

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... W.J. Hancock, Publisher... Frank Walker, Executive Editor...

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"The strongest memory is sweeter than the weakest ink"

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New Brunswick Precedent

New Brunswick newspapers are expressing warm commendation of the action of the Federal Government in extending indefinitely the term of office of the Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien as Lieutenant Governor of the province. His official term in the gubernatorial post expired last week. One official is quoted in the Fredericton Gleaner as saying: "He has been a good governor; why should he be replaced?" The Gleaner adds that public opinion on the matter could not be summed up better. This view is endorsed by the Moncton Transcript in a leading editorial.

It is recalled that before his appointment Lieutenant Governor O'Brien served as a Conservative member both in the Legislature and in the House of Commons. In his present office, of course, he is above politics and holds the confidence of all parties. It is to the credit of the federal Liberal administration that it recognized this fact and ignored the opportunity of making another appointment for political reasons—a practice too often followed when there is a change of government at Ottawa.

Dr. O'Brien's predecessor, Hon. M.L. MacLaren, whom he succeeded in office in 1958, had occupied the post for 13 years with widespread popular approval.

What about Prince Edward Island Rumors have been rife for some time of a change at Government House and it has now been indicated that the change may take place within the next two weeks.

There is no question in anyone's mind that His Honour Lieutenant Governor Hyndman has discharged his duties in a most exemplary manner, and that his experience would make it desirable to have him remain in office at least until after the big events planned for the Confederation Conference centennial here next year. It was hoped that Prime Minister Pearson would view the matter in this light if the suggestion came from responsible sources. It would seem, however, that the New Brunswick precedent will not be followed in this case. That, we think, is regrettable, but there is nothing to be gained by arguing about it.

We can only express the hope that the new appointment will eventually prove as popular as that of Governor Hyndman's has been.

The Coming Budget

The big news at Ottawa will break on Thursday night of this week, when Finance Minister Gordon presents his first budget to Parliament. He expects to table the budget White Paper with its economic review today. Both White Paper and subsequent budget will likely be parallel in one respect—both will reflect deficits to the order of \$600 million or more.

The budget will spell out in detail how the new Liberal Government proposes by taxation and by borrowing to raise nearly \$7,500 million that will be required in the 1963-64 fiscal year to carry on the nation's business. Imposition of sales tax on services, presently exempt, and tax incentives to new business enterprise may be anticipated. But nothing is certain about a budget speech until it has been delivered. All that can be said at this stage is that it will be one of more than ordinary interest on the basis of Liberal commitments.

One of the Government's campaign proposals was to "recapture" Canadian industry while at the same time encouraging foreign—notably American—investment in Canada. It is also pledged to an extension of the tax incentive program, to influence industries to establish in so-called depressed areas; to assist Canadian magazines in meeting the competition of "Canadian editions" of American publications; to deal with unemployment, rated by the government as the paramount domestic problem; to move towards free trade and to encourage the idea of integrated production in order to gain a greater share of the American market for Canadian industry.

Whether or not these policies will be reflected in the Gordon budget, there is reason to believe that the \$570 million deficit forecast by Mr. Nowlan last October will miss the mark by some thirty or forty million dollars. Increased cost for such statutory items as old age pensions, family allowances and hospital insurance coupled with increased public service salaries far outstrip anticipated revenue gains from the pickup in the economy in recent months.

Hence it is the guess of Ottawa commentators that the Minister of Finance, while committed to moving towards a balanced budget, is inevitably headed for another whopping national deficit. Unless, of course, there are tax increases on a correspondingly big scale, which would be a Spartan way of grappling with the problem indeed.

Slowly Gaining Ground

Despite the current crisis at the University of Alabama, and Governor George Wallace's defiant stand for segregation at any cost, the battle for integration is slowly being won in the Southern States. It is worth remembering this. Voluntary segregation is occurring in more and more cities, communities and businesses. Leaders in these areas have worked to prevent violence and bring about integration with as little friction as possible.

