The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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New Light On Bomarcs

New light has been thrown upon the nuclear weapons controversy in the federal election campaign by the extraordinary statements made on Friday by U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara in testimony before a congressional committee. All of his statements have not been released for publication, but he is quoted as saying that one use of the Bomarc anti-aircraft weapons is to draw enemy ballistic missile fire in the event of war. These weapons, he said, have turned out to be "a very expensive target" for this purpose, and he would remove them altogether except that their annual maintenance costs are no more than $20 million a year.

It will be recalled that when Prime Minister Diefenbaker claimed the Bomarcs no longer effective for defense purposes, he was blasted by the U.S. State Department for misrepresenting the facts. The Bomarc squadrons in Canada, we were assured, were meant for the protection of Toronto and Montreal as well as for the U.S.

Not a word was said in the State Department's release about Mr. McNamarra's revelations that these weapons, "at the very least, would cause the Soviets to target missiles against them and thereby increase their missile requirements or draw missiles onto those Bomarc targets that would otherwise be available for other targets."

Now Washington claims that Mr. McNamara's reference to deficiencies in the Bomarc system applies only to those missiles in the United States and not to those in Canada. The department considers the two Canadian Bomarcs "well dispersed" and their electronic aiming system "well protected." But that isn't what Mr. McNamarra said. In giving his testimony, he did not differentiate between U.S. and Canadian Bomarcs.

Uncovering The Past

A Polish archaeological mission has been working in Nubia, and has made an interesting discovery during excavations beneath a 17th century Islamic fortress located near the town of Paras, in the Sudan. Previous work on the site had revealed the ruins of a Coptic church dating back to the 7th century.

According to the leader of the expedition, a Warsaw university professor, the importance of the murals will have far-reaching consequences on our present knowledge of Bazantine art. The paintings, relics of the Roman Empire in the Orient, are in perfect condition and are the first of their kind to be discovered. They throw light on an important stage in the history of Nubia.

The frescoes, as well as numerous inscriptions in Coptic and Greek found on the walls of the church, relate to the history of "Bahoras", the capital city of the region and of the priests to whom the rulers of the "United Kingdom" of Nubia and Sudan delegated their authority. The residence and burial of these priests, who wielded both civil and religious power, have also been excavated.

Other discoveries include a pottery works which constituted an "art school" of the period; porcelain relics, bronze plaques with religious inscriptions, gold and silver crosses, and—hidden beneath the altar of the church—utensils made of a kind of red glass obtained by mixing glass with gold powder, the quanty of which reveals an extraordinarily delicate technique.

Finds of this kind rarely make the headlines, but they are of inestimable value to students of history, which has been described as "the essence of innumerable biographies." The people to whom these relics pertain have long since vanished from the earth, but the record of their culture, their occupations, and their aspirations remains. Nothing is more exciting to the imaginative mind than archaeology, which has made tremendous contributions to history in recent years. It is one science that is being followed disinterestedly on both sides of the Iron Curtain, bringing light into the dark recesses of the past to make the future more intelligible and more purposeful.

Lower Mortality Rate

It is something of a jolt to be reminded that just 25 years ago the death rate attending childbirth was many times what it is now. The reminder of the improvement in this field came from a panel at the Canadian Medical Association's annual meeting in Winnipeg recently. Other statistics showed that once a child is born, it can look forward to a longer life span than any of its ancestors.

On this subject the Health League of Canada notes that a Canadian male baby at birth can expect to live 67.6 years, a female baby 72.9 years. If the male baby survives the first year, it has life expectancy of 69 years and a female baby 74 years. And the baby's chances of surviving during this critical period were never better.

In 30 years the infant death rate has dropped by 60 per cent in Canada. In 1931 there were 42 deaths per 1,000 live births. In 1960 this mortality rate had dropped to 18. But it is noted, also, that Canada's birth rate has been dropping slightly since 1959. That year births hit a record high of 479,274. In 1960 the number declined to 478,551 and last year it dropped again to 474,000, a decrease of about one per cent from 1960.

