The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Communist Pow-wow

Tomorrow, at Moscow, the big "peace conference" opens between the Soviet Union and Communist China. Anything could happen there, even a reconciliation. But that appears to be most unlikely. For five years, at half a dozen conferences, these rival powers have tried to patch up their ideological quarrels, and they have been getting farther apart all the time. There was speculation that China wouldn't even send delegates to this latest pow-wow, but it has now indicated that it is sending a 70-man team "despite attacks on our Party" made by the Soviet Communists.

Insults, recriminations, accusations and, finally, diplomatic expulsions on charges of hostile propaganda have marked the preparations for the meeting. The Chinese accuse the Russians of subversion and bullying, of applying economic pressure to impose their will, of practising appeasement, of lying about facts and cheating on promises. The Russians, in turn, call the Chinese warmongers, racists, inscrutable Buddhas and mad aggressors, and accuse them of undermining the Communist alliance and alienating Communist friends.

It would be entertaining if it weren't a matter of such deadly seriousness. At stake is the leadership of one-third of the world, plus the allegiance of revolutionaries everywhere. And the outcome could be very important to the free nations.

Speculation on this score is bound to be affected by wishful thinking. But it is not irrelevant to note that Premier Khrushchev, at this stage, has come forward with new proposals for a partial nuclear test ban and for a non-aggression pact between the rival NATO and Warsaw military alliances. Evidently he is anxious not to open two fronts of crisis at once if he can help it. And whatever his motives in seeking this softer approach to cold war tensions, it is surely good policy on the part of the Western powers to meet him half way.

Statement Awaited

Finance Minister Gordon is expected to make a definite statement in Parliament "not later than next Monday" about the application of the controversial 11 percent sales tax on building materials and production machinery. It is regrettable, in the circumstances, that he didn't spell out these details in his budget speech.

Former Finance Minister George Nowlan has complained that although the budget was introduced some weeks ago, Parliament itself does not know what the tax covers and what it does not cover. The resulting uncertainty has reduced the expansion plans of industry—and of home building—to a state of "near chaos." And the financial critic for the New Democratic Party says disclosures since the production of the budget have made it clear that the tax is even more "regressive" than he had at first thought.

The Winnipeg Free Press, a leading Liberal newspaper, urges Mr. Gordon to keep a stiff upper lip and defend his budget. Having made its choice in this instance, it says, the Government "must now stand firm if it wishes to set at rest the vague but nonetheless real feeling of many people that the Goverment can be influenced by outside pressure and is prepared to sacrifice principles to popularity."

It concedes, however, that the Government "has not made its task any easier by the sudden reversal of its decision to impose a 30 percent securities sales tax announced in the budget." Although this was done because of administrative difficulties that were not forseen when the budget was being prepared, the withdrawl "came hard on the heels of a strong protest from the financial community."

Indeed it did. And, according to the Winnipeg paper's Ottawa correspondent, Mr. Gordon is now preparing to take steps that will "slow down" or "cushion" the immediate impact of the 11 percent sales tax. For example, he is expected to move to reimpose the tax exemption for building material used for universities and schools. The storm of protests over the effects of the tax has become so widespread, according to this writer, that action of some kind is almost sure to be announced.

But that is Mr. Gordon's secret as yet. We shall have to wait and see.

Over And Under

Since the 19th century, reports the New York Times, various schemes of bridging or tunnelling under the Engish Channel have been proposed, and all have foundered for various reasons. The main opposition to a bridge comes from interests who claim that bridge supports would be a danger to ocean going vessels. The main argument for a direct link is that it would reduce, up to one-half, the delay and expense of ferrying passengers and goods.

Last week a new plan, combining bridges and a tunnel, was presented in London by Jules Moch, president of the Channel Bridge Survey Company. Two artifical islands would be built in the Channel —4.3 miles from England and 11.4 miles from France. These islands (which would be 1.2 miles long and have restaurants, a hotel, and other facilities for vacationers) would be linked to the mainlands by bridges. Twin tunnels, each with a rail line and a four-lane road, would provide a 4.2 mile link between the two islands. Mr. Moch said the system could be built in six years at a cost of $750 million.

That's $645 million more than the estimated cost of our Northumberland Strait causeway, which also, according to Solicitor General MacNaught, may include some tunnelling in its construction. The point that strikes us is that both schemes are now regarded as being eminently practical, however visionary they may have appeared a few years ago. With the advance of engineering techniques, one might say that they are not only practical but inevitable.

