The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

New ARDA Program

"Ottawa's Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Administration got a new five-year lease of life last week when what threatened to be a federal-provincial calamity turned into a victory for co-operative federalism." This the way the Financial Times of Canada sums up the results of the recent three-day conference of agriculture ministers at Montreal, adding that the new program may, in time, "prove to be the biggest boon yet to Canada's depressed rural areas."

We do not know whether our provincial minister, Mr. MacRae, would be prepared to go that far or not, but certainly he has brought back reassuring news as to the manner in which Prince Edward Island will participate in the benefits under the new ARDA agreement, which is scheduled to come into force next April and will provide for special assistance to low income areas. We are bracketed in this category under the agreement.

As we understand it, the special assistance grants, totalling $50 million, will not have to be matched 50-50 by the provinces; they will be used in areas where there is a need for major rehabilitation but where the province cannot afford to match the federal government dollar-for-dollar. The provinces will put up only as much money as they can afford. The rest will come from ARDA. It is expected that most of the fund will be used in the Atlantic Provinces, certain areas of Gaspe and northwestern Ontario.

The exact uses of the fund have not yet been worked out, but Ottawa is determined it will not be used for so-called make-work projects. The money will only be allocated at the request of the individual provinces—and only when the request is made as part of a comprehensive farm planning program.

Here is another point which is noted in the Montreal financial paper above quoted, and which it is important for our provincial authorities to keep in mind: The money will not be granted on a pro-rata basis. It will be first come, first served.

Railway Matters

Provincial authorities are concerned with good reason about the CNR decision to put the Borden-Tormentine ferry service on winter schedule at this time, after being advised by the railway that the SS Prince Edward Island would stay in service through the Christmas holiday period until early January. An extra ferry to supplement the Abegweit "when traffic warrants" is no adequate substitute for a regular schedule, as we know very well from past experience.

Surely for this busy season some better arrangement than this could be worked out, especially since the Wood Islands service is now on a day-to-day schedule and is to be discontinued by December 10.

Meanwhile, we note with relief that the priority once given at Ottawa to the new Railway Bill has been dropped, which means that it is doubtful if the bill will come up again this calendar year or even during the current session of Parliament.

The Maritimes Transportation Commission has gone carefully through this bill and advises that it can find nothing in it to dispel the fear that it will result in higher rates for Atlantic Provinces shippers and receivers—disproportionately higher than rates within Central Canada, thereby further eroding the statutory advantages intended by the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Already, with the rise in truck competition which is particularly keen in Central Canada, the railways have been forced to reduce a large proportion of their rates there in an effort to retain traffic. In addition they have been prevented from applying the full amount of the various post-war rate increases to areas where competition is particularly keen, with the result that such increases have fallen much more heavily on the outlying provinces.

This is the position even before the new legislation becomes effective. The almost complete freedom from rate regulations under the proposed measure is expected to accentuate the distortion in relation to Maritime rates and further weaken the competitive position of our shippers in favor of competing suppliers in Central Canada.

The Government has indicated that it does not intend to proceed with any amendments to the Maritime Freight Rates Act until it has undertaken a special inquiry into the subject. In the meantime, to prevent further deterioration in our transportation situation, it is imperative that this region be exempt from the application of the new railway bill and any increase in rates until such time as our needs can be met by an updating of the national policy respecting transportation for the Atlantic Provinces.

This is what the Maritimes Transportation Commission is seeking to obtain. With the Government now deeply involved in the promotion of industrial development in this area, there is every reason why it should give consideration to the proposal.

Opium On Increase

United Nations sources are reported to be deeply concerned over an increase in the world's illicit opium production. They are skeptical, however, of recent Russian charges that the Red Chinese are to blame.

The Soviet Communist paper Pravda recently said that Red China started expanding the opium trade in 1952 to obtain foreign exchange and has since increased revenues from $70 million to $500 million. What raised UN doubts was that in the past the Soviets had vehemently denied similar accusations made by the Chinese nationalists.

