The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

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Grave Quebec Emergency

It is to be hoped that the emergency measures now taken by Premier Lesage will put an effective stop to the wave of terrorism that has swept Montreal and other parts of Quebec in recent weeks. Military, civil and police authorities have met to map out a campaign to this end. In a front page editorial over the weekend, the Montreal Gazette says that it is only the Premier who can give to the campaign against the guilty the resolution and impulse that are needed. Only the prestige of his office, and the vigor of his character, can summon forth all the many resources of Quebec and carry them forward to united and decisive action.

No longer can there be any hope that the terrorists, having gone as far as murder, might abandon their tactics. The bombings have gone on, contemptuous of life and defiant of authority. It is the Government most of all, of course, that is being challenged. It is its authority that is being insulted; it is its ascendency that must be asserted.

Premier Lesage will draw to his side the support of all responsible citizens, for there can be no reasonable division of opinion here as to the need for maintaining law and order, and of upholding the sacredness of human life. Mr. Lesage has said that the terrorists are doing enormous harm to Quebec as well as to French Canada. They are, indeed, doing harm to the whole country, to its reputation as a civilized nation and enlightened democracy.

There is no inclination on the part of English speaking Canadians to blame these outrages on their French speaking compatriots as a body, or on any responsible element thereof; but the fact that the terrorists profess to be French Canadian extremists makes it all the more important, for the good name of French Canada, that they be hunted down as dangerous criminals. Only when they have been put behind bars and brought to justice will decent citizens be able to breathe freely.

Not only Quebec, but the nation generally, has the fullest confidence in Premier Lesage, in his ability to give the leadership that is required in this emergency and in his determination to wipe this blot from the escutcheon of his province.

Diplomatic Manoeuver

The NATO council sessions which open at Ottawa today are billed as an attempt to map the future of the nuclear defence network in Western Europe; but according to Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, the plans are not going to be "hammered out overnight." According to Prime Minister Pearson, the sessions will not affect Canada's 1967 commitment to accept a role requiring nuclear arms in Western defense.

Barring a last-minute hitch in a delicate diplomatic deal, Washington expects that the 15 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will "ratify" an interallied nuclear force on this occasion, "without a vote and without giving it a name." The agreed-upon program stipulates that the new arrangement will simply be announced as having come into being.

According to the New York Times, this procedure will spare France the need to approve a plan whose value they dispute, but it will fall short of meeting British desire formally to establish a new institution. The arrangement to be announced at Ottawa will provide, in effect, for the "assignment" of Britain's 180-plane strategic air force and of the three United States Polaris submarines stationed in the Meditterranean to NATO's command and targeting staffs.

The forces will not lose their national identities. They will be manned, controlled and financed by Britain and the United States, as before. They can also be withdrawn for strictly national duty, as desired. France, which has opposed any allied arrangements that might challenge her nuclear independence, is said to be ready to acquiesce in the Ottawa announcement. Her officials are expected to describe the change as a routine reshuffle of organization charts, and they will probably claim a diplomatic victory in trimming down propaganda about the move.

As for the Kennedy administration, says The Times correspondent, it will be happy to conclude the manoeuver without becoming involved in an imbroglio at Ottawa. It looks upon the change as a step —albeit a small one—toward giving the allies a bigger role in NATO strategic planning and satisfying some European desires for a greater voice in Atlantic defense policy.

Those Jobless Figures

The latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that job opportunities are rising across Canada, that the unemployment total dropped last month to 462,000, that the mid-April jobless total was 87,000 lower than the total for March and 23,000 lower than the total for April last year. This represented 7 per cent of the labor force, compared to unemployment rate of 7.5 per cent in April, 1962, and 9.7 per cent in April, 1961. It was also a sharp drop from the 8.4 percent rate of March of this year.

The figures for all Canada, however, are much more reassuring than are those for the Atlantic Provinces taken separately. To be sure, the national trend was reflected by the drop from 15.3 per cent in this area in mid-March, to 14.1 per cent in mid-April. But as the Fredericton Gleaner points out, the fact remains that this 14.1 per cent, when compared with the 6.4 per cent representative of the other six provinces, is a sobering indictment of a country that enjoys relative prosperity in its central and western areas and permits depression in its eastern extremity. In the national interest, the new government at Ottawa should not be long in facing up to this problem.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Reports given to the House of Commons reveal that a total of 42,209 people left Canada in the 1961 calendar year to take up permanent United States residence, roughly enough people to comprise a good sized city. In terms of the millions who populate the United States this number is barely fractional, but it represents a depressing loss to Canada.

