be booked forty-eight hours in advance, and consideration will be given to live-stock and perishable products.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In these wonderful days, nothing so much shocks or astonishes people as a fragment of common sense. — Galt Reporter.

Women are like baseball umpires — they make quick decisions, never reverse them and always think a husband isn't safe when he's out. — Welland Tribune.

Considering what it would cost to develop and stockpile weapons of death and destruction to the point that life on earth could be destroyed, it may turn out that man can't afford to become capable of joining the dodo.— Sarnia Observer.

A dog is loved by old and young. He wags his tail instead of his tongue. — Brandon Sun.

We have never had a dog fall asleep in bed smoking and burning our bedding up. We have never had a dog spill alcoholic drinks over the furniture and ruin it. We have never caught a dog leaving the premises with a bath towel or pillow case belonging to us. Sure your dog is welcome." The foregoing is from a letter written by a Canadian hotel operator to an American who asked if he could bring his dog along, and quoted in a Canadian Restaurant Association Bulletin. — Brockville Recorder.

Foreign Aid Justified

Ottawa Citizen

The battle is now joined between President Kennedy and the United States Congress on his foreign aid bill, which adds up to $4,878 million. Congress has usually been disposed to prune the administration's foreign aid budgets in the past, and the same pattern is to be expected in 1962.

Yet this amount of money, staggering though it looks, may be the best sort of investment for the U.S. to make. The President himself feels so. In his message to Congress on the subject he pointed out that efforts by the U.S. to help other nations "are small in cost compared to our military outlays for the defence of freedom.

LITTLE AVAIL

Yet all of our armies and atoms combined will be of little avail if these nations fail, unable to meet the needs of their own people, and unable to stave off within their borders the rise of forces that threaten our security." In a word, by helping others the United States helps itself.

It is not easy to persuade a people to submit to taxation for foreign aid. Many Canadians feel the same reluctance. Weapons are tangible things; they appeal to the "practical" man accustomed to the traditional approach to defence.

It requires a subtler mind, perhaps, to equate national security with such matters as agricultural machinery in Thailand or school lunches for children in the Andes. There is a close connection, just the same, and Mr. Kennedy and his advisers are fully aware of it.

ITS PURPOSE

The purpose of foreign aid is to strengthen the internal economy of underdeveloped countries and set them well on the road to true independence. So long as poverty plagues these countries, there can be no security for them or for their more affluent neighbors.

President Kennedy tells Congress that in his opinion any cuts in the proposed expenditures would be hazardous. "We should know by now," he says, "that where weakness and dependence are not transferred into strength and self-reliance, we can expect only chaos, and then tyranny, to follow."

These are words that ought not to be lost on Canadians, either.

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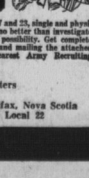

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