

Has Historic Meaning

In 1909 King Edward VII paid a state visit to his nephew Kaiser Wilhelm II, and that was the last state visit a British monarch ever paid to Germany. But times have changed. Today this tradition will be broken with the arrival of Queen Elizabeth in Bonn, the West German capital, on a 10-day tour which will set the seal on Anglo-German reconciliation and, it is hoped, give fresh impetus to Anglo-German moves for maintaining NATO integration and European economic co-operation.

The Queen will tour eight West Germany's 11 states, including West Berlin, to which she will fly on May 27. By that time she and Prince Philip will have shaken up to 10,000 hands (the number of Germans to be officially presented), and dined, laid wreaths, or viewed statues in more than 20 cities and towns. West German hunting factories have turned out countless British flags for the occasion, including 20,000 banners to be waved by the school children of Bonn. By all accounts, there is tremendous popular enthusiasm over the visit.

In the British House of Commons some fears were expressed that the Queen's presence in West Berlin, 100 miles inside Communist frontiers, might intensify political differences, but Prime Minister Wilson insisted that he took full responsibility for the itinerary and for advising Her Majesty as to her safety. There is reason to believe that his confidence is justified, and that the visit will prove the heart-warming success that is predicted for it.

Apart from reasons of state, it is natural that Her Majesty should look forward to recalling family ties when she flies from West Berlin for a short stay in Hanover. For more than two centuries Hanoverian princes occupied the British throne. Queen Victoria changed the name of the royal house from that of Hanover to Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Then, in 1917 King George V renounced all German titles. The British Royal Family became the House of Windsor. But in recent years there has been a resumption of private visits on both sides. The Duke of Edinburgh has visited Germany several times, and in 1962 he was accompanied by Prince Charles. A year later Princess Anne went with her father to visit German relations. These are nearly all descendants of Queen Victoria, who had nine children and 40 grandchildren, many of whom married into European royal houses.

News For Elliot Lake

Back in his own constituency of Algoma East last weekend, Prime Minister Pearson had reassuring news as to the future of the Elliot Lake uranium industry. Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp was going to Paris soon for negotiations on the sale of a huge amount of uranium oxide to France. There were difficulties in the way but the Prime Minister hoped that these would be overcome. If so it would be the biggest commercial transaction ever negotiated by Canada. Though he cited no figures the deal is understood to be worth some \$700 million.

This is big news indeed, for it was generally supposed that Mr. Sharp's visit to Paris was intended more as a fact-finding mission than for making any deals. He was expected to make it quite clear that Canada would insist on assurance that all uranium sold would be used for peaceful purposes. France was sticking to its demand that Canada give it the same treatment as Britain in any future uranium sales, which would mean no inspection of its end use by Canadian officials.

Also, according to the Financial

Post of last Saturday, the cabinet's top advisors had warned that the uranium market is now at rock bottom, and that prices will soon start upward. They were reported as being united in opposition to any long-term contract based on today's prices, which France is said to be seeking. Against this view there stood undoubted political and, at least in the short run, economic advantages of signing a big uranium deal now. Also it was contended that since China and France now have their own atom bombs, current security arrangements under the International Atomic Energy Agency could be considered as outdated.

Original contracts to supply uranium from Canadian mines were made by a Canadian crown company with the U.S. and provided for British participation as a buyer. In 1959, failure of the U.S. to exercise options resulted in a nightmare for the young Canadian uranium mines and their communities. Two years later Britain dealt the industry a further blow when it failed to take up a then-secret obligation to purchase 24 million pounds of Canadian uranium at \$8 a pound. Because of painful past experience, Canada's uranium mines for some time have pressed to negotiate their own business. They have also pressed the government to solve the international political issue and to revise agreements made in the early days of the atomic age when uranium's sole use was in weapons.

So delicate has been the situation that the government took an unusually guarded approach to any statements that might have the effect of driving uranium sales up or down on the stock exchange. Mr. Pearson has now broken the silence, and put the current negotiations with France in a more hopeful light. He has also given assurance that if these negotiations fail, his government will find some other way to keep the uranium industry on its feet.

