The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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He'll Be Missed

It is with something that goes beyond friendship—probably affection is the word—that Prince Edward Islanders, almost literally to the man, join in the hope that Premier Walter R. Shaw, now a patient at the P.E.I. Hospital, soon will enjoy a complete recovery.

While there is reassurance in the report from the hospital that he is "comfortable" and "not seriously ill," those who know the premier will feel that at least some cause for concern is indicated by his decision, taken on the advice of his doctors, not to attend next week's annual conference of Canada's 10 provincial premiers at Victoria, B.C.

Certainly Premier Shaw will be missed from that gathering, for he holds an altogether special place in the esteem of his fellow premiers. This was made overwhelmingly evident during their Charlottetown conference last year. In the end, it was the wonderful ease of his almost-homespun manner, his complete naturalness, his great graciousness, and his warmth as a human being, that set the tone of the gathering here and contributed largely to its accomplishments.

Quite surely, too, the premier would attend the Victoria conference, if he did not see a need to heed the the medical advice he has been given, for it is evident he enjoys exercising his talent for friendship at such gatherings, not only because that is his nature but in behalf of the interests of his province.

It is the authentic warmth of Premier Shaw's human qualities, even more than his stature in the political arena (although those qualities shine forth there to great advantage), that assures him a Canada-wide echoing of the good wishes already flowing forth to him from his home people.

Mr. Kennedy's Example

Party lines are just as firmly drawn in the United States as in Canada, yet President Kennedy has instituted a reform in this connection which has paid off in dividends to his administration, particularly in the field of foreign policy. Perhaps it wouldn't work in this country; but no doubt there were many at Washington who thought the same thing about Mr. Kennedy's experiment until he tried it out successfully.

This reform is known as a briefing procedure under which former U.S. presidents, who are frequently in the public eye, are given the fullest information possible by White House aides, on world problems and United States security, as befits the dignity of their position as senior statesmen.

About once a month, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency or a chief assistant flies to Gettysburg to give General Eisenhower a high-level briefing on world developments. This updating—except when General Eisenhower is travelling, as at present—was instituted a year ago and is made available to all ex-presidents of the nation.

Former President Hoover, active in other pursuits, has not been particularly interested in receiving the briefings, but former President Truman has, occasionally; and General Eisenhower has particularly welcomed them.

President Kennedy himself has given Eisenhower one or two personal reports on world affairs, notably when they visited together at Palm Springs last winter. And it is significant that, as a result of these briefings, the General has continued vigorously to criticize Kennedy domestic policies but has launched no barbs against the policy in Laos or South Vietnam, for instance. He has also given some good advice in return, by which the administration has profited.

Thus General Eisenhower has advised the government to avoid at all costs getting bogged down with American troops in the morass of Laos. He gave his support to the effort to reach a "neutralist" solution, and incidentally, his support here made it difficult for other elements of the Republican Party to attack the policy in Laos as a dangerous gamble.

Now if Prime Minister Diefenbaker should take ex-Prime Minister St. Laurent into his confidence in this way and canvas his views on such vexed questions as nuclear arms, the European Common Market, etc., . . . But, of course, the idea is absurd! Since he is reluctant to consult even Parliament at this stage in his party's fortunes, it is unlikely that he will make Mr. St. Laurent the recipient of any confidental briefings.

Wheat Sales To China

Reports now reaching the Federal Department of Agriculture are that China's harvest this fall may again be affected by drought conditions, in which case Canada may once more be looked to as a logical source of supply. Since early 1960 this country's wheat and barley sales to China amounted to $425 milions and, as Mr. Hamilton indicated during the election campaign, the government contemplates no change in its policy. If China needs more wheat, in other words, the Diefenbaker Government is prepared to do business.

We believe this to be the proper policy to pursue. It was not challenged by the Liberal or NDP parties in the election campaign, and it is unlikely that there will be any opposition raised to it by members of these parties in the next Parliament. The situation with regard to the Social Credit party, however, is different. Both Mr. Thompson and Mr. Caouette have gone on record as being opposed to any further wheat deals with China on credit. This could, therefore, be a ticklish issue at the next session at Ottawa.

