The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1956

Victoria Day

To our older citizens the Queen's birthday and Victoria Day—celebrated for so many years on May 24—were synonymous, and on the death of Queen Victoria after a reign of sixty-three years, the anniversary observance was continued. The birthdays of subsequent reigning sovereigns have fallen on different dates. Her present Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, was born on April 21, 1926, and succeeded to the throne in 1952. It is now the custom to celebrate the birthdays of Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth on the last Monday immediately before May 25, and a good deal of confusion has been avoided by this official designation. The date, however, is of less importance than the sentiments of loyalty and affection which find expression in its observance, and have made it one of our most cherished of British traditions.

Queen Victoria's reign witnessed full flowering of the Empire so the beginning of the Com- th in the form of the great ing Dominions. The term to designate all the com- wing allegiance to the ugh all have not yet autonomous status. changes have taken re still in progress, re- he emergence of new tates and in a critical ransition for others. One rash indeed to predict e future holds in store; but le of the British Common- th of Nations in world affairs continue to be of vital significance. Vital also in this free association of member nations will be the bond of common allegiance to the Crown. Our gracious Queen is the living symbol of this unity, and her life is one of dedication to the highest ideals and traditions of the past. In Canada and throughout the Commonwealth, on this occasion, the prayers of all her people are that her reign may be long and glorious, and that she may find abundant recompense, in the happiness of domestic life and the affection of her loyal subjects, for the heavy cares and responsibilities which her high office entails.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Call To Adventure

A representative of the Central African Federation, composed of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, is in the United States looking for prospective immigrants for his country. He may come on to Canada later, provided the 4000 young couples he is seeking do not come forward as quickly as he hopes they will. This is a newsworthy event, for it starts a new chapter in the story of emigration, which in the past has been mainly from the old world to the new. Of course, the African federation is a new political community; but in every other sense it is part of one of the oldest inhabited regions of the earth.

The Rhodesian representative, however, is quite earnest about his mission, and he appears to have a good argument for it. He says that the United States and Canada have grown industrially largely because of the skills they imported from other countries. Therefore, he believes, it is time for North Americans to repay this debt by giving to countries which need them some of their highly developed technical knowledge and methods. The Central African Federation is one such country, and, according to its spokesman, it has a lot to offer young people who might care to go there. Mining, engineering, textiles, and other industrial opportunities are big and growing all the time. Already, the population is being increased by emigration from Britain and Western Europe; but it is felt that Americans and Canadians would have something special to contribute to the country's growing industrial importance.

In view of the industrial boom now under way in both the United States and Canada, it is unlikely that many Americans or Canadians will rush to Africa where wages and living conditions are still much below Western standards. Still, one never knows. The call to adventure still has an appeal to a great many young people; and doubtless, there would be plenty of it to be found in Central Africa.

Blow To U. S. Policy

An important piece of news is the rejection by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives of President Eisenhower's request for $1 billion to be used at his discretion and over an unspecified period for overseas aid projects. At the same time, the committee voted to put restrictions in the way of the distribution of money allocated for this year's program. For example, the $200 million the President asked for in special assistance funds for the Middle East and Asia was cut in half. Not only that; but the amount granted must be spent either as loans or in the form of surplus agricultural products. Outright gifts have been banned. Still another restriction prohibits aid to allied countries which allow any export of strategic goods to countries in the Soviet bloc.

All in all, the committee's actions represent a virtual repudiation of the administration's plans to offset Communist influence in the under-developed areas, in Asia particularly, by offering them long term economic aid. If, as seems likely, it suggests a growing public antagonism to large scale contributions to foreign economic development, it could very well mean a strengthening of isolationist sentiment, which, in turn, could jeopardize the place of world leadership assumed by the United States in the post-war period.