Those Car Prices

President Johnson's announcement that he will recommend a big cut in excise taxes may have the effect of reducing the purchase price of automobiles in the United States by about \$75, thereby further increasing the differential in prices as between the U.S. and Canada. What becomes then of the so-called free trade agreement which Ottawa negotiated with Washington with the avowed purpose, eventually, of reducing this differential and giving Canadian car purchasers a more even break?

We were first assured by Industry Minister Drury that this reduction would be achieved, gradually, as the industry made the necessary new investment and achieved greater efficiency in the service of the continental market. But in his latest exposition of the matter the minister took a new tack.

He predicted that instead of a car price reduction in Canada there would be a continuing increase—a nominal increase, anyhow—in the price of cars in the United States. So, by holding the price of cars in Canada level, in the course of time the differential in price between this country and the U.S. would disappear. He thought it more likely that "we shall not have price increases than that we shall have significant price decreases," though he was hopeful that we may have some "modest price" decrease. In any case, he stressed that a difference in distribution costs would tend to keep prices higher in Canada, even though manufacturing costs were uniform in the two countries.

On this basis, shouldn't we expect that it would be Ottawa, not Washington, that would be reducing excise taxes and thereby bringing car prices down? That is, if the differential gap is to be narrowed and not widened still further, as now seems likely.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In a lyrical mood, the New York Times poses the old, old question of why the migrant birds keep returning. "Why do they come back... They filter in and begin to sing. And as the chorus grows, the puzzle becomes more baffling. The birds sound almost exuberant. They sing like exiles returning to a beloved homeland. And none of the explanations really explain. They flew away last fall, and now they are coming back, as they have done for aeons. We still don't know why, but we welcome them." Yes, indeed. And chances are the birds themselves don't know any more about it than we do. One thing that makes their joyous melodies so pleasing is that they are not the result of art or labored thought, but of instinct.



STILL A LONG WAY OFF

OTAWA REPORT-By Patrick Nicholson

All Comes Out Of Our Own Pockets

I am writing this on Wednesday, 12th May, although it will not be published in the Thomson Newspapers until several days later. This delay operates with every column I write, its purpose is to permit simultaneous publication in newspapers as widely separated as The Guardian in Charlottetown and The Daily Free Press in Nanaimo—to mention our two most attractive off-island islands, P.E.I. and Vancouver Island. It is 11:33 a.m. this morning—Wednesday, 12th May—was the most important moment of the year—financially—for that hypothetical person The Average Canadian. That was the exact moment at which he (or she) would have finished paying off the current year's tax liabilities to federal, provincial and municipal governments, if he had paid over every cent. I repeat, every cent—which he had earned since New Year's Day. Just think of that. For 131 days, 11 hours and 33 minutes, Mr. Average Canadian—or Mrs. or Miss—had to labour to pay for the cost of operating our federal, provincial and municipal governments. For the remaining 233 days and some hours in this year 1965, what you earn by your labour is yours to do what you like with.

GRASPING GOVERNMENT

Government spending is not merely soaring year by year, it is even increasing as a proportion of our yearly income. It is growing, and that means that taxation is growing faster than our earnings. Last year Mr. Average Canadian had to work four days less to pay our taxes. We, as average Canadians, had paid the stiff government bill by May 7th. Last year, you will remember, was a Leap Year, so we could work for the government on that extra day in February. In the past year, total government spending has increased by more than \$11 billion. It jumped to \$15.9 billion. This increase was larger than the average increase over the previous which was less than \$800 million each year. Further, of course, last year as for those earlier years, our taxes did not cover the money spent by governments. We are leaving part of the bill for our children and grandchildren to pay if we were fully paying our way, even noontime on 12th May would not see Mr. Average Canadian out of his tax woods for the year.

WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN?

The increasing tax bill reflects the greed of the Canadian voter. Unscrupulous politicians rival each other at elections, promising the voters the moon on a golden platter in exchange for their votes. So the greedy voters cast their ballot in favour of the most lavish promises—without thinking to realize that they are being bribed with their own tax money, for only by raising taxes can the politicians pay for the promised moon. Remember—we have had four general elections within the past eight years: that means four successive sets of promises to be paid for, that is why the Average Canadian is working for governments for 131 days this year. Remember also—for eight years in a row we have ended the year with a governmental deficit. Isn't it a little irresponsible for our governments to go on spending money like drunken sailors on unessential trivia? As this column suggested earlier, when drawing a comparison between the point Communism has reached and the point to which we are headed—our elected leaders have lost all sense of thrift; they are spending your money and mine with never a thought as to whether we can afford the trimmings, or indeed whether we need them.

