The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
Published every week-day morning at 185 Prince Street Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Thomson Company Ltd
Ian A. Burnett, Publisher and General Manager
Frank Walker, Editor
Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association
Member of The Canadian Press
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton
Represented Nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Service
44 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
840 Cathcart St., Montreal
347 West Georgia Street, Vancouver
Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa
By Carrier Charlottetown, Summerside $13.00 per annum Elsewhere in P.E.I. $9.00. Other Provinces and U.S. $12.00 per annum.

Mr. Pearson's Address

According to American press reports, a large part of the speech delivered by Mr. Lester B. Pearson at the University of Minnesota was devoted to the need for "peaceful co-existence" with Soviet Russia. "The alternative," he said in one place, "is a peace balanced precariously on the knife-edge of terror followed by nuclear war and annihilation." Although that has been said many times, the repetition by Mr. Pearson, who is so highly regarded in free world councils, will do no harm.

The statement in the speech which would seem to require a little explaining was the one in which Mr. Pearson appeared to cast some doubt on the sincerity of the Western powers in their dealings with Russia. He said—at least, he is reported to have said—that he saw no prospect of easing cold war tensions "if the West insisted on a rigid, unconditional-surrender type of diplomacy" and added that "the popular attitude has been inflexible hostility to Soviet Russia and determined opposition to every move she makes."

The policy of the West is no different now from what it was when Mr. Pearson was Canada's Minister for External Affairs, a prominent and influential figure in the United Nations and one of the guiding spirits of NATO. Yet, we do not recall that Mr. Pearson at any time expressed dissatisfaction with the broad pattern of that policy. If, when in a position of power and influence, he felt that the Western powers were being unduly obdurate and exacting in their dealings with the Russians, was it not his duty to speak up in protest?

In any case, what evidence is there for the implied complaint respecting Western diplomacy? It may be that Mr. Pearson is in possession of some information which he has not seen fit to reveal. But if the numerous reports which have been published from time to time have any foundation at all (reports, incidentally, to which Mr. Pearson himself subscribed) it is Soviet Russia and not the West which has practised "a rigid, unconditional-surrender type of diplomacy" in cold war tensions. Time and time again the West has put forward reasonable proposals on such problems as disarmament, German reunification and Middle East crises, only to be rebuffed and ridiculed at every turn. Most people would say that, far from being too obstinate, the West has gone too close to appeasement on more than one issue.

Again, Mr. Pearson stated that "we must maintain the means for our defence while taking every possible step to remove any doubt in others that our force will ever be used for any aggressive or unworthy purposes." What more can the Western powers do than they have already done to show their peaceful intentions? If Mr. Pearson has any suggestions to offer, should he not make haste to disclose them?

Good Samaritans

Canadian service men attached to the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East are not on a picnic by any means. Reports say that one of their main irritations comes from the practice indulged in by certain Arab tribesmen of pilfering whatever they can lay their hands on. Sometimes this leads to bad feelings between the Canadians and the people among whom they are sojourning. But something which happened a while back compensated for many discomforts.

This is the story that has come from the Canadian base at Rafah, Egypt. Sgt. Robert Taylor of Hamilton, Ont., was seriously injured when the jeep he was driving struck a mine. His companion was killed. Bedouin tribesmen, happening on the scene, carried Taylor tenderly to their encampment, cared for him well and guarded the body of the dead soldier until a military patrol arrived. Following Taylor's recovery, the detachment of which he was a member decided to reward the tribesmen with food rations and cigarettes.

In due course, having made contact with the tribesmen, a five car convey entered the encampment. There they found the Sheikh and 30 of his warriors. The rations and cigarettes were formally offered to the chieftain who graciously declined them but said he had no objection to their being accepted by the individuals who had aided in the rescue. Thereupon, 200 cigarettes and a package of rations were presented to each of the three tribesmen who had carried out the act of mercy. The Canadians were then invited to the Arab tent where they sat on long, rich carpets and soft pillows and drank hot tea and coffee proffered by their hosts.