Three nations supply most of the world's medical requirements for opium and its narcotic derivatives. They are India, Turkey and the Soviet Union. Some opium from these areas escapes into illicit trade, but southeast Asia is the chief source. UN specialists put the amount at 1,000 tons a year, with as much as 400 tons coming from Burma.

The U.S. federal bureau of narcotics estimates that approximately 2,460 pounds of heroin, an opium derivative, are smuggled into the United States each year. Each pound, when broken down for "street level consumption," provides 45,000 shots for addicts at $5 a shot —a fantastic return of $225,000 per pound. All told, the bureau says, illicit profits from narcotics peddling in the neighboring republic totals $350 million a year.

We have seen no estimate of the volume of the traffic in this country, though there are reports that it on the increase. If this be so, it is a matter of grave concern.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Economists report that retail sales will again reach record heights in Canada this year if current trends continue. They estimate an increase of 7.4 per cent over last year, which showed a 4.9 gain over 1962.

* * *

What may be the costliest building in the history of the world—the Rayburn House Office Building at Washington—is about to open for business. Although the massive building's cost is estimated now at $88.4 million, another $35.7 million is being spent for related construction. This brings the total to more than $122 million. By comparison, the Pentagon, completed in 1943 cost $75.2 million. New York's Empire State Building cost $42 million, Chicago's Merchandise Mart cost $32 million, and the United Nations buildings in New York cost $72 million.

RAISING THE FLAG ON PARLIAMENT HILL

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Less Talk Now Of Early Election

The business of Canada's longest Parliament has got back on the rails, and there has immediately been less talk of an early election.

This has arisen from a very important backroom deal between the parties, which led to the deservedly applauded plan to have "seven days of estimates" at the end of November.

The most urgent business in Parliament each year is the provision of the money needed for the operation of government. This takes place in two parts. First, in the Budget the Minister of Finance proposes how the necessary money shall be raised. This comes mostly from taxes, but also, if the Minister plans a deficit, by borrowing.

There is a long debate on the Budget, but it is restricted by the rules of the House of Commons to six days. The money is then collected by levies as provided for by the Income Tax Act, the Excise Tax Act, the Succession Duty Act, and the Customs Tariff, each amended as necessary each year. The money so collected is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The second part involves much

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

lengthier deliberation in the Commons, and this logically should come first. It is the decision as to what our taxes shall be spent on. For this purpose, each department of government submits its estimates of expenditure for the coming year. The total is listed and detailed in "The Estimates", and these in a thick blue - paper - covered book, before the budget.

Parliament must debate and approve, or often amend, the estimates of each department. When this has been completely, Parliament passes the Supply Bill, which authorises the necessary money to be paid to each department out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. If there is a delay in the completion of this study of the estimates, the Government has to ask Parliament for "interim supply". This might be done for one month, in which case the request would be for one - twelfth of the total in the year's estimates. But the motion to grant interim supply is debatable; there is no time limit on such debate, and any MP may properly discuss anything under this subject. In fact the traditional right of Parliament to raise any grievance before voting supply.

Until all the estimates have been passed, and supply granted for the full year, the Government is therefore at the mercy of the Opposition in the House of Commons, which may protract discussion on interim supply and hold up the other business before Parliament.

LONG TALKS ON MONEY

Thus on November 4, the Prime Minister told an audience in Hamilton that this session had already seen 76 days spent debating supply, yet in that time the estimates of only eight of the 23 departments of government had been passed. No less than 27 days had been spent discussing interim supply, exactly the same number of days as had been spent by the supply during the whole five years of the recent Diefenbaker government.

Finally, a deal was made for the "seven days of estimates." It was understood that all the estimates would be passed in that time, and thus the Government would have all the money it required for the current fiscal year ending March 31 next. The Government would then, as Social Credit MP Bert Leboe pointed out, have control of the House of Commons, with no longer the fear that, by holding up the grant of interim supply through a long debate the Opposition could force a dissolution of Parliament and another election.