Defiance In Rhodesia

For some time, Prime Minister Smith of Southern Rhodesia has been threatening to make a unilateral declaration of independence unless Britain willing grants sovereignty to his White supremacist regime. His campaign has now moved forward another step. Over a month ago Mr. Smith dissolved Parliament and called a general election. His party fought on the issue of White supremacy versus Black domination. In the event, his party won almost all the seats in Parliament. This election victory does not, of course, give Mr. Smith any right to appeal to the ideal of self-determination. Only a handful of Southern Rhodesia's four million Blacks have the vote. All his victory proves is that the colony's 200,000 Whites are solidly behind him. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that he can cause serious trouble, especially if he obtains help from the Republic of South Africa. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, for Britain to remove his government from office by force, if Mr. Smith declared the colony independent. London could impose an economic blockade, but how effective would this be if the Smith government preferred hardship to surrender? Even the hardship might be mitigated if South Africa lent a helping hand. In the long run, Mr. Smith will probably lose out. But he will be able to cause trouble before this happens. He will especially be able to embarrass Prime Minister Wilson's government in Britain.

Whither Latin?

A committee of the Ontario Classical Association, which is carrying out an examination of the state of Latin and Greek studies in high school has taken a gloomy view of their future. Professor Bernard Taylor of the Ontario College of Education has said teachers will have to search out new arguments for Latin if it is to survive as a high school course. Sir Basil Blackwell, president of the British Classical Association, has been more forthright in his views. "To deny to schoolboys and girls the opportunity of studying Greek and Latin is to my mind an act of barbarism," he has said. The modern-day Goths, and Vandals are now preparing to move for the kill. The process is a quiet one and the methods more subtle than those of the pillagers of Rome. This time the pressures are those of modern technology, the knowledge explosion and consequent competition for the student's time, and perhaps underlying this the modern view of education as an economic tool. But are the classicists to allow Ontario to turn its back on the legacy of Rome, which is part of our heritage? The prospect of Caesar's last words, as rendered by Shakespeare, being taken to mean "You are a brute" should start them grasping their ballistics.

Golf And Physics

The fact that no golf balls are smooth surfaced if they were. New Scientist informs us, they would carry less than half as far in the air, two seconds as opposed to the five or so the average golf ball does stay airborne. The patterned surface spells the difference, that and backspin. The makers of golf balls test their product with mechanical drivers, which take most of the variables out of the results, leaving differences between balls to be examined by themselves. A ball with depressions about one-hundredth of an inch deep will go twice as far to the first bounce as one with depressions one-thousandth of an inch deep. The more a ball is played with, the shallower its dimples and the less lift they give it, and the shorter they carry. On the other hand the tried and trusted old ball is less likely to travel out of sight, either on course or off it. Contact between the club head and the golf ball lasts about 0.4 millisecond.

Control Of Tuberculosis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen It is interesting to speculate on whether tuberculosis can be eradicated. This is doubtful, even though a good preventive or remedy becomes available and slums and poverty are eliminated. It should be our goal, even though it never is attained. The nature of tuberculosis is the main hurdle to total eradication. Tubercle bacilli behave like most germs or viruses, but the body does not respond in the same way. Tom was four years old when he had his first contact with the causative agent. It was traced to his uncle who lived with the family for a year. The disease is contagious and Tom inhaled several organisms that settled in the lungs and produced small nests of infection (tubercles). Some of the microbes entered the blood stream and were carried to other organs. In every instance the infection was confined to an area varying from microscopic size to that of a small pea. They were too small to produce symptoms or an observable illness. The only clue was a positive tuberculin skin test.