It recalls the story of the Samaritan who came to the aid of the luckless Jew, his traditional enemy: "A certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him he had compassion on him and went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast and brought him to an inn and took care of him. And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence and gave them to the host and said unto him, 'take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee.'"

The Case Of Mr. Holting

No doubt, there must be laws governing the rights, privileges and restrictions of air lines. But the experience of a Mr. Holting with the Scandinavian Air Lines, as outlined in Parliament, would seem to indicate that at least one regulation could do with a little amending.

It seems that Mr. Holting, a Canadian citizen who teaches journalism at the University of Minnesota, had been in Greenland on a mission for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. When he was ready to return he boarded a Scandinavian Air Lines plane which makes a stop at Winnipeg but is not permitted to land passengers there. On arrival in that city Mr. Holting got off the plane for the purpose of doing a broadcast. Whereupon he was escorted back to the plane by a couple of policemen and obliged to go on to Los Angeles.

The matter was raised in the Commons by Alistair Stewart of the CCF who wanted to know under what Canadian law a Canadian citizen is forbidden to land on Canadian soil. In reply the Minister of Justice referred to the regulation which forbids the Scandinavian Air Lines to land passengers at Winnipeg. He added that the courts might have to settle the issue concerning such agreements. It would certainly seem that in a case like the one mentioned a little less rigidity in interpretation of the law would do no harm.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The "Trotskyite Communist" who ran against External Affairs Minister Smith didn't make much of a showing. But he did receive over 200 votes, a fact which is not easy to understand. It may be that these votes were against Mr. Smith rather than for Mr. Dowson.

* * *

Trade Minister Churchill thinks there will be no loss in Canadian wheat sales to Japan as a result of a visit to that country by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Benson. He may be right. But Mr. Benson is not in Japan in the interests of Canada; and he is known as a sharp bargainer.

* * *

It isn't likely that M. Felix Gaillard, the new Premier of France, will last long. But he has at least one distinction which a fractious chamber of deputies cannot take from him: he is the youngest man to hold the office since Napoleon's time. That will be a pleasant thought when he is forced into the wilderness, probably a couple of months from now.

* * *

Premier Matheson's intimation that plans for a large vegetable-processing plant will be announced soon and that the plant will be in operation next year will be received with general satisfaction. This plant has been talked about for so long that some people were beginning to get a little sceptical regarding the prospects. However, it takes time to work up this kind of a project; and it is better to wait a while for an economically sound proposition to be brought forward than to rush into something which would be of little or no benefit.

SITTING IN JUDGMENT

Russia 1917 - 1957

By W. N. EWER
United Kingdom Information Service

Just 40 years ago on 7th November, 1917, the workers of Petrograd drove out the provisional government which had been uneasily ruling Russia since the Tsar's abdication in March. The Soviet Government was proclaimed with Lenin at its head. It was, though few realised it at the time, a turning point in world history.

When one looks back to those days, one tries to recapture the spirit of the revolution. What were its aims? Why did the masses — soldiers, workers, peasants — revolt? What sort of society did the Bolshevik leaders plan to build when they seized power? How do the hopes and aspirations of 1917 compare with the facts of 1957?

The demands of the masses were clear. First was a call for peace; for an end to the war. The troops on the western front had already begun to mutiny, to desert, to refuse to fight, to fraternise with the Germans. Kerensky stood for continuing the war; Lenin called for an immediate negotiated peace.

Second was a demand of the peasants for the land. They, too, had already started to revolt. Over large areas, the Moujiks had risen, driven away their landlords, taken the land for their own.

Third was the demand of the industrial workers to take over themselves control of the factories, as peasants were taking over control of the land.

1917 SLOGANS

These were the slogans of the revolution. On the morning of November 7th, a revolutionary committee in Petrograd announced the overthrow of the provisional government. "The cause for which the people fought — the immediate proposal of a democratic peace, the abolition of landlords' property rights in the land, workers control over production, the creation of a Soviet Government — this cause is assured."

