The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services, Toronto, 425 University Ave., Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street, UNiversity 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

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Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year on Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

PAGE 6 FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1963.

Board Appointments

When the legislation in connection with the Atlantic Development Board was before Parliament, we ventured to suggest that a first-rate representative for Prince Edward Island on the board would be Mr. Melvin J. McQuaid, former attorney general and provincial treasurer, whose defeat in the recent provincial election was the worst blow the Conservatives sustained.

From the standpoint both of experience and ability, we felt that Mr. McQuaid would be a decided acquisition to the new board, not only in connection with our own interests but with the wider interests of all four Provinces. We note that he has now been appointed to this office, and we confess to a feeling of relief that the responsible duties associated with the post will be in such safe hands.

Brigadier Wardell, who has been appointed chairman of the board, is well known as publisher of The Fredericton Gleaner and also of The Atlantic Advocate. Through his publications, and personally, he has been very active in promoting the campaign for the Chignecto Canal and associated projects, and we have admired the tenacity with which he has argued the merits of these undertakings and kept them in the forefront. We forget whether it was he or the present Minister of Revenue, Mr. Flemming (then Premier of New Brunswick) who first declared the Canal scheme should have "top priority on the national agenda." In any case, it was an arresting slogan which obtained wide publicity across Canada.

As it turned out, however, it was our Causeway project which won top priority on the Government's list of important development schemes; and it is to be hoped that in conformity with Prime Minister Diefenbaker's pledge, the work on this project will soon get under way. It will help to clear the air if the Atlantic Development Board votes wholehearted approval of this project at its first meeting, before getting down to examining other projects to which priority consideration should be given. This would assure the people of Prince Edward Island that the board means business, and dispose of the misunderstanding which crept into the discussion in the Commons on the subject, and brought sharp criticism from Mr. Pickersgill.

We trust that the board will live up in every way to the optimistic hopes expressed during the Commons debate, and that we shall be able to look back on its establishment as marking a turning point in the development, industrial and otherwise, of this Atlantic area.

A Lot Of Poppycock

After the exhibition they made of themselves before Parliament recessed in howling down the Prime Minister of this country, the Liberals are in a poor position now to complain that Parliament's ancient right of discussion is being scuttled by a Conservative proposal to waive certain House rules in order to push through the details of the government's spending program. If this program is not approved within the next three weeks, the government faces the prospects of being unable to pay its debts on time.

As government spokesmen have pointed out, in two modern election-year sessions under Liberal rule the government's spending program was completed in 11 and 21 days respectively. The 1962-63 spending program, introduced in Parliament last spring before the June 18 federal election, was debated for two days before the election and three days in the post-election fall session. The time which should have been used for the main estimates—27 days in all—was consumed by the Opposition in supplementary estimates which normally are concluded in two or three days.

These examples show the inconsistency of the Liberal complaint that Parliament's right to approving government expenditure is now being threatened by "a drastic form of closure." After that famous pipe-line debate in the dying days of the St. Laurent government, imagine any former members of that government talking about closure!

Time-wasting has become a deliberate Opposition technique at this session. In one day after Parliament resumed, for example, an hour and 31 minutes was taken up in answering 83 written questions, one of them with 18 sections covering two printed Hansard pages, and another 37 minutes in replying to oral questions. This in the face of the Prime Minister's reminder that when the members recessed for Christmas-New Year there still were 24 items of business scheduled, and his post-holiday disclosure, when they reassembled, of a mountain more of work to come.

Quite evidently, there are other things besides the pressing business of the country in the minds of both the Liberal and New Democratic members at Ottawa. They are plainly jockeying to unseat the government and force another general election. That is their right, of course; but it would be more to their credit if they came out honestly and said so.

The Immortal Memory

A notable resolution was adopted some years ago by the Council of Burns' Federation, which has hundreds of clubs scattered over the globe. It affirmed that the United Nations is constituted to "give effect to the principle which was the basic philosophy of Robert Burns."

