

Parable Of Two Farmers Applies To Canada-U.S.

By FORBES RHUDE
Canadian Press Business Editor
E. H. Walker, president and general manager of General Motors of Canada Ltd., recently told a story about some people and the people are—well, you'll either have to guess who they are or wait for the end of Mr. Walker's story.

This is how he told it: "Once upon a time there were two farmers. They lived in adjoining farms but they were very different farms."

"One man had 10 hired hands, the other had only one. One farm was located in a rich and sheltered valley. The other was on an exposed slope where the winds could get mighty cold."

"The first farm was of such proportions that the barns and fields and stables could be neatly planned and oriented. The other fellow's farm was a long, narrow strip, with the water supply a half mile from the house and the barns a half mile in the other direction."

"Yet, when these two farmers went to church on Sunday, they each drove essentially the same kind of automobile, their wives wore about the same kind of dress, and when they went home they ate about the same kind of dinner."

"How come? How did the fellow with the cold comfort farm live as well as his lush-acre neighbor? Was he a bank robber? Not at all. He was a Canadian. His neighbor was an American."

INDICATES PROGRESS
Mr. Walker told the story to illustrate the peculiar situation of Canadians who, though fever in number, recently developed from a pioneer state, and living in what is still in many ways a frontier country, enjoy close to the same standard of living as the people of one of the most populous, and the richest and most developed economy in the history of the world.

Canadians usually take this situation for granted, and perhaps there is merit in that, because there seems little doubt that much of their get-up-and-go is a result of the prodding of ample of their neighbors.

As Mr. Walker put it: "Let's face it—we have 170,000,000 Joneses as neighbors to the south and we've always made it our business to keep up with them—and our position isn't quite as bad as the farmer who is a half mile from the pump."

"We also have 200,000,000 Joneses to the north and west, and we'd better keep up with them too."

Mr. Walker didn't mention it in his poor-farmer-rich-farmer story, but he could have added that one reason the poor farmer was able to live about as well as his neighbor was that he had a lot of tree-growing on his farm, and a lot of minerals under it, which he was able to sell to his prosperous neighbor and to other farmers farther away.

But he did go into some of the

problems of operating that long, narrow strip of land.
Distribution is one of them, holding an important key to Canada's future.

Money, for instance, must be put to work, distributing it and redistributing it where it will do the most good.

Management, Mr. Walker said, should follow a sensible capital investment program—which does not mean timid capital investment when a small recession breeze starts to blow.

Labor should take responsible and realistic attitudes based on the ultimate realities of productivity and market conditions.

Government should keep a flexible and sensible point of view in regard to spending policies and should ensure that taxation policies are designed to build up, not to level down, the energy and ambition of the Canadian people.

As for the consumer: "He has the lubrication right in his pocket to help keep the wheels turning and the merchandise moving."

However, John L. Neudorfer, chairman of Wheeling Steel Corp., cautioned: "We don't expect marked improvement in the current level of operations until fall. By that time, the volume of public construction will have increased, production of 1959 automobiles will be under way, and defence spending will be stepped up."

Scrap prices gained with the increase in production. At \$32, the magazine's composite price on a gross ton of prime melting grades was 17 cents higher than last week.

MARINE PROPULSION
The first ship to be propelled exclusively by gas turbines was HMS Grey Goose, naval gunboat launched in Britain in 1955.

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ATTENTION
ROCKY POINT AREA
A meeting will be held in the Afton Hall, Monday night, May 12 commencing at 8:30 p.m. Artificial breeding and diseases of livestock will be discussed, speakers, Dr. George C. Fisher, director of veterinary services and Charles Lank, inseminator of Cornwall Artificial Breeding Club.

he strike here by 150 firemen and apparent support by a number of engineers.
Calgary Superintendent A. M. Dunlop reported no great delays in traffic.

The yard accident involved a diesel driven by a supervisor from the diesel engine shop, who was filling in for an engineer who did not show up for work. The boxcar was overturned.

The CPR said a number of engineers "booked off" as unfit for duty under a clause in their contract. It declined to say how many.