With these went another demand and another promise: freedom. "The masses," Lenin had written in April, "need peace, bread, liberty, land." The Bolsheviks promised them liberty. In the April "theses," Lenin put it in simple terms. It meant "abolition of the police, the army, the bureaucracy." It meant that all officials would be elected and subject to recall, "their salaries to exceed the average wage of a competent worker." All that would be required of the citizens would be that they "should work equally, should regularly do their share of work and should receive equal pay," he explained in "State and Revolution."

TRANSITION PERIOD

There would have to be a transition period until the "resistance of the capitalists has been broken and classes have disappeared," during which there must be supression of the "exploiters and oppressors." But, this completed, "a really full democracy, a democracy without any exceptions, will be realised . . . democracy means equality."

These were the hopes and promises of 1917 — not only in Russia itself. "A new world is being born, a world of workers and of free peoples," said a proclamation of December. This was the kind of world that it was to be: the kind of society that was to be the outcome of the revolution. It is a far cry from this to the realities of 1957; how far, only those whose memories go back for 40 years can fully appreciate. For we have become conditioned to think of the Soviet society as it is today.

So much has gone into what Trotsky once called "the garbage can of history."

HERESIES NOW

Equality — except as an ultimate and very remote aim—has long since been denounced as heresy. So has the "workers' control." The peasants, forced into "collectives" or state farms, no longer have the land. The bureaucracy (whether ministerial or "party") is more powerful than under the Tsars. The political police (though its powers may have been somewhat curbed since Beria's day) is still there. The liberties of the individual are rigidly restricted. Class distinctions are sharper than in most "western" countries. The principle of "democratic centralism" gives the presidium of the Communist Party absolute power. And it is the proudest boast of the Regime that the armed forces of the Soviet Union are the strongest in the world. All the accent is not on "liberty, equality, fraternity," not on "welfare," but on "Soviet might."

To those — of whom I was one — who greeted the revolution of 1917 with hope and with enthusiasm, 1957 is a sad denial of all that we had hoped and expected.

It recalls those words of William Morris in "A Dream of John Ball": "I pondered how men fight and the thing that they fought for comes about, and when it comes turns out to be not what they meant, and other men have to fight for what they meant under another name."

OTTAWA REPORT

Foreign Oil Competition

By PATRICK NICHOLSON
Special Correspondent for The Guardian

Ottawa: The increase of nationalism in the Middle East is leading directly and disastrously to a decrease of wealth in Alberta.

The Middle Eastern oil states are rapidly moving towards business arrangements with foreign oil companies, under which they will retain a substantial larger share of the profits accruing from their oil resources. The Parliament of Iran for example, has recently passed a law governing the Italian oil company operating in that country: in future, the Italians must supply all the capital required for exploration and must lend the nationalised Iranian oil company the money needed to prodce the oil. And in spite of these terms, the present fifty-fifty profit-sharing arrangement is being modified so that the Italians will only get 25 per cent of the profits.

Japan is now pushing into the Middle Eastern oil picture, and is willing to negotiate on terms even more favourable to the Oil Sheiks. For Japan does not want the profits so much as the oil itself.

On top of this economic curtailment, there is the unstable political situation in that part of the world. This is all adding up to make the American oil companies now operating in the Middle East go all out for the greatest profits there in the shortest time. They are boosting production and shipment of oil to the limit, and this is upsetting the normal pattern of oil marketing on this Continent.

Alberta's maximum premissible output is at present 780,000 barrels of crude oil per day. But with Middle Eastern oil flooding Alberta's markets in the northwestern United States; and with Middle Eastern oil displacing Venezuelan oil on the Eastern Seaboard of the States, and Venezuelan oil thus being diverted to our eastern refineries; Canadian oil is being driven to the wall.

FOREIGN CONTROL EVIL

It is significant that the Canadian wells thus being restricted and the Middle Eastern wells thus being boosted are both largely under the same U.S. ownership. This is an excellent example of the evils of foreign control of our business, for that foreign control thus manipulates Canadian business to suit its own, rather than Canada's, interest.

In simple figures, Alberta's production of crude oil is likely, by year's end, to be curtailed to a mere 500,000 barrels a day; whereas Alberta could be in a position to sell nearly three times that amount.