Indeed, the Winnipeg Free Press sees it as an issue which might well tax Mr. Diefenbaker's ingenuity as a minority government leader. The task of playing off one opposition group against another, in order to gain the support necessary for government measures, will not be easy. It is conceivable, for example, that Mr. Diefenbaker might get Liberal and NDP support for his China wheat policy, despite Social Credit opposition. But to antagonize Social Credit on this point may be to lose its support on other issues on which the Liberal and NDP support is not forthcoming.

Mr. Diefenbaker will probably wait until he comes to this bridge before crossing it. It is one of the many problems of this kind that he will have to face in the new Parliament, and by no means the most important in its political implications.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada is no longer a country to which emigrants from Europe and other countries flow every year in numbers that are well over 100,000. Last year the number of immigrants who entered Canada was only about 72,000. And, since about 58,000 persons left Canada during the same period, the gain was negligible.

* * *

A four-column picture on the front page of the New York Times, of cows picking over a drought-stricken pasture, starkly illustrates a situation emphasized by New York's Governor Rockefeller last week when he designated 14 more counties as disaster areas. The designation brought the number of counties of disaster status in New York state to 24.

* * *

Among the roles Premier Khrushchev likes to play among his own people is that of dietary expert. And he appears to be improving in the part. Not long ago he was encouraging Russians to eat more horse meat. Now he is earnestly urging Soviet citizens, who are short of meat, to improve their diets with sweet corn, green beans, peas, fried potatoes and cornflakes.

MAC THE KNIFE

SEVEN GOOD REASONS

Why Communism Can't Win Out

Galt Reporter

Is Communism the system of the future as claimed by Mr. Khrushchev? Sometimes, Canadians, who think much like Americans in these matters, are not too sure. Indeed, there is cause for concern in the findings of a series of U.S. opinion surveys quietly conducted in recent years.

According to C. J. Harris, writing in the "Clip Sheet" these surveys indicate that, varying with the degree of international tension, from 40 to 48 per cent of Americans think that Communism will eventually take over their society.

Presumably this reflects the main red propaganda line that Communism is the irresistible wave of the future, the writer continues. But American author and commentator William Henry Chamberlain, writing in The Freeman magazine, gives seven good reasons why that is not so.

NO PARALLEL

"First", writes Mr. Chamberlain, "the conditions do not exist in the Western world that made it possible for a small group of well-organized fanatics, exploiting chaotic conditions after unsuccessful war and resorting to ruthless demagogy, to seize power first in the Soviet Union, later in Yugoslavia, finally in China. In this age of the affluent society there is no parallel in Western Europe or America for prerevolutionary Russian conditions.

"Second, International Communism is now displaying clear tendencies toward fission and schism. This is one of the strongest reasons for doubting that a communist world state will ever emerge.

Third is Soviet imperialism. The rule of one country over another is an increasing political and moral liability. And, while the historic empires of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Belgium have been diminishing to the vanishing point, the Soviet Union has become the world's leading imperialist power, with approximately one hundred million subjects in eastern and central Europe.

Fourth, there is the dismal proved incompetence of communist direction in farming. It has been one of the biggest productive failures in human history.

VERDICT OF THE FEET

"Fifth is what may be called the verdict of the feet. More than three million Germans have testified to preferring freedom and capitalism to dictatorship and communism by making tracks for the Federal Republic. . . .

Sixth, Communism has failed to hold and mould the young people under its rule, even after years and sometimes decades of intensive indoctrination.

Seventh is the dogmatic conviction that the capitalist, or individualist, economic system is foredoomed to collapse, leaving Communism the only competitor in the field. Nothing of the kind is in reasonable prospect and all the resources of Soviet propaganda are increasingly ineffective in persuading the Russian people that it will happen."

Communism lacks, cannot live with, freedom. So long as we work to preserve individual liberty, we shall survive Communism's assaults.