The Health League also reports that Newfoundland had the highest birth rate in 1961, with 30.5 live births per 1,000 population; Alberta had 28.5; New Brunswick 28.4; Prince Edward Island 26.8; Nova Scotia 26.2; Quebec 25.8; Ontario 25.7; Saskatchewan 25.6; Manitoba 25.5; and British Columbia 23.6.

Deep Water Drilling

Some day, perhaps, there will be another and more successful attempt to drill for oil in the waters off this Province. It's there, the experts say, but it's too hard to get at. Now, in the American southwest, under-water drilling has been using new techniques and vastly increasing the world's oil reserves. The Shell Oil Company has designed a robot underwater unit and a floating surface drilling base that makes it feasible to seek and produce oil in water of any depth.

Previously, underwater oil exploration was done by so-called Texas tower units that rested on the ocean floor and thus were limited to relatively shallow water near shore. Shell says it is already using its new equipment in the Gulf of Mexico in water 300 feet deep. Winds of 65 miles an hour and waves 28 feet high did not prevent use of the stabilized floating platform.

So far, it is explained, this equipment has been used solely in exploration. But once an oil-field deemed economical for sustained production is found, these units could be used to pump oil through flexible pipes to barges or tankers.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Gardening, we note, is now part of the regular curriculum in rural primary schools all over Ethiopia. A most rewarding part, too, for all concerned.

* * *

"The word 'disarmament' is pretty suspect. It has come to mean 'softness', 'unpreparedness', 'appeasement'. Everyone says he's for disarmament, but discuss it as a serious hope and you're likely to be patronized as 'unrealistic'. It's hard to believe, but self-preservation has become a controversial issue."—Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, President Kennedy's top scientfic adviser.

THE BIRDS OF SPRING

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

The Democratic Right Of Free Choice

While "to arm or not to arm with nuclear weapons" has become the most flamboyant issue in this election, the interested corps of foreign diplomats here rates as the most significant issue the irrelevant demand for "a stable government" - meaning one mammoth party.

NDP leader Tommy Douglas quipped debunkingly: "The Liberal Government was so stable for 22 years that it never moved." But the extreme opinion was expressed by a Knight from Newfoundland, Sir Leonard Outerbridge, who proclaimed that it would be "little short of calamity" if Canadians "fail" to elect one majority party.

Foreign observers here draw on their own experience to explain that any parliament, however splintered, can always yield a stable government if the politicians show statesmanship. Look at little Denmark, they suggest, which with six parties in its parliament is governed admirably by a coalition of three of them.

ALAS FOR MR. KING

Behind this specious issue lurks the baleful ghost of the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King. He imposed several heresies upon our parliamentary system, which have done much to bring our politicians to the low esteem in which their fellow Canadians now hold them, in the opinion of leading constitutional authorities here.

For example, it was King who created the heresy that every vote in the House of Commons is equivalent to a vote of confidence in the government, so any defeat must lead to the resignation of that government. Then too, he established the heresy that a defeated prime minister is entitled to demand the dissolution of parliament and an election. On the contrary, by tradition and by common practice, a young parliament should not be dissolved. Instead another prominent statesman should be invited to try to form a government capable of enjoying the confidence of the House.

And it was King who pushed aside the widely accepted open coalition between parties. Instead, he swallowed up splinter groups and achieved an apparently homogeneous party which was in fact a secret coalition working out its compromises in the secrecy of caucus.

Foreign diplomats, accustomed to multi-party politics operating smoothly in their own countries, are amazed by the undemocratic outcry against "third parties" here. Canada, they feel, is too diverse, too big, with our varying geographical, racial, and occupational interests, to expect to attain homogeneous political parties. If 4,000,000 Danes living in a land little larger than Vancouver Island, find it beneficial to have six political parties, how could we expect two parties to represent all Canadians

HOW COALITIONS GOVERN

Just like the great parties in the big USA, like the Mackenzie King Liberals and the 1958 Diefenbaker Party, a dominant party here can only be a concealed coalition of diverse elements. Better by far to have an open coalition of separate parties representing special interests and views, such as every other parliamentary democracy in the world has frequently experienced in the past 100 years.