Few will quarrel with that statement, and so again the world pauses on the anniversary of his birth to pay tribute to the practical dreamer of the Ayrshire countryside. But Scotsmen, especially, will gather to honor "The Immortal Memory," for Burns cemented Scottish folk in the world-wide brotherhood as no other did. He spoke to the Scottish heart in tones of deep and passionate patriotism. One of the proud legacies of the race is his trumpet call to the brave, and stinging rebuke to the shirker, in "Scots Wha Hae".

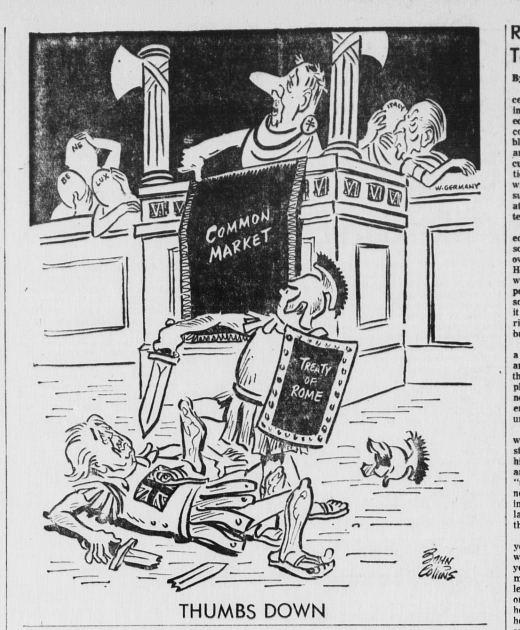
The feeling of sympathy which Burns showed for his unfortunate "brother men" everywhere, however, is rightly emphasized as his most striking characteristic. He believed that the time would come when "man to man, the world o'er, shall brothers be for a' that," and it is this hope that still animates the world today. Men refuse to let the vision die although—as one commentator on Burns has remarked—at times it seems necessary to fight for it. Hence the United Nations with its armed forces to restrain aggression, but also with its persistence in seeking means of promoting world unity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The four major parties in Sweden have agreed to support the government in requiring motorists to drive on the right hand side of the road. When the changeover occurs in 1967, Britain will be left all alone in Europe on the wrongside of the road.

* * *

A group of engineers and scientists engaged in studying the weather and how to control it predicts that in 10,000 to 20,000 years the earth will face another ice age. At least five times in the last 300,000 years icecaps have moved over what are now the earth's temperate zones. If the predicted day comes, South America, equatorial Africa, Asia, Europe and parts of North America will be deep under glaciers. Man's hope, the group says, is to learn before then how to control his environment and prevent the catastrophe.



THUMBS DOWN

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

"Mortgaging The Old Homestead"

Canada's present international trade policy is a continuation of the "laissez-faire" and "drift" initiated during the lush post-war years by the Liberal Government. It is disastrous for Canada today, just as it was disastrous for Canada then, and we must do something to correct this stupidity - or sink.

That is the view of H. M. Forth, president of the Canadian Small and Independent Business Federation.

We have permitted some countries to batten upon us, impress in the lake of international trade, and we are in terrible trouble as a result. We have long been running adverse trading balances with certain countries, notably USA, and to pay our yearly deficits, we have been mortgaging the old homestead. We must not only halt this process; but we must also begin to buy back our own homestead, suggests Mr. Forth.

WE MUST TRADE HARD

"The facts are unpleasant because the truth is we've mortgaged Canada to foreigners and it will cost us plenty to buy it back," said Mr. Forth. He explained that we cannot curtail imports from those countries with whom we already enjoy a favourable balance of trade, such as Britain, Japan and West Germany. To be able to buy from us, they must sell to us, he explained. But we have grossly unfavourable trading balances with two countries, Venezuela and USA, he pointed out.

"There's only one way to alter the balance of trade with the USA, and that's through a drastic tightening of belts, for most of our imports are in the luxury class," said Mr. Forth.