This, as everyone knows, is election year in the United States; and that may account in large measure for the drastic curtailment of the President's economic policy, since it will mean a big budgetary saving—always a pre-election attraction. But, whatever the reason or reasons, it is clear that American foreign policy has received at least a temporary impairment; for there is little doubt that the committee's recommendations will be upheld by Congress.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Province-wide sympathy will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. James Coyle and family, of Charlottetown, in the tragic death of Flying Officer Coyle in the double plane crash in which six airmen were killed in Manitoba on Friday.

* * *

The Rev. Harold W. Rigney, a Roman Catholic missionary who was released from a Chinese prison a few months ago, has expressed the opinion that millions of letters addressed to Communist leaders might result in the release of the American civilians who are still being held. It's worth trying anyway. Certainly, it couldn't be any less effective than diplomatic exchanges which have been going on for years.

* * *

For what it is worth, a survey shows that the safest day to go driving is Tuesday. By the same analysis, Saturday is the most dangerous. As for hours, those between 4 and 8 p.m. are the most risky ones, followed closely by those between midnight and 5 a.m. on Saturday. The fact of the matter is that every day and every hour contain plenty of risks. Carefulness on Tuesdays as on other days is the best recipe for safety.

* * *

In the May issue of the Canadian Geographical Magazine appears a leading article on Prince Edward Island by Mr. W. R. Shaw. The article is comprehensive in detail, and covers the history, current conditions and production and marketing phases of our farm industry. Excellent from an informative standpoint, it is written in a particularly attractive style which does much credit to the author. Mr. Shaw has drawn on his experience and knowledge in this field in providing a story of the Island's main industry that may well serve our extension and publicity departments if published in pamphlet form, and be of value and interest for years to come. The article is well illustrated with excellent rural scenes.

FOR LO, THE WINTER IS PAST (?)

Nato's Testing Period

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff, London

LONDON (CP)—The next six months will be important for NATO—and for External Affairs Minister Pearson of Canada.

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization — has just named Pearson one of the "Three Wise Men" who are to make a six-month study to see where the Western Alliance goes from here.

In accepting the appointment, along with Foreign Ministers Halvard Lange of Norway and Gaetano Martino of Italy, Pearson made a choice which may have a big bearing on his own future.

ISMAY'S SUCCESSOR

If the wise men succeeded in their mission, the Canadian minister will undoubtedly succeed Britain's Lord Ismay as secretary-general of NATO, thus becoming in effect the Free World's leading Atlantic citizen.

If the wise men fail, Pearson may well lose some of his enthusiasm for the Atlantic idea.

It is pretty well taken for granted that the NATO job will be his for the asking when Ismay retires next year. But if the wise men flop—and there are big difficulties ahead—Pearson may prefer to stay at home rather than fall heir to the frustrations of running the 15-power alliance from the secretary-general's desk in Paris.

"From now on, it would seem to be a case of 'as the wise men go, so goes Mike Pearson,'" said one observer in Paris, where the mid year meetings of NATO wound up last May 6.

During those talks, Pearson emerged more emphatically as the key man in NATO. First there were the reports linking him with Ismay's post, then the announcement he would be one of the three-man ministerial committee labelled the Three Wise Men, the group has no chairman, but it seems to be instinctively taken for granted that the Canadian minister will be the leading spirit.

BACKING SOUGHT

Pearson will go first to Washington to find out the extent of American backing for a new look in NATO. He will be in London in June for the Commonwealth conference, when he will be able to probe British intentions, and the committee will probably get together then to set up a temporary headquarters in some European capital, presumably London or Paris.

Their report on whether NATO can do more in political and economic spheres now that the cold war is thawing will probably be submitted to the NATO council in December. It will be of immense significance. Critics of the pact are represented at one extreme by the Evening Standard, a London newspaper, which says "Militarily, NATO is a sham. We might just as well stuff pound notes into an incinerator."

Other commentators admit that NATO is in danger. In trying to move away from the realm of platitudes, the most well-meaning of ministers confront seemingly dead-end obstacles. They want to do more in economic fields, but agree that NATO may not be the appropriate channel. They would like to increase political solidarity, but can't cut through the sensitive outer layers of national sovereignty.