The tiny tubercles (primary infection) are surrounded with fibrous tissue and heal in six to 12 months. The problem is not settled, however, because living tubercle bacilli are entombed within the lesions. This is where they remain until resistance is low enough to reactivate the infection. The bacilli usually remain dormant for many years, but we know that 75 per cent of those with ordinary TB secondary or adult type originate among persons infected years earlier. Diabetes, alcoholism, and aging are common causes of low resistance. Approximately 95 per cent of those with primary TB recover. The disease progresses in the remainder. The trend today is prompt treatment when there is reason to suspect a primary infection, even though the child is not sick.

SKIN PROBLEM

Mrs. B.F. writes: My teenage daughter has acne and has been going to a dermatologist twice a week for a year. It is very expensive and we cannot continue these treatments. Can you give me any idea to solve her problem? REPLY: Discuss the financial aspects with her dermatologist. If a suitable financial arrangement cannot be made, send her to your family doctor or go to a free or low cost clinic. CONTRACTED FINGERS H.T. writes: Is Dupuytren's contracture inherited? My father had it and now I'm beginning to have trouble with my two end fingers; they don't want to uncurl. REPLY: This condition runs in families and usually begins in middle life. The small and ring fingers curl toward the palm of the hand as a result of this contracture. Best results are attained through surgery. MELIA A.S. writes: What is a whitehead? REPLY: A milium, a millet-seed sized, round, firm, white lesion usually appearing on the face, often on the temporal area, and below the eyes. It may be removed by puncturing the skin with a sterilized needle and pressing out the contents. BRAIN TUMOR C.A.B. writes: What causes a brain tumor and can anything be done to prevent it? REPLY: The cause is not known. To my knowledge, there is no preventive. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Never leave toddlers alone in the tub. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Control Of Tuberculosis

Sometimes it seems there are more Americans than Dominicans involved in the Dominican Republic's conflict. The involvement is at all levels and has brought criticism from Dominicans, a few Americans and some foreign officials. But it is also applauded by some Dominicans and Americans. A force of about 22,000 U.S. troops was sent here to protect American lives and to prevent a Communist takeover of the island. The question of a possible Communist takeover has raised the question of the length of the American stay. Lt. Gen. Bruce Palmer, commander of U.S. forces here, has said the stay is indefinite. To supply the U.S. forces, the air force has put on the greatest air haul performance since the Berlin airlift of 1948. The Berlin airlift supplied 4,337 tons daily. The Dominican operation averages 4,200 tons.

USE PROPAGANDA

Because modern war requires almost as much oratory as gunpowder, the American forces brought in a psychological warfare battalion with radio transmitters. Over the radio, Americans try to explain the reasons for the presence of American troops. The radio also re-transmits Voice of America newscasts which are highly irritating to the rebels. They call the newscasts inaccurate and exaggerated. The Voice of America has reported atrocities and large-scale bank looting. U.S. reporters have been unable to find any evidence of such crimes. Along with the troops came a civilian army of foreign service personnel from Washington—Dominican experts, information officers and Central Intelligence Agency people. U.S. authorities are trying to help arrange a peaceful settlement of the conflict, but it is no secret that Washington backs the new civilian-military junta, set up as a rival to the rebel regime. The criticism that followed seemed almost inevitable. It has been said that Washington over-reacted and in intervening was too hasty in labelling the rebels Communists and thugs. This is the sentiment of ex-president Juan Bosch, now in exile in San Juan, whose sympathizers were behind the revolution that came within an eyelash of succeeding. Ambassador William Tapley Bennett Jr., however, stands by his original evaluation that it brought U.S. troops here. And John Barlow Martin, former ambassador to the Dominican Republic, insists the rebel movement now is Communist-controlled. While he does not say how he reached this conclusion, Martin was a staunch supporter of