"As for Venezuela, it is imperative that we end this imbalance immediately. We import [illegible] when we have more oil than we can use. This is little short of insanity."

We have many experts in International trade in Ottawa. There is no disagreement with Mr. Forth's forthright comments among them.

The background to our trade picture with Venezuela, which he criticises so vehemently, is just this. We spend a lot of money buying oil from international companies which enjoy concessions in the Venezuelan oilfields. We pay out foreign exchange, of which we are short, for that oil. But we have ample oil in our own oil wells, many of which are controlled by those same companies. Of course that is insanity.

"What about a pipeline from Alberta to Montreal?" asks Mr. Forth. It would cost [illegible] but that money would be spent in Canada, buying Canadian jobs to keep our own wells working." That would be better than us paying out money to provide jobs and profits in Venezuela.

Those are the particular points about our international trade which this prominent representative of Canada's small businessmen put forward. Then in general he discussed how we can solve our [illegible] a coalition government of all our parties can solve our present problems, he suggests. Our minority Conservative Government is compelled to devote its major effort to staying in power; its opponents must devote their major effort to upsetting the Conservative Government. No politicians are able to apply their best efforts to "governing" Canada; all must think first of "campaigning."

"The Independent Businessman," the monthly voice of small business in Canada, has taken up Mr. Forth's cry. "For the good of the country they have all vowed to serve, our four major political parties should agree to a coalition," it asserts.

This is a pretty revolutionary idea on Parliament Hill. It has been suggested previously in this column, which has also reported the vivid disagreement of Liberal leader Lester Pearson.

Britain And The EEC

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

French suspicions of Britain's willingness to abandon traditions and go wholeheartedly into Europe are partly justified by post-war history.

Britain's effort to become a full member of the European Economic Community was a revolution in British foreign policy. In previous European negotiations since 1945 Britain had tried to dilute concentrated plans for a strong supernational community.

Dr. Richard Mayne, a senior spokesman for the European Economic Community commission in Brussels, says that in spite of Winston Churchill's call for a "United States of Europe" just after the Second World War, attempts to construct one had always followed a ritual pattern.

Broadly, the pattern was that the Common Market six wanted a tightly-knit community. Britain, jealous of her parliamentary and financial sovereignty, worked constantly for a broad, loose association.

JOINED LATE

For these reasons, Britain refused to join the European Coal and Steel Community in 1950 and was brought into it as an associate member in 1954 only through the efforts of coal-steel President Jean Monnet of France.

At the Messina conference in 1955 when the Common Market plan was drawn up, Britain sent only observers. When the market seemed close to becoming a reality, Britain came up with its plan for a free trade area. When the free trade idea failed and the Treaty of Rome forming the market was signed in 1957, Britain countered with the seven member European Free Trade Association.

All these moves led the continental powers to a general distrust of Britain's intentions. Britain has managed to overcome this distrust during the talks in Brussels during the last 15 months and apparently has convinced everybody except President Charles de Gaulle.

BRITAIN AWOKE

Mayne says the reason for the revolution in British policy is that Britain finally realized she could gain the commercial advantages enjoyed by the market only by becoming a full member of the community.

Britain also was conscious of her decline as a world power, the weakening of her special relationship with the United States and the blunt fact that a U.S.-style giant was growing up on her doorstep.

"Britain has always shown herself willing to accept the essential principles of the EEC —the common external tariff and the common agricultural policy," says Mayne.

"The French suspicions on that score now are clearly false. France's only real objection seems to be a nationalistic fear of Britain's influence, and nothing can be done about that across a bargaining table."

Cheers And Silence

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Official silence of the West German Government on the light sentence given a former SS leader is in sharp and shocking contrast to the cheers of the man's supporters as he left the courtroom.