This is "The Unnecessary Election". The voters of Canada asked last June for volunteers for the task of administering our public affairs. We offered a wage - not very generous - and we made our choice, expecting them to carry on for five years. As the Kamloops "Sentinel" so aptly and wittily editorialized, they should have put their heads together on pain of having them knocked together by the electors. In short, they should have been statesmen enough to organize an operable coalition, instead of putting us to the expense and disruption of another election within a year.

In this great issue, the Kamloops "Sentinel" has given the electors better guidance than the Knight of Newfoundland. Let the electors express their own opinions, and send to Parliament whichever representatives they democratically select - without being hamboozled out of their democratic right of free choice by all this talk of government stability being dependant upon the creation of one huge party of whatever stripe.

Wilson's Washington Visit

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Harold Wilson, Britain's new Labor party chief, will be subjected to scrutiny as intense as it is diplomatic when he opens talks in Washington with U.S. leaders today.

The Americans will be taking Wilson's measure as the man who could within a year or so be the leader of their major ally. And there are some policies of the 47-year-old politician-economist that they're clearly nervous about.

In essence, the Americans are wondering what Britain's posture will be with regard to the Communist bloc if a Labor government takes office in elections that must be held before October of next year.

WILL BE CHANGES

Wilson has proposed a number of changes that seem at first glance designed to shift Britain closer to a centre position between the U.S. and Russia.

In effect, however, they may not be so radical.

He has urged the admission of Communist China to the United Nations—but so has Britain's Conservative government.

He has called for increased trade with the Communist bloc, but here again his difference with the Conservative government appears to be only one of degree.

He has called for an end to what he calls the Conservative government's "vain nuclear posturing" and renegotiation of the "sham" Nassau agreement of last December under which Britain agreed to buy U.S. Polaris missiles.

He is irrevocably committed to ending Britain's independent nuclear deterrent. But he is reported to have an open mind about President Kennedy's proposed multilateral NATO nuclear force.

GUARD SAFETY CATCH

He has said that Britain, while getting out of the nuclear business, must keep a finger on safety catches that could head off a Soviet-U.S. war.

At the same time he has said Britain must resist neutralism and increase its contribution to NATO conventional forces—this despite the fact that he resigned from the Labor cabinet of Clement Attlee on the grounds it was spending too much on rearmament and too little on social services.

Perhaps Wilsons sharpest difference with Washington lies in his view that the West must be prepared to make concessions if it is to achieve a new deal in Berlin. Possible concessions he has cited include partial recognition of East Germany or formal Western recognition of Polish ownership of former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line occupied after the Second World War.

In any event, Wilson has made clear that he wants no bad blood with Washington.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

Sir,—In regard to the above mentioned topic it is interesting to learn that various provincial governments of Canada offer their encouragement to sectarian institutions (universities) of learning by means of generous grants. For example in New Brunswick the University of Mount Allison (United Church of Canada) at Sackville, and St. Joseph's University (Roman Catholic) at Moncton are both to receive grants shortly.

In Nova Scotia, Acadia University (Baptist), the University of King's College (Anglican), Dalhousie University (non-sectarian), and St. Francis Xavier University (Roman Catholic) are included in a recent provincial grant to universities.

Provincial grants on a larger scale are given to sectarian universities in Quebec and Ontario as well as in other provinces.

In the Maritime Provinces so far, Prince Edward Island is the lone exception to the general practice of granting provincial aid to sectarian universities. Possibly our provincial government will make a beginning at its present session to fall in line with other provinces, especially the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in this matter.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FOR THE COMMON GOOD

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(April 1, 1938)

A "story" of the appearance and disappearance of a "phantom ship" in Northumberland Strait Wednesday night was discussed, explained, and termed "fiction" as it continued its round of Prince Edward Island residents yesterday.

Song leader Bill Brown put over a "swell" sing song at the Prince Edward Theatre last evening. The fourth in a series of Community sings, which have been offered to Charlottetown by the Toronto Star Weekly in cooperation with CFCY, and broadcast from the Prince Edward Theatre.