* * *

Commenting on the Liberal proposal to "strengthen" the Atlantic Development Board by providing it with a huge capital assistance fund, the Cape Breton Post remarks bluntly: "It already was apparent that the Fredericton chairman of this board is mainly interested in digging a canal at enormous expense across the neck of land separating Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the obvious purpose of aiding the seaport of Saint John to the detriment of Nova Scotia seaports. As taxpayers and patriots, we cannot applaud this objective."

* * *

A science advisory committee recommendation for the curbing of powerful chemical pesticides has been endorsed by President Kennedy. He has instructed authorities to bring in legislation that will implement the report which would check the death toll among the uninformed and careless and set up study of the lasting effects of continuous use of chemical killers. One of the dangers found both in the United States and Canada is that the peril of use of these chemicals was not clearly explained or were printed in too small type. Although the Canadian Food and Drug Act has some restraints, it is believed they could be made more ironclad.

"JUST WAIT TILL HE MUFFS IT"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Trade Figures Show Undesirable Trend

Are we tough traders with our best friends?

We find serious cause for grave soul-searching in the recently tabulated details of our export and import trade with all foreign countries during 1962.

First, there was an unwelcome reversal in our earlier reduction of our adverse balance in trade in goods. True, this was a comparatively small $79 million last year, but it had edged up from a mere $14 million in the previous year. We have such a huge adverse balance of international payments in non-trade items, due chiefly to our high interest payments on foreign capital, that we should achieve a substantial favourable balance in trade to establish our true economic viability as a nation.

But it is in the direction of our exports and imports that the most serious cause for disquiet lies.

RECORD TRADE YEAR

Our total foreign trade last year rose to an impressive and record $12½ billion. That was higher than the previous year by $913 million, or 8 per cent.

Of that total, no less than $7,-907 million or 64 per cent was with our big neighbour. That total is very satisfactory; but less satisfactory is the excess of our lavish imports from USA, totalling $4,300 million, over our sales of $3,608 million to that country. We can ill afford to overspend our earnings in USA so drastically - forcing the importation of capital - which means increased economic subservience - to meet the bill.

Our sales to our second best customer, Britain, are on a much smaller scale. We exported to Britain goods worth $909 million, almost exactly one-quarter of our sales to USA; yet we bought much less from Britain, only to the value of $563 million or about one-eighth of our imports from USA. This big favourable balance on our trade with Britain contributed substantially to her trading embarrassment, which was the root cause of her aim to join the European Common Market and relinquish the Imperial Preferential Tariff system - to our own disadvantage.

Japan is our third best customer. But here again we have failed to help our own interests by matching our purchases from that country more closely to our sales to her. She could afford to buy immensely more from us, if we gave her the wherewithal by buying more from her and less from, say, USA.

Then come West Germany, Red China, Australia, Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Belgium and France, in that order, as our next best customers.

Red China had previously bought only insignificant quantities of our exports, but in 1962 made those huge purchases of our wheat.

In the case of France, our exports and our imports were in close balance. But in every other case we had substantial favourable balances, whereas if we had bought more of their imports, we would have enabled them to be even better customers for our exports. This situation is a powerful argument for a "Buy less from USA" drive in Canada, to slash our excess of imports from USA.

AMPLE OIL UNUSED

Our third largest import bill is with a country to whom we sell comparative peanuts - Venezuela. Why do we buy so much from that small South American country which is such a poor market for our goods?

Indeed that is a puzzling question. We buy shrimps, we buy drugs and we buy cocoa butter and other things from Venezuela. But of our purchases worth $224 million, no less than a staggering $223 million was accounted for last year by our purchases of oil!

Talk about selling coals to Newcastle, or refrigerators to the Eskimos! We have oil running out of our ears in Canada. Why then - and this is a good question - do we pay out our scarce foreign exchange and sacrifice employment and profits in Canadian oilfields, in order to buy Venezuelan oil?

This foolishness is part of the price we pay for not being masters in our own house, for permitting the big international companies to operate our own resources in the interests of themselves rather than of Canada.

Guatemala's Upheaval

National Geographic Society

Scene of the latest Latin American military takeover, Guatemala has a long history of political upheaval that matches in violence the eruptions of its many volcanoes.

This northernmost of the Central American republics, about the size of Tennessee, has seldom enjoyed free elections and democratic government.

The pages of Guatemala's history reflect the turbulence of her politics. Military coups d'etat have been the rule, rather than the exception. The list of Guatemala's heads of government contains many generals, few civilians.