Stay May Be Indefinite

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Leonov In Space

Once more we owe a large debt to the Soviet News Bulletin. In this time we have received a suggestion about the improvement of the language for which we are much indebted. The evening papers of Moscow and Warsaw, it seems, have been concerned because they did not know what to call the actions of a man like Cosmonaut Leonov, who flies, walks, floats, swims—well, you see the problem—in outer space. They submitted the question to their readers, presumably as yet another test of Communist democracy. The readers, bless them, thought this was a marvellous idea, particularly, one would suspect, Comrade Leonov. So there we are. To Leonov it means to do whatever it is one does when one steps out of one's space capsule for a minute. Do not forget this. Someday we may hear on our radios such things as "able to leonov tall buildings at a single sound, or Junior; I told you a thousand times not to leonov when your father's sleeping." Future space children will no doubt be described as "leonoving baby boys." Or, we may be warned, "If you Arink, don't leonov." The possibilities are endless. What of the opposition leader who defenbakers a country into an election? Or what about the hockey player who gets five minutes for breuering? The CBC will abound with camerators, and baseball will undoubtedly span new pitchers. Conservative columnists will do a lot of zinking, but liberals will be too busy reston. Meanwhile music lovers will be doing too much listzening to

TAKES SWISS VACATION

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Billy Graham, 46-year-old evangelist, flew to Switzerland Monday for a vacation with his daughter and Swiss son-in-law after a week's Danish crusade in which he was heard by 65,700 persons. A total of 675 made decisions for Christ. The first two days of the Danish crusade were marred by incidents, including stink bombs which injured one elderly usher at the hall where the meetings were held.

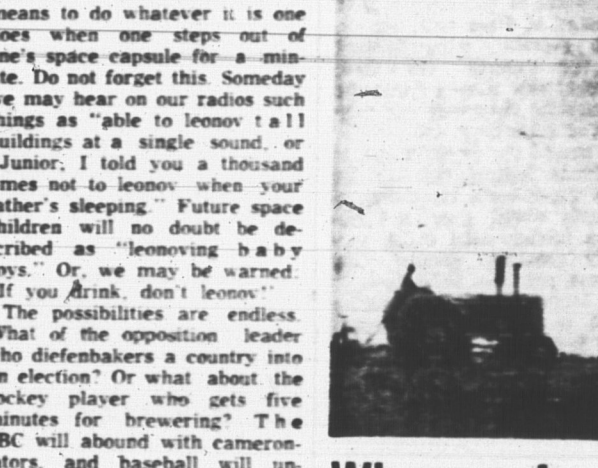
SEARCH RUINS

PARIS (Reuters)—A four-story apartment building was wrecked by an explosion Monday, killing at least one woman. Police said they had no definite indication of how many others were in the building when it was partially collapsed by the blast, believed to be caused by escaping gas. Thirty persons lived in the building on the left bank of the River Seine.

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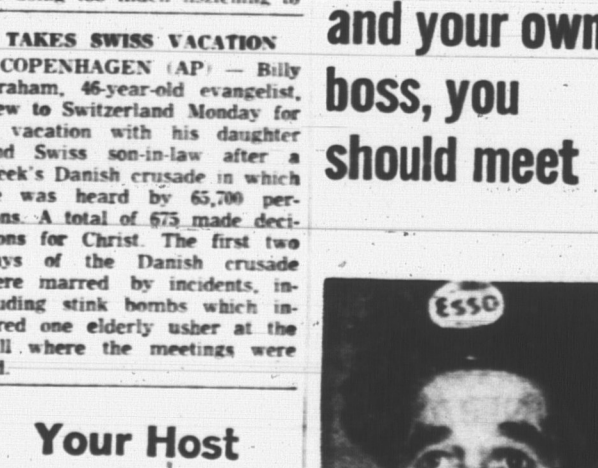
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Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (May 18, 1940) Relief that the cessation of lines necessary to supply gasoline to the Nazi war machinery as it plunges deeper into France will slow it down automatically was expressed by French military men. The Dutch Legation charged tonight in Paris, that German bombers killed more than 100,000 civilians in Rotterdam alone and raised one-third of the city. TEN YEARS AGO (May 18, 1955) Robert Merson Agnew recently received the degree of Master of Science by examination and research in bacteriology at the Spring Convocation of Dalhousie University. He has been awarded the IOOE overseas scholarship for 1955-56 and will leave for England in the fall for study toward a Ph.D. at Cambridge University. He is the son of W. E. Agnew, director of trade for P.E.I. Government, and Mrs. Agnew, 55 Upper Prince Street, City. Dr. Brendan O'Grady addressed the graduates of the Nursing Class of the Charlottetown Hospital. Dr. J.P. Sweeney was chairman.

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