

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hencox, Publisher
Frank Walker, Managing Editor
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The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink

PAGE 4 MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1965

Why More Protection?

The pressure is on again for stopping import of Japanese goods to protect the Canadian textile industry. Spokesmen for the textile interests have challenged Trade Minister Sharp to say what his policy is, and Mr. Sharp, in the Commons on Friday, said the matter was under consideration.

Chief complaint from the tariff protectionists is that the amount of textiles and clothing coming to Canada from Japan showed a marked increase in 1964 over the previous year. But the trade balance is still very much in Canada's favor, as shown in a booklet just released by the Canada-Japan Trade Council.

Because much of what Japan buys from Canada is in the form of primary products, it is claimed that this trade creates few jobs in this country. But, says the council, this is true only as far as the direct, or last stage, labor is concerned.

The council's research department has attempted to measure both the direct and indirect labor content of Canada's exports to Japan. It arrives at the conclusion that in 1963 total wages and salaries to produce Canadian exports to Japan were \$200,752,000; and that the number of people employed to produce these exports was 63,640—the equivalent of about one per cent of the labor force.

Recently the Japanese ambassador to Canada forecast that exports of raw materials from this country to Japan could increase 60 per cent over the next five years. This is a sizeable increase, but if it is to be achieved, Canada in turn must try to buy more—not less—from Japan.

To set more tariff barriers in the way of this trade would be a ruinous policy for Canada to adopt. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the Government is planning no such course.

Far From A Record

A parliamentary scribe to whom we look for occasional interesting background material is Peter Jackson of the Ottawa Journal. In his comments on the new session of the 26th Parliament, Mr. Jackson notes that while there is normally a recess of some length between sessions, the 60 hours or so between the adjournment on Saturday morning, April 3 and the new session Monday, April 5 was far from a record.

On Nov. 26, 1952, for example, Governor General Vincent Massey came down to the Senate in the morning to prorogue the sixth session of the 21st Parliament. He went back to Rideau Hall for lunch and returned in the afternoon to read the Speech from the Throne beginning the seventh session.

They were to stay in Parliament for a while in contrast to the six new members who took their seats after winning byelections in the interval between the fifth and sixth sessions of the 18th Parliament on Jan. 25, 1940. At three o'clock they heard the Speech from the Throne. Before supper Parliament was dissolved and they were back in an election campaign. For two of the six that three-hour sitting was the total of their parliamentary experience. They were defeated in the general election which followed.

Next to the 1952 performance, the shortest space between sessions was 10 years earlier at the height of the war when the session prorogued on a Wednesday, and a new session began the following day. On this occasion, with some of the business in the new Speech repeating legislation promised for the last session, it may be asked why Parliament didn't just continue on with the old session until the slate was cleaned. The answer to that is contained in the British North America Act, which prescribes: "There shall be a session of the Parliament of Canada once at least every year so that 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the new session."

The old session ran for 249 days of sittings. With its end went all the pending bills, unanswered questions and reports which had accumulated on the order paper and in the Commons machinery since the session began on Feb. 18, 1964. Last Monday the House started with a clean new order paper—technically, at least.

Significant Vote

It could be called a farce—the way the Opposition parties, while uniting on a motion censuring the Pearson Government for failure to eradicate "wrong-doing" in high and low places, arranged it so that 41 of their members missed the vote or were paired when the showdown came on Friday night in the House of Commons. This left the motion endorsed by 66 Conservatives, 11 Creditistes, 10 New Democrats and six Social Credit MPs—a total of 93 against the 104 Liberals and two former Conservatives who voted it down.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that this was a calculated gambit on the part of the Opposition, for the good and sufficient reason that defeat of the Government would have led to dissolution of Parliament and a new election. Being politicians, they must be well aware that this is not what the public wants; also that if an election is forced upon the Liberals at this time, the list of "goodies" in the legislative program, combined with an anticipated "sunshine" budget, could provide the Liberals with formidable campaign material.

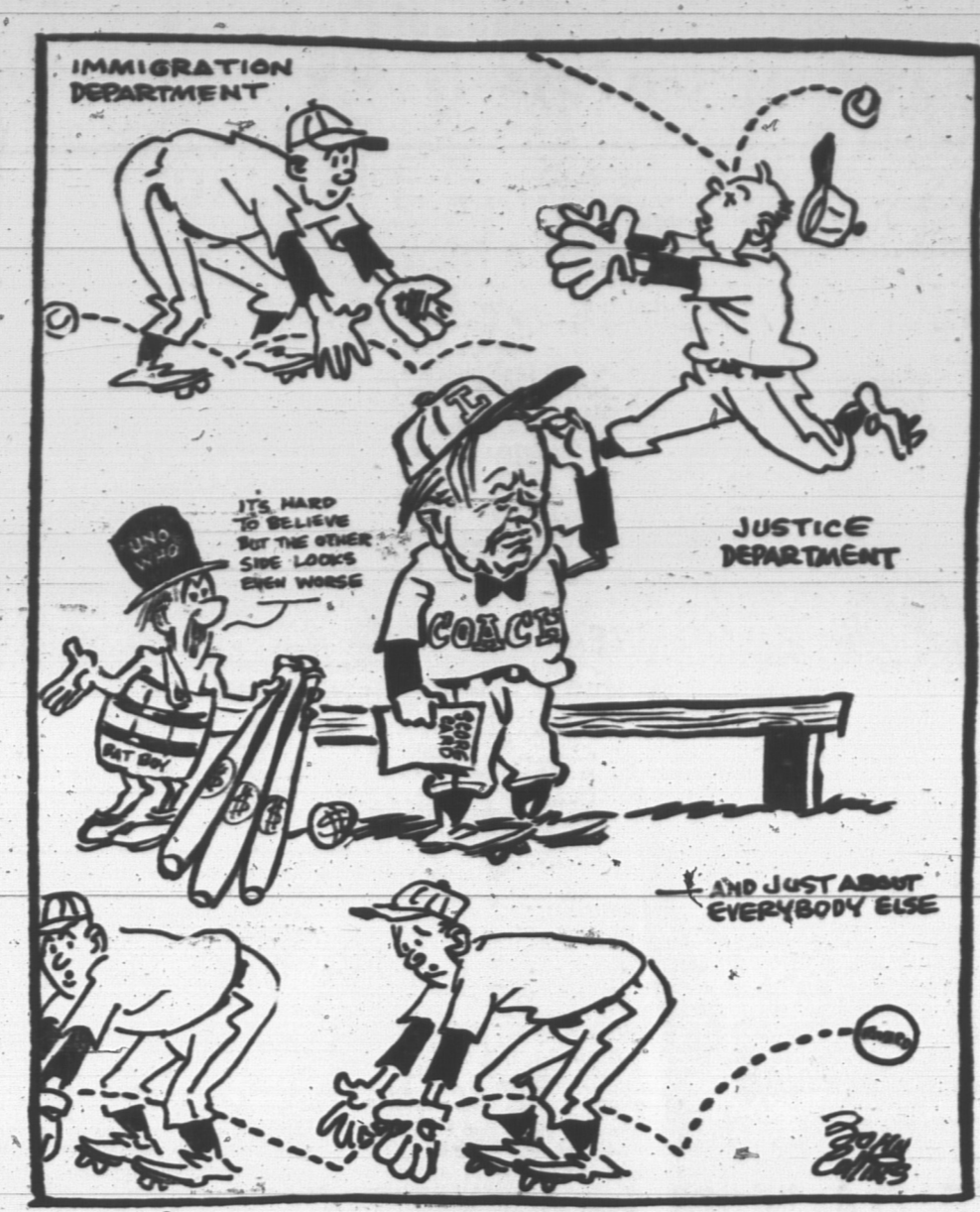
Nevertheless, it is significant that for the first time since the April, 1963 election the four Opposition parties did join together in a non-confidence amendment in the Throne Speech debate. They united in condemning the Government for being so complacent about the scandal allegations affecting its administration, and it would be well for Mr. Pearson and his colleagues to take note of this fact. Liberal papers like the Winnipeg Free Press have been equally outspoken on this subject, and there is no doubt that it reflects the bulk of public opinion across the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Life expectancy in Greece, Rome, Egypt, and the Eastern Mediterranean region in the year A.D. 1 probably did not exceed 30 years, says a National Geographic Society bulletin. It is now about 70 in many of those countries.

Back in 1284 the German hamlet of Hamelin called in the Pied Piper to get rid of its rats. Seven centuries later, it wants to get rid of them again, and has hired a British extermination firm, Rentokil, to do it. Rentokil has no pipers, and no intention of trying to charm the rats into the Weser River. And it figures to take considerably longer at the job—about 10 years.

There seems, says the Financial Post, to be a great deal of confusion across the nation over the pronunciation of the word Centenary. Some speakers on radio, TV and public platform variously say "cen-TEN-ary" or "cen-TEEN-ary", instead of the correct "CENTi-nary" (Webster and Oxford are the authorities). The word comes from the Latin "centenarius" (centi—a hundred each). There is no confusion in French. It is centenaire; phonetically, "saunt-in-air".



THE OTTAWA METS

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Air Service Maintenance Base Fracas

The taxpayers of Canada have just received the first dividend in 18 years on the stock of Air Canada, a crown corporation which is wholly-owned by CNR in the name of the people of Canada.

The convenience of Canadians, the safety of travellers and the prestige of Canada are all properly rated as more important than earning a profit on our national air line. But last year a further large increase in traffic, largely due to cheaper fares, increased the average load factor to 83 per cent, and the airline was able to improve not only its convenience, safety and prestige but also its earnings.

Now, hanging round Air Canada's neck like a millstone, is the fracas over the Winnipeg maintenance base, a fracas now entering its 10th year. CROSS-CANADA AIR LINE

When our national air service was established in 1937 under the name Trans-Canada Air Lines, it was just that—a domestic air route concentrating on the 3,300-mile cross-Canada span, and maintenance facilities were aptly set up at about its midpoint, Winnipeg. But the post-war development of long-range

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.

PRINCE COUNTY NEEDS

Sir,—I see by several articles in the press there is quite an effort for a ferry from Georgetown to Port Hood, N.S. This is a service that would help the economy of Kings County in a closer market for its products. It is being promoted by John Mullaly, MP for Kings, and has the support of Hon. Mr. Pickers-gill and Premier Shaw, and various groups in Nova Scotia. It is unfortunate we did not have a Member from Prince with the consideration for his riding as they have in Kings.

Prince County and especially West Prince have nobody to blame but themselves. When the Liberal Party said we had to have Mackenzie as Prime Minister we gave him a riding in which to throw his hat and we as good little boys elected him; nobody else would have him. Several years later when the King Government could not function—unless Col. Ralston was Minister of Defence—we as before the good little boys elected him.

That is where we made our mistake, as when Hon. Mr. Dunning was sent to Queens the electors would not nominate him unless they were guaranteed a ferry service from Wood Island to Caribou, and the names were hardly dry when they had the assurance of the service. We in West Prince should have made sure we had the same assurance from King and his government for electing Col. Ralston.

So unless our Cabinet Minister for Prince does not do something at once there will be quite a number of people not very well satisfied. He has not pressed for the service from West Point to N.B. I doubt very much if there is any record in Hansard of him speaking and demanding this service.

If Mr. Mullaly can get the support of Mr. Pickers-gill for his request, why has he not got it from our Cabinet Minister? Can it be that our Cabinet Minister feels the affairs of state so much of a burden that he has no time for P.E.I.?

I am, Sir, etc. M. K. MATHESON, Alberton, P.E.I.

Signophobia Due To Nerves

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Tremor of the hand is annoying, especially when the individual is self-conscious and thinks others are watching. A healthy woman of 63 writes: "Please explain a sustained hand tremor. I often have difficulty in signing my name. I have no warning and often am embarrassed at a bank window. Sewing was my hobby, but now I cannot thread a needle."

A man of 69 had the same problem: "For several years I have been afflicted by what I call signophobia. I am panic-stricken when it is necessary to sign important papers. Fear causes my hand to go out of control. The same happens when traveling; I think about registering at the hotel and become so concerned I can barely write my name."

Many of us shake when angry, afraid, tense, or following violent, sustained exertion. The second writer has acquired a definite phobia about his tremor and in all probability his abnormal fear is more bothersome than the shaking.

Tremor is a common symptom of several neurological disorders. In shaking palsy (parkinsonism) the sufferer has marked tremor of hands and head. It is a distinctive type; the hands and arms are flexed and the victim rubs the index and middle fingers against the thumb in a pill-rolling movement. It gets worse when the individual does something or is in the presence of others.

Tremors also is noted in multiple sclerosis, general paresis, and in a variety of conditions in which nerves have been damaged. Senile tremor is regarded as normal in the aged. It affects muscles of the neck and hands but is not accompanied by stiffness or a fixed facial expression as in parkinsonism. Trembling hands affect victims of hysteria and psychoneurosis. A hereditary tremor of one extremity also is noted in younger people. Very little can be done to stop the shaking unless it is due to poisoning from nicotine, alcohol, arsenic, or lead. A tranquilizer helps those who are self-conscious about their disability.

But TCA agreed to use Winnipeg to service Viscounts, until these are replaced by more modern planes in about 1973. This is costing the airline, namely Canadian taxpayers, about \$4 million a year—or more than twice last year's net income—in inflated expenses; the only justification for this is that it keeps 300 employees, at an average salary of \$5,000, spending their money in Winnipeg. So blatantly is this a political subsidy that an MP asked in Parliament if the government would shoulder this bill, instead of Air Canada—as the company has now been renamed.

This raises some important questions: Is Air Canada a transportation company or a government welfare agency? Should the taxpayer's pocket and the traveller's life be jeopardized to grant special benefits to special areas of Canada? Last June the government appointed a Winnipeg lawyer, D. A. Thompson QC, to make another survey. The facts suggest that the government should give Air Canada its blessing to conduct its operations in the manner which will provide the best service at the lowest cost. And that means—close Winnipeg.

