The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Mr. Green's Efforts

Canada's External Affairs Minister, Howard Green, held the limelight at the Geneva conference yesterday with his outline of a six-point plan to break the East-West deadlock on disarmament and convince the big powers of the absolute necessity of making a "further effort" to agree on a nuclear test ban. There can be no questioning Mr. Green's sincerity, or the fact that he spoke for a large body of world opinion which wants the Geneva talks to keep moving at all costs.

Mr. Green believes that the major difficulties can be resolved through detailed negotiations, and by keeping the discussions as informal and flexible as possible. This is what he told the United Nations last fall, when he pleaded for more patience and goodwill on the part of all concerned. His speech yesterday was to the same effect, and it is described as a "brisk and business-like one", in which he implored the delegates to take advantage of an "unprecedented opportunity" to make a breakthrough on disarmament.

His seven-point plan placed emphasis on possible areas of agreement and compromise between the rival plans tabled by Russia and the United States. He also suggested a streamlined working procedure which would involve a subcommittee operating on a continuing basis under alternating chairmanship of the two big nuclear powers. His proposals are described as the most constructive put forward since the conference opened last Wednesday.

Critics have dubbed Mr. Green an amateur in the hardbitten field of international politics—a visionary, who never really understood the nature of the stumblingblocks in the way of disarmament, and talked as though they could be removed by moral suasion rather than by threats and counter-threats of nuclear retaliation.

Well, after thirty years of failure in making a start on arms reduction the hard way, and piling up more and more terrible weapons of destruction in the process, perhaps there is something to be said for Mr. Green's point of view. Whether or not it will prevail at Geneva is another question. At least it comes closer to expressing the aroused conscience of mankind.

Canada's Involvement

When President Kennedy revealed his bold plan to lower tariff barriers substantially and thus achieve a greater flow of trade throughout the free world, Canada's response was encouraging. Finance Minister Fleming welcomed Mr. Kennedy's program as the sort of "constructive and imaginative leadership" needed to solve the world economic problems. He indicated, too, that Canada was ready to make some contribution of its own to the proposed liberalization.

Since then the United States has completed tariff cutting agreements with 24 countries, including Canada. The agreements cover items which, in 1960, accounted for $1.6 billions worth of purchases from the United States. Concessions made by the U.S. cover goods involved in $1.2 billions worth of American purchase from these countries in the same year. Total trade covered, then, amounts to about $2.8 billions annually.

Canada's involvement in this plan totals about $120 millions out of our total two-way trade with the United States of more than $7 billions annually. Reports from Washington indicate that the United States proposed much larger tariff cuts, but that Ottawa backed away from these and refused to make equivalent concessions.

This is disappointing in more ways than one. In his testimony before the U.S. House ways and means committee, Mr. George Ball, undersecretary of state, said the President's program was "designed expressly" to provide bargaining powers that would enable the United States to maintain the position of its farm products in the "enormously important market of western Europe." He served plain warning on Canada and other nations that they cannot expect to profit from the negotiations of the United States with the Common Market, under the most favored nation clause, without making substantial tariff concessions of their own.

The discrepancy between the British and the American tariff would disappear if Britain joined the Common Market and accepted the common rates prevailing there, Mr. Ball said; but the United States would seek "reciprocity" in all future negotiations. It was not in the business of giving tariff concessions for nothing.

These statements point to the need of Ottawa taking another look at the Kennedy trade program, and adopting an attitude more in keeping with the challenge it presents.

De Gaulle's Next Task

The Algerian war, which began Nov. 1, 1954, has cost hundreds of thousands of lives. Official French figures put the death toll at 17,250 French soldiers and 141,000 insurgents up to Jan. 1, 1962, not including civilian casualties which rose to more than 300 deaths a month in Algerian towns. Unofficial French figures put the total dead at between 200,000 and 250,000 but the insurgents say more than a million Moslems have died since the bloody struggle began.

With the cease-fire which went into effect on Sunday, Algerian independence has been won so far as France is concerned. President de Gaulle has fulfilled his promise made in this respect when he came to power nearly four years ago. But there are still the European extremists in Algeria to be reckoned with—the underground Secret Army Organization which has threatened to do all it can to sabotage the peace plans.

