

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Star
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1960

On Guard In Germany

When Queen Elizabeth visits West Germany in May, the First Royal Canadian Infantry Regiment will honor the occasion by marching through the old Westphalian walled city of Soest with bayonets fixed and drums beating. This is an event of sufficient importance to rate a three-column heading in the New York Times, which notes that Soest granted the Canadians freedom of the city—permitting them to march through in martial array—last year, and that no other army, German or foreign, has been thus honored.

Canadians committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization shield in West Germany are small in number—barely 12,000 officers and men—but they rank among the best. About 6,500 belong to the Canadian Infantry Brigade and the rest to the six jet bomber squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force. A highly professional, combat-ready and well-armed force, they know just what they are there for—"to provide the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe with first line forces in an emergency," as an air commander put it.

The Canadian Infantry Brigade is dispersed over a 400-square-mile area just east of the Ruhr Valley. It is assigned to a British corps, which is in turn part of the North Army Group in the Central European Command of NATO's land forces. The brigade is bilingual. Its 22nd Regiment, with volunteers from Quebec, receives all its orders in French, and its equipment and instructions are both English and French. The regiment mans the brigade's new ENTAC anti-tank missile, a weapon developed by the French.

The air force division is perhaps even more professional than the infantry brigade. The Starfighter pilots average 34 years of age and have flown an average of about 3,700 hours.

The Times quotes an infantry officer as saying that most Germans "don't know there are Canadian units here helping defend their country." He added, rather wistfully, "I'm not sure that even the people back home in Canada realize what we are doing."

Perhaps it's time we did. Our contribution to NATO's military strength in Europe has been downplayed in this country, for some reason or other. We hear far more about the activities of small groups of extremists at home than we do about these men who are serving us so faithfully abroad, and who, incidentally, are doing an excellent job as ambassadors of goodwill.

A Cancerous Growth

The latest death in the tense voting rights situation in Alabama may spell the doom of the notorious Ku Klux Klan. Four Klan members were arrested in connection with this affair, and President Johnson, in a nationwide broadcast, denounced the organization as "a hooded society of oigots... who for decades have used the rope and the gun, the tar and the feathers, to terrorize their neighbors." He has ordered the Justice Department to begin drafting legislation to bring the group "under effective control." Considering the mood of the American nation at this time, the measure will likely receive speedy consideration.

So far, however, the Klan's attitude has been one of injured innocence. Its Imperial Wizard, one Robert M. Shelton Jr., has called the President "a damned liar" and charged that the killing of white civil rights sympathizers in Alabama was part of "a trumped up, Communist plot to destroy the right wing in America." The same old story, used

as an alibi for countless kidnappings, burnings, floggings and other acts of violence.

Originally the Klan was an outgrowth of the tense feeling in the south during the reconstruction era after the Civil War. It was revived during World War I and attained perhaps its greatest strength in the 1920s. In late years it has operated not as a unified body but as a loose combination of local autonomous groups. Always, however, it has been associated with racial and religious intolerance.

Many states have passed legislation revoking all Klan charters and the U.S. Department of Justice has had the organization's name on its subversive list for several years. In 1952 the federal Lindbergh law was used against the Klan for the first time. These measures, together with continuing adverse public sentiment, reduced membership in Klan groups except in isolated and backward areas of the south.

In denouncing the organization as he has done, President Johnson has indicated that he intends to use the full weight of his office in bringing it to heel. If he succeeds in wiping it out altogether, it will be an achievement for which he may well take credit.

Soviet Farm Plan

In Moscow the Soviet Central Committee was in plenary session for three days last week, and has come out with an announcement of sweeping agricultural reforms which are of widespread interest. The program, providing for more investment in agriculture, higher farm prices, lower prices paid by peasants for consumer goods and lower rural taxes, is expected to raise the farmers' purchasing power and to help reduce the sharp differences in living standards between town and countryside.

The farm program was the first major reform adopted by the new Soviet leadership since the reunification last November of the party structure. Former Premier Khrushchev, who was deposed last October, had divided the structure into urban and rural hierarchies. The reform represents a major shift by emphasizing the economic levers of prices and costs rather than the use of farm techniques and cropping system dictated from above.

Kiril T. Mazurov, 50, who was appointed First Deputy Speaker under Premier Kosygin and was made a full member of the party's ruling Presidium, is thought to be slated for a key role in implementing the agricultural reforms, which will involve more than double the investment in agriculture in the five-year plan of 1966-70 as compared with that of the last five years. It's worth keeping this chap's name in mind. If he succeeds he'll be a hero to the Soviet peasants, long treated virtually as second-class citizens, and will have added power and prestige. If he fails—well, he can join Mr. Khrushchev in cozy retirement.

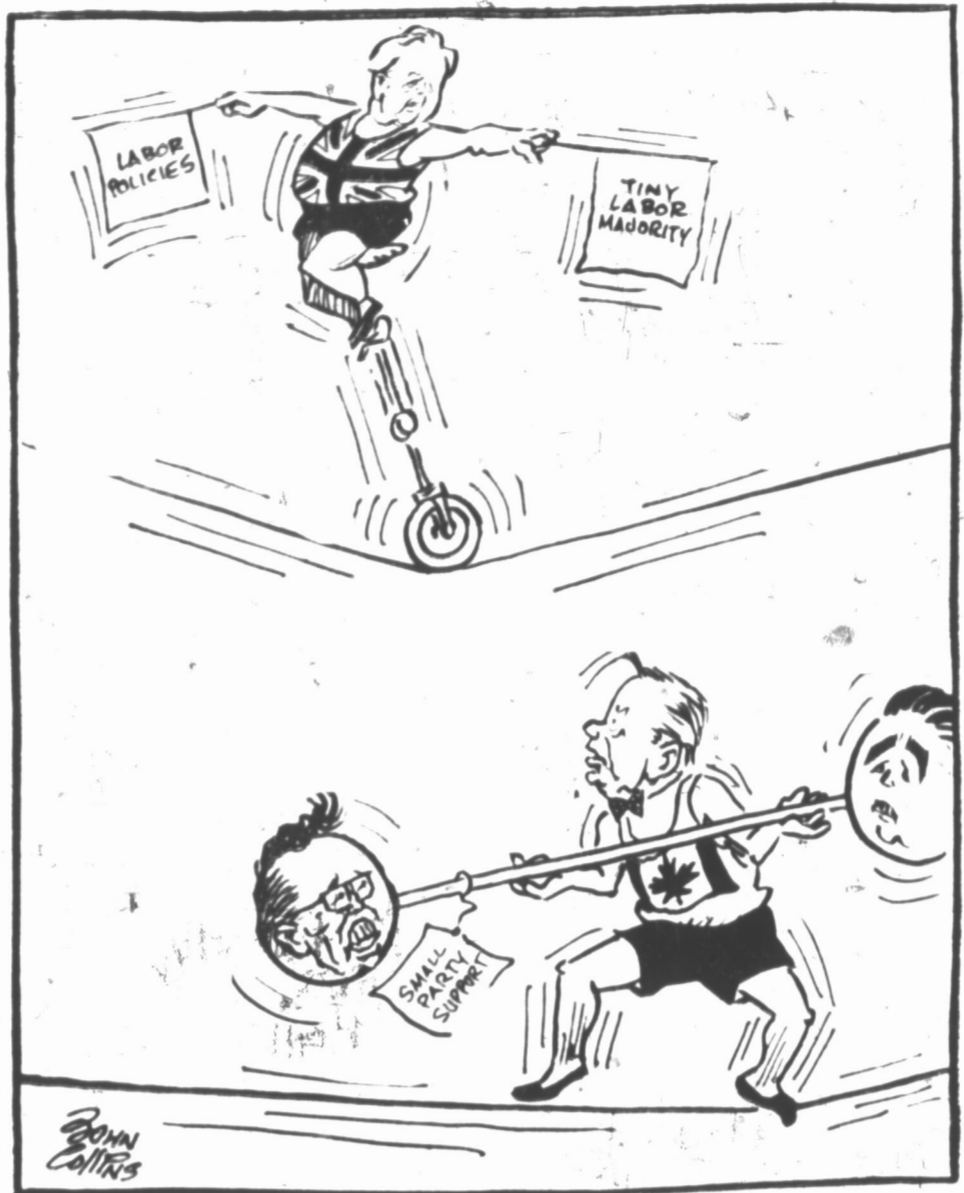
EDITORIAL NOTES

Unfortunately, notes an exchange, the authorities seem better at keeping unwanted men like Prof. Sibley out of Canada than at keeping wanted ones, like Hal Banks and Lucien Rivard, in.

According to a writer in the New York Times, a car is basically a bundle of feminine characteristics. "It is expensive to maintain... Its exterior requires periodic applications of surface wax... It is always losing things... It responds to care... It cannot be parked just anywhere—at least not in most cities—and left abandoned for hours without getting a man into trouble."

Canada's feed industry is expanding rapidly each year and production is now valued at about \$300 million, compared with about \$16 million twenty years ago, according to an article in "Foreign Trade" magazine. There were some 1,000 firms manufacturing feeds in about 1,400 modern processing plants, and an interesting development has been the increased production of complete feeds.

Canadian visitors received an accolade in Hollywood this month, where the ocean beach community staged a Canada Week. Banners fluttered across main thoroughfares bearing messages of welcome. A large parade was organized featuring floats and Miss Canada and Miss America. Stores, restaurants, entertainment spots and apartments complemented the decorations with their own signs of welcome. Service clubs held special programs dedicated to Canada. A warm, friendly gesture indeed.



THE TIGHTROPE TWINS

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Controversial Auto Pact Stirs Protests

So many MPs are seriously concerned about the destruction of jobs in their constituencies, as the result of the Canada-USA automobile free trade agreement that time should be made in Parliament for a thorough review of this controversial pact. Among those who fear that their constituents may lose jobs are Alf Hales of Guelph, Heber Smith of Barrie, Wally Nesbitt of Woodstock, Marvin Howe of Arthur, Monte Monteth of Stratford and Mike Starr of Oshawa. This very peculiar international trade treaty was signed in Texas on 16th January by Prime Minister Pearson and Foreign Minister Paul Martin on behalf of Canada, and by President Johnson and State Secretary Dean Rusk on behalf of USA. It was announced as

having effect in Canada two days later, by Order in Council, namely by Cabinet decision. In USA, in contrast, its implementation would be sought by Congress during the 1965 session.

How democratic can we get, when Washington very properly opens the proposal for approval by the legislature before it goes into effect, whereas the Canadian Parliament is snubbed, insulted and ignored by the Cabinet, which does not even permit our elected burgesses to debate the treaty before it goes into effect here? MIKE'S NORMAL MANNER? When asked about this "one-sided" agreement, Prime Minister Pearson confirmed that, before it goes into effect in USA, "it has to be approved by Congress, but as yet it has not been considered by Congress." And he added: "It is our understanding that we proceeded in a perfectly normal manner by the procedure we adopted."

A Tale Of Two Cities

Therefore the prospect is, as Mr. Dandaneault puts it, "a kind of expatriation." The easiest alternative would be to live in Hull which is in Quebec and where there is the same social and cultural atmosphere as in the rest of the province. But it still suffers from an unfortunate reputation for speakies and red light districts gained 30 or 40 years ago. With these as the choices, the prospective civil servant looks to the provincial rather than the federal Government. The author, who lives in Hull but is not a civil servant, believes the Government has some responsibility for making sure that its employees and their families can live in congenial surroundings. If it wishes to attract more and to make the public service more bilingual, it should help his city to overcome its municipal problems. This is an interesting argument. A change in name would not necessarily improve a reputation—"a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." This is something we should not forget on this side of the river.