STAMMERING

C. G. writes: What causes a four-year-old child to stammer? REPLY

Learning to talk is not easy and children between two and five tend to repeat sounds, syllables, whole words, and phrases in connected speech. A speech defect is in the making at this time if parents are too critical of mistakes. This cause is suspected when the stuttering occurs under stress or with excitement.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

A brisk shower is a good "waker-upper."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Everything is relative. Today's school kids will probably brag to their offspring how tough it was travelling to classes on that pokey old yellow bus. — Kitchener Waterloo - Record.

Anyone who tells you that he enjoys a cold shower every morning will lie about other things too.—Sparta Herald.

A Columbus Sunday school teacher was describing how Lot's wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt when one of her brighter pupils dipped back once while she was driving, and she turned into a telephone pole.— Columbus Journal-Republican.

Little Official Optimism

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

President Johnson coupled his Viet Nam olive branch of unconditional peace negotiations with a warning that the United States should prepare for a "long, continued conflict."

There is little official optimism in the U.S. government that Communist North Viet Nam—regarded as the key—will come running to the peace-talks table. There is none about China.

The reason for this American attitude is rooted in the evident belief of the Communists that they continue to hold South Viet Nam almost within their grasp. Their confidence in the tactics which 11 years ago drove

France from Indochina is bolstered by the comparative ease with which the Viet Cong guerrillas can continue to exist in the country and terrorists strike in the cities.

And in all likelihood fortifying this determination to keep on is Johnson's avowed determination to quit South Viet Nam only when it is "free from outside interference."

He fled that in with the most bitter attack that he has made against China since he became president in late 1963.

WAR GOES ON

There continues to be in South Viet Nam a clear pattern of carrying on the war against the south from within, fed by the north.

Observers agree that a comparative lull in fighting this week seems only for the purpose of regrouping forces. There is continuing U.S. apprehension that terrorism, dwarfing the 17-death attack on the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, is being shaped.

Finally, within 40 or 50 days will come the season of torrential rains. These can only benefit the Viet Cong.

They seem certain to impede sharply the capacity of U.S. planes to bomb North Viet Nam. They will curb the efficiency of the helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft which have been a main U.S. weapon.

ATTACK IN RAIN

It is being recalled now that May, 1954, was the month that the forces of Ho Chi Minh chose to crush the French at Dien Bien Phu. Under cover of the rain, the Viet Cong can be expected not only to expand their military blows but also the pace of reinforcements in arms and men.

The approach of the rainy season, observers feel, may well see an intensification in American air strikes in the hope of convincing North Viet Nam to bargain before its slim industrial reservoir is wiped out.

So far, the U.S. says, it has been concentrating on military targets which include bridges and rail and road links.

Police And Public

Montreal Gazette

In a speech to the Canadian Club in Toronto, the RCMP Commissioner, George B. McClellan, recently appealed to the public to give the police better co-operation.

He felt the plight of the policeman so serious as to say: "There has never been a time in the history of law enforcement in the Western world when those of us whom you have retained to protect you, were more in need of the backing and support of the courts, the legal profession, the teaching profession, and, above all, of the general public."

It seems undeniable that public respect for the policeman is decreasing, and that growing proportion of the public is coming to look upon the policeman as more of an enemy than a friend.

A partial explanation may be the increasing, and rather hostile, contact which modern society is forcing upon the general public and the police. This can be seen, for example, in the matter of traffic regulation. It is the duty of the police to provide this regulation. This means giving tickets when necessary.

And any member of the public could find himself in a situation where he might receive a ticket. The sort of irritation produced by this can, unfortunately, destroy public co-operation with the police.

Nevertheless this modern tendency of the public to look upon the policeman as an enemy is extremely tragic and short-sighted. For the result is that the public hurts only itself by its hostility. No one can tell when he may find himself in a situation where he needs the help of the police; and when the police can only help him if other members of the public co-operate.

Guesses At The Future

Victoria Colonist

A short time ago a New York economist visiting Victoria predicted that not very far in the future, the top 10 per cent of the population—the super-educates—will be drastically overworked and the remainder unemployed. This, Mr. Robert Theobald said, will be the result of automation.

Now Mr. Joseph Morris, the executive vice-president of the Canadian Congress of Labor, presents a similar prediction in slightly different form. With the fulfillment of automation, Mr. Morris suggests, the work necessary to maintain the present standard of living may be done by five per cent of the people, but a constantly changing five per cent so that all will make their contribution and take their responsibility to society. A man may work for only two years of his lifetime.

One can readily doubt the accuracy of either conjecture. Mr. Theobald's theory seems to overlook that there are hundreds of varieties of human employment that are hardly likely to be eliminated by machines.

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