By machine-gunning a crowd of Moslems waiting for a bus and executing six directors of social centres, these European extremists in Algeria have shown their true colors. But revulsion against these latest outrages of the Secret Army Organization will find no expression unless the French authorities take the offensive in earnest. The long postponement of the cease-fire served to encourage these terrorists. Now there must be vigorous action to wipe them out.

All the top leaders of this secret army in Algeria are fugitives from justice and most of them are under sentence of death, passed in their absence by a Paris military tribunal last July for their parts in the abortive Algiers putsch of April, 1961. Why then have they not been rounded up and dealt with? Allegedly because of the complicity—willing or forced—of a large section of the European population in Algeria, including members of the government army and police.

As noted in yesterday's dispatches, the success or failure of the provisional administration set up under the cease-fire agreement to govern Algeria until a self-determination referendum is taken, will depend on its efforts to foil and crush this secret army. This is the task to which President de Gaulle must now direct his efforts, with all the force and prestige at his command.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Share it or lose it." That is the blunt warning given Latin America's landed gentry by Theodoro Mosoco, head of President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress program. Mr. Mosoco wasn't calling upon the Latin Americans to split their land and wealth into parcels and hand it out indiscriminately. He has pointed out that unless the wealthy get behind social and political reform and help the economic development of their countries they will face Castrolike revolts which could strip them of everything.

KNOTS IN THE HOSE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

To Help The Emerging Nations

Two interestingly significant visitors to this capital on a recent day were a druggist from Minneapolis and a dentist's wife from South America.

Both brought an important message to our government; both said the same thing, but in very different ways. This is not surprising, for one was a former Democratic candidate for the presidency of the largest and richest country in the New World, while the other was a former cabinet minister of perhaps the smallest and poorest country on this same continent.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey is the druggist; but he now fills prescriptions for U.S.A.'s health, as assistant Democratic leader in the powerful U.S. Senate. Janet Jagan, who once spent four months as "guest" of Queen Elizabeth - in jail - was formerly Minister of Labour, Health and Housing in the British Guiana cabinet of her husband, Dr. Cheddi Jagan.

WAR AGAINST DISEASE

Senator Humphrey came here to urge, eloquently and persuasively, that we spend on a peace-promoting alliance which he calls NORDIC (North American Disease Intelligence Command) no less than we now spend on the military NORAD (North American Air Defence). In the next five years, U.S.A. will spend a hundred billion dollars to put three men on the Moon; but in those five years six million Americans will die of cancer and heart disease, two killers which could be killed by the expenditure of that Moon-money on medical research.

Today we spend a fortune on keeping communicable disease out of our countries; but it would be cheaper, surer and more humanitarian to stamp these diseases out of the world, said the Senator; "preventive medicine is cheaper than curative medicine," he said.

Mrs. Jagan was born and raised in Chicago, where she is said to have belonged to the Young Communist League. She married the Guianian dentist of East Indian blood 19 years ago. He is now the embattled premier of that small country of 600,000 East Indians and Africans, poised on a litoral strip of sugar plantations below sea level, and threatened by the encroaching jungle from behind and the sea from before. Whilst a British colony, its tottering finances were subsidised by the Mother Country. But Guiana's disentanglement from the apron strings has ended this, and Mrs. Jagan was here to seek a federal loan, and will go to the United Nations to seek technical and financial aid to fill the gap. Failing such help, Guiana will accept aid from elsewhere, meaning Russia.

FANCY THAT IN CANADA!

A highly intelligent mother of children aged 12 and 6, Mrs. Jagan has resigned from elective politics to devote her highly political abilities to being secretary of the People's Progressive Party.

She described vividly to me the recent riots in Georgetown, the capital of her country. The mob was led in person, she said, by Peter Daguiar, a Portuguese - Guianian businessman who is not only head of the United Force Party but also the millionaire proprietor of a soft drink company and other businesses. Her spectacular word picture conjured up the incredible image of Liberal Leader Mike Pearson inciting the mob to hurl rocks at the windows of Prime Minister Diefenbaker's home, whilst millionaire brewer E. P. Taylor set fire to the buildings on Parliament Hill aided by a screaming rabble.