World's Leading Fishermen

Thanks to the tiny anchoveta, Peruvians are now the world's leading fishermen. Of the record 46.6 million tons of fish caught around the world last year, Peru hauled in 6,901,300 tons. Japan, top fishing nation since 1948, slipped to second place, followed by Communist China, the Soviet Union, and the United States. Peru is a comparative newcomer to the world fishing scene. Twenty years ago, Peruvian villagers barely caught enough to feed themselves. In 1950, however, several enterprising Peruvians started sealing the water for anchoveta, the three-to six-inch-long member of the anchovy family. Some of the silvery fish were processed as tasty hors d'oeuvres, but most were ground into fish meal, a high-protein poultry and livestock feed. Today, fishing and fish meal production is Peru's biggest industry. More than a hundred processing plants grind up the catch of some thousand fishing vessels. A fishing boat captain often makes \$900 a month. The phenomenal growth of the fishing industry owes much to the plankton-rich waters of the coastal Peru Current. Those waters are home to an estimated 10 trillion anchovetas. The spell of success travels far in Peru. When the wind blows from the ocean, the odor of fish pervades Lima, 800 miles though the capital is eight miles inland from Callao, the chief port. "Everything in Callao speaks of fishing," writes Kenneth F. Weaver in the National Geographic. "Boats by the score are under construction—in shipyards, in empty lots, in the streets. In the harbor, swarms of bolgheras, or fishing boats, ride at anchor, packed like cars in a parking lot. Seamen load nets 1,500 feet long that can haul in fish 100 tons at a time." Once netted, anchovetas go swiftly to the fish-meal plants. Giant hoses reach into the ships' holds and suck a stream of fish into factory-bound trucks. A factory conveyor belt carries the anchovetas to a cooker, a press extracts the oil used in paints, inks, and drugs. Finally a rotating oven and grinder dries and pulverizes the fish into mountains of light gray meal. Consumers of fish meal may soon include people as well as livestock. Peruvian nutrition experts already have successfully substituted the high-protein product for milk in the diets of undernourished children. Like vitamins, fish meal may well fortify breakfast cereals of the future. Peru's booming fishery has one bad side effect. Anchoveta fishermen are cutting into the food supply of an estimated 30 million guano birds—cormorants and boobies—whose excrement-rich droppings furnish important fertilizer to Peru's farmlands. It is estimated that the guano birds require at least four million tons of anchovetas annually.

Feeding Machine

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Canadian Press Staff Writer The current low carbohydrate reducing fad is a reminder that most people select spring and fall to lose those five to eight pounds gained during the interval. These people have a weight problem but make a definite point to remain slim by dieting twice a year. The cue usually comes when they change from winter to summer clothing (or vice versa) and the apparel is a bit too tight.

This problem is insignificant compared with the difficulty that the grossly obese have in losing weight. Many have psychological problems that add to the task. According to the Medical Tribune, a feeding machine at St. Luke's hospital in New York City was successful in cutting the food intake of these people. This electronically-monitored food dispensing system was tried on five obese and six of normal weight. The user holds the end of a tube in the mouth and pushes a button that delivers a calculated amount of formula food. There is no limitation on how often they can use the machine. A recording device in another room registers the amount and time of each feeding.

It was a surprise to find that the obese consumed much less than normal individuals and lost weight. Normal persons adhered to a three-meal-a-day pattern, their weight remained stationary. Weight loss without hunger is more likely to occur when the individual fasts than when eating a low-calorie diet. Prolonged starvation (more than 96 hours) produces virtually no hunger and is well tolerated. Weight loss occurs and the majority are enthusiastic and delighted to attain their goal. The plan appears to be safe until examined more thoroughly. When carbohydrate stores are used up, the body begins to burn stored fats and muscle protein for energy. Many develop anemia, a sudden drop in blood pressure on standing, and gout. The consensus: There is no harm in fasting for a day or two at intervals but not for months at a time.

BLEEDING ULCERS T. R. S. writes: Can ulcers continue bleeding indefinitely without increased harm? Can anything be done to stop the bleeding? REPLY: No one can continue to bleed without developing anemia and going into shock. Most peptic ulcers stop bleeding and heal when treated with diet and antacids. Surgery is needed when bleeding continues or tends to recur from time to time.

STONE IN DUCT J. Z. writes: Must a gallstone lodged in the bile duct be removed by surgery? I thought there might be a way of crushing it. REPLY: Yes, it is not possible to crush a stone that is stuck in a small tube deep in the abdomen, without opening the abdominal wall. In addition, the soft tube is more likely to be crushed than the stone. Many of these gallstones pass through the duct without interference.

STRIAE D. L. writes: Can anything be done to prevent stretch marks on the skin? REPLY: No. Striae occur after pregnancy, and marked loss of weight. They also occur in those suffering from certain glandular disorders.