Diplomatic Spies

Winnipeg Free Press

For the second time this year Egypt has offended against the canons of diplomatic behavior.

Last October, President Nasser held Premier Moise Tshombe of The Congo as a hostage in the guarded Aruba palace on the outskirts of Cairo.

It was one of the few times since 1192, when Richard the Lionhearted was held hostage by Leopold of Austria, that a ruling head of a legitimate and recognized government was held prisoner by another government.

The capture of Richard I outraged public opinion because it was contrary to the convention of the times to seize a crusader. Mr. Nasser, however, got away with his seizure of Mr. Tshombe fairly lightly. Apart from a few leading articles, not a peep came out of the public bodies entrusted with safeguarding international law.

Now, for the second time, Egypt has offended by organizing a kidnapping in Rome under the guise of diplomatic immunity.

With the invention of electronic gadgets, and with modern radio transport, spying has indeed become more complicated than it was in the times of beautiful vamps stealing orders of battle from the pockets of infatuated subalterns.

However, even in modern times the principal powers have maintained the old code whereby diplomats don't engage directly in spying, and a captured spy is always disowned by his government.

When spying begins to be carried out by public employees enjoying diplomatic immunity then the time has come to circumscribe this immunity in the interest of both the host country and public order.

The two Egyptians caught with their human cargo were listed as first secretaries of their Rome embassy. A first secretary usually is a senior diplomat enjoying a considerable standing. When strong- arm thugs now parade as first secretaries, it debases the entire profession of diplomacy and mocks its purpose.

And when every cook, driver and gardener enjoys diplomatic immunity, life becomes too easy for these would-be James Bonds who should be unceremoniously packed back home.

PUBLIC FORUM

RECALLING OLD TIMES

Sir,— As an old P.E.Islander whose grandfather (Capt. Warren) ran the iceboats in the old days, I wonder if it would be at all possible to get a poem which was published in The Guardian some 55 years ago. It was "In The Good Old Winter Time," sung to the tune of "In The Good Old Summer Time."

I have been in Vancouver since 1912 but never forget my Island home which I often visit. I was born 1889 of good Island stock, am in good health and plan on another Greyhound bus trip next summer.

I am, Sir, etc.,

MRS. HERBERT GRIEVE
606 Belmont Street
New Westminster, B.C.
Formerly of Burlington, Lot 18.

UNAWARE OF P.E.I.?

Sir,— I noted with interest Mayor Bell of Borden's concern of the fate of that community's finance and welfare should the proposed causeway be realized.

The other delegates at this Mayors Conference appeared to be of the opinion that it (the causeway) would be beneficial in that it would allow industry to locate there.

If Trade and Commerce Minister Ralph Campney's comments made at a recent meeting of the Purchasing Agents Association of B.C. on speculation that other provinces would follow establishing a bank similar to B.C.'s, is assurance that he would help industry locate in Borden, I believe Mayor Bell has indeed concern.

Let me quote Mr. Loffmark: "Alberta has the Provincial Treasury scheme (Manitoba has the new Bank of Western Canada, and Ontario and Nova Scotia also have head offices. This leaves only Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Newfoundland."

Apparently, this Minister is unaware of the existence of Prince Edward Island as a province of Canada.

To me, as an ex-Islander, this is just another example of the lack of concern and ignorance those demagogues of Upper Canada have of the economic situation that exists and is very real in Prince Edward Island, and the Maritime Provinces.

Too often Prince Edward Island is left out when Canada as a whole is being discussed, or development is planned from our Capital or elsewhere.

It is high time Islanders stood up and demanded some of the cream that the high electoral provinces of Canada now receive. Above all, recognize us.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. MEL GAUDET
Vancouver, B.C.