The long-term outlook for Alberta oil of course is not merely rosy: it is assured. Ten years from now, those American companies which today spurn it will be clamouring for it.

OIL NEEDS DOUBLED

In 1966, the U.S.A. will consume oil at the rate of 14 million barrels per day, but domestic production there will only have attained 9 million barrels per day even by that time ten years hence.

This raises the vital question: what will happen to the economic stability and even the military security of this whole Continent, if political instability or world war should halt those supplies from the Middle East?

Canada of course could and must fill a large portion of that gap. But it would be in the economic interests of Canada and in the military interests of North America that Canada's potential should be encouraged now, rather than be stalled while preference is given to the Middle East sources of oil.

The question of the foreign-enforced slump in the sale of Alberta's oil has been brought to the notice of Prime Minister Diefenbaker on behalf of Alberta. It fits into the pattern of U.S. A. trade policy which is based on selfishness, just like the giveaway and barter whose disposal programme which has hurt our wheat marketing so severely.

Under the new policy of Canada-American interdependence these harmful economic battles should now be ended. It is a challenge to the Conservative Government to devise a formula which will seperate American control of Canadian business from the present "America first" policy in running those businesses.

Excavating The Promised Land

National Geographic Society

The Promised Land is a land of increasing promise for students of the Bible.

An archeological treasure trove hidden for thousands of years by the shifting sands of the near East is solving Biblical mysteries that have puzzled scholars for centuries.

In recent years the Dead Sea Scrolls have provided a wealth of knowledge about religious life around Jesus's time. Now, pick-wielding scholars are learning about life in the Promised Land before the Children of Israel even entered it.

Interest centers on Shechem (SHE-kem) about 40 miles north of Jerusalem, in Jordan. Today Shechem is only a sand-swept ruin outside the present city of Nablus. But Canaanite Shechem, founded perhaps 5,500 years ago, flourished as one of the world's great cities long before Jerusalem was built.

Canaan — the "Promised Land" west of the Jordan River — spread over what now is Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel. The land is rugged and hard to cultivate, but to the Jews coming out of the wilderness, it seemed a land flowing with milk and honey.

When the patriarch Abraham entered the land of Canaan, he and his family stopped at Shechem. There God appeared to him and said: "To your descendants I will give this land." (Genesis 12: 5-7.)

Abraham's grandson, Jacob, is believed by some scholars to have built a near-by well that still furnishes water and still bears his name. Many centuries after the Hebrews settled in Canaan, a stranger stopped at Jacob's Well and asked a Smaritan woman for a drink of water. The stranger was Jesus. (John 4: 5-7).

The Bible gives little information on the life of the Canaanites, perhaps because the Hebrews who wrote the Bible, were their enemies. Scholars believe, however, that the Hebrews adopted a number of Canaanite religious beliefs and practices, along with the Canaanites' alphabet.

American scholars excavating Shechem have uncovered an ancient gate, a seal with Persian inscriptions, pottery, jewelry, coins, and other objects. An expedition leader, Dr. G. Ernest Wright, of Chicago's McCormick Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), says the finds indicate Shechem was an important religious center antedating Jerusalem.

Ills May Come From Anxiety

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

Don't be so anxious.

This is good advice, but, in many cases, it is pretty difficult to follow. In our present mode of living, anxiety is widespread.

VICTIM IS UNAWARE

Some of the trouble — central anxiety — begins early in life. It may influence an individual's entire personality, but generally the victim is completely unaware of it.

The second type, peripheral anxiety, probably can be traced to fairly recent situations, such as financial problems, job or domestic troubles.

Anxiety, as a state of apprehension, is a mechanism of self-preservation. However, when anxiety becomes excessive, it hampers mental function and is likely to interrupt the body's normal physiologic function as well.

SEE A DOCTOR

If your are troubled by anxiety, the first person to consult is your physician.

Many persons believe anxiety is an ailment generally held in horror by the public at large. For this reason, they might hesitate admitting, even to their doctor, that they are tense or worried. Hence the physician probably will ask whether the patient has difficulty relaxing.