Great Savers, Too

The Japanese have shown marked initiative in their economic comeback. What is noteworthy, as well, is that they save a greater percentage of their earnings than any other people in the world. So reports Associated Press, quoting the government's Savings Promotional Council.

A survey for 1961 shows individual savings in Japan totalled 22.3 per cent of individual income after taxes, compared with 7 per cent for the United States, 10.7 percent Britain, 8.8 percent for West Germany, and 8 percent for France. In amount, 1961 individual savings in Japan came to the equivalent of $7.5 billion compared to a gross national product that year of $47.22 billion.

"Part of the reason for the large savings figure in Japan," the survey said, "is that it includes money set aside as business funds by individual entrepreneurs." But it adds that "even among salaried city workers, the savings rate is 10 percent, which puts Japan well ahead of the level of the advanced countries for Europe and American."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The new oral polio vaccine just approved by the American government, combining strains of the Sabin oral vaccine, reportedly does an all but perfect job. Of 414,000 persons who took this new vaccine in 1960, not one developed paralytic polio.

THINGS LOOKED SO NORMAL THERE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Poor Showing In Paul's Department

"Come, come, Paul. This isn't good enough!"

Hon. Paul Martin was selected by Prime Minister Pearson to be the key man in his new Liberal cabinet, in the position of Secretary of State for External Affairs; or, as he might more lucidly and less cumbersomely be called, simply Foreign Minister. Mr. Martin is an experienced and able politician; more important, he is an experienced and far-sighted diplomat.

Among all Mr. Pearson's decisions in his first sixty days — if I may use that phrase which is no longer mentioned in polite circles in Ottawa — this appointment of Mr. Martin was hopefully regarded as being certain to restore Canada to her former position as a leader of the middle powers in the free world.

Part of that leadership, during the former Liberal government, was to strive for peace and prosperity: jobs for all Canadians, without fear of a nuclear cremation. Specifically this took the form of proposing, moulding, supporting and even steering the concept of the Atlantic Community, in which the nations of North America and Western Europe would create an economic and military strength so overwhelming that it would assure prosperity and inhibit war, first for itself and gradually for the whole world.

Without this essential creation of an Atlantic Community, we will assuredly be overwhelmed economically and perhaps militarily by the communist nations; Mr. Khrushchev has threatened to "bury" us.

GRIT PRODS GRIT

An early prod in the Liberal target to revitalize our foreign policy was given by John Matheson, M.P. for Leeds, Ontario. He is one of the outstanding young Liberals in Parliament, with a gallant war record and a promising political future. He asked Mr. Martin the question: "What steps have been taken and what recommendations have been advanced by the government of Canada since 1956 to give to NATO, apart from the military, a political and an economic content?"

The short answer, as anyone interested in foreign affairs could have told Mr. Matheson — not that he himself did not know this only too well — is "nothing."

But the long answer was given on behalf of Mr. Martin by his parliamentary secretary, Mr. John B. Stewart, M.P. for Antigonish-Guysborough, Nova Scotia. Mr. Stewart is a Doctor of Philosophy, he is a very able young man. But the answer which he presented in Parliament to Mr. Matheson's question was complete smoke-in-the-eye, garbed in 200 words of bureaucratic gobbledegook.

WORDS FOR DEEDS

The answer even contained internal evidence that the civil servants who composed it are not familiar with the topic. The talk-shop created to foster economic progress among the Atlantic nations is commonly referred to as O.E.C.D. This stands for "The organization for economic cooperation and development." But in the answer, this organization is mis-named.

Mr. Stewart went on to pay proud lip-service to talk, boasting of Canada's determination to play a full role in consultation, talking of "guide lines to improve and extend consultation."

But what the Atlantic nations desperately need now is economic and even political integration; not just economic and political consultation.

NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, recently celebrated its 14th birthday, with the communist nations breathing down its neck as never before. Yet the member nations of NATO have not got beyond the stage of consulting—in 14 years —about what they will do to give NATO the political strength referred to by Mr. Matheson. This is not entirely Canada's fault; but the idea was Canada's baby.

Consultation continued for 14 years is not good enough, as Mr. Paul Martin knows full well. Does he want historians to tell his grandchildren: "Paul consulted, while Khrushchev constructed."?