CENTENNIAL MAP

Sir,— Only recently did I see that amazing work of art, the Centennial Map of Prince Edward Island, sold to Canadins last summer when interest in the Island was at its height by a prominent Canadian publishing company.

The absence of any explanatory notes is a strange feature of this map.

Imaginative? It certainly is. Unique? I hope so.

Informative? The things I have learned by studying this map are astonishing.

Educational? Well, let us admit the remarkable fitness of the publishers' own suggestion— surrounded by a few dead maple leaves it should inspire many quaint and fanciful bed- time stories for the long winter evenings ahead—the child's bedroom by all means.

I am, Sir, etc.,
NINA G. ROSS
(formerly of Tyne Valley)
Kamloops, B.C.

How To Drink And Stay Sober

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Is it possible for a person to drink, enjoy it, stay sober, and not become an alcoholic? Yes, according to Dr. William B. Terhune of New Canaan, Conn., provided he is not already addicted. Once he is, complete abstinence is required because he cannot obtain satisfaction from small amounts of liquor.

There are six categories of alcohol usage and the secret of preventing alcoholism is to recognize and avoid the third, or dependent stage The first two are the occasional use and regular social drinking. Those who graduate from these stages become alcohol- dependent drinkers. These are the men and women who might drink to have a good time, to enjoy golf or fishing, to conduct business, to overcome feelings of fatigue and worry, and to provide stimulation, relaxation, and sleep. They are on the way to alcoholism when the pattern is continued and becomes a habit.

Dr. Terhune suggests for these people "Ten Commandments to prevent alcoholism:" (1) Never take a drink when you need one. (2) Sip slowly (never gulp) and space your drinks, the second 30 minutes after the first, the third an hour later, and never a fourth. (3) Dilute alcohol; a long weak one is better than on the rocks, straight, or gulping from the bottle.

(4) Keep an accurate and truthful record of the amount and number of snorts taken (it might surprise you). (5) Never conceal the amount consumed; if anything, exaggerate it. (6) Do not imbibe on an empty stomach.

(7) Stop drinking on signal— lunch, dinner, on the way home, celebrating an event, and "to get me through." Substitute a cup of hot strong tea or a bowl of bouillon at these times. You will feel better, be a better companion, and enjoy happier evenings (8) Soak in a hot tub when tired or tense. (9) Never take a drink to escape discomfort, either physical or mental. (10 Never drink in the morning to offset a hangover.

There is nothing like work, rest, exercise, and play to dissipate emotional stress. Walk for hours, if necessary, when you feel the need of a drink.

HUNGRY CHILDHOOD

J. P. D. writes: If a person suffered from malnutrition in childhood, could he be affected psychologically later in life as a result?

REPLY

This is possible But many of our most successful and aggressive men grew up in poverty and worked hard because they "want no more of it."

HERPES ZOSTER

Mrs. J. S. writes: Is shingles contagious?

REPLY

This is a moot question. In probability, herpes zoster is mildly contagious The relationship of this disease to chicken pox is interesting. An adult may develop shingles when exposed to a child with chicken pox, and vice versa.

STOMACH ACID

A. O. writes: Can a person increase hydrochloric acid in the stomach without taking it by mouth?

REPLY

No, provided you do not refer to the consumption of certain foods such as meats that stimulate the acid secreting glands.

NEWBORN WITH CHICKEN POX

R. N. writes: Can a baby be born with chicken pox?

REPLY

Yes, but a more usual occurrence is for the rash to appear about four weeks after birth, if the mother contracted the disease two weeks before delivery.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Life is precious and far too brief.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

PLASTIC FRIDGE

A British firm has manufactured a 12-tone plastic refrigerator—the first such container for transportation using plastics.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Did anyone in your family ever make a brilliant marriage?" "No one except my wife." — Sarnia Observer.

A silent man is one who can think of a snappy comeback. — Galt Reporter.

