The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Mr. Macquarrie's Warning

Our junior Member of Parliament for Queens, Mr. Heath Macquarrie, recently addressed the annual meeting of Young Progressive Conservatives of New Brunswick. Naturally he dealt chiefly with the role of the Conservative Party in preserving and strengthening the bonds of Confederation, but there were broader aspects of his address which thinking people of other parties would do well to consider.

The present state of our national political institutions, Mr. Macquarrie maintained, is serious and disturbing. It could even be dangerous. Debilitating influences are at work on these institutions, an increasing aggressiveness in the provincial arenas and an undermining of respect for our national parliamentary forms and functions.

As provincial electors Canadians have no difficulty in giving solid and often overwhelming endorsation to provincial parties and governments. But in exercising their national franchise these same Canadians seem gripped by hesitancy and uncertainty. In the past four elections only one has produced a majority government.

PANACEAS WON'T CURE—"Our fractured Parliament," as Mr. Macquarrie put it, "sometimes become fractious as well. The agreeable idea that we are a two-party state has gone into eclipse as third, fourth and now fifth parties compete with each other in producing impossible or unpalatable panaceas for the nation's ills."

But it is what we see when we look beyond the House of Commons, the speaker warned, that is really disturbing. "We are approaching the centennial of Confederation, one of the greatest achievements in statescraft the world has known. Because we Canadians deglamorize our history and ourselves almost out of existence does not minimize the actuality and the greatness of what John A. Macdonald and his associates achieved. But he would be casual indeed who did not have some concern about how much of our national fabric will be extant when 1967 is reached.

"Confederation was the avenue through which the separate colonies passed on the road to a common nationhood. Has much been achieved if within a hundred years the federal structure is so eroded and weakened that the Dominion of Canada is not a united country from sea to sea but a loose alliance of practically independent provinces?"

The point the speaker was making here is that the federal structure and federal institutions are, or should be, the unifying forces of Canada. Deriving as it does its strength and mandate from the whole nation and not merely one of its parts, the central government should not be the junior partner in every association or activity.

PLAINLY EVIDENT—Whether it is the weakness of the present government that is chiefly at fault, as Mr. Macquarrie suggested, or whether it was the last Conservative regime that "balkanized" Canada as Peter Newman maintained in his controversial biography of Mr. Diefenbaker, is beside the point here. The fact of the existence of the trouble is what should concern all of us. We believe that it has been developing for some time, and that it is getting worse. The trend was unmistakable at the last federal-provincial conference, when the fiscal needs of this province were practically ignored because of political pressure from other quarters which Ottawa found itself incapable of resisting.

Will the next conference, to be held in Quebec City, follow the same course? We do not know; but plainly the root of the trouble lies in the diminution of the authority, effectiveness and initiative of the central administration, as our Queens County member has pointed out.

Car Ferry Schedules

We shall need all the cooperation we can get from the railway authorities in handling the tourist traffic this year, and it is reassuring to note that the Bordon-Tormentine car ferry service schedule is being planned to provide for 38 crossings daily during the summer season. This is the most extensive schedule in the history of the service, and it has been drawn up specially to handle tourists taking part in our Centennial conference celebrations this year.

As outlined by CNR Vice President Grayston in a Moncton despatch in our issue of yesterday, the summer schedule will be effective from June 26 to Sept. 8. The 20-sailings-per-day spring timetable commences March 28 and ends June 25, and will be resumed in the fall on Sept. 9 and continue to Nov 30. This is the same as the spring and fall schedule last year. The winter schedule, which starts Dec. 1, this year, also remains unchanged at 10 trips per day.

Under existing conditions, this is about the maximum service that we can expect on the Borden-Tormentine route. But we do wish the Moncton officials would wean themselves from the habit of calling it "the Canadian National's Prince Edward Island ferry service". It is the Dominion Government's interprovincial ferry service, operated by the CNR as a matter of convenience, but in no way implying either ownership or final responsibility on the railway's part for maintaining it.

This may seem a little thing, but is it? The constant repetition of a misleading nomenclature has tended to fix in the public mind a quite wrong impression about what this service means, how it originated and why we in Prince Edward Island hold Ottawa responsible for every failure to keep the service in working order. We commend the railway on doing a good job when it discharges its operational duties efficiently, and criticises it when it doesn't; but always we insist on having a direct road for our complaints to our elected representatives in Parliament.

Royal Birth

Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the Commonwealth will rejoice in the news from Buckingham Palace that she has given birth to her fourth child—a son—and that mother and child are both well. This addition to the Royal family is another reminder of the happy domestic relations that have counted so much in the life of our gracious Sovereign, and given her the strength and inspiration to carry out her exacting responsibilities.