Tom Howe, local president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers (CLC), said the number "is larger than the railway will tell you."

Mr. Dunlop said qualified supervisory personnel and "officers" of the company were driving engines and acting as firemen on passenger trains, where regular crews are not available.

The pronghorn antelope once ranged from the foothills of the Rockies as far east as Manitoba.

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market surged forward to another series of 1958 highs last week.
It did it on the biggest volume for any full week since the week ended last Oct. 26 — 14,103,810 shares.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks rose \$1.40 to \$169.90. It brought the average to its highest level since last Sept. 19.

Rails did quite well despite a report of lower carloadings compared both with a year ago and the preceding week. The rails and steels were about the best of the leading issues on the New York Stock Exchange. Motors, except for American Motors, did not fare so well.

Tuesday, with turnover of 3,110,000 shares, was the best market session.

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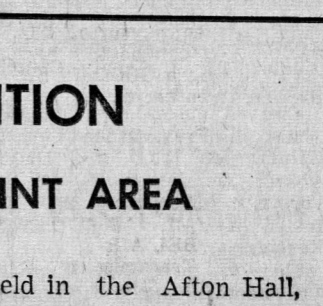
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C. B. CLARK
The Royal Bank of Canada has announced the appointment of C. B. Clark, formerly Supervisor of Banking Arrangements at Head Office, Montreal, to be General Inspector, with headquarters in Toronto. He succeeds T. F. Whitley, recently named an Assistant General Manager at Vancouver, and will assume his new duties on May 14th. Mr. Clark has had a wide and varied experience in both domestic and international banking and has travelled extensively throughout the world on behalf of the bank.

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Western Wheat Pools Submit Payments Plan To Cabinet

OTTAWA (CP)—The Western wheat pools' Wednesday submitted a plan to the cabinet under which the Canadian Wheat Board would make deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley delivered to the board in the 1955-56 and 1956-57 crop years.

The plan was devised by the Manitoba Pool Elevators, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Alberta Wheat Pool following a suggestion Jan. 30 by Trade Minister Churchill that the pools work out a scheme for consideration by the government.

"The case for deficiency payments is based on the principle that grain producers should receive a return from the production of the farm that will bear a fair relationship to their costs of production and to Canadian living standards," the pools said in a statement.

COST TO GOVERNMENT
The pools estimated that the plan would cost the federal treasury about \$228,130,000.

The brief said these figures do not take into account any ceiling on payments to farmers. It said if there is a ceiling it should not be less than \$1,500 on individual farmer covering all three grains.

Details of the plan were spelled out in a four-page brief submitted to cabinet. The level of deficiency payments is related to Saskatchewan farm prices but the pools said that if the plan is implemented the wheat board would use figures for each of the three Prairie provinces.

The deficiency payment proposed by the pools is the difference between the average price the farmer received for wheat, oats and barley between 1945-46 and 1952-53 and the price he got in 1955-56 and an estimated price for 1956-57.

A main factor in the decision to keep on Mr. Michener is the great popularity he enjoyed during his brief turn as Speaker in the interval between the March 31 vote. He became Speaker, succeeding Rene Beaudoin, last Oct. 14, the day the last Parliament opened.

By DON PEACOCK
Canadian Press Staff Writer
OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister Diefenbaker is virtually certain to propose that Roland Michener remain as Speaker of the Commons in the new Parliament, it was learned Friday.

Mr. Diefenbaker is considered equally certain to leave Mark Drouin as Speaker, in the Senate after the post-election session of Parliament opens Monday, an informant said.

Traditionally, the speakership of both Houses has alternated each Parliament between French-speaking and English-speaking members. But there have been exceptions in both Houses in the past.

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Instructions also cover use of the civil defence siren warning system, how citizens can protect themselves from H-bomb fallout, and suggestions for survival kits individuals or families should take with them during an evacuation.

quick and orderly withdrawal."

SIX ESCAPE ROUTES
The instructions set out six traffic routes residents will be expected to use if and when an evacuation is ordered. Three routes lead westward to reception areas in the Annapolis Valley and south shore districts of Nova Scotia. Three lead east to central and eastern shore areas.

All residents have been assigned to one of six evacuation districts in the target area. Each area has its own escape route designated by letter and color to be displayed on car windshields.

Instructions also cover use of the civil defence siren warning system, how citizens can protect themselves from H-bomb fallout, and suggestions for survival kits individuals or families should take with them during an evacuation.

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Service Rivalry Is Said Imperilling North America

By RICHARD K. O'MALLEY
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.
Inter-service rivalry and lack of single command are imperilling the North American continent, high officers in the North American Air Defence Command said Friday.

NORAD, established in this central Colorado city in September 1957, is a unified headquarters composed of elements from the U.S. Air Force, army and navy plus the Royal Canadian Air Force. NORAD is a unit in itself and not attached to any one service.

The army, navy and air force provide men, planes, ships and weapons to the continent-wide air defence force.

DEFENCE CONTROL
The peacetime mission of NORAD as spelled out officially: "To prepare plans and procedures for immediate joint air defence action by the separate forces of the United States and Canada in the event of hostilities. It will have operational control of all air defence forces made available to it by both countries."

In war it would control all North American air defence. The Strategic Air Command, the continent's great air retaliatory force, has no relationship to NORAD from a command point of view but SAC depends on NORAD to give it warning of impending attack. In addition NORAD has the responsibility of defending SAC bases.

But Gen. Earle E. Partridge, commander of NORAD, has no real authority over field commanders of the various services making up the NORAD defence structure, his officers say.

DISCUSSION
The services can and do make major decisions on their own without consulting him. There is nothing which requires them to do so, since there is no single authoritative air defence chief.

They say at NORAD: "Sure, Partridge is commander but he can't even hire or fire a field officer assigned to his outfit. They don't even have to tell him what they are doing with their units."

Some examples cited by NORAD officers:
The U.S. Air Force cut down early warning aircraft on both coasts. Partridge and NORAD were told about it after the reduction was made.

The navy reduced the number of picket warning ships in the NORAD service. Again Partridge heard about it after the fact. And it was the same story when the army cut down its Nike missiles.

The aircraft and picket ship moves seriously affected NORAD. It left Partridge with fighting elements but a reduced warning system in these two categories. It was like giving him a gun but no hand-folding him.

TIME CONSUMED
When Partridge objects to some

unilateral service move affecting NORAD, he can complain to the joint chiefs of staff. All this takes time in an era when an attack could be lightning swift. He doesn't have assurance the joint chiefs of staff will agree with him, these officers say.

One high NORAD officer who declined to be identified, said: "We never know from day to day what forces NORAD will have because the various services can change the force structure on their own."

Another said: "These reductions are not made for spite but each service naturally wants to take care of its own interests in making economy cuts. A reduction in its NORAD contribution might save another regular army, navy or air force installation. Whatever the reasons, though, this is an almost incredible situation."

The lack of single command, NORAD officers say, has posed other serious problems. For example, nobody has told NORAD what specific areas to defend. The task is outlined broadly: defend the North American continent.

WORK IN DARK
NORAD has not been told what level of defence is required. This means Partridge and his NORAD officers don't know whether 85 per cent survivability is demanded, 100 per cent or 50 per cent. Obviously all efforts to defend the continent as fully as possible would be made should an attack occur, but in order to prepare for this realistically some point of reference is vital.

This field of intelligence suffers, too.
The army supplies its intelligence information. So do the air force, the navy, and Canada. It does not always agree.

"We gather it up and turn it over to a NORAD assessment team," a high officer said. "But how would you like to get an intelligence compilation from which you must make your plans to defend the entire continent, and find footnotes reading: 'Army does not agree,' or 'Air force does not agree?' How would it affect your confidence?"

The picture is not all dark. NORAD officers say the services are moving closer together and some effort is being made to eliminate service rivalry which they say seriously damages the defence potential.

