The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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As We Were

We now have assurance from the Federal Government that there will be no increase in our car ferry fares this year. As to whether such an increase was in the offing, we have apparently contradictory statements from Solicitor General MacNaught, our representative in the Federal Cabinet, and Premier Shaw who first called attention to the subject in the Legislature. "Apparently" contradictory, we say, for reasons noted below.

Yesterday the Premier rose to take exception to Mr. MacNaught's denial that the CNR was planning to raise these fares. He had learned unofficially, but authentically, that Northumberland Ferries Limited and the Canadian National Railways had both been instructed to raise their ferry charges on vehicles and passengers, effective May 1. His information was that the Transport Department had issued these instructions, and that there was a meeting in Moncton on March 10 between the representatives of the operating companies to discuss how they should handle the matter.

The impression we got from the statement previously made by the Premier was that the CNR was asking for this increase—a request which we regarded as a case of "adding insult to injury," since the operating costs of our car ferries is no concern whatever of the railway management. We sought to emphasize, also, that the Federal Government, as the responsible body, would be better employed in reducing than in raising the fares on this service, since under the British North America Act it is, in effect, an interprovincial highway, on which the charges are already considerably higher than the cost of moving traffic over the equivalent mileage on land.

We note that Mr. MacNaught, in stating that there would be no increase in fares, said he was assured the CNR had neither made such a request nor intended to do so. He branded such reports as "unfounded and untrue."

Premier Shaw, in his amplified statement yesterday, cited the Transport Department—not the CNR—as the prime mover in the matter, and read a reply he had received from Transport Minister Pickersgill, assuring him that "immediate steps would be taken to amend the regulations providing for the increase."

This letter, we suggest, is conclusive evidence that the rate boost was definitely being planned, though not at the CNR's request, and that it was called off in view of the strong protests in our Legislature and in the press.

Mr. Pickersgill we regard as a friend of this Province, and it may well have been his bureaucrats who thought up this bright idea, without consulting him in the matter. In any case, it is settled now.

Unprecedented Powers

The unprecedented powers of investigation which the Ontario Police Commission requested of the Ontario Legislature would be a matter, primarily, for that august body; but indirectly it would be of concern to us all. As Canadians, we must have rubbed our eyes on reading the news item about it yesterday.

The new powers would make the Commission responsible to no one for its actions. Under them it could subpoena any persons it feels may have information regarding organized crime, to testify in camera, without benefit of counsel. One of the key clauses reads: "Where a person . . . is again brought before the Commission and refuses to do what is required of him, the Commission may again commit him to prison for a period not exceeding eight clear days, and may commit the person to prison from time to time, until the person consents to do what is required of him." This could go on indefinitely. No bail would be allowed, and no appeal against imprisonment.

The Ontario Attorney-General conceded that this measure would give the police commission "terrible powers," but it was a case of "abrogating the rights of the Individual for the public good." The crime situation must be grave indeed if legislators in any democracy would give consideration to such a demand.

It's always, allegedly, "for the public good" that democratic rights are abrogated. The regimes of Hitler and Mussolini started out that way, as many of our readers will recall. It is frightening to think of the same attitude of mind being shown by law enforcement authorities in any part of Canada.

Fortunately, public reaction has been so prompt and unmistakable that Premier Robarts has intervened with the assurance that the measure will be "completely re-examined" by the Legislature's committee on legal bills. There is a demand now for the Attorney General's resignation.

Quebec Windfall

It's an ill wind that doesn't bring federal benefits to Quebec these days, and that goes for the budget Finance Minister Gordon brought down on Monday. Indeed, it is expected to provide a windfall of $14,000,000 for the Quebec government, through the provision for extending family allowances to cover 16 and 17-year-old students.

Individual families in Quebec probably won't get any more than they're getting right now, since Quebec has been paying the extended allowances since 1961—the only province in Canada to do so. Last year it cost the Quebec government some $11,000,000 to foot the bill. This year's budget estimates place the price tag at $14,000,000.

It is considered highly unlikely that the individual taxpayer will suddenly find himself receiving these benefit both from Quebec and Ottawa. It is expected, rather, that the province will work out some agreement which will shift the financial burden for the allowances over to the federal authorities.

As noted in the Montreal Gazette, there is a recent precedent for such a move. When the Federal Government raised the old-age pension to $75 monthly, Quebec and several provinces immediately cut back on the supplementary pensions they pay to needy aged by a like amount. In effect, there was no change in the amount of the money many pensioners received, only a switch in the financial burden.