About the only advantage the wise men can count on in their search for a new NATO dynamic is the awakening interest of State Secretary Dulles of the U.S., a recent convert to the idea of increased co operation in non-military fields.

Uncertainty In Tunisia

By Harvey Hudson
Associated Press, Tunis

Tunisia — the world's newest experiment in independence and democracy — is striding with impatient self-confidence toward an uncertain future.

The country's economic problems are staggering and cannot be solved by enthusiastic nationalism alone. A nationalist rebellion is raging in neighboring Algeria.

Technically, Tunisia's independence is not yet complete. New links of interdependence with France must still be negotiated in the next few months. The whole new structure must be ratified by the French Parliament.

But that is not stopping the Tunisian government from carrying on its affairs just as if all the formalities were finished. Already Habib Bourguiba, the peppery little premier, has been lecturing France to bring an end to the fighting in Algeria. Further than that, he insists Algeria must be recognized as an independent nation, something the French government says it will never do.

ALGERIAN BROTHERS

Bourguiba says he will not stop Tunisians from crossing the border to aid the Algerian nationalists.

"The French are our friends, but the Algerians are our brothers," says Bourguiba.

This is harsh talk from a man who still must get permission from France to raise his own army and who is expecting France to continue giving economic help to Tunisia.

France has been in Tunisia since 1881, running the country as a protectorate. Since then Tunisia has swallowed up countless millions of dollars of French government money and private capital. It is true that much of this money was for the direct benefit of the French population here. But it is also true that the money enormously developed the country which the Tunisians now are taking over.

Tunisia is approximately the size of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island together (50,000 square miles), with a population of 3,800,000. Much of it is barren desert land cut by the Atlas mountain chain.

About 80 per cent of the population gets its living from the land. About a fourth of the population is unemployed or finds only seasonal work during the harvest season. The average per capita income in Tunisia is estimated at $125 a year. Since this includes the European population of 250,000 the average income for the native Moslem is bound to be considerably less.

It is from this humble beginning that Premier Bourguiba hopes to build a prosperous nation. He hopes to get help from the United States or the United Nations or both.

MODEL FOR WORLD

"A relatively small amount of money intelligently administered could make Tunisia a jewel of development that could be a model for all North Africa and the world," Bourguiba says.

The premier, Tunisian by birth and a lawyer by training, has spent 25 of his 57 years in prison or exile for agitating for Tunisian independence. Two years ago he was rated an ememy by France. Today he is considered one of the best friends France and the West have in North Africa.

To Tunisians Bourguiba is a national hero. He is the president of the Neodestour party which is the country's only important political group, president of the constituent assembly which is writing a new constitution, as well as premier and foreign minister.

He makes no secret of the fact he intends to face Tunisia to the West. Salah Ben Youssef, until recently secretary - general of the Neodestour party and himself no stranger to prisons and exile during the independence fight, now sits in Cairo, railing at Bourguiba. Ben Youssef wants to drive all Frenchmen out of Tunisia and take the country into the Arab League.

Bourguiba must constantly parry threats from extremists who seem calm for the moment but present a real danger. He has three immediate problems:

1. To assure peace and stability in the country which went through three years of terrorism and acquired some habits of lawlessness;
2. To stifle the efforts of extremists to take over; and
3. To find the means and money for getting water to some of the arid land to give work to unemployed farm laborers.

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They are rays that tell all that a
prism can know of a star.
They are drops that you dip from
Niagara with your cup.

They are curious shells offered
from the ocean floor,
Or messages found in bottles long
afloat,
Or prints of fern that the limestone held in store,
Or theme of sympathy in a finch's
throat.

You can never catch up to a poet,
tracing his trail
And finding his poems, like clues
in hare-and-hounds,
But sliding down the horizon goes
his sail.
You turn up his arrow-heads in
Indian mounds.