POOR LIAISON
But there are some flagrant exceptions. An example:
An army coastal commander in a mock attack problem was advised that SAC planes were heading inland over the coast and were friendly. The army commander called the NORAD area chief seven times, asking permission to make a theoretical ground to air assault on the aircraft shown on his radar screen. Each



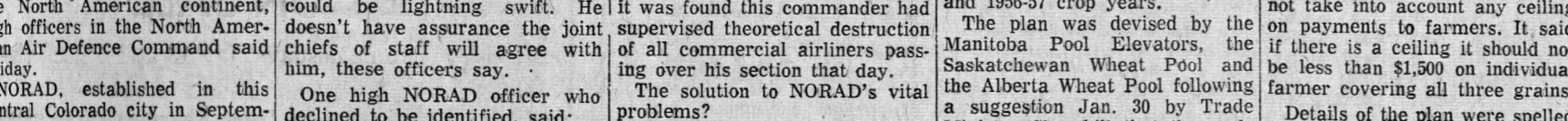
MUSIC FESTIVAL entries from St. Mary's Academy, Summerside, included (left to right), Grade 1 boys and girls, choral reading, second place winners; Grade 4 place winners; and the Grade 3 choral reading class.



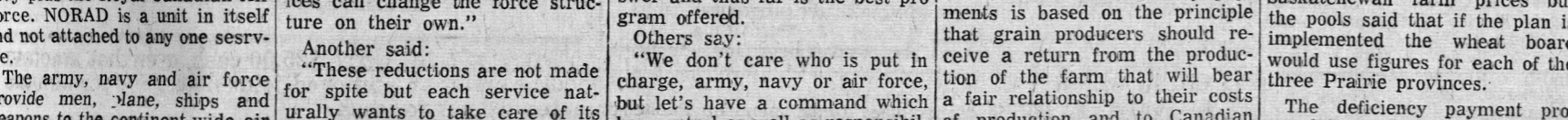
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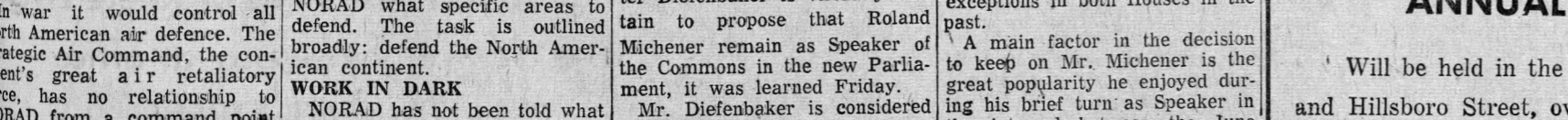
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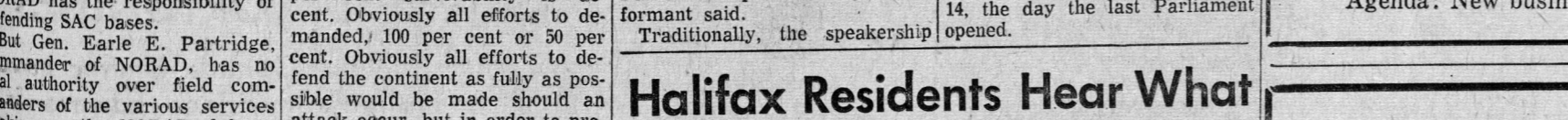
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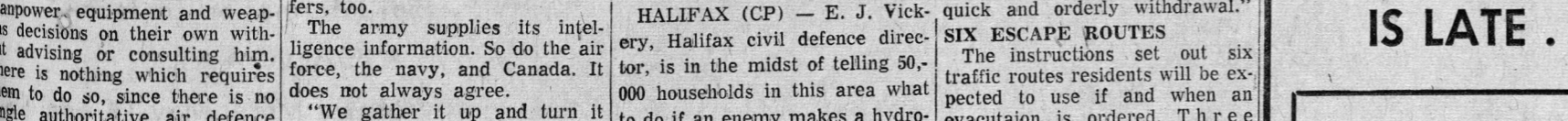
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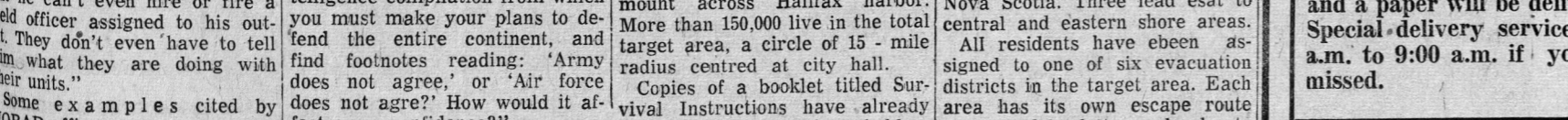
