

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancox, Publisher
Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink

PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1968

Our Coastal Fisheries

One of the live issues in the election which brought the Pearson government into power in 1963 was the protection of Canada's coastal fisheries by the imposition of a 12-mile fishing limit. The Conservatives were blamed for inaction in this matter. The Liberals had legislation passed in the following year which, as announced in Parliament at the time, was to save Canadian waters from systematic looting by non-Canadian trawlers and smacks. To date, however, the much-vaunted Bill S-17 has done little more than preserve the same old status quo of July 9, 1964, the day it was approved by the House of Commons.

The only practical effect of the measure—which established a temporary 12-mile limit based on the "sinuosities" of Canada's craggy coastline—has been to prevent the Russians and Japanese from establishing squatters' rights in the nine-mile area outside the old three-mile boundary of our territorial waters. And even that is a preventive move of dubious value.

S-17 gives the government discretion to establish—by order-in-council—new limits based on straight base lines, but not before negotiations with foreign habitues of our waters are complete. While our diplomats wrangle politely with the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Norway and Denmark, their fishermen continue to pull more fish off Canada's coastal shelves than our Canadian fishermen do. Fishermen from these eight nations will continue to fish inside the new 12-mile limit until Canada can persuade their governments to sign "phasing out" agreements for historic and treaty rights. No deadline is yet in sight.

Meanwhile, outside the 12-mile limit, the Soviet Union is the biggest offender in a gigantic "vacuum cleaner" scoop-out of some of the richest holes in our coastal shelves. The new limit, according to an Ottawa staff writer in the Toronto Star, is regarded by the Canadian fishery industry as useless unless it is charted on straight base lines drawn from coastal headland to coastal headland. But the government—which can not even estimate when tortuous negotiations over foreign treaty and so-called "historic" rights will be complete—has been careful not to commit itself to the "headland-to-headland" concept.

Such a system would have the effect of securing valuable fishing waters like the West Coast's Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound as Canadian inland seas. On the East Coast it would put "no fishing" signs, in six languages, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, for instance. Why is the government not giving consideration to this matter?

Perhaps Mr. MacLean, our senior Queens MP and former fisheries minister in the Diefenbaker administration, will have some questions to ask on the subject when Parliament assembles.

World Requirements

One result of the recent large sales of Canadian wheat to China and Russia is that they have almost eliminated Canada from the list of countries with surplus grain for sale. This point is made by the McCabe Grain Company in a report from London, in which it is claimed that the days are past when Canada's carryover of around 500 million bushels, plus the one billion bushel reserves in the United States, constituted a safeguard against shortages. The time has come, according to the report, when certain countries can no longer buy all the wheat they require. Last year Canada had about 450 million bushels of wheat on hand at

the end of the crop year, and the same amount is expected to be on hand at the end of the present year. But this does not tell the whole story. The other part is that harvests in recent years have, on the whole, been larger than in the past, but that export sales have kept pace, so that in spite of larger crops the carryover has not grown but has, in fact, been reduced.

According to the grain company, the situation is even more serious in feed grains and to an even greater extent in the supply of vegetable and animal proteins. The demand for meat, cheese, eggs, butter and margarine is steadily increasing "and it is the responsibility of the prosperous Western world to put an end to semi-starvation in so many under-developed countries."

Indications are that the present situation will not change, but may grow tighter, as it concerns demand for food. India faces the worst food crisis in its history, and its deficit in grain may be double the 108 million bushels predicted recently by the Indian food minister. Parts of China are reported to be undergoing a serious drought with the result that many millions of bushels of winter wheat may be lost.

This leads to the hope among western farmers that they need no longer worry about being asked to cut back on their production, whether in wheat, feed grains, or vegetable and animal protein sources, and that even the most scientific farming methods, with their increased yields, are not going to be enough to meet food demands in an expanding world. It is a situation that augurs well for Canadian farmers generally, and points up, once again, the need for continued efforts in keeping world trade channels open.