His poems are blazes slashed on
birch-tree bark,
Or in old cold campfires one
bright stubborn spark.

—Betty Bridgman

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

FOOD CAN BE A PROB FOR DIABETIC ON ROAD

With the vacation season coming up soon, many of you probably are getting ready to travel.

For a diabetic, this means a little extra thought. Your diet probably will give you the most trouble but it need not do so.

True, you won't be able to follow a prescribed diet as easily on the road as you do at home. Luckily, however, the average diabetic diet today is composed of foods generally available wherever you stop to eat.

DIETARY PROBLEM

Your biggest dietary problem, therefore, will be estimating the correct amounts of food you can eat and avoiding those you can't. Avoid any foods of unknown composition, especially those with an uncertain or high carbohydrate content.

Your best bet is to stick to the plain, but reasonably tasty, foods.

LITTLE TROUBLE

Breakfast should cause you little trouble. It's easy to get eggs, bacon, fruit, cereal, milk or cream, bread or toast, and butter.

Eat your eggs plain and cooked to your taste. Stay away from omelets containing jelly or other ingredients you can do without.

As for bread, you can eat white, rye or whole wheat. It doesn't make any difference.

FRESH FRUITS

Fresh fruits usually are all right, but avoid canned fruits sweetened with sugar.

Lunch and supper are a bit different. Remember, you don't have to eat all the food they serve you. If you haven't weigh your food at home, use your eyes as scales when you dish out.

Better avoid casserole dishes. You can never tell the amount of carbohydrates they contain. The same goes for breaded meat, fish and chicken and fancy salads.

It's probably a good idea to avoid vegetables heaped with sauces of unknown composition, no matter how tempting.

A QUICK BITE

If you have to stop at a lunch counter for a quick bite, a sandwich, milk and an approved dessert is best.

Incidentally, you must be wary of desserts. Don't try fancy peach shortcake or the like, since you can't tell their carbohydrate content.

If you want fruits, make sure you select them from the 10, 15 or 20 percent carbohydrate groups.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J.K.: I have nodules in the tendons of my hands. What causes this?

Answer: Nodules occurring in the palm or tendons of the hands are very common with rheumatoid arthritis. X-ray treatment is often of great help.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(May 21, 1931)

Next month the Canadian Navy will be stronger by two destroyers, fresh from the Thornycroft yards at Southampton. The Saguenay is finished almost to the last twist of the spanner and the Skeeno still looks unfinished, but another ten days will see her looking as smart as her sister.

Congratulations are being extended to Miss Adelaide Humphrey, former vice-principal of Kensington High School, on attaining her M.A. degree from Dalhousie University.

Mr. Almond Poole, Souris, recently returned from Halifax where he attended the Fisheries course held at the Fisheries Experimental Station. Mr. Poole was one of the four honour students in a class of 23.

TEN YEARS AGO
(May 21, 1946)

Hon. Dr. W.J.P. MacMillan and Mrs. MacMillan leave today to attend the commencement exercises at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, where their son Hugh Allen MacMillan is receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Miss Elizabeth MacConnell, Georgetown, who was a member of the R.C.A.F. Woman's Division during the war and who is now a teletype operator for Trans-Canada Airways, Has become the first female member of the Georgetown Branch of the Canadian Legion.

The Age Old Story

God looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand, that did seek God. . . There were they in great fear, where no fear was.

BOY KICKED, BEATEN

MONTREAL (CP)—Police said Saturday an 11-year-old boy was brutally beaten by four of his schoolmates and thrown unconscious into a shallow creek. The boys were to appear in social welfare court Tuesday. The boy was beaten with fists and kicked. Police said he would have drowned in the creek if the water had not been shallow.

RARE CHICK HATCHED

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP) — A rare horned screamer chick was hatched at the San Diego zoo Thursday. Kenton C. Lint, curator of birds, said it was the first such bird born in captivity. Its parents are the only pair of screamers in the United States.