If that is emergence into independence, then indeed there is truth in the words of Senator Humphrey, who said "If we don't reach down to help the merging nations, then they will surely stretch up to tear us down."

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.

CAUSEWAY PROMISES

Sir, — We have been confined to the house with a severe cold, and have had more time than usual to digest the daily offerings of the Press. We have read Hon. Lester B. Pearson's statement to the effect that, "if elected" he would build us a causeway "if feasible". We find this much qualified statement indigestible.

Mr. Pearson and his Liberal predecessors since Confederation have had their opportunities to give permanence and continuity to our transportation difficulties. We do not attach too much blame to either party, considering our difficult geography with regard to transportation, however cognizant they may have been of Federal compromise, in the early days. But since the end of the Second World War, when the knowledge of difficult construction, and the ability to move dirt had multiplied a thousandfold, we can see no reason why the Liberal governments in existence for such a long time did not do something about it, instead of waiting until now on what may be the eve of an election to make shopworn promises. We have had sufficient of such.

Mr. Pearson's declamatory announcement merely parallels the promise made by Mr. Diefenbaker prior to the last Federal election, and which he has since declared his intention of implementing so far as to spend close to a million dollars to ascertain with some degree of certainty, its feasibility. We suggest that we will be well advised to continue to repose our confidence in the integrity and personal dynamic of our Prime Minister. Allowing latitude for unforseen circumstance, and the universal capacity for the human sometimes to err in judgement, Mr. Diefenbaker has fulfilled his pre-election promises with intent and integrity so far as was humanly possible. His actions have had to be governed and influenced by existing and constantly changing conditions; and conditions whose scope included the far places of the world. In all these activities, including sometimes intriguing episodes it is evident that our honored Premier always kept uppermost in his thought the fact, that in any and all situations where personal integrity would not suffer prostitution, Canada and the British Commonwealth of Nations would be well served by him, come Hell or High Water.

I am, Sir, etc.,

C. C. PRATT.

St. Peters, P.E.I.

Without Depression

Ottawa Citizen

The view of a group of economic experts that the world could disarm completely without causing a depression directly contradicts those who have been saying disarmament would foster an economic crisis.

It is significant that the economists— drawn by the United Nations from both sides of the Iron Curtain and from four underdeveloped countries— were unanimous in their opinion that "all" nations could carry out disarmament without upsetting their respective economic and social systems.

True, the fruits of disarmament may not be easy to obtain but the UN does well to focus public attention on them at a time when world leaders are once again meeting at Geneva to discuss means of ending the current arms race.

The economists estimated that the world is spending roughly $120 billion a year for military purposes— eight to nine per cent of its total annual output—and is employing well over 50,000,000 persons at military pursuits, including about 20,000,000 in the armed forces.

These are staggering figures. And they look even more impressive in the context of a study revealing that the economy will not collapse if such emphasis on defence is removed.

As the report pointed out, the vast sums of money now spent on armaments could well be used toward programs to improve the lot of man at home and abroad. It is not surprising that aid to underdeveloped countries was cited in particular.

Sizable loans made by Canada to certain countries immediately after World War II and Marshall Plan aid provided by the United States to European countries were sound in principle. Not only do such moves help countries to survive in a competitive world but they also represent potential future markets for the contributing nations.

The story of efforts to bring about effective disarmament measures since the last war is a sorry one. Disarmament would free the world's energies to improve the conditions of man throughout the world. It is to be hoped that the spirit behind the preparation of the special disarmament report will also prevail at the Geneva conference—a meeting that is also under UN auspices.

Soviets Are Severe

Chatham Daily News

In an era when theeffete western democracies are becoming exceedingly tender in their treatment of criminals, the Soviet Union appears to be stiffening its attitude.

A recent report from Moscow discloses that the capital penalty has been extended to cover the crimes of bribe - taking, rape and attacks on police officers.

Three decrees covering the harsh new measures were announced in a recent official bulletin of the Supreme Soviet.

A decree on bribe-taking prescribed capital punishment by shooting for second offenders, or from eight to 15 years imprisonment to be followed by exile for from two to five years.

Stiff jail sentences were prescribed for givers of bribes, though no provision was made for capital punishment.