Indian Ocean Base

In the far Indian ocean, about 1,000 miles southwest of Ceylon, there is a coral outcropping known as Diego Garcia, part of the Chagos archipelago. No one but a confirmed geography bug has ever heard of it. But according to an American exchange, it is about to solve some serious defense and security problems for Great Britain and the United States. Diego Garcia is uninhabited except for a few hundred transient fishermen who have no claim to it. It belongs to Mauritius, which is getting freedom from Britain next year. It has no connection with Mauritius except that the British linked the two for administrative purposes. And Mauritius, eager to lay hands on any cash it can get, is more than willing to sell any of its presumed rights.

Britain and the United States feel the need of a military base in that part of the world, particularly because Britain may soon be forced to close its base at Aden; Singapore is threatening to curb British military activities there and other countries are getting touchy about foreign bases on their soil.

Diego Garcia is big enough for a large airfield. It has a big natural harbor. It has some satellite reefs that could be used as well if birds can be dislodged.

To start with, the United States intends to set up a satellite tracking station and Britain intends to set up a refueling station. But the military men already look ahead to a big air base and naval centre, a permanent facility in a remote part of the world. The location is ideal, and no natives need be moved or bought off. There might be some difficulty with the birds, as the Americans have found in establishing other isolated air bases, but that's a problem that will have to be dealt with on its own terms.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Belgium is reported to be setting up its own version of a royal commission on bilingualism and biculturalism. Which is too bad, for we could have spared it ours had we known it was in the market for this kind of luxury.

A Nova Scotia company is deliberately supplying misshapen bricks for a federal government project—but the Department of Public Works isn't worried. The government, reports the Financial Post, actually wants the bricks that way for the restoration of the King's Bastion and Chateau St. Louis in the once mighty Fortress of Louisbourg. A Halifax firm is making 250,000 of the bricks, using 20th century technology to produce bricks similar to those made in the beehive kilns of 18th century France. These antiquated bricks will cost the government \$90 per thousand, \$10 per thousand more than standard modern bricks.



HERE WE GO ON THE ICE AGAIN OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Footnote To Early Canadian History

Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair of Deep River set out to Tobemory to kill a deer; but instead, they flushed a rare and treasured Canadian ghost. Dr. Sinclair I should explain, is a boisterous Scot who ministers to the atomic scientists of Chalk River, while Mrs. Roselma Sinclair is the petite deputy reeve of Deep River, the bunk-village where those scientists live with their degrees and their children. I recently mentioned in this column the first ship ever to sail the upper Great Lakes, the Griffon. The memory of this French ship is to be honoured through the adoption of its name by a Sea Rangers Crew in Sarnia.

The ship was built in 1679, at a point seven leagues above Niagara Falls (which would be at or near today's Port Colborne). Her construction was supervised by Moyses Hillaret, a master-shipbuilder brought especially from France. She was built of white oak, about sixty feet long, and armed with five guns. "Two of brass and three hargrebeuse a croc." During her construction, she was sketched in detail by a recollect priest, Father Louis Hennepin.

Storms, just over five weeks: by Air Canada charter flight, that journey would today take one hour. At Grand Baie, the explorer LaSalle loaded aboard a large cargo of rich furs obtained from the Indians. He remained ashore, but ordered his pilot Luc to take the ship with its precious cargo back to Niagara. On 18th September, firing a salute from her brass cannon, the Griffon sailed away - into oblivion, from which Orrie Vails rescued her 276 years later.

Should Begin At Home

Speaking in New York recently, Prime Minister Lester Pearson reminded the affluent nations of the West of their obligation to help the underdeveloped. The great danger, he said, was that the West was becoming bored with being continually reminded that more must be done.

osophizing or giving Canadians a long-range hint of his intentions as the head of government in a well-to-do country? Our foreign aid program has fallen far short of self-sacrifice and at the current level of half of one per cent of the national income, is a mere crumb from a table that groans with good things.

Mr. Pearson is right, of course in his appeal for a revitalized foreign aid effort. But was he indulging in some charitable phil-

Peanuts And Popcorn

Like it or not, there is no escaping entertainment in this entertainment-saturated age. Teen-agers can't walk down the street without hugging a portable radio; few motorists can drive any distance without the car radio going.