NOTICE TO WORKMEN

It is important to you to know whether or not you are covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Ask your Employer when hiring on with him if he is registered with the Board.

If there are three or more workmen at the same time employed in an Industry within the Scope of the Act, it is compulsory for the employer to Register with the Board.

For any information or advice—write to:

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD
123 Euston Street Charlottetown

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

All employers of Labour within the Province, both Resident and non-Resident, employing three or more workmen must register their operations promptly with the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Responsibility of protecting his workmen lies with the employer and heavy penalties will be levied upon any employer who carries on operations and fails to report to this Board.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD
123 Euston Street Charlottetown

NOTES BY THE WAY

The British Government is trying to convince the American State Department that Malayan rubber should be dropped from the list of strategic materials which cannot be sold to China. So far the State Department has not agreed to stretch the point.—Kingston Whig-Standard

Ottawa says all kinds of common joes are seeking jobs at $800 a month on the DEW radar line in the far north. They can't be hired until a $10,000 a year screening officer has been hired How much will it cost to hire a man to screen the applicants for the screening officer's job?—Vancouver Sun

There was a record low rate in infant mortality in England and Wales last year. The 11,518 deaths among infants under four weeks old in 1955 represented a rate of 17.3 a thousand related live births, compared with the previous lowest figure of 17.7, recorded in 1953 and 1954.—London Times

All languages have their spelling and pronouncing miseries. Only artificial languages can be made perfect but nobody uses them The object lesson here is that we may reform our English spelling today and find it all out of kilter again in 100 years—because living languages insist on changing.—Vancouver Sun

Obviously municipal taxes have become the major political football across Canada. Everybody is kicking them around—civic politicians, provincial party men, and Dominion politicians. It is a great game for all of them because everybody seems agreed that something must be done to help the poor staggering municipalities, and everybody is saying it is the other fellow's responsibility.—Peterborough Examiner

During the 1955 session of Parliament, the law was amended to provide grants in lieu of municipal taxes on Dominion government property in excess of two percent of the total assessment in a municipality. In actual practice this means that the great majority of municipal councils across the Dominion collect nothing from the Federal Government in lieu of taxes on Ottawa owned land and buildings. Moreover, municipal councils cannot be sure of collecting from Crown corporations such as the CBC.—Winnipeg Tribune

The flowers that bloom in the Spring have nothing to offer the teenager today. How pale the daffodil in comparison to the boy's green slacks and yellow sweater How shy the violet in comparison to the girl's flowered skirt, gay blouse and bright kerchief You look not now to the garden for color. You look, instead, to the pastels of trousers, shirts and dresses. This is all to the good—a stimulation of visual enjoyment unknown since an earlier Elizabethan age. And you catch the spirit of the times with an old song modified by changing the vowel in the verb: "When you were a tulip, a bright yellow tulip, and I were a big red rose."—Victoria Times

It takes a man to admit he's wrong, but it usually takes a woman to prove it.—Brandon Sun

It is a well known fact that the outstretched hand rarely has calluses on it.—Kitchen-Waterloo Record

The police chief of Stouffville Ont., has tagged his wife's car which indicates he's a fellow who doesn't mind getting his own breakfast.—Windsor Star

One of two locks under construction near Massena, New York, in the St. Lawrence Seaway scheme is to be named the Eisenhower. Perhaps the idea could be pursued by giving the name "Massey" to a lock on the Canadian side.—Ottawa Journal

More than 10,000 workers in Spanish factories went on strike, a hazardous procedure because strikes are illegal in totalitarian Spain. The men asked a wage increase. Today the so-called strike is over, the men back at work—without their increase. Before going back to work the strikers were forced to sign contracts meaning loss of seniority rights and other benefits. Such is life for the worker under a dictatorship, a situation which should make Canadian workers thank their lucky stars they live here and not there.—London Free Press

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*As supplied The Canadian Olympic Team

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