TEN YEARS AGO
(April 1, 1953)

The Scouters' Club executive met Sunday afternoon in the banquet room of the Rendezvous to make plans for the forthcoming meeting of the club. Dr. George Fisher, District Scout Commissioner for Queens was the guest speaker.

MANCHESTER, Eng.—(CP)—Twnety-four Sabre jets from the RCAF's Nol fighter wing at North Luffenham joined Wednesday in a fly-past over Manchester, marking the 35th birthday anniversary of the RAF.

Bears Are Used In Experiments

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Deilen

THIS IS a changing world.

There are two million persons in the United States with offspring over 65 years of age. This means that in some families, two generations are drawing social security; and four or five generations could be living under one roof. The tendency is likely to increase, considering the number of teen-age marriages.

In my opinion, it is unwise for more than one or two generations to live together. But there is no need for concern because families are getting farther and farther apart in these changing times. Many parents move into an efficiency apartment as soon as their children marry. And they should do so in a hurry before married teenagers find that paying rent is more expensive than they anticipated.

The similarity between bears and men may offer a new experimental animal for aviation crash- study programs. These animals are somewhat comparable to humans in size and shape, and they walk upright.

Two Black bears have been used, to the satisfaction of the air force. Both were ejected at high altitudes and speeds, and parachuted safely to the ground. Yogi, a black bear, was safely ejected (in a capsule) from a plane flying at 45,000 feet and at a speed of 1,060 miles an hour.

But the similarity between bears and men has been questioned. Although they can hug and dance they are not much different from other animals.

Two new techniques for measuring fat in humans and in animals were reported last month by the New York Academy of Sciences. Inert gases, cyclopropane and Krypton, are introduced into healthy individuals in harmless, minute doses. The two gases are absorbed by the body and tend to dissolve in fat massue. The quantity of gas taken up by the body offers an estimate of the amount of fat.

The other method employs ultrasonic measuring and is used to determine back fat depth in pigs and cattle. The technique resembles radar in that the data are collected from echo information.

ACNE AND NERVES

Mrs. K. writes: Can nervousness cause acne? My 14-year-old daughter has this skin disorder.

REPLY

Yes, in that emotional upsets often aggravate skin disorders. Vice versa, it is true. The many causes of and remedies for acne are covered in our leaflet on this subject. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for this leaflet.

ALCOHOL HEATS SKIN

L. W. writes: My friend and I have an argument about cock tails. I say they warm you up but he says it's just the opposite. Please explain.

REPLY

Alcohol diverts body heat to the skin, causing flushing or even sweating. But the inside body temperature doesn't go up.

BABY BONES

I. M. writes: Isn't it true that a small baby (six months old) can fall off the bed and break a bone? My husband thinks this the silliest thing he ever heard of.

REPLY

Breaking a bone is never a silly thing, even when it occurs in a six - month infant. Bones have been broken even during birth.

WRONG PASSAGEWAY

C. M. writes: Can you explain why the muscles of my stomach are weak and get tangled up with my windpipe that leads to the stomach?

REPLY

Obviously, you have never studied anatomy. It would take more imagination than I possess to connect the windpipe with the stomach and its muscles.

Today's Health Hint

Worry and illness set the stage for accidents.

WORK ON FARM

About 12 per cent of the Canadian labor force is employed in agriculture compared with nearly 25 per cent in France and 33 per cent in Italy.

The
FLYING DUTCHMAN
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ARE YOU A HYPOCHONDRIAC?

What do doctors think of this morbid sickness — and why do they blame its increase on TV. In April Reader's Digest read why 78% of women demanding one type of surgery don't really need it! See if you can identify *yourself* with one of the four main classes of sufferers. Get your Reader's Digest today.

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PUBLIC FORUM

He decided he really must do something about dieting when he found he was outgrowing his seat belt, too. — Decatur, Ill. Herald.

In South Africa a farmer captured a young leopard that has rusty brown spots instead of the common black. The leopard is now confined in the Pretoria Zoo, where it defies proverbs and zoolgists alike.— St. Catherines Standard.