The Nuclear Bogey

Fredericton Gleaner

The nuclear issue has flared again in huge proportions. It is a bogey that will not go away. Presidents Kennedy and De Gaulle are feuding over the sort of nuclear protection they think Europe should have. Canadian Defence Minister Hellyer has just made some startling disclosures to the Commons defence committee that could change the entire concept of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

And the nuclear arms issue is hitting close to home, too, with confirmation of the report that the air base at Chatham, New Brunswick, is about to become an atomic storage dump.

This is a thing that concerns the whole human race, its survival and its future. Nuclear war can be avoided, but apparently only at the cost of maintaining a nuclear arsenal that will keep the enemy from the door.

Kennedy wants a multi-lateral NATO naval fleet, armed with Polaris missiles. France wants her own nuclear deterrent. So far there is no common ground for the two concepts. Yesterday Mr. Hellyer entered the lists on the side of Kennedy.

He criticized De Gaulle for refusing to permit Nuclear stockpiling by NATO on French soil. This, he charged, threatens the effectiveness of Canada's NATO air division. De Gaulle's stand, he said, has forced the Canadian government to "review at once" alternatives to the use of present French bases by CF-104 jets now being delivered to the RCAF in Europe.

The United States has already moved its nuclear-armed aircraft from France because of De Gaulle's determination to control atomic warheads stored there.

And Mr. Hellyer hints that new weapons must be acquired, now that Canada is committed to accepting U.S. nuclear warheads. He wants more transport aircraft, in order to get funds for his new weapons he wants to scrap the eight frigate building program launched by the former Conservative government.

He wants to reject the RCAF's bid to acquire even more CF-104s. His policy seems to be to reassess all weapons that do not fit in with his government's defence programs of the future. It is a policy that is bound to have repercussions in both industry and the armed forces.

What About Family Farm?

Farming Today

The most striking development to be seen by anyone travelling up and down country roads in recent months, is the number of new buildings being constructed. Dairy barns, swine buildings, feedlots, poultry houses; these and others are springing up on farms after farm across the country.

It's a development that is giving the lie to one of the farmer's greatest fears of a few years ago—that the family farm was done; that the integrator was taking over; that the farm of the future would be owned by big corporations with farmers themselves little more than hired men.

These new buildings and the new equipment that often goes along with them, represent change. But they could well be called a symbol of confidence too, and a lesson of the past decade. For if that decade has taught us anything, it has taught that the family farm isn't through.

Huge poultry farms of 40 or 50 thousand hens have come and gone. A degree of off-farm control came to hogs, and much of it went away. The beef industry has expanded rapidly, but apparently it too remains largely under the control of farmers.

The reason for the strength of the individually-controlled farm is still obviously too, and it is just as sound today as it was two or three or half a dozen generations ago.

The farm controlled by its on-farm owner, has advantages which the corporation farm can hardly hope to get.

The farmer can be his own manager. He can keep a tight rein on what is going on, heading off impending trouble before it gets serious.

He can integrate his own farm too, growing feed for the livestock, on his own land; then feeding it himself, and thus eliminating the services of middlemen that add to his total costs.

If he has a family, he may have a ready supply of labor at critical times of the year. It may be less costly, more reliable labor than corporations could hope to hire too.

He can get plenty of specialized help and advice too. Government extension specialists from commercial firms can help with advice on such projects as building construction, livestock feeding, herd health, equipment operation, and many others.

The piture of farms today, is one of strength. It's a fact, that the family farm today, that is well - managed by its owner, continues to be a match for anything that has been seen in agriculture so far.

The Poets Corner

JULY MUSINGS

The Northern Bear and the Chinese Lion are soon in apposition;
In Holy Mother Moscow, blessed city of the Tzars,
The Eagle and the Roman Labarum
Meet in the Lupine Town—
Is it the year of the Rabbit or the Ox?
Or the dread time of the Tiger?
Who knows?
The sage sits with his begging bowl;
Sits and says the ancient healing saw;
Om mani padme hum . . . Gautama said them;
And he is with the Infinite.
Perhaps he has the answer now,
Who knows?

— William H. Doucette
Charlottetown and Rollo Bay

Saliva Teems With Bacteria

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A New Orleans man has a wonderful sense of humor. "I'm 76 years old, in good health, and no hypochondriac, but like to read your column. In another 25 years I can hang up my shingle as an M.D.

"Anyhow, is saliva healing? All animals lick sores and I have seen a cow do this to another cow. I licked my wounds in childhood and do so now for small cuts. The action may not help but it feels good. If this is an instinct, I suppose nature must have provided some kind of antiseptic in saliva."

Saliva does not contain an antiseptic. Moreover, the secretions of the mouth teem with bacteria. This is one of the reasons why human bites are so serious.

Animals lick everything, including wounds, possibly because — as you say — it feels good. It has a mechanical cleansing effect similar to scrubbing a lesion but the bacteria in the saliva encourage infection. Licking is given credit when healing occurs but, in reality, the animal was lucky because the wound healed despite being contaminated.

From Harrison, Ark., D.S. writes: "I got news for you, Doc. Aged people don't fall and break their legs. Their legs break and they fall. As people get real old, the bones start to decay and crumble. So — a bone just crosses apart and presto! The doctor says 'he fell and broke his leg.' "

It is not quite this simple. Older people, including the "real old," do not have legs that decay and crumple. Fractures usually take place as a result of a fall. The opposite does not occur, however, when the bone is abnormal. This happens when a bone cyst or tumor develops, or the bone is riddled with cancer. In such instances it is not easy to determine whether the bone broke first or the fall led to the fracture.

A Chicagoan had this to say about adding a half inch to height: "When I was 30 years old I chinned myself at least 10 times a day. At the end of the year I was 3-10ths of an inch taller. This procedure, plus standing tall, might help some of your readers gain an extra half inch." It is not easy to grow half an inch after maturity but stretching is worth trying. The exact height is difficult to measure but the maximum reading is obtainable when the individual stands tall, stretching the neck, and holds up the head.

OVER SLAW

A.W. writes: I had a bleeding ulcer that healed. Can I now eat cole slaw?

REPLY

Not if the lesion has just healed. A person who has had ulcer can do without such roughage because there always is the danger of recurrence.

RABIES

Mrs. W. writes: When a person is bitten by a rabid dog, does he froth at the mouth like the animal?

REPLY

Yes, if he develops rabies. But frothing at the mouth is the least of all the symptoms of this horrible disease.

MALARIA IS CURABLE

Mrs. J.F. writes: If a person gets malaria, will he have it the rest of his life?

REPLY

No; the majority of victims are cured with the anti-malarial drugs.

BLOOD TEST

E.F. writes: How does a person know whether he had sufficient, too much, or too little iron in the blood?

REPLY

A simple blood test will answer the question.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Learn how to enjoy leisure.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
July 4, 1938

A joint camp which has operated successfully for several years at Canoe Cove, under the auspices of the Prince Edward Island Boys' Work Board and the YMCA of Charlottetown opens to day. Rev. J.B. Wilson of Summerside is the camp chief, assisted by W.A. Henry of the Charlottetown YMCA, and other group leaders. Norville E. Luck, general secretary of the YMCA is supervising the business administration.

London — (CP) — Nursing Sister Catherine Black, who attended King George V during his illness in 1928 and his fatal illness in 1936, has come from retirement on an Australian sheep farm to receive the MV decoration awarded to her in Coronation honors.

TEN YEARS AGO
July 4, 1953

Flin Flon, Man. (CP) — Jim Bell of Flin Flon was happy enough to pull in a fighting 36-pound 2-ounce lake trout last Monday from nearby Athapapuskow Lake. But he was happier still Wednesday when the trout brought him a new 1953-sedan, first prizes in the annual Flin Flon trout festival, and the first car he ever owned.

Superintendent Norman Churchill, officer commanding L. Division RCMP here, has been transferred to take command of the New Brunswick Division. He will be succeeded here by Inspector W.H. Nevin, who is now in command of the Dauphin Manitoba, sub-division.

The FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT
"Your Island Steak House"

INJURED BY CREAM

KITCHENER, Ont. (cp) — Mykery Ysselstein, 18, of nearby Bridgeport, suffered extensive injuries to her right forearm in a freak accident at a supermarket. Miss Ysselstein was pushing a shopping cart through the store when a can of whipping cream exploded on the shelf. Fragments went into the ceiling and smashed two fluorescent light tubes. One of the tubes crashed down, pierced her forearm and 25 stitches were required to close the wound.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Every family should have three children. If one turns out to be a genius, the other two can support him. — Galt Reporter.

There's nothing like blarney. "I can live for two months on a good compliment." Mark Twain once said. — Windsor Star.