N.B. Ore To Japan

Japan External Trade Organization

A wave of new economic benefits is being felt by residents of New Brunswick's Bathurst-Newcastle area since Wedge Mine began its 750-ton a day production in late January.

Officials of Consolidated Mining and smelting Co. of Canada about $600,000 goes to the 80 mine employees and the 22 working on concentration of the ore at the newly re-opened mill of heath Steele Mines Ltd., 10 miles to the south.

A $160,000 annual contract is in effect for the mine-to-mill trucking of the ore, which has primarily copper values, and another substantial expenditure is required to move the annual 30,000 tons of concentrate by rail to Dalhousie for shipping to Japan.

This mine's need for items like hardware, gas and oil puts some $500 a month into Newcastle, and employment and sales also go to many suppliers.

Behind all this activity is a five-year contract with Japan's Mitsubishi firm for about $12,000,000 worth of concentrates from Cominco, as the Consolidated company is nicknamed.

Cominco, a 56-year-old firm whose stock is more than half owned by Canadian Pacific Railway, spent $1,000,000 in the area on pre-production development work and then $2,500,000 worth of construction and mining preparations.

The federal and provincial governments combined under their "Roads to Resources" program to spend $1,000,000 for a 10-mile road from mine to mill, including a bridge over the Nepisquit River.

New Brunswick's Minister of Lands and Mines H. Graham Crocker said the start of production at Weedgee, the province's only active mine, was "the beginning of an upsurge of mining in New Brunswick."

Appendicitis On A Glacier

Montreal Gazette

People think of the Arctic as a very desolate, forbidding and unfriendly place. Here, in the popular image, man meets nature in a raw and determined struggle, where no quarter is asked and none is given, where only the strong and the tough can survive.

But the middle of the twentieth century is taming even the Arctic. The rigors of survival once seemed so great that nature seemed to glower.

But recently, a surveyor of the Arctic Institute of North America was stricken with appendicitis on a glacier, 2,000 miles north of Montreal, and 30 miles from his base camp. Not long ago this would have placed him at the mercy of nature.

However, his companions radioed to their bases for help. T base radioed for an airplane. An Otter bush plane arrived and transported the stricken surveyor to his base camp. Here an American Air Force DC-3 touched down, picked up the man, and flew him to the large base at Thule.

A conquest over nature such as this is so complete that it scarcely seems to belong to the world of the Arctic. The fierce, but romantic legend of the North has such a strong hold on people's minds that a tale like this is hard to believe.

But it is true. The Arctic may still have its dangers, and it may still have its legends, but the modern conquest is becoming so complete, that the dangers and the legends may soon survive only in books. Only here will the story of a dire struggle between the individual man and the merciless Arctic live on.

PUBLIC FORUM

ELECTRONIC SLOTS

Sir,—Another new product of the electronic age in which we live has appeared in our community. The recent edict from the Attorney General's office concerning slot machines created a problem for certain persons, but thanks to electronics it has been solved.

The electronic slot machine has arrived, and has taken away all the labour on the player's part. Just turn a little handle or press a little button (that is, after you have inserted your dime or nickel), and a myriad of flashing lights appear on the face of the machine lighting up certain symbols, which, if they line up properly, pay you in games.

Now it doesn't seem to make any difference which way or how hard you press the button, the machine itself decides just how many games you receive, so you can't call it a game of skill.

The owners and operators of these machines have clearly defined what these machines are for. Each one has a sign on it stating "For Amusement Only". Now you may ask why would anyone invest money just to see a lot of lights flashing? The games I refer to are worth money. If you have your pockets filled with rabbit's feet, horseshoes, etc., and are able to amass a number of games, the operators redeem these games in cash.

Just think, for one dime it is possible, but not very probable, to receive as many as four hundred games worth forty dollars. Anyone want to try his luck? And they are available to everyone, children, included, as you can find them in taxi stands, clubs, etc.

Another form used is a pinball type machine, the operators pay for games registered on this also. These can be found in little establishments almost anywhere in Summerside, and they are proving to be a good investment for the operators.

We can look for them to become more numerous.