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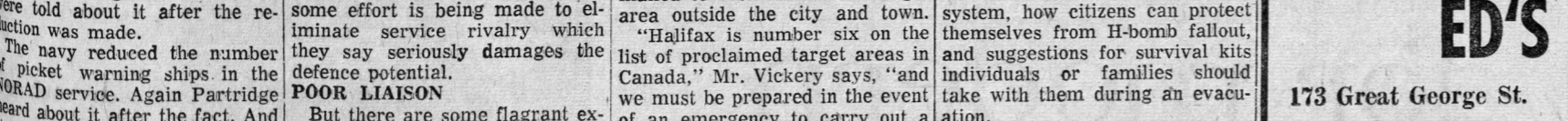
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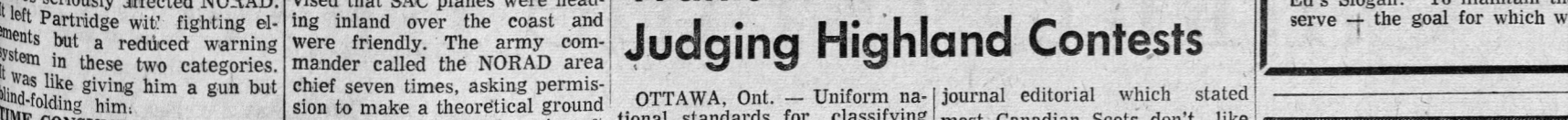
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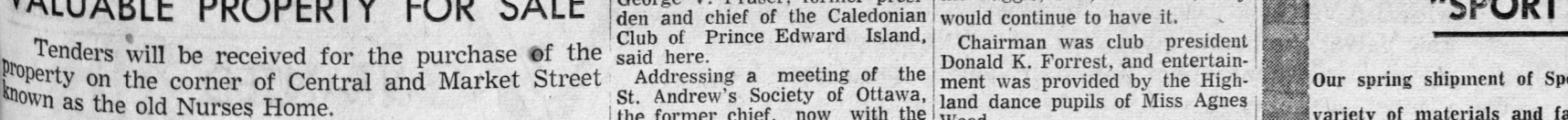
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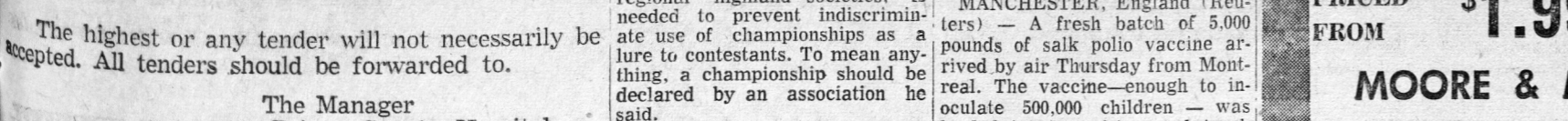
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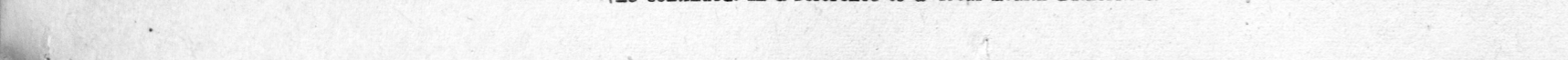
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Addressing a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, the former chief, now with the Department of Trade and Commerce, said a national association, working in conjunction with regional Highland societies, is needed to prevent indiscriminate use of championships as a lure to contestants. To mean anything, a championship should be declared by an association he said.

Recognized judges should be named for each area to assure proper placement of competitors, he continued. In a reference to a

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