A second decree ordered capital punishment for rape or eight to 15 years imprisonment followed by two to five years in exile.

Under the third decree, attempts on the lives of policemen or volunteer law enforcement officers were made subject to capital punishment. The decree also increased the penalties for failing to obey a policeman's orders, insulting an officer and resisting arrest.

Similar decrees last spring extended capital punishment to cases of theft of state property, forgery and terrorism in state prisons and work camps.

'Hot Spot' Skin Test Is Latest Development

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A NEW TEST for breast cancer was described recently which involves the temperature of the skin. The method is not practical because there are easier and better ways to uncover malignancies in this structure. On the other hand, the concept is new and we never know where research of this nature will lead us.

A little knowledge of physics will help to understand the test. All objects with a temperature above 32 degrees F. give off infra-red, or heat rays. The warmer the rays, the shorter and more numerous they become. When the waves become so numerous as to be visible to the eye, most of us recognize them as coming from a very hot surface. As a result, the usual infra-red detector can be used as a thermometer for estimating the temperature of the surface that is giving off the rays. It is so sensitive, immediate readings are obtained.

The skin radiates heat. In this respect, all of us give off infra-red rays (not to be confused with ultraviolet or sun rays). The surface temperature of the body can be measured with various types of thermometers, including the infra - red measuring instrument mentioned previously.

The device is held one-third of an inch from the skin and, by moving it from one area to another, the temperature of different parts of the body can be determined. As a rule, the temperature on the right and left sides of the body is the same, provided the circulation is normal.

A group of British physicians made the discovery that the temperature over surface cancers and abscesses is higher and gives rise to localized hot spots. They utilized this knowledge in testing the breast for abnormalities by moving the infra-red detecting device over the breast area.

When the heat scanning was done on 57 women with known breast cancer, all but three revealed a hot spot over the malignancy. Lesions other than cancers, and abscesses, including cysts, were tested but all were cold.

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

BURNING FEET

L. H. writes: My feet burn so much in bed I can't let one lie against the other. Is there any help for hot feet?

REPLY

Erythromelalgia is a circulatory disorder in which there is an overabundance of blood in the tissues. The feet usually are red and burning, especially when the legs are held in a dependent position or warmed via heat or blankets. Some victims are comfortable sleeping with the feet uncovered; others apply cold towels or take aspirin.

WHITE PLAQUES IN MOUTH

H. C. F. writes: What causes leucoplakia of the throat and vocal cords? Is there a cure?

REPLY

These thickened, rough plaques that form on the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and vocal cords are caused by irritation. If the patches do not disappear when the irritant is removed, surgery or radium may be advised as this is a pre-cancerous condition. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on leucoplakia.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT— Every pregnant woman should be diet conscious from the first month on.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(March 20, 1937)

Mayor Robinson in reply to the Committee from the Prince County Hospital Board, seeking a larger grant from the town of Summerside, said at the meeting Friday evening, that the council had done a good deal toward improving health conditions in Summerside. They had donated rooms for the Public Health nurse; had built a clinic in the basement of the Civic Building and fitted it up. They had also contributed to the dental clinic.

He felt however, if the council received the proper support from the citizens that they would be able to find a place in the estimate for a larger grant to the hospital.

A cheque for something over 11 pounds made out to Mrs. John Simpson, Prince Edward Island, has been sent to the Guardian office for the purpose of ascertaining her whereabouts. The cheque is from the Hudson's Bay Company, London, England.

TEN YEARS AGO
(March 20, 1952)

K. R. Elliott has arrived in Charlottetown to take over duties of manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia here. Prior to his arrival Mr. Elliott was with the Nova Scotia Branch in Kingston, Jamaica. He has also served with a number of N.S. banks in the Dominion including Vancouver, Toronto, Edmonton, Regina and Ottawa.

In the space of two weeks, nearly $25,000 worth of food, clothing and medical supplies and bedding, were delivered to victims of the flood area in Italy, from the Canadian Red Cross Society. An example of the speedy and efficient relief which the Society provides for emergencies.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The best way to enjoy a beautiful, productive garden is to live next door to one, and cultivate your neighbor. — Galt Reporter.