That is what could happen in this case. It is noted that while Mr. Gordon didn't spell out precise details of Ottawa's plan on Monday, it appeared to follow closely along the lines of the Quebec system.

For Japanese Children

Nearly every school child in Japan, we note from a Tokyo bulletin, takes a school-sponsored trip during the year, the trip lasting from two days up to a full week. Farm children go to the cities, children from the mountains go to the seaside and vice versa. Overnight stops are made at hotels and inns and transportation companies and hotel operators go out of their way to make the tours convenient and inexpensive.

It seems like a grand idea. And now these wonderful tours for school children have been facilitated by the construction of a special train built to meet the demands of students.

Electric powered, the train is built in two levels for maximum carrying capacity and has extra large windows for the children to see through. Each coach has a speedometer to satisfy childish curiosity, and there are special quarters for teachers as well as a medical section.

THE SAP IS RUNNING

BRITISH COMMENTARY

Settlement In East Africa

By Don Taylor
United Kingdom Information Service

Stability has returned to East Africa. In the three territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda the lawfully elected governments are in control. The upheaval in the armed forces, varying in degree, now seems only an alarming memory.

Looking back, this was clearly one of the most remarkable incidents in the turbulent history of the post-war period. A potentially disturbing situation was restored by a combination of common sense and concern—on the part of the African governments concerned and of Britain—which provided a heartening illustration of the value of Commonwealth links.

With Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, back in London after a successful trip to East Africa to discuss future arrangements, this is a useful time to reflect on the episode.

It will be recalled that following the unrest among their armed forces, all three governments requested aid from Britain. That aid was provided with prompt efficiency and the situation was restored.

There are two major points which emerge and they are worth stressing: first, that the governments concerned were able to meet the threat within the context of Commonwealth co-operation; second, their decision to call on Britain aroused singularly little adverse comment from other African countries— surprising thing considering the general apprehension in Africa about any outside intervention. And it must be said that the three leaders— Mr. Kenyatta, Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Obote— showed rare political courage in making their decisions.

TACTFUL POLICIES

Yet clearly, though the immediate crisis has been resolved, final success in East African depends on the resolute implementation of tactful policies in the future. From the beginning it was clearly appreciated that British troops should not overstay their welcome even by a day. It would have been unwise to withdraw them before the position was consolidated. But now, in fact, it has been possible to arrange for their departure.

The arrangements that have now been made by the three governments and Britain give sound hope that similar troubles will be avoided in the future. The central feature is the considerable military aid to be provided for Kenya. British troops are to be withdrawn by the end of this year (though support forces will remain) and Kenya will now strengthen its own army with the help of seconded British officers and instructors, plus British equipment. Flying training is to be provided for the proposed Kenya Air Force, and Kenya has agreed to provide training facilities for British troops— probably twice a year.

Uganda, which has requested the attachment of a number of British officers for training duties and the secondment of others for army headquarters, will for the time being retain a British commander of the army, and will also use the air training facilities in Kenya. In Tanganyika, on the other hand, it is expected that a Nigerian battalion will replace the British Royal Marine Commando unit there at the moment.

In short, there will be a Commonwealth presence in East Africa. And once again one cannot but reflect on the indisputable fact that such a "presence" is only desired by the three countries concerned, but that it has not caused an affront to African pride generally.

The multi-racial Commonwealth, of course, demands no commitment from its members. Working through consultation and co-operation, its unique influence is on the side of stability and understanding. Thus there was no accusation that Britain had an ulterior and selfish motive in the East African affair, nor were Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika accused of failing the general African cause. There is something to be said for an organization that settles a dangerous situation by unfailing co-operation between its members instead of having to call on an already sorely- stretched United Nations.

The East African territories are not yet out of the wood. The economic repercussions have still to be felt. But they have survived a dangerous challenge, and that is something for congratulation.

Johnson's Cold Approach

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The U.S. administration's approach to the multiple hardships of Latin America has undergone a sharp reversal since the death of President Kennedy.

The new approach is adding to Latin American concern about their big neighbor and increasing desires that Canada join the Organization of American States to help modify and offset United States influence in the Western Hemisphere.

When President Eisenhower was in the White House, the Latin Americans were worried about the "Big Stick" policies of State Secretary John Foster Dulles. That concern was abated by Kennedy, who denounced dictatorships; committed himself to discourage the reappearance of Batistas and Trujillos in the Caribbean and promised to promote the growth of freedom and democracy.

Now the Johnson administration apparently concludes that kind of idealism doesn't work. A meeting of U.S. ambassadors from the Latin American countries has been told there no longer will be "good guys" and "bad guys" as far as the U.S. is concerned. Except for blocking the threat of communism, it would be best that the U.S. stop meddling in Latin American local politics and allow these countries to work out their own destinies.

JOHNSON CRITICIZED

This indifference to Latin American complexities has been multiplied by President Johnson's cold approach when ne spoke to the OAS membership last Monday. Many U.S. newspapers criticized him for a lacklustre speech while French Presiden de Gaulle was receiving a tumultuous welcome in Mexico.

Wherever de Gaulle went, he spoke of the joy of being closer to Mexico; of his desire that Mexico and France increase their relations and friendship. He likely will repeat this kind of speech in other planned forays into Latin America. Meanwhile, Latin American diplomats and some U.S. newspapers said Johnson's policies appear to be bringing U.S.-Latin American relations to their lowest point in history.

The contrast between de Gaulle and Johnson is apparent, but it is somewhat visionary, for France is many miles away and the U.S. lies next door. No matter how warm and emotional Latin American ties with France may become, Latins know that through trade and other intercourse, their main concern must be next door.

DIPLOMATS SHOCKED

Latin American diplomats were shocked when Johnson denounced an OAS committee statement announcing that the U.S. and Panama had agreed to resume diplomatic relations and attempted to resolve their differences over the Panama Canal.

PUBLIC FORUM

TO AID WEST PRINCE

Sir,— We, the grade 10 class of Alberton Regional High School, would like to express our views regarding new industries for West Prince County, through the columns of your esteemed paper. Everything in the line of industries seems to be developing in the other parts of the province, while West Prince alone seems to be left behind in the race. We would like to express our concern over this trend.

At our school, in our geography class, we have been discussing some of the local economic problems and the various possibilities for industries in this part of the Island.

We note with interest the many new ideas, such as growing flax, tobacco and Irish moss, that are being publicized and investigated. Many farmers now seem to be going in for beef cattle in a big way. One of the by-products from raising beef cattle would be hides and skins. This could well supply the needs of a small tanning and leather factory. On looking up reference books, we find that the idea is feasible and the problems of transportation, capital know-how, labour and finding markets for products, etc., are not insurmountable, if there is local initiative and Federal help.

As for location of such a factory, some suitable area in West Prince County, (well removed from residential areas) could be selected. This industry, we find, is connected with the flax and Irish moss industries. (Both flax and moss solutions or emulsions, it appears, are used in the finishing of leather.)

Farmers on the Island could also try other possibilities, for example the growing of mushrooms. This could well be an additional source of income. Many of the unused barns and other buildings in the countryside could be used for this purpose.

Also the processing of potato products, such as potato chips and dehydrated potatoes (instant potatoes) could be done on the Island and these products need not then be imported into the Island as they are being done now.

We also wonder why our farmers are not trying to grow corn for feed as they seem to be doing in other provinces. Nor can we understand why our farmers are not making greater use of facilities for soil-testing and scientific farming, which are available to them.

Not being experts, we of course do not know all the problems and obstacles in the way of starting new industries in this part of the Island. But we do believe that Centennial Year could be the beginning of a new era of self-help, resourcefulness, initiative and economic prosperity for this part of the Island.

We are, Sir, etc.,

Pupils of Grade Ten
Alberton Regional High School

Fungi Could Seize Control

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Canada albicans is a yeast-like fungus. It thrives on skin and mucous membranes that are warm, moist, and macerated. The organisms are responsible for thrust in infants and for some of the rashes that appear in the groins, gluteal creases, along the nail folds, in the armpits, and under the breasts.

This ringworm- like fungus also attacks the gastrointestinal tract and female genitalia. candidiasis of the lungs stimulates pulmonary tuberculosis. It also is responsible for recital itching following the use of oral antibiotics, which destroy the normal bacterial inhabitants of the colon. This changed flora allows C. albicans to take the upper hand. The only good things we can say about these critters is that they do not attack hair, distinitegrate nails, bore holes through the skin, or kill the infected person; and they are easy to treat.

Involvement of the webs between the fingers usually leads to an oval shaped area of excoriated white skin; the eruption may extend to the sides of the fingers. One or more red cracks may open in the center of the lesion. One or more red cracks may open in the center of the lesion. Peeling occurs, leaving a painful, raw, denuded area surrounded by a white, slightly elevated collar. The webs between the middle and ring fingers are favored in women because they don't remove their rings when washing dishes or cleaning house. The moisture that collects on the skin below encourages growth of the fungi.

A somewhat similar eruption occurs under pendulous breats, in the skin folds of the obese, at the corners of the mouth, along the edge of the nails, in the groins, and between the toes and the upper legs. The skin becomes moist, white, or brownish and usually is covered with a slimy mucus. The fungus can be identified under the microscope.

Nystatin is a specific remedy. It can be admin stered orally or applied locally in a cream, ointment, dusting powder, or as a suppository.

Many persons are immune to this type of infection. Recent studies may provide the answer to why this happens. In blood studies of 300 subjects who were free of monilial disease, Dr. Donald B. Louria found an antifungal factor that apparently inhabits the growth of these organisms.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Many a man remembers that, when he was a boy, the snow was always knee-deep, without remembering that back then he had much lower knees.— Sarnia Observer.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(March 21, 1939)

Strong objection to the prohibitive truck rates on the Borden-Tormentine car ferry and to the proposal to retain these rates on the new Wood Islands ferry service was taken in the Legislature by Mr. Horace Wright, Fourth District of Prince in moving the draft address in repiy to the Speech from on the Throne.

Declaring that he had never on any occasion estimated the cost of purchasing the National Park area to be "not more than $15,000", Premier Campbell issued a belated contradiction of the assertion of one of his own party supporters in the newspaper on Oct. 17, 1937.

TEN YEARS AGO
(March 21, 1954)

One of the most serious fires in the history of the village of North Rustico destroyed the modern Stella Maris School and the adjoining hall. For a time residents were afraid the entire village would be lost.

Mr. H. J. Kennedy, manager of the Charlottetown Driving and Exhibition Association, announced that the excavation in connection with the new building to be erected at the Exhibition grounds will begin this week.

If you have long-range goals you will be less frustrated by short-range failures.— Windsor Star.

The new president of the Canadian Lacrosse Association says unless certain steps are taken, the game will die. A lot of folks hereabout thought it died years ago.— Fort William Times-Journal.

A study shows that the bull frog will eat whatever is available. It can be distinguished, however, from the teen-age boy by the fact that it has a much deeper voice.—Calgary Herald.

"I'm certainly sorry to see you come out of that place," she stated sorrowfully. "Heck, lady," retorted the other, "you don't think they'd let me stay in there all night, do you?"—Hamilton Spectator.

It has been said, and perhaps wisely, that the kids wouldn't go berserk over the mop-haired yowlers called The Beatles if it were not that their parents are so openly disgusted with The Beatles. What is sour to the gander is sauce for the goslings. —Portland Oregonian.

An eleven- year-old Port Arthur boy still doesn't understand why his teacher gave him a zero mark on his answer to a question on a school test. The question was, "Why did the pioneers first tan the deer's skin?" The young lad answered. "They tanned the deer skin because if they didn't they would be wearing meat."—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

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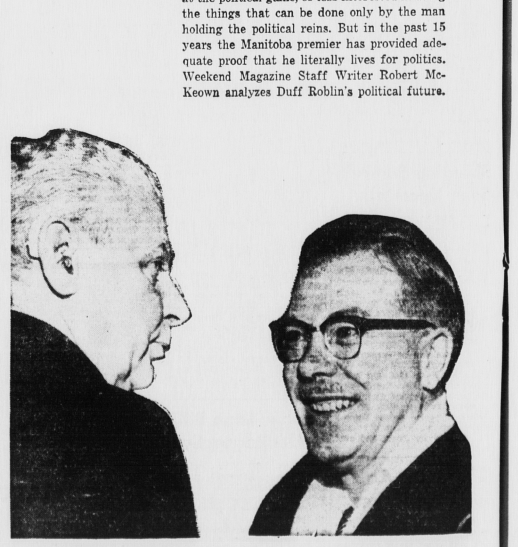
where will success take DUFF ROBLIN?

Many people in Manitoba seem to be agreed that Premier Charles Dufferin Roblin is a contender — if not the heir apparent — to replace John Diefenbaker. One of the exceptions, however, is Roblin himself. "I've plenty of work right here in Manitoba, I'm staying right here." This answer would be more convincing if Roblin were less of a political animal, less successful at the political game, or less interested in doing the things that can be done only by the man holding the political reins. But in the past 15 years the Manitoba premier has provided adequate proof that he literally lives for politics. Weekend Magazine Staff Writer Robert McKeown analyzes Duff Roblin's political future.



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