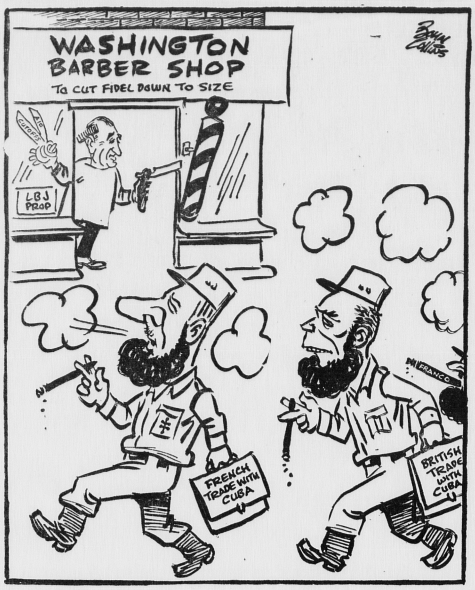
It will be in the exercise of these responsibilities, as we know, that she and Prince Philip will be visiting us in Charlottetown next September, to participate in our centennial observances and receive our welcome on behalf of Canadians generally. It is a visit to which we shall look forward now with all the greater pleasure, after yesterday's joyous event.

EDITORIAL NOTES

President de Gaulle, comments the New York Herald Tribune, has started making friends at the wrong end. Before recognizing Peking, he might first have recognized Washington and London.

* * *

Citizens of Pisa are beginning to worry about their famed "leaning tower." They have asked the Italian government for more than a million dollars to jack it up and put some concrete under it. The 184-foot tower has been leaning since it was completed in 1284, and is now 11 feet off perpendicular. They don't want it straightened, for it is the city's big tourist attraction. But its tilt has increased by a quarter of an inch in 45 years, and that's what's worrying them.



WATCHING THE WORLD GO BY

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Anomalies In Federal Pension Plan

The CTB television public affairs program," Telepoll," has contributed a very significant straw in th gale howling around the federal government's pension plan. Public opinion in Ottawa, Telepoll reports, tops that of the other nine major population areas in believing that such a pension plan should be operated by provincial governments, rather than by the federal government. 38.6 per cent of Ottawans favour provincial plans over a federal plan.

In vivid and interesting contrast was the public opinion measured in Montreal, the only sampled community in the province of Quebec. Montrealers are less in favour of a provincial plan than the inhabitants of any of the other nine sampled area; yet Quebec is the one province which has insisted upon its right to contract out of the porposed federal pension plan. These two results offer ammunition to the many critics of the present Ottawa proposals for a federal plan.

This column has previously expressed vigorous disagreement with two points about the federal plan. The most disquieting is its "pay as you go" feature, rather than the creation of a big pension fund: we desperately need to create more Canadian capital for investment in Canadian enterprises, and pension funds should be carefully nurtured for this purpose.

The second unattractive point is the federal government's recognition that there are two classes of Canadians: those who may collectively contract out of the federal plan — namely all Quebeckers — and those who willy - nilly must join in it — namely all other Canadians. I am among those who prefer the Robarts formula, and as an Ontarian I would like the same rights as any Quebecker; namely to contract out of the federal plan and share in the more attractive benefits of a provincial plan.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE

The newly - appointed Postmaster - General may be hitting us with a 20 per cent increase in the cost of mailing a letter to a local address, but he is determined that his Post Office shall give us the best possible service. Hon. Jack Nicholson tells me that he will spend parliament's Easter recess in Japan, studying improvemnts in letter sorting and handling. "Tokyo has faced postal problems unique in the world," he told me. "Just imagine, Tokyo has doubled its population in the past fifteen years and now, with 12 million residents, has the largest population of any city." While in Japan, Mr. Nichol son and his wife will be guests of the Japanese government.

UNIQUE STAMPS

From the British Post Office comes news which will interest all philatelists. To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare on 23rd April, a series of five special stamps will be issued. Bearing the First Folio portrait of Shakespeare, these commemorative stamps are the first ever issued in Britain which are directly associated with an individual other than the Monarch.

Through Canadian stamp dealers, or through the Philatelic Bureau, General Post Office, St. Marti's - le - Grand, London E.C.1., England, special first-day covers, mailed from Startford - upon - Avon, may be obtained for seven shillings and two pence (about $1.08).

ACUPUNCTURE

This column recently referred to the adoption by European doctors of the old Chinese medical treatment known as Acupuncture. Several readers expressed interest in this, and sought more information. Miss Gertrude M. Burgar, of 14 George Street North, Galt, asked if any books on the subject are available. Yes, there is "Acupuncture" by Felix Mann, published by Heinemann in England, price 25 shillings (about $3.75). This can be ordered by mail from Hatchards England.

PUBLIC FORUM

OMINOUS RUMBLINGS

Sir, — There are ominous rumblings emanating from Quebec which can, and will be harmful to Canada as a whole. Those loud mouthings are not representative of the people of that province. They are the bellowings of a few hot heads; irresponsible persons who are seeking the limelight.

History reveals the fact that John Cabot, the great Italian navigator and explorer for England, discovered North America in 1497, the year previous to his death. That fact gave to England the first claim to this vast continent.

In 1535 Jacques Cartier, another navigator, appeared on the scene. He set to work to colonize the land for France, and the "cluster of huts" became "Canada"; for that is, I believe, what the name signifies. The English, the French, the Scotch and the Irish came, and the infant began to grow, and kept on growing until she attained Nationhood.

Now, it is the task of all who are living in Canada today, and the task off coming generations to make Canada a larger and greater nation. Shall we do it? Yes!

This cannot be done by separatism or isolationism. Old grudges, differences and bickerings must be relegated to the scrap heap. Let us ever beware that it was "the last straw that broke the camel's back."

The world has its eyes on Canada. So let us show to the world, that we are, regardless of religion, nationality, colour or creed, a united people.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W.D. JOHNSTON
Montague, P.E.I.

WINE AT CANA

Sir,—Being a reader of both the Guardian and Patriot I was interested in a letter by Rodney Ives. Would you kindly print the following copy from the United Church Observer, written by Rev. C.H. Johnson, Kamloops, B.C.

"With regard to the discussion on the wine at the wedding at Cana, the late Dr. S.M. Isaacs for many years editor of The Jewish Messenger" wrote, "The Jews did not at their feasts for sacred purposes, including the marriage feast, use any kind of fermented drinks. Fermentation is to them a symbol of corruption, as in nature itself it is decay and rottenous. This is confirmed by the historical fact that at a gathering of Jewish Rabbis held at the Ben Jakkai School of Rabbinical Studies at Jammai, four miles from Joppa, about the year A.D. 125 the prohibition was lifted. That action, historically, was the beginning of the split between Orthodox and Liberal Jews."

As former director of youth work in the W.C.T.U. I would like to add the names of our great men and women who have done so much for their country and did not drink fermented liquors — Gen. Montgomery, Gen. Roberts (the beloved soldier) Frances Willard (W.C.T.U.) leader. The great P.M. Gladstone of England refused the brewers when they wanted more liquor outlets. He told them "Give me a sober and industrious people and I know where to get the taxes."

I admire our leaders in the Assembly and the (Rev.) Mr. Howard who have spoken against more liquor outlets. We still have people with ideals. Even President Johnson in a public address hoped he, with God's help, would lead the nation wisely.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ANNIE G. WATSON

DIES IN HAWAII

WINNIPEG (CP) — Lloyd E. Moffat, 55, a Winnipeg television and radio executive, died Monday of a heart attack in Hawaii where he was on a holiday. Mr. Moffat was president of Moffat Broadcasting which operates radio station CKY in Winnipeg and CKLG in Vancouver. He was also president of radio station CHED in Edmonton. Mr. Moffat also was vice-president and secretary of CJAY-TV, a Winnipeg private TV station.

Heart Attacks And Build

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Conflicting reports have appeared on the relationship between body weight and the incidence off heart disease. The life span off the obese person is shortened if he has high blood pressure, diabetes, or hardening of the arteries. But the chances of developing coronary thrombosis are not necessarily increased if he remains healthy and is able to avoid these other conditions.

Some of the controversy results from the failure of our statisticians to distinguish the various body builds (somato-types). Overweight may be due to heavy muscles, as opposed to fat.

Dr. David M. Spain and colleagues at Beth- El hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., have concluded that the lean, muscular man is more likely to die suddenly than the man with less well developed musculature. Postmortem examinations in this survey showed coronary disease as the cause. This suggests that unexpected heart attacks tend to occur more frequently when excess poundage stems from a large muscle mass.

A man with this body build is classified as a mesomorph—the athletic type who is full of energy and wants things done in a hurry. He differs from the endomorph who is fat, round, enjoys good food, relaxes easily, probably enters the picture at this point because these characteristics are difficult to acquire.

Dr. Spain reported his observations on 5,000 men, comparing their weight and somatotype with the prevalence of coronary disease. It was no greater in the corpulent, provided they did not have diabetes or high blood pressure. These conditions increase the risk even if weight is normal.

Heart attacks occurred in greater numbers among slim, muscular individuals than in the ectomorphs (the fragile, non-muscular type). Underweignt men had the least trouble along this line.

MISSING PARTS

Mrs. E. C. writes: My sister gave birth to a boy three weeks ago who is missing a left hand and wrist. She did not take any drugs during pregnancy and was not X-rayed. Can you explain?

REPLY

Children came into the world with defects of this nature long before we had atom bombs, X-ray and drugs such as thalidomide.

MULTIPLE CANCERS

S. C. W. writes: If you have cancer on the skin, is it true that you will not get any other kind of cancer?

REPLY

No. As one who has had a skin cancer, I wish it were. Some persons develop more than one cancer, not only on the skin but elsewhere in the body.

PUS IN PLEURA

A. B. writes: Does a chest X-ray always disclose empyema?

REPLY

Fluid of any type in the chest cavity can be detected with X-ray. But in empyema, the fluid is pus and a sample must be withdrawn with a needle to make this determination.

Abnominable Neanderthal

Winnipeg Free Press

Although no one has ever seen one alive up close, the abominable snowman of the Himalayas continues to excite speculation. If there is such a creature, what is it? Many interesting theories have been advanced, including those that the yeti is a kind of a bear or a species of monkey living at high altitudes.

A much more intriguing and (for romantics) satisfying explanation has now been put forward by a Russian historian. He believes that the abominable snowman is really a descendant of Neanderthal man who flourished on earth some 80,000 years ago and who did not, as everybody thought, become extinct.

In a book recently published in Moscow, Professor Porshnev argues that while the ancestors of modern man "took the path of labor," formed a society and learned to communicate with one another, the Neanderthal man took another path and continued to develop not as a man but an animal.

The doctor bases his theory on photographs of footprints said to be those of the abominable snowman. The differences between these prints and the footprint of a modern man are, according to the professor, the same differences as those between the foot of a Neanderthal man and contemporary man.

This theory sounds, and probably is, utterly fantastic. But it should be remembered that scientists believed that the coelacanth had been extinct for millions of years when a live specimen was caught off the African coast.

Too Many People

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Britain is entering a period when she will be adding population at a rate close to 500,000 per year. The British Government reports that England and Wales, which grew by osme 200,000 people annually between 1911 and 1961, will now (as a result of war and postwar births) start to grow by some 400,000 people annually. This will raise their population from the present 46.3 million to 63 million by the year 2001.

Scotland and Northern Ireland now have a combined population of seven million. Thus, the whole population of Britain may be taken to stand at 53.3 million, and the future growth rate may be placed between 450,000 and 500,000 annually. If this rate is sustained for the rest of the century, Britain will enter the Twenty-First Century with well over 70 million people.

Here is the case for emigration from Britain, and here is the opportunity for countries like Canada and Australia, which urgently need population. Britain, with virtually no natural resources, is seriously over crowded. It is doubtful that she can continue to provide a decent standard of living for the 53 million people she has now, let along the 20 million who will be coming along in the next four decades

Many British people have realized, since the war, that there is more room and more opportunity for them in other parts of the Commonwealth Some two million Britons have emigrated in the last 20 years, with 700,000 of thes coming to Canada.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In order to put up a good front many a girl has to supplement nature.— Timmins Daily Press.

One year's profit of one U. S. corporation would be more than enough to wipe off the total of personal loans owed by Canadians to the chartered banks. On the day that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its statement showing that general personal loans by chartered banks had climbed to $1.4 billion the Bell telephone system of the huge AT and T Corporation announced a profit for 1963 of $1.5 billion.— Winnipeg Free Press.

It has now been proven beyond a doubt that smoking is a major cause of statistics.—Lake Geneva Regional News.

A man and his wife entered Dr. Rainaldo's office. "I want a tooth pulled," the wife told the doctor. "And don't bother with gas or novocain. We're in a hurry." "Well, you certainly are brave," the doc exclaimed. "Show me your tooth." "Heary" she said, turning to her husband, "open your mouth" — Iron County Miner.

Competing Propaganda

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

On the day French President Charles de Gaulle makes his grand entrance into Mexico City next week, President Lyndon B. Johnson will compete for Latin attention by delivering a major address unveiling new plans to bolster the sagging Alliance for Progress to aid the improverished southern half of the Western Hemisphere.

In fact all through de Gaulle's three day state visit to Mexico, with its apparent aim of solidifying French relations with the Latin Americans, there likely will be a drumfire of competing propaganda from Washington where a conference of all U.S. ambassadors in Latin American countries will take place.

Viewed in the light of the deepening split between the U.S. and France on many global issues, timing of the Washington performance would indicate the U.S. intends to show de Gaulle, in a subtle way, that there will be resistance if he intends to circumvent American policies in Latin America.

WANTS INVESTMENT

Notwithstanding the 1823 Monroe Doctrine, warning European countries to keep their hands off the Western Hemisphere, the U.S. wants to encourage European investment and aid for the Latin alliance—but not the imposition of policies which would counteract those espoused by the U.S.

The U.S. is trying hard to get the Latin American countries to adopt a tougher attitude towards Cuba. Mexico has already indicated it won't go along with the U.S. and has suggested this U.S.-Cuban quarrel ought to be aired in the United Nations, not in the Organization of American States.

The presence of de Gaulle in Mexico is not likely to aid the American cause. Indeed, it may give encouragement to those which side with Mexico. De Gaulle appears to be able to sense the areas in which the U.S. is especially weak and to move into those areas with proposals that conflict with the American position.

That is the case in South Viet Nam where the U.S. insists on pressing the war against the Viet Cong, even if this means deeper American involvement, and where de Gaulle suggests the only sane solution is "neutrality." The point that makes the Americans angry is that de Gaulle does not indicate how this neutrality would prevent a Communist takeover of that strategic area.

BIGGEST GOLD BUYER

The quarrel goes deeper. The U.S. has been trying hard to restrain the loss of gold overseas. The biggest buyer of U.S. gold is France which last year took $517,000,000.

Johnson expressed a conciliatory view towards de Gaulle during a weekend press conference when he said he wanted to wish the French government well, but he left open the question of whether the two countries can work together.

"We want to believe that there are no irreconcilable differences between us," he said.

With Russia and Red China hammering at each other in vitriolic language, Johnson does not want to leave the impression something similar is going on within the Western alliance. The American response to de Gaulle will be more subtle, but not so subtle that it would be completely lost on the cool and austere French leader.

Satire In Politics

Clip-Sheet, Toronto

Satire, as offered on television screen and stage, has been much in the news lately. It is noteworthy that satire made its appearance in politics in the recent federal by-elections for two Montreal seats. The vehicle was the Rhinoceros Party, founded and headed by a Montreal physician, Dr. Paul Ferron. His running-mate in the Montreal voting was Mr. Andre Goulet, a printer. Their four-plank platform, they said, was borrowed from the other parties. Their purpose was less to win votes than to indicate by ironical exaggeration some of the absurdities of present- day politics.

The Rhinoceros Party advertised that it had borrowed from the Liberals "unconditional allegiance to the United States," and from the Conservatives the proposal that the Queen be repatriated and installed in a palace on the site of the Montreal World's Fair. From the New Democratic Party it said it had borrowed the demand that Canada be reconstituted as an Imperial Socialist Federation, and from the Quebec Social Credit Rally the slogan Greatness Through Division. On the public works side it proposed to guarantee success of the Montreal World's Fair by reactivating Mount Royal's extinct volcano and by damming the St. Lawrence to flood the city and make it the Venice of North America.

Finally, the party proposed that a suitable Canadian flag would be the Union Jack with a rhinoceros in the centre. That animal, it was claimed, would be a suitable symbol of the average member of parliament since it is thickskinned, clumsy, loves to wallow in the mud but is capable of moving quickly and destructively when it senses danger to itself.

There were 60,000 persons eligible to cast ballots in the Montreal election, and 26,000 turned up at the polls. But only 400 voted for the two Rhinoceros Party candidates. It seems a pity.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(March 11, 1939)

"There are in the United States only two Cobbler potato fields that have a record at all comparable to the 1,000 farms growing Cobblers in Prince Edward Island", C.L. Fitch, of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, remarked. Furthermore the seed from those two farms in Colorado came from Prince Edward Island, 11 years ago.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Charlottetown Camera Club, B. F. Tinney, Bramwell Chandler, Fredda MacMillan, Gordon Harding, Mrs. Gorge Tweedy, Mrs. J.W. Mackenie and Roland Taylor.

TEN YEARS AGO
(March 11, 1954)

Solid opposition to the use of vegetable oils admitted free for the manufacture of margarine was voiced at the annual meeting of the P.E.I. Dairymen's Association held in the Legion Hall. Several speakers during the day made it clear that they considered the introduction of the butter substitute a serious threat to the dairy industry.

"The present legislation regarding Daylight Saving Time is unfair," stated Dr. W.J.P. MacMillan. "I believe it is only fair and proper that people that work in the stores should be allowed to say whether they want Daylight Saving Time or not," he stated.

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