Just wishing that things would change is like putting your thumb on the thermometer to make the room warmer.—Chatham News.

Here's a formula for getting a husband off the hook after forgetting his wife's birthday. He can say: "How do you expect me to remember your birthday when you never look any older?" — Milwaukee Journal.

An Injustice Righted

Montreal Star

No matter how high a military officer may rank his authority to make decisions can not take precedence where the collective view of members of a court martial should prevail.

Thus a civilian court martial appeal court has firmly tossed out the military conviction of Major William Platt on charges arising from smuggling operations carried out by some Canadian personnel attached to the Indo-China Truce Commission.

Major Platt insisted on his innocence from the beginning. He listed 15 witnesses he wanted to have questioned by a commission. The judge advocate-general rejected the application. Thereafter the court martial itself refused to allow counsel to table the data which formed the basis for the application.

In reading the appeal judgment, Mr. Justice T. G. Norris was blunt. It is necessary in the interests of justice that "all relevant evidence... be brought before the court," he said. "It is the duty of the court to see that this is done and the judge advocate - general may— not be taken to have been given power ... to restrict in any way the limits of that duty."

The whole Indo-China affair was a sad one from the national point of view. The government's first apparent intention of hushing up the fact of trafficking in gold and opium was upset by public pressure. Prosecution of military personnel proceeded in the open. But it is sadder still to be told by a board of eminent jurists that Major Platt suffered "substantial injustice" with respect to eight of the 14 grounds on which he appealed.

Now the matter stands righted. The notation of "severe reprimand" will be erased from the major's record and there should no longer be prejudice to the normal promotion he might expect before his scheduled retirement in another year.

The Bluenose Replica

National Geographic News Bulletin

Bluenose, the greyhound of schooners, will race again in Nova Scotia waters.

A replica of the famed racing-fishing vessel is taking shape in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, at the Smith and Rhuland shipyard where the first Bluenose was launched in 1921.

Keel of the 143-foot wooden ship was 'aid on March 6, 1963. It will be built according to the original blueprints, and should prove an important tourist attraction when launched in mid-July.

FOUR-TIME CHAMPION

Bluenose is virtually a legend in Nova Scotia. Its memory helps keep alive the Canadian province's great tradition of seafaring.

The sleek, spoon- bowed schooner was undefeated in four North Atlantic Fishermen's Championships, though five ships were specially designed and built to try to beat her.

The champion sailed to England for George V's Silver Jubilee and was honored on a Canadian postage stamp in 1929. Her image also appears on the Canadian dime.

Yet Bluenose was not a mere racing toy. A hard-working and successful fishing boat, she carried a crew of 21 to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland every year for the fishing season from October to March. She holds the record for the largest single catch ever landed in Lunenburg.

The advent of diesel-powered trawlers and draggers spelled the decline of wind- driven vessels.

In 1942, Bluenose was sold to the West Indies Trading Company and converted to a freighter. She hustled cargo between United States and West Indies ports until she struck a coral reef and sank off Haiti in 1946.

Built, manned and skippered out of Lunenburg, Bluenose symbolizes an era when that town was the deep-sea fishing capital of Canada. Lunenburg shipwrights helped give the maritime province of Nova Scotia the world's largest tonnage per population until the 1880's. Nearly 200 schooners still sailed out of her magnificent natural harbor in the 1920's, the National Geographic says.

BEAT THE DEVIL

Some of the men who handled the schooners were superstitious. It was the practice of one captain, on setting forth, to retire immediately to his cabin, take out a pack of cards, and play the devil at solitaire for a successful voyage.

Lunenburg remains a blue-water town, though stained by rust, gasoline, and oil. The harbor is a mixture of stubby, gear-laden power draggers and schooners with cut-down spars and engines added. Shipwrights build dories, power boats, and trawlers. Factories produce marine engines, ship's iron, and brass-work. Processing plants freeze, smoke, filet, can, dry, and pickle cod and herring brought in by the fleet.

Only a few commercial fishermen still go down to the sea in schooners.

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