If all those petty family arguments were placed end to end, they'd reach very few sane conclusions. — Welland Tribune.

The Congo has now definitely replaced Ethiopia as the world's leading surrealist country. It is the place where the American ambassador found an alligator in his garage, where two more (alligators, not ambassadors) swam into the Congo flooded generating plant at Stanleyville, where yet a fourth is believed to have eaten the West German ambassador in November (he was wading near the bank with a tow rope; nothing of him was seen again but his panama hat). — London Economist.

The only place that a dollar is still worth 100 cents today is in those problems in the arithmetic book. — Montreal Star.

"Primarily, authors write for their own pleasure," says a publisher. Readers wish authors were much harder to please.— Sarnia Observer.

As Khrushchev has said he wants fellow officials to tell him when he makes a mpstake, it is the serious mistake of taking him at his word. — Nanaimo Free Press.

Chewing gum is all right in its place, doubtless — but its place isn't under the dining room table or behind the bedpost. — Chatham News.

The Age Old Story

As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him.

Seattle World's Fair

National Geographic Society

In barely a century, Seattle has grown from a pioneer camp to a metropolis ready to greet ten million visitors.

The achievement underscores the progress theme of the 1962 World's Fair opening April 21 in the "Queen City of the Northwest." Travelers converging from all over the world will find space-age exhibits showing the latest accomplishments in international science, art, entertainment, commerce, and industry.

The symbol and most striking architectural feature of the fair is the Space Needle, soaring 600 feet above the exposition grounds in the heart of the city. From a revolving restaurant and observation deck at the summit, fairgoers can look down and see how Seattlers have used nature's gifts.

BEAUTY AND RESOURCES

The city's setting is one of cool and verdant beauty. Surrounded and laced with water, framed by forested mountains rising to snow-capped peaks, the site recalls these lines from a Wordsworth poem: "Two Voices are there; one is of the sea, —One of the mountains; each a mighty Voice."

But there are natural advantages and resources as well as scenery. A magnificent inland harbor and 193 miles of waterfront have made Seattle a great Pacific seaport — gateway to Alaska and the Orient.

The Northwest salmon industry centers here. Vast forests of fir, cedar, and other woods support a lumber industry that began when the city was founded in 1851.

Late that year, a little group of home seekers landed on the broad cape reaching into Puget Sound southwest of present -day Seattle. The colonists had scarcely built cabins for their wives and children when a brig from San Francisco appeared offshore.

The skipper explained he was looking for building materials to house the hordes of prospectors pouring into California's gold - rush town. The settlers agreed to supply wood, and in two weeks had cut more than ten thousand feet of timber from surrounding forests.

FIRST CALLED NEW YORK

Optimistically, the colonists first called their site "New York," adding with frontier humor the Indian word, "Alki," meaning by-and-by. But Alki lacked a good harbor. So in the spring of 1852, the pioneers moved across Elliott Bay to a fine deep-water site.

They named the new settlement "Seattle," after the friendly Indian chief of the Duwamish and Suquamish tribes. And luckily, too, citizens now declare, or the city might have been known as "Duwamps."

Seattle grew through ups and downs. In the 1870's it fully expected to become the Northern Pacific's terminus. When Tacoma was chosen, Seattlers built their own railroad. Now four great lines meet here.

In 1889, fire destroyed most of the port's wharves, warehouses, offices, and factories. Improved facilities were ready just in time to meett he boom that came in 1897 with the gold strikes in Alaska.

Refusing to let steep hills hem them in, Seattle engineers gradually sluiced down the slopes. They used the flushed-out earth to make fill for the waterfront, continuing the land extension that began inadvertently when early sawmill operators dumped waste sawdust into the bay.

Industrial firms prospered with the city, sharing advantages of location and resources. The giant Boeing Airplane Company started in a shed rented by younl William Boeing to build his own plane.

After the World's Fair ends October 21, its spectacular pavilions will serve Seattle as a permanent civic center, available for sports events, trade fairs, art shows, drama, and national political conventions.

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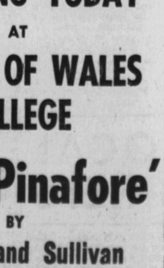

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