A timely story has come through the Associated Press on this phase of the situation, and we gladly give it publicity. Since May 22 about 90 Southern communities have voluntarily taken desegregation steps and businesses in 40 to 50 others have advised the Kennedy administration that they are prepared to do so shortly.

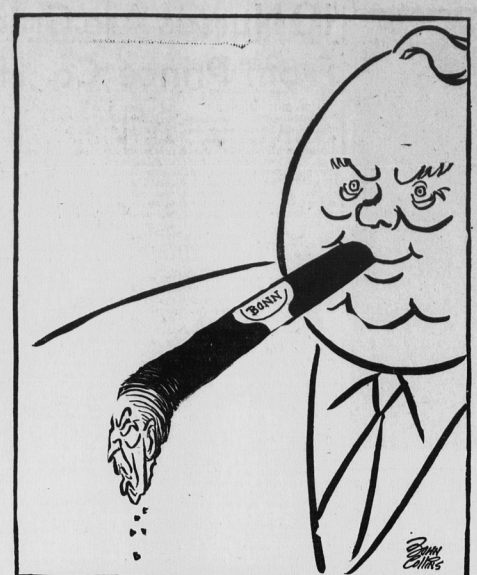
Kentucky, one of the first states where major racial violence flared after the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision, has been a leader in racial progress. In North Carolina, despite setbacks such as a race riot in Lexington in which one person was killed and another wounded, racial barriers are falling throughout the state.

Major chain theatres in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, quietly desegregated last month after meeting with biracial groups. Many lunch counters and restaurants in the state did likewise. In Florida several cities, including Tampa and St. Petersburg, have voluntarily desegregated in the last two years. Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, also have set up committees to work for desegregation of business.

Alabama appears to be the last stronghold of segregation. But even here the barriers are crumbling in places. Governor Wallace and his kind are fighting a delaying action, but they must know that their cause is lost. The probability is that before another decade their type will have become as rare in American public life as the dodo.

EDITORIAL NOTES

John Harrison's timpiece No. 4, which is the forerunner of the modern marine chronometer, has been allowed by Britain's admiralty for exhibition at the Simon Newcomb Laboratory of the United States of American Naval Observatory. It seems that in 1714 an act of Parliament offered a reward for a watch of such accuracy that it would determine a ship's longitude at the end of six weeks' voyage. In response to this, John Harrison submitted his now irreplaceable watch, and in 1764 such was its accuracy that when carried in the ship Tartar to Barbados and back to Portsmouth, a journey lasting 156 days, the watch was only 54 seconds in error—a tribute to the watch-makers' art of 200 years ago.



STILL HOLDING ON

JOB FOR OBSERVERS

U.N. Faces Tough Task In Yemen

United Nations observers are being sent to Yemen. Their purpose is to ensure the carrying out of the recent agreement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which provides for the withdrawal of the 20,000 Egyptian troops who have been supporting the republicans, and the ending of Saudi aid to the royalists. It will indeed be welcome news if this U.N. Mission can achieve its purpose. But the fact must be faced that if either of the contending countries—Egypt or Saudi Arabia—wishes to break the agreement, the U.N. mission will be unable to prevent this.

For it is, it would appear, to include only 200 people. This is not enough to carry out thorough inspection in a country like Yemen.

ORIGIN OF PROBLEM This problem arose when the royalist regime was overthrown by a republican coup d'état, supported by Egypt. In order to ensure the success of this coup and to bring Yemen into his sphere of control, President Nasser dispatched an army. However, the royalists, supported by Saudi Arabia, were able to break through the Egyptian lines and re-establish their rule.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of problems of general interest. The opinions expressed are those of the contributors and do not necessarily endorse the policy of the newspaper. Letters should be addressed to the editor and should be accompanied by a return address. Only one letter per contributor will be published.

WONDERFUL LETTERS Sir,—I have happily received several wonderful letters from your readers, and have been glad that you were kindly enough to publish my name and address on your P. N. page. I don't know how to express my gratitude. Thank you so very much from the bottom of my heart.

Certainly, I will answer the all, who gave me a friendly letter. But you see, it is rather impossible for me to reply to all of them. So I have to choose a few friends among them and introduce the others to my friends. If the letter from your island would send me more, I will ask the P. N. Friends Society here in Tokyo to seek someone who want an acquaintance with your people with the responsibility, I do hope that our mutual acquaintance will become delightful and significant for each other.

Truly yours, AYAKO HARADA Tokyo, Japan

The Poets Corner

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Oh little island in the sea, You call and call and call to me Along the lonely coast— a w-a-p-t shore. About the wind and ocean's roar! Oh little island sweet and fair, With coral-inked fertile soil, It seems as if God put you there, For happy honest men to toil. Oh island—how the summer plays, Oh youth and happy years, play a part And shadows full of laughter, tears A whisp'ring memory in my heart! Oh little island in the sea, Green pastures of fields and meadows, Your voice will ever call to me But love is only a fond dream! —Mollie D. Ford

Soap, Water, Best Cleaners

By Dr. Theodore B. Van Dellen... PROMISED among the nice garden tips are those that come at the end of fresh asparagus stalks. — Cathlam News.

Lord Attlee said that old age is not so bad when you consider the alternative. Secretary General Acheson has a similar aphorism for the atomic age: "The only alternative to co-existence is non-existence." — Ottawa Citizen.

Pet food manufacturers are divided on whether there are 20,000,000 or 50,000,000 dogs in North America. If the latter, gardeners will plump for the higher figure with the suspicion that there are more dogs here. — Peterborough Examiner.

Most talented women prefer marriage to a business career, according to a new survey by a counsellor. But there are women who look upon marriage as a financial housewife. — St. Catharines Standard.

In this age of internationalism the question of a national flag is irrelevant, time wasting and more than somewhat silly. Mr. Pearson says that the national flag is a symbol of national unity and other symbols can be arranged on a piece of cloth. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

Bagpipes from Pakistan

Beauty being in the eye of the beholder, it had with its bagpipes can sense in their skill a music that another might listen or in vain in any way not soothe the savage beast but can overawe the too civilized. So the importation of bagpipes into Britain from Pakistan is a matter of national concern, or musical moment. It touches too on the exercise of the right of free trade. Obviously the challenge of "foreign" pipes can blast the foundations of British unity, which is a Scottish gift to the Sassenachs. James Dempsey, Member of Parliament for Aintree, a region that regards with its own relations to bagpipes much as the Russian do theirs to all other inventions, kept thrifly within the bounds of English utility in his criticism of this subject. He argued that bagpipe imports could hurt the Scottish economy. Ordinary (which is to say, not Scottish) music lovers will feel that Mr. Dempsey is sincerely on the side of the Scottish bagpipe industry and on the side of music at the same time. For he is advocating encouragement of bagpipe production in Scotland rather than far and wide. And surely the rest of Britain, which has felt as well as heard the edicts of Scottish pipes, will agree that Scotland can produce all of this sort of thing that Britain needs.

BNA Act Misconception

Comment on the current constitutional and cultural agitation in Quebec indicates a widespread belief that the British North America Act was designed for a loose association with a strict limitation of central authority. A fairly wide powers given the member provinces.

Dr. Eugene Forsey, research director of the Canadian Labor Congress and an authority on the BNA Act, has pointed out that the intentions of the BNA Act and the men who framed it were the establishment of a strong central authority and quite limited provincial autonomy. The intentions have been perverted by rulings of the judicial committee of the British North America Act and by the attitudes of federal administrations since the end of the First World War.

The chief architect of Confederation was Sir John A. Macdonald, and he spoke not only for his government but for all the Fathers of Confederation when he said:

"This portion of the Constitution confers on the Legislature the general mass of sovereign legislation, the power to legislate on all matters not reserved. This is precisely the provision which is wanting in the Constitution of the United States. We thereby strengthen the Central Parliament, and make the Confederation a unitary form of government, instead of five separate and five governments."

THE BNA Act gives the central Parliament power "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not committed to the provinces." The BNA Act assigned effects by this Act furnished with:

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