The wife of a successful farmer secretly hired a voice teacher for her socially ambitious daughter. One day the father came home early and heard the girl practising the scales. "What's that queer noise?" he inquired. "That, dear" explained his wife proudly, "is Joan cultivating her voice." "Cultivating?" came the reply. "That's no cultivating, that's harrowing." — Galt Reporter.

She: Didn't I tell you to watch when the soup boiled over? He: Yes, and I did; it was 5.55 p.m. — Toronto Telegram.

His friend was worrying. "Tell me all about it. Get it off your chest." "I wish I could," groaned the sailor. "I've got the name Maude tattooed there, and I'm engaged to marry Bertha." London Free Press.

Mayor Louis Gresse of Courvieres is an ideal model for government officials who are serious about holding down expenses and taxes. When professional graverdiggers raised their price from $1 to $1.80 per grave, the mayor refused to grant the raise. Instead, he is digging the graves himself.—Brussels Le Soir.

Trouble On The Zambesi

By Carol Kennedy
Canadian Press Staff Writer

There is no mistaking now that the Zambesi River has become the frontier between black Africa and white Africa, with an ever-growing prospect that rigid color blocks will leave little room for racial goodwill.

At the conference on the break-up of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland being held on the Zambesi at Victoria Falls, Southern Rhodesia, it is becoming clear that the black-ruled British protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are bent on making life difficult for the white-ruled British colony of Southern Rhodesia, instigator 10 years ago of the Central African Federation so unpopular with the 8,000,000 Negroes of the three territories.

The purpose of the conference is not only to split up and distribute federal responsibilities among the three governments but also to try to maintain mutually-beneficial trade links in some kind of looser, non-political association.

ROCKY START

But soon after it began June 28 Northern Rhodesia announced it would have nothing to do with the tentative plan of Southern Rhodesia's paternalistic white premier, Winston Field, for a Central African common market.

Authoritative sources reported Tuesday that delegates to the conference have agreed to formal dissolution of the federation Dec. 31.)

Arthur Wina, American-trained economics adviser to Negro nationalist leader Kenneth Kaunda, declared that when Northern Rhodesia gets its independence, changing its name to the African "Zambia," it would set up its own currency and central bank and wants "no trade links with Field's white reactionaries."

Kaunda himself, regarded as a moderate by British liberals, was reported in the Salisbury newspaper Rhodesia Herald as saying "Zambia" also would forbid landing and overflying rights to Central African Air ways—at present subsidized by the federal government—if it maintains services to white-ruled South Africa and Portugal's colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

Clearly the northern Africans are not going to approach even the most functional of economic links without bringing politics into it.

TALKS TOUGH

Kaunda, speaking from the strength of Northern Rhodesia's rich copper revenues —some $480,000,000 a year — was reported in the same paper as adding:

"I hope the two Rhodesias will be able to exist together as friends. If Southern Rhodesia should become rude or impudent we would put the economic squeeze on her. I know two can play at that game but we are the more powerful."

It is possible that both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are relishing Britain's promises of early independence and thus feel they have the edge over Southern Rhodesia's white government.

Field has been told by Britain's Central African Affairs Minister R. A. Butler that independence for his country is out of the question unless he widens the franchise to more Negroes.

But such an attitude could backfire on the Negroes if Field has to return to his capital of Salisbury with nothing to show for the conference—no promise of independence, no trade links. He might then be shouldered out of office by a tougher white politician who would try to consolidate with South Africa.

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VARIETY SHOW
in
Hunter River Hall
Thursday, July 4
at 8:30 p.m.

Country and western style singing; various types of dancing, etc. Featuring such artists as Lem Paquet, Ruth Ross, Ambie Gauthier and many more local and outside talent. Canteen service — dance after the show.

In aid of mentally retarded children.

SOURIS REGATTA

TRACK and FIELD MEET

FRIDAY, JULY 5 — 1:30 P.M.

Prizes for age groups, boys and girls open events.

"No entry qualifications necessary"

Souris Ball Field

SPECIAL NOTICE

SOURIS RETAIL STORES

The following business establishments in the Town of Souris will be closed Saturday, July 6th but will remain open Friday night, July 5th, until 9:30 p.m.

- MATTHEW & MacLEAN LTD.
- LAIRD'S MEN'S WEAR
- SOURIS CO-OP ASSN. LTD.
- HENNESSEY MEAT MARKET
- McPHEE CLOVER FARM STORE
- PERCY'S LUCKY DOLLAR STORE
- WEST END MARKET