The regime of one general, who came to power peacefully, was once criticized by a bitter Guatemalan: "Other countries erect monuments to their Unknown Soldier," he said. "Guatemala makes hers President."

PENDULUM POLITICS

Over the past 20 years, Guatemala's governments have swung from the political right, to left, to right, to the background rhythm of marching troops.

A Communist-infiltrated regime elected in 1950 was forcibly overthrown in 1954. The colonel who led the revolt, a moderate, was assassinated in 1957. President (and General) Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, elected in 1958, had one more year to serve when he was forced to leave the country by his defense minister, a colonel, in March, 1963.

As in many of the underdeveloped nations of Latin America, Guatemala's problems stem largely from a lagging economy, uneven distribution of land and wealth, illiteracy, and housing shortages.

As late as 1950, 158 estates, representing less than one percent of all farms, took up 40 percent of all the farmland, while 266,000 small holdings, representing 76 percent of all farms, occupied 9 percent of the arable land. Some progress has been made through the enactment of agrarian reform legislation.

Guatemala's population, estimated by the United Nations at four million in mid-1962, is about 70 percent illiterate. More than half the people are pure Indian; the remainder, Spanish or mixed.

COFFEE LEADS EXPORTS

Agriculture is the basis for the national economy. Coffee and bananas lead the export list, followed by cotton and chicle gum. Oil is being sought in the northern provinces.

Declining coffee prices, banana diseases, and unfavorable weather in recent years sharply reduced Guatemala's foreign earnings. Per capita gross national product was estimated at $174 in 1960.

A serious housing shortage contributes to the social and political instability. According to the 1949 census, latest available, the over-all rural and urban housing deficit was about 377,000 units. An additional 8,-800 housing units are needed each year to satisfy population growth and replacement requirements.

To improve its financial position, expand its markets, and carry out social betterment plans, Guatemala has channeled its efforts through a number of international organizations. Among these are the Organization of American States, the Inter - American Development Bank, the Central American Common Market, the Central American Bank, and the International Coffee Agreement.

Guatemala participates in the Alliance for Progress and has received $19.3 million in United States assistance since the joint United States-Latin American program began.

Britain's House Of Lords

BBC London Letter

"No one starting from scratch nowadays would include a House of Lords in the constitutional pattern," said Lord Francis - Williams, speaking in the BBC General Overseas 'As I See It' series. "Even if they decided that a second chamber was valuable, it would be something much more like an elected Senate, as in the United States and elsewhere."

Himself a recently - appointed Life Peer, with a seat in the House of Lords, Lord Francis - Williams said that many of his overseas friends thought it "wonderful, but odd." Many Britons, including himself, thought it odd too. "But then a good deal of British political, and social, life is rather like a rambling old famly mansion. The old home has in fact, been rebuilt and modernized a good deal; but the facade has been deliberately left very much as it used to be — deceptively so."

Perhaps at first sight the House of Lords, which had roots deep in British history, appeared to have altered little; but in fact quite a number of changes had been made. Its once great powers had been steadily curtailed. It could still delay legislation but no longer prevent it.

Though the House of Lords no longer had much power, Lord Francis - Williams thought that it often had great influence when it debated— as it increasingly did—large public issues, or indeed small but important ones, more broadly than on a narrow party line. Very often at the end of such debates, many of them very fine indeed, there was no vote.

"The House is sitting not as a decision-reaching assembly, but as a forum of debate in which men and women of experience, and often of great authority in some aspect of the public life of the country, can express ideas and exchange views without rancour, in order that public opinion may be given some guidance in an atmosphere detached from the party battle."

Largely composed of hereditary members, with Life Peers like himself appointed, not elected, no one could call the House of Lords wholly democratic. "But perhaps by the very fact that it stands as a living example of how the old and traditional can be adjusted without violence to meet some of the needs of the new it may claim to have been of some service to democracy."

CRACKDOWN EASING

MOSCOW (AP)—The Kremlin may be easing its crackdown on liberal tendencies in art and literature. Pravda, the Communist party organ, said Sunday "the party sees no necessity for watching over each step of our artistic intelligentia and explaining to them in detail how one must write a book, stage a play, make a film, or compose music."

Cortisone Find Breakthrough

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

WE can thank Dr. Philip S. Hency for his conviction that the reason arthritics improved during pregnancy or when jaundiced was because a special substance was produced in the adrenal glands in these conditions. This adrenal hormone, originally called compound E, was renamed cortisone. In 1948, when a small supply became available, Dr. Hench tried it on a patient with rheumatoid arthritis, and the results were unbelievable.

Since then, chemists by juggling molecules, have come up with many synthetic corticosteroids which are used extensively in treating various diseases. Among the earlier products were ACTH, hydrocortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone. Since then, we have had desoxucorticosterone, fluorometholone, triamcinolone, and others, under numerous trade names. They vary in their ability to suppress inflammation and to alter metabolism. In addition, they differ in the duration of activity and in absorption from different sites such as the eye and skin.

These steroids are of specific value when the adrenal glands become sluggish, leading to a variety of conditions such as Addison's disease. They are lifesaving when the gland is subjected to overwhelming stress because of injury, burn, shock, or infection.

The products also are useful in treating maladies unrelated to the adrenals. The list includes rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, bursitis, bronchial asthma, and a variety of acute allergic and inflammatory eye conditions and acute and chronic skin disorders. In general, the good results are temporary except when the body cooperates by healing the defect while undergoing treatment.

The medical profession has considerable respect for corticosteroids. Their continued usage is associated with many side reactions such as the tendency to accumulate fat, which leads to a buffalo hump at the neck, facial puffiness, acne, and the deposition of pigment in the skin and nails. Women may grow unwanted hair or lose scalp hair. The blood pressure may rise, diabetes often develops, and muscle weakness becomes disturbing. In some, there are more serious reactions. The majority of these symptoms disappear after the steroid is stopped.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
May 22, 1938

Members of Masonic Lodges celebrating the bi-centenary of the founding of the first lodge of their order in North America at Annapolis Royal, N.S., will visit Charlottetown in July. Many Masonic dignitaties from England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States and Canada will attend the celebration.

A visit of interest to this province was made recently by J. H. Gorvin of the Department of Agriculture, London, England, and D.J. Gillis, Assistant Director of Agriculture, St. John's, Nfld. During their visit they consulted with officials of the Department of Agriculture pertaining to the development of the various lines of agriculture activity in the province.

TEN YEARS AGO
May 22, 1953

Rev. A.H. O'Neil, M.A., ..DD General Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada will be the speaker at the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary of the Bible Society, at St. Paul's Church Hall, Charlottetown, May 22.

Gerald P. Murtagh, formerly of Charlottetown and now with the heath and Welfare Department, Ottawa was one of the two delegates representing the Ottawa Knights of Columbus at its 50th Jubilee state convention, which concluded in the Garden City of St. Catharines, yesterday.

The Poets Corner

TO A MAYFLOWER

Dear little flower child, the
theme of my lay,
Rare gem of the deep shade
and Queen of the May;
Today, when we met in the
mossy green braes,
My soul sought in vain for the
right words of praise.

Come lift up your shy eyes
and gaze into mine.
And give me your sweet lips,
pure and divine!
Deep, deep from my heart
comes my song of good
cheer,
As I thrill to your beauty, May-
flower, dear!

Like heaven's your fair face,
God made you supreme,
A pink and white blossom for
all to esteem!
Ah, short is your sojourn, too
soon we must part,
Yet always your fair form shall
live in my heart!

F.H. MacARTHUR

WATCH FROM THAMES

LONDON (CP)—A play acted on the walls of the Tower of London and watched by an audience on boats moored in the River Thames will run throughout the summer. Richard Todd and Virginia Maskell star in the play, A Fair White Tower.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The trouble with life, you're halfway through before you realize it's one of those do-it-yourself deals. — The Reader's Digest.

If you're worried about how to pass the time, remember a clock does just that by keeping its hands busy — Chatham News.

Kassagi, King of Pickpockets who was technical counsellor for Robert Bresson's film, "The Pickpocket," has reported to the police the theft of seven doves. "I have nothing against thieves, but they should be courageous enough to steal while looking you in the face," he said. "These were lazy amateurs who don't understand the finesse of the profession. They took the birds from my car while I was off working hard." — Paris Presse.

"Sure," admitted the Texan, "with all that ice, Alaska is bigger than Texas. But if Alaska ever had one of our summers, it'd melt to half our size!"—Milwaukee Journal.

If the energy which goes into talking and arguing about public housing was converted to construction the problem would be solved. — Ottawa Journal.

Once, when William Gladstone was Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, he attended a lecture given by Michael Faraday, a physicist. When it was over, Gladstone said to the scientist: "What you spoke about is purely theoretical, but does it have any practical value?" "What do you mean by 'practical va'ue'?" asked Faraday. "I mean," replied Gladstone, "can it be taxed?"—Toronto Star.

NATO's Nuclear Baby

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

NATO's new nuclear baby may come into the world without benefit of a christening ceremony.