When the recent cleanup on slot machines was instituted, our Attorney General asked that the public assist his department in seeing that his instructions were obeyed.

I would ask if the principals involved in our Attorney General's instructions are not being deliberately ignored.

I am, Sir, etc.
CONCERNED
Summerside.

CAMP SITES

Sir, — I agree with Bernard Sacks. On the Borden ferry, after we were on board, it was announced that no camp sites were available at the National Park. No mention was made of the beautiful provincial sites at Borden as an alternative to stay overnight. I have visited the camp sites mentioned and they are disappointing.

The national camp sites do not send tourists to the provincial sites. How come?

I am, Sir, etc.,
JAMES BURNS
Wakefield, Mass.

HISTORIC MACHINE

The first paper-making machine turning out a continuous roll was introduced in England in 1804.

Sun Hastens Aging Of Skin

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THE SUN hastens the aging process of the skin. This was demonstrated several years ago via a microscopic comparison of exposed and unexposed areas of the body's surface. The skin of the back and the abdomen showed little evidence of deterioration even in older people.

The ability of the epidermis to protect itself from the rays of Old Sol is related to the amount of pigment. Negroes seldom show degenerative changes on the exposed regions because of an abundance of pigment. Many aging members of this race look deceptively young, thanks to this melanin content.

The face, neck, hands, and arms usually suffer after years of exposure. Premature aging occurs in farmers, sailors, and others whose occupations keep them out of doors daily. Wind and dryness contribute to thickening and wrinkling of the skin.

Young people who consider a deep brown suntan essential are likely to pay the penalty years later when they need to look their best. Some can expect dry, coarse, and leathery skin by age 50 unless they have used sunscreening lotions or ointments, along with common sense. Fair-skinned blonds and redheads are less adapted to withstand ultraviolet than are brunets and the dark-skinned..

But this is only part of the story. Some medical disorders are alleviated or cured by sunning. Others are aggravated, including skin cancer and lupus erythematous. Allergic reactions occur also and, in some instances, certain drugs and cosmetics sensitize the person to the sun's rays.

Among the many screening products, some are more successful than others in filtering out the harmful rays. A pleasant bask on the beach or at the side of the pool is not dangerous, but be reasonable. Remember, a little sun goes a long way. People who have lived under the boiling sun for centuries cover themselves completely. Let's take the hint.

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

NOT SO

Mrs. G. writes: I have married a man with diabetes and now people tell me we won't be able to have children. Is this so?

REPLY

No. Diabetics are capable of reproduction provided they are not sterile. Before the introduction of insulin, young diabetic women seldom lived long enough to become pregnant. This probably is the origin of the "they say" you are hearing.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 30, 1937)

Rev. J. Alfred Monaghan, Sr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Monaghan, Weymouth St., will arrive in the city this evening on a visit to his native parish. Father Monaghan will sing his first Solemn Mass in St. Dunstan's Basilica next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Frederick Charles Bentley of Charlottetown was admitted as an attorney of the court and called to the Bar at the adjourned sitting of the Supreme Court at Georgetown recently.

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 30, 1952)

High honor was accorded Dr. Lloyd W. Shaw, director of Education for the province, when he attended the International Educational Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, this month.

At the request of the United Nations he made a recording for broadcast to Europe, Asia and North America on the aims and purposes of the conference, and during the final day of the ten day meeting the British Commonwealth delegates named him to be the official spokesman to express the appreciation of those from the Empire for the treatment and hospitality accorded them.

Rev. J. E. Purdie of Winnipeg arrived in Charlottetown on Monday to spend a short holiday in his native city, the guest of his brother, W. Victor Purdie.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Nobody is ever satisfied with the bus service, tax bill, school board or the neighbor children's bedtime. — Brandon Sun.

This world has quite a lot of care-free people — meaning that while things are free they don't care. — Chatham News.

The saying "still water runs deep" may be good psychology, but it is not hydrology. Still water may be shallow or deep, and deep water may flow slowly or fast. — Vancouver Province.

Sure most people are always wishing for what they haven't got. What else is there to wish for? — Brandon Sun.

Slimming diets on the part of women often work more quickly on their husbands. — St. Catharines Standard.

A live wire can shine brightly in business, especially when he has the right connections. —London Free Press.

"For a man with no experience you're certainly asking a high wage," said the prospective employer. "Well, sir, the work's so much harder when you don't know what you're doing." — Hamilton Spectator.

Never mind that wonderful hat in the window. Love is a thing of the heart and not of the head. — Brandon Sun.

The true individual carefully saves two things for old age: government bonds and himself. — Chatham News.

A doctor says table tennis is better exercise than golf for executives. And it's easier to turn a desk into a ping pong table than a carpet into a putting green. — Galt Reporter.

The Poets Corner

JULY

From the vast podium of Heaven
The Sun God pours his blessing
In a symphony of light.
In every rivulet the fish respond
Leaping above the surface to explore.
Now the green corn turns gold
With silken tassels rustling in the breeze.
The awestruck hollyhocks stand sentinel
As summer reaches its maturity.
And walks on gilded feet
Down sun-drenched paths.

—Margaret Furness MacLeod.

Arouses Expectation

Cape Breton Post

A new design for the Canadian postage stamp in general use will show the Queen in profile in the centre, facing left. A symbolic design representing one of five phases of Canada's economy will be in the upper left corner of each stamp, according to denomination. For example, the economic symbol on the five-cent stamp—the first to be issued—will be a head of wheat representing agriculture.

Advance informations on the new issue encourages the supposition that it will be an improvement on the Canadian stamps of the past. For one thing the picture of the Queen on the stamp was drawn from life by the artist who designed it, instead of being taken from a photograph as was customary in the past.

It is noteworthy that the artist chosen to make the design is a new Canadian, 33-year-old Ernst Roth of Montreal, a native of Austria. His art production has won him a good reputation since he came to Canada in 1953, after completing a five-year course at the Gratz School of Arts in Austria. In the meantime, he has won numerous awards in Montreal and Toronto.

In 1950, the Post Office Department in Ottawa asked Mr. Roth to submit some designs for a new Canadian stamp. He submitted six designs. The department chose one then sent him to London where the Queen sat for him on two occasions in Buckingham Palace. "She was very charming and very nice to talk to," said Roth, but he was anxious about whether she would approve of the stylized portrait he drew, but Her Majesty did approve when it was submitted for her official verdict.

Expectation that the design of the new stamp will be the best yet it is whetted by Postmaster General William Hamilton's statement that the design embodies a new approach and a simplicity not found in other Canadian postage stamps in the past.

To Him That Hath . . .'

Sackville Tribune Post

One of the constant features of Canadian history is that century is that growth has been very unequally distributed among the provinces, and to this the past decade has been no exception. In the most recent five years percentage gains among the provinces ranged from 5 per cent in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan to 14 per cent in Quebec, 15 per cent in Ontario, 17 per cent in British Columbia and 19 per cent in Alberta.

The last-mentioned province and Quebec, alone of the rapidly growing ones, practically maintained the rates of expansion they had recorded in 1951-56.

The loss experienced by the three Maritime Provinces between 1941 and 1951, for example, was both absolutely and relatively greater, amounting to 93,000 or 42 per cent of natural increase.

The outflow from Saskatchewan, the only other province from which there has been a major drain of population, has also been lower during the past ten years than in the preceding decade (when, indeed, net migration was nearly 50 per cent greater than natural increase, and population declined). But the drain has remained heavy, amounting in the most recent period to a figure not far short of half of natural increase.

Some contrasts are also apparent in the experiences of the provinces gaining population through migration. The net inward flows to Ontario and British Columbia declined both absolutely and relatively in the most recent period, but nevertheless contributed no less than 37 per cent of the population increase of the former and 46 per cent of tre latter's.

Alberta gained just about as many people by migration as in the previous five years, though the share of migration was a little lower, at 31 per cent. Still another contrast is shown by the experience of Quebec, where net inward migration rose but where the proportion it contributed to population increase remained low (17 per cent).

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