But what about the passenger who doesn't even want to watch or be distracted by the silent, flickering images? If all the airlines join in showing films, what provision will there be for the passenger who asks only to be flown from A to B with a minimum of fuss or distraction?

Apparently the non-conformist will be entertained whether he likes it or not. If the airlines can only refrain from serving popcorn, peanuts during intermissions, this may be all that can be hoped for.

Rivers Down Below

What lies beneath the earth's surface interests not only the prospectors for oil, gas and minerals. The well-digger in search of water is of the same breed. But it isn't often that one hears of discovering a subterranean water channel that may be able to supply a million people. This is the news from the United States Geological Survey, which has just found a river of vast dimensions, 300 feet under Maryland's eastern shore. The test drillings reveal a channel two miles long and half a mile wide, and there are indications that it extends 35 miles. The government estimates

had long suspected that such treasure exists; now they know. And of even greater importance, they think that the same underground conditions found at Salisbury, Md., also prevail from Long Island to Georgia.

Such are the virtues of the drought, for this fruitful research was driven by necessity. The people of Long Island, of course, already depend on their water-bearing sands, and may be less impressed.

Fat Levels And Heart

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The association between fats in the diet and hardening of the coronary arteries is well-known. But cholesterol is only one of many factors playing a role in the development of atherosclerosis. Age, sex, race, family history, nutritional status, obesity, high blood pressure, a lazy thyroid, smoking, a compulsive emotional pattern, and lack of exercise also play a role in this complicated problem.

Approximately 30 out of every 100 apparently healthy persons between the ages of 45 and 65 develop coronary artery disease. The majority could forestall hardening of the arteries by regular exercise, maintaining a normal weight, avoidance of emotional tension, smoking less, and by being under the care of a physician if diabetes, hypertension, or hypothyroidism exists.

Most heart attacks occur when a clot obstructs a narrowed arteriosclerotic coronary artery. A small section of the cardiac muscle is deprived of blood and dies (infarction); it is replaced with scar tissue within six weeks. The hardening process may have started early in life and developed so slowly that it was never noticed.

Under the direction of Lieut. William Burnet, formerly of The Charlottetown Guardian, the first edition of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders' bi-monthly paper was published at Amherst, N.S.

Mystery At Suez

Something has happened to reduce the salinity of water at mid-point in the Suez Canal in the last few years. The first result was to start a migration of marine creatures from the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. The second was to start marine biologists worrying about the final outcome, sometime in the future, when equilibrium in the Mediterranean has been restored.

Uncle Sam And Royalty

But the Cabots and Lodges were obviously craves an authentic royal family. Their reception of Princess Margaret and her husband is the latest evidence of the thrust.

Overshadows UN Activities

By Boris Minkov Canadian Press Staff Writer The Vietnamese war casts a tragic shadow across the United Nations as the world organization looks the other way and tries hard to concentrate on questions of disarmament and peacekeeping.

The biggest obstacle to a constructive discussion in the UN on a possible solution to the Vietnamese war is that neither South Viet Nam, where the rebel Viet Cong forces have taken a hold of a large part of the country, nor North Viet Nam is a member of the world organization. And neither is Communist China, alleged by Washington to be the culprit behind the rebellion.

Our Yesterdays

Station CPCTV-TV, Charlottetown, scheduled to start operations next spring on channel 15, applied to the CBC Board of Governors for a power increase to 36.6 from 21 kilowatts video and to 19.3 from 12.5 kilowatts audio. Robert Large, representing the station, said that request for increase is made as a result of developments in broadcasting.

Advertisement for Shell Fuel Stove Oils Burner Service. Includes contact information for J. W. Skinner, Dial 4-4044.

Advertisement for a dog class. Includes an illustration of a dog and text about giving your dog a new coat for Christmas.

Advertisement for The Evening Patriot magazine. Features 'WEEKEND 10c' and 'Magazine and Coloured Comics'.