The 15 not-so-fond parents, assembling in Ottawa for their annual spring get-together, appear to have decided that their wayward child can do without a name.

At least no one can blame them for not having tried. As soon as the inevitability of a new nuclear force for NATO became apparent, the planners canvassed every conceivable adjective in the atomic Thesaurus.

They tried inter-allied, multinational, multilateral, integrated, co-ordinated, mixed-manned or even mix-master, supranational and so on.

But none of the names satisfied all the founding fathers. And the suggestion now is that the Ottawa meeting should merely signify that the force is being created and let it go at that.

FRANCE NEEDS SOOTHING

The no-name agreement, said to have been reached after weeks of manoeuvring among London, Washington and Paris, may help to mollify French objections to anything that might jeopardize President de Gaulle's insistence on an independent nuclear capacity.

Basically, what may emerge from the three-day NATO ministerial meeting starting Wednesday will likely be a cautious, compromise agreement to set up a bomber - and - submarine force with a NATO command and target system. The wider American proposal for a Polaris missile-carrying surface fleet manned by crews of different nationalities may be shelved temporarily.

Other problems that may come up at Ottawa include ways of implementing a new "forward strategy," involving a defence line based on the Iron Curtain frontier; West German objections to proposed British sales of steel tubes to Communist countries; and the size of the stockpile needed under plans for resisting an enemy land attack without using major nuclear weapons.

The Uses Of X

Christian Science Monitor

The letter X, as in exit where many prefer it soft-boiled like eggs, refutes Sartre's notion that there is "No Exit." As every writer knows, one way out is to "X" it out." Of course, what Sartre meant was that there may be no X-cape.

Remember when, in lurid news photography, or movies about the metropolitan judge, X used to "mark the spot?" The fashion of using it that way is hardly X-tant anymore. Macbeth still goes on wishing, however, that he could X out the spot.

There are only a little more than three pages of words beginning with X in the Webster dixionary (phonetically there's no reason why we shouldn't spell it that way) and it would take closer research than most of us have time for to find many of them which are not pronounced as if they began with Z. One notable, X-ception, Xeres, is pronounced Sherez and some others take off with an H, but not as in "'old yer 'at!"

Having six sounds to its credit the letter has made a mark (X) for itself by coming into the modern alphabet from the Chalcidian and Ionic Alphabets with two different sounds, via the Latin, where it also served the Romans as dispensers of ten, much as our own computers serve us as calculators in millions.

Much more could be said on the subject if space permitted. But if a writer tried to go further now he would run into whole phalanxes of editorial X's. Which reminds us that most other letters, except the ambivalent silent H's, GH's, and so forth, are vehicles of sound that are silver. But a straightforward, well placed X is always worth its weight in gold.

Half-Masts Its Flag

Ottawa Journal

On its masthead over the years the Winnipeg Free Press has had a slogan: "Freedom of Trade."

Hearken to this then, from a current Free Press editorial:

"It is clearly impossible for Canada to accept immediate free trade with the United States, no matter how desirable it may be in theory. Our economic structure, built for a century on protective tariffs, could not endure such a sudden shock."

The Free Press softens this heresy to its masthead by saying that if tariffs on both sides of the border could be scaled down gradually, over an agreed term of years, then the shock could be absorbed.

Thus history repeats; the Liberal party and its prophets, always passonate for free trade or freer trade when in opposition, cooling their passion for it once they take power. "Free trade," cried Laurier. "free trade as they have it in England!" After 1896, Mr. Fielding had different notions; protection remained. Then there was that Liberal convention of 1919, the convention which brought Mr. MacKenzie King, and which, according to a famous Liberal wit, Mr. Sam Jacobs, "offered free trade to the world and 20 per cent better to England." "Only a chart," cried Mr. King later. "Only a platform to get in on," said Mr. Fielding.

Says the Free Press now:

"Several years ago Canadian officials quietly sounded out the possibility of such a bargain (a gradual scaling down of tariffs) in Washington and found the American government receptive, but under a protectionist government in Ottawa nothing came of those efforts."

What "protectionist government?"

We seem to remember that it was the protectionist government of Mr. Mackenzie King.

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INTERRUPTION NOTICE

There will be an interruption of electric power in the north half of the Town of Montague on Wednesday, May 22nd between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., Daylight Saving Time.

The areas affected will be from the Montague River north to Poole's Corner.

Several short afternoon power interruptions will also be required on the Queen's Road between Montague and Victoria Cross during the following week.

These interruptions are necessary to enable our crews to rebuild and extend our distribution lines to serve the new food plant in Montague.

Maritime Electric Company Ltd.