A local youth says he's been having a lot of trouble with his car lately. The motor won't start and the payments won't stop. Spooner Advocate

George F. Kennan, the noted American Kremlinologist, once said there are no experts on Soviet Russia but merely varying degrees of ignorance. However, this does not appear to have prevented many persons from expressing profound views on what has happened in Moscow. — Edmonton Journal

Loyal Australians complain that many o their boomerangs are made in Japan. And no matter how indignant you get a boomerang is a hard thing to throw back where it came from. — Calgary Herald.

It's going to be a tough job for historians of the future, if the television tapes survive, trying to figure out whether the typical Canadian family of 1964 more closely resembled the Beverly Hillbillies or the Munsters. Calgary Herald

A middle-aged man went to physician for a check-up and took his wife with him the doctor could find nothing wrong with him. A few days later, the man died suddenly. "It's a great consolation to me," the widow said to those who would comfort her, "that John died in such good health."—Montreal Star.

A Different Atmosphere

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United Nations General Assembly opens its 19th session today against a world backdrop strikingly different from the opening of the 18th session in September, 1963.

Then, the atmosphere was one of confidence and anticipation.

Kennedy, Khrushchev and MacMillan had just put their signatures on the partial nuclear test-ban treaty. There was talk of "cold war thaw" in the air.

Now, all three men have disappeared from the roster of world leaders, along with India's Jawaharlal Nehru. The mood is one of caution and uncertainty as the world waits to see how the new leaders will handle old problems.

HOPED FOR SETTLEMENT

A year ago, the end was in sight for the Congo force, the most ambitious peace - keeping operation ever sponsored by the UN. There was hope that its windup in mid-1964 would clear the way for settlement of the grave financial - constitutional questions surrounding UN peacekeeping.

Now these questions are still unanswered and the Assembly appears headed for a damaging East-West showdown over them.

And The Congo itself, without the restraining influence of the UN, has tumbled back into anarchy while the UN looks on helplessly.

A year ago, the Communist bloc seemed to be falling apart. Experts were wondering, with varying degrees of optimism, whether Khrushchev might not bring the Soviet Union closer to the West.

Now, the new Soviet leaders are carefully trying to stick back together their alliance with China, while the Western powers are dogged by increasingly acute differences.

GAINS IN CYPRUS

There are a few bright notes. In Cyprus, the UN has shown that, despite seemingly impossible conditions, it can still mount a peace force capable of bringing a dispute from the field of terrorism back to the conference table.

Despite financial snarls, it has continued to carry out the multitude of technical assistance and other aid programs.

And, despite basic differences, the big powers all have given evidence that they at least want to keep the international organization in being.

Flights Into Oblivion

Guelph Mercury

Discovery in Muskoka of part of a training plane believed to have been used by Norwegian pilots who had an instruction base nearby during World War II has brought a Department of Transport statement that almost two hundred aircraft were missing over Canada during the war.

These who have flown over the forests of Northern Quebec and Ontario and the mountains and deep woodlands of Alberta, British Columbia will understand how it is possible for a downed plane to lie unfound for years.

Less than three years ago a wrecked aircraft and two skeletons were located only a short flight from Cochrane in an area over which perhaps hundreds of flights had passed without its discovery. The men are believed to have been Bill Barilko, a Toronto hockey player, and the pilot, a Dr. Hudson, who disappeared more than a decade earlier and who had been the objects of one of the most intensive aerial searches in Canada's history.

It will soon be the eighth anniversary of the loss of an airliner which vanished over the Rockies. Nearly a year elapsed before its wreck was found, also on a mountain. Another airliner crossed the mountains and was within minutes of its scheduled landing at Vancouver when radio contact with it was lost. It is presumed to have overshot the coast and to have crashed into the Strait of Georgia, but what happened is still a mystery after almost twenty years.

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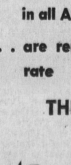

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