The man, Martin Fellenz, now a Free Democratic Party town councillor in Schleswig-Holstein, was found guilty of helping in 55 murders during mass killings of Polish Jews in 1941. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. With remissions and taking into account the two years he has been held for investigation, he may spend only another month in prison.

This is not the first case of its type, and the apparent reluctance of the Bonn Government to demand harsh penalties for Nazi crimes has been noticeable for some time. Observers have frequently reported a national tendency to ignore the bestial aspects of Germany's Nazi years, with a resulting lack of awareness of that barbaric history among German young people.

There has been exceptions, of course, of which the reception given to the German stage run of The Diary of Anne Frank is an example. Even in that case, however, the commen reaction was shock and disbelief. The play was, for some, the first real revelation of what had happened.

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.

A TRIBUTE

Sir, — Recently I learned through The Guardian of a testimonial dinner and presentation given to Mr. Frank Doiron, a former Superintendent of Schools in Prince Edward Island. I should like through this column to add my expressions of appreciation for work done and good wishes for the future.

For about ten years and until recently I have been a colleague of Mr. Doiron. During this period I have learned to respect his conscientiousness and devotion to his work among the Acadian Schools As one educator aptly stated, "He left his mark of improvement on the area in which he worked."

I wish to extend my best wishes to a faithful public servant for a long and pleasant retirement.

I am Sir, etc.,
R. WILSON ROSS
Principal, Central Queens Regional High School.
Hunter's River, Jan. 22.

Readers React To News Stories

By Theodore R.V Van Dellen

HEADLINES were made recently when a man lost his hand in an accident and surgeons sewed it back into place. This meant connecting all the disjoined blood vessels, nerves, tendons, and other structures — a difficult and time consuming operation. Speed is important because with each passing minute, tissues die, nerve cells degenerate, and clots develop in the arteries, veins, and capillaries.

These news stories are followed by letters from readers describing experiences of their own. A woman from Chicago Heights, Ill., told of her mother whose thumb was almost chopped off when she was a preschooler. The physician sewed it back in place. "It left a horrible scar and was a little stiff, but usable."

This is not uncommon but as a rule the tip of the digit is cut and in the case just mentioned, the part is not severed completely. The small piece of connecting skin or tissue may carry enough blood to nourish the part until healing occurs.

I worked in a first aid station when I was a senior medical student. A man came in with his ear dangling by a few shreds and I sewed it back in place. It "took" but my work went for nought because the man was injured fatally four months later when he attempted to even the score.

Mrs. M. M. writes: "Recently you had an article on a new hot water cure for warts. My 11 year old son started the treatment the next day. He had at least 40 warts, large and small, on his hands. Two weeks after he started soaking the hands in hot water each night, we could see a change. He continued the procedure, but just two or three times a week, and his warts have all disappeared."

It is difficult to evaluate any wart treatment because suggestion also enters the picture. It is surprising how often these lesions disappear with a little hocus-pocus. On the other hand, heat alters the growth of tumors and should affect warts also. The use of ultrasound waves is another wart remedy that was introduced recently.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

MEAL SCHEDULES

C. J. writes: How much time should there be between meals, and is the body affected by eating meals too close together?

REPLY

There is no set time. In the animal kingdom, eating when hungry is the rule. Our present schedules are man made and coincide with the hours when we become hungry. We all know individuals who thrive on two meals a day, a few on only one, and others on four or five. It is an individual problem which we fit into our scheme of living.

SCAR TISSUE

M. S. writes: What causes adhesions after surgery?

REPLY

Adhesions represent scar tissue that develops over areas that were irritated or infected. They rarely cause trouble unless an abdominal scar pulls on the intestine, causing a kink or obstruction. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on this subject.

Today's Health Hint—

One in four fatal traffic accidents occurs when the road is wet, snowy, icy, or muddy.

Badly Timed Announcement

Elisabeth Partridge in the Winnipeg Free Press

CALCUTTA — With calculated cynicism, Peking sabotaged the Kashmir talks at Rawalpindi before they had even begun. Not even the worst pessimists imagined that China, the timing of which was, he explained, "unintentional."

After a day's hectic activity among the diplomats, with communications crackling between Rawalpindi, New Delhi, Washington and London, it was learned that the talks had not been scuttled, as everyone was gloomily forecasting. Instead it was wisely decided to put a little time between the shock of the new Sino- Pakistan agreement and the Kashmir discussions. An innocuous communique was drawn up and the next round of talks is to take place in New Delhi on January 16.

Indians are understandably apprehensive about their northern border — over 2,000 miles long and extremely difficult mountainous terrain— in view of their recent military defeats at the hands of China alone. What they now fear is that Pakistan is to be a ganging up of China and Pakistan. They are suspicious that other agreements may be on the way (perhaps already initialled in secret) such as a non- aggression pact.

Apparently he was able to assure the Indian delegate that Pakistan was still in earnest about negotiating despite the announcement of their border agreement with China, the timing of which was, he explained, "unintentional."

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Tax Cut Demands

Montreal Gazette

In this State of the Union Message, President Kennedy recommended a tax cut to Congress, and will seek support in the country for this policy. And recommendations are being made to the Canadian Government to consider tax cutting also.

These suggestions for lower taxes come in both countries at a time when both have deficits in Government spending.

It might seem that no Government should lower its revenues when it does not have enough to meet its expenses.

But the feeling grows that unless governments lower taxes they may have little hope of balancing their budgets. There is the possibility that lower taxes may, in the end, result in higher revenues, for they could act as a stimulant upon business.

The danger is that taxes are rolling up so high that the spending area is overtaking the earning area. This was one of the points made by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in its brief to the Government in Ottawa.

It is a formidable fact that federal spending has more than doubled since 1951 —and 1951 is not very long ago. Moreover, the expenditure in 1961 and 1962 governments in Canada represented about one-third of the Gross National Product.

The question becomes still more pertinent when Canadians express concern over the amount of capital that is coming into the country from abroad, with obligations to pay interest or principal, or both. But it is foolish to condemn foreign capital if Canada finds that it cannot do without it, even to balance its exchange.

The need is for policies that encourage the utmost accumulation of Canadian capital to meet Canadian needs. And there could be no greater encouragement than to see some abatement of the excessive burden that has been heaped high upon productive industries and persons in the country.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
January 25, 1938

The largest and most beautiful Maple Leaves, a display rather more than usual interest, is at present in the lobby of the Canadian National Hotel at Charlottetown. Each year a competition is conducted by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, to determine the most beautiful and the largest maple leaf in the Dominion.

Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, minister of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City will begin his new duty as visiting lecturer of pastoral theology at Princeton Seminary next Tuesday. Dr. Bonnell has also established a School of Religion which he will direct each Wednesday evening in the chapel of his church.

TEN YEARS AGO
January 25, 1953

The Hon. J. W. Arsenault, Provincial Secretary accompanied by George V. Fraser, left yesterday for Montreal. Mr. Arsenault is scheduled to address the St. Lawrence Kiwanis Club of Montreal. He will speak on the tourist possibilities of Prince Edward Island.

R. Earl Taylor was elected president of the YMCA board of directors here following the 97th annual meeting held at the "Y" last night. Mr. Gamble, the general secretary said that over 5,000 people use the "Y" in some one of its great variety of uses each month.

FIRINGS DELAYED

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (CP)—A series of delays described as minor has forced a postponement in the bid by McGill University scientists to fire research vehicles into the upper atmosphere by using a Second World War cannon. No date for the first firings has been set, but project officials said it should come soon. The first firing had been expected Wednesday.

Spotlight on Bob Goulet

What now for the glamorous star of Camelot? Bob Goulet has started on a new phase of his career by taking his talent to the plush demanding atmosphere of the supper-club circuit. Read about his hopes and fears for the future, his ideas on a movie career in Weekend Magazine this week.

THE EVENING PATRIOT

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