PEPPER CAN IRRITATE Mrs. M.D. writes: Can using pepper aggravate the stomach or digestive organs? REPLY: Yes, provided the digestive organs are irritated or congested.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Age is no barrier to health. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

Note this from a Montreal educationist: Eventually children with above-average intellect will stay at home with their mothers rather than attend kindergarten classes, which might tend to bore them." This reverses the practice of packing the moppets off to kindergarten so that the parents will not be bored.—Financial Post

Soviet-Chinese Dispute

By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff Writer The Soviet-Chinese dispute could possibly cast a distorting shadow on the somewhat rosy picture painted by a top American official of the South Vietnamese boiling pot. The optimistic interpretation of the war in Viet Nam was made by Gen. Maxwell Taylor, U.S. ambassador to South Viet Nam, when he returned to the United States to report to President Johnson on how things are going in that Southeast Asian country. Taylor thinks that "things are turning for the better" for the Americans in Viet Nam and cited such arguments as a more stable political situation, the campaign against the Communist Viet Cong and recent air raids against North Viet Nam to make his point.

His optimism was expressed, however, amidst reports of possible Soviet intervention in Viet Nam and that Soviet arm shipments to North Viet Nam are being obstructed by China, for some time engaged in verbal arguments with the Soviet Union.

REFUSED PERMISSION The reports, from usually well-informed though unconfirmed sources, said the Chinese have refused to grant permission for the Soviet arms shipments across China to Hanoi, the North Vietnamese capital.

The Chinese have criticized the Russians for being far too lenient with the United States and have persisted relentlessly in trying to gain the support of the smaller Communist nations and the underdeveloped countries of Africa and Asia. China's action apparently is driving the Russians toward some kind of an involvement in the Vietnamese war although both China and the Soviet Union have in the past

Hymnology Changes

Milwaukee Journal getting advice from all sides on what he is leaving out and putting in.

Among the standards that Pollard is omitting are "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer My God to Thee," and "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." In the process he is giving those interested an education in hymnology. For example, "Lead Kindly Light" wasn't written as a hymn at all, but as a poem.

Not that that should make any difference in judging whether to include it. Thousands of hymns were written between 1500 and the mid-1800s and many a poem has turned out as a hymn. Over the years collectors have altered, patched, changed, distorted, and sometimes improved hymns of others to fit their own doctrine or taste.

The Greeks wrote hymns—the word itself is Greek for a song or poem honoring the gods or great men. The ancient Chinese wrote them, too. One of the most prolific writers of hymns was Charles Wesley. He is credited with some 7,000—and, the Guardian of Manchester points out, 700 of those turned up in the Methodist Hymn Book of 1780.

The world isn't as hymn-minded as it once was. And surely no Wesley has appeared in our time with anything like his rate of production. Perhaps two things account for it. Most people who like hymns like the old ones. And the prolific writers today have turned to rock 'n' roll and to the creation of that contradiction, the new folk song.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (March 31, 1940) Lieut. Commander J.J. Connolly was the guest speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion. N.W. Lowther occupied the chair.

Eugene Kelly was elected president of the Benevolent Irish Society at the annual meeting. The retiring president, J.M. Malone, occupied the chair. Other officers elected were: Edward Smith, patron; L.O. Kelly, chief marshal; Joseph Costello and W.W. McCarron, assistant marshals; Patrick Doyle, vice-president.

TEN YEARS AGO (March 31, 1955) The new Shaw Savill liner Southcross left Southampton for her round-the-world maiden voyage. The 20,000-ton liner has 1,160 passengers in single-class accommodation, including 350 emigrants bound for new homes in New Zealand.

It is expected that Captain Caldwell, CD, RCN, will carry out the annual inspection of the naval establishment at HMCA Queen Charlottetown on April 13th.

HEY FELLOWS - - - I've Got A Job! I HAVE MY OWN NEWSPAPER BUSINESS HERE'S HOW I GOT IT - - - Dad was always telling me about when he was a boy and had a newspaper route. How he learned - - - To make and save money. To sell and keep records. To work with people and fellow carriers. So - - - I dropped in to see the Carrier Supervisor at the Guardian and Evening Patriot office and found I had the same opportunity as Dad. Now I have a route near home and find the Carriers are a swell bunch of fellows, all anxious to succeed in their first business venture. The Carrier Supervisor has some new routes opening up and needs more boys. Come on in and see him. Join the team and enjoy the fun of having your own business. Apply Now! CIRCULATION DEPT. THE GUARDIAN - THE EVENING PATRIOT