He'll inquire about sleep habits, since persons suffering anxiety usually have quite a bit of trouble getting to sleep.

PREFER TO BE ALONE

The physician will ask whether symptoms seriously limit activities. Persons with deep anxiety, you see, generally seek the easy way out. They prefer being alone and avoid crowds. They also try to stay clear of confusion or disagreement, since stress of almost any kind will tire them out very quickly.

Next, the doctor must determine whether symptoms are related in any way to environment or inter-personal relationships.

Don't get the idea that a doctor will hustle such a person right off to a psychiatrist. Intensive psychiatric study is not necessarily indicated for all anxiety patients.

The main thing is to discover the sources of the anxiety. Then the patient has to be made aware of his problems and be given help in solving them.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

T.I.S.: Can you tell me what causes a baby to be born prematurely?

Answer: Some of the causes of this condition are: Injuries, accidents, syphilis, tumors, abnormal position of the baby, twin birth, defects of the baby, and disorders affecting the mother, such as diarrhea, eclampsia, and chronic kidney disorders.

The Poet's Corner

JOURNEYS

The journey of the feet is fine,
It takes you to another place
Where you may see another face
And cross another boundary line.

There you may touch another hand,
And gaze upon another view;
Discover other things to do,
And share in other ventures planned.

But there's another journey quite
Imprisoned not in sea or air,
That does not go from here to there,
And touches neither day nor night.

No sad farewell does it require,
No lagering to reach a shore;
No doubts beyond the open door,
And those who take it do not tire.

The journey of the feet may start
The hunger for a deeper need,
Then oh, the wingless wings that speed
Outflowing Journeys of the heart!

—Rosemary Cobham,
in the Montreal Star.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Nov. 8, 1932

Mr. E.H. Rayner recently returned from a five months trip to Europe attended the P.E.I. Fox Exhibition held at Exhibition Grounds. Mr. Rayner expressed his delight with the splendid show and said that It was one of the finest collections of silver foxes he had ever seen. He said it reflected great credit on all those who had taken part to make the show a success. . .

Mr. C.M. Fitzgerald, Georgetown, has been awarded the contract for the installation of a cast iron water main from the Mount Edward Road main through the Golf Links to Falconwood Hospital. It is expected the work will commence at once.

TEN YEARS AGO

Nov. 8, 1947

An enthusiastic meeting of representative women, rural and urban, was held in the City hall last evening to consider the forming of a Provincial Branch of the Canadian Association of Consumers. Mrs. W.F.A. Stewart, who presided, said that the purpose of the Association is to develop more enlightened opinion on economic affairs and consumer interests.

At a meeting of the Milk Producers and Distributors Association held in Summerside Town Hall on Thursday evening a resolution was passed requesting an increase of two cents a quart in the retail price of milk in Summerside. The reasons given are the higher prices of feeds and other higher production costs.

MAXIMS

One truth stands firm: all that happens rests on something spiritual. If spiritual is strong, it creates world history. If it is weak, it suffers world history.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. Brooke Claxton, chairman of the Canada Council, says he is seeking imaginative proposals' on how to spend $50,000,000. This should be one time when almost everyone in the country will be delighted to give advice.—Ottawa Citizen

In North America the word Scotch is used much more freely as an adjective than it is in Scotland. There the purists insist that Scotch may be properly used only in connection with two products — woollens and whiskey.—Financial Post

U.S. advertisers spent more than $3,325,600,000 in newspaper advertising last year, twice the amount alloted to radio, TV, magazines and outdoor advertising. Scotland. There the purists insist that Scotch may be properly used only in connection with two products — woollens and whiskey.—Financial Post

Dr. Brock Chisholm said the other day that effective world government is near. And that comes from the man who said he did not believe in Santa Claus. —Oshawa Times-Gazette

Paintings of Her Majesty and the Prince are to hang in Rideau Hall, the official residence of Canada's governors general. We are therefore entitled to say what we think of them, especially since we presumably will pay for them. They are an abomination and a disgrace to this nation and its painters. There must be dozens of artists who could have done better than Mrs. Newton has done. — Vancouver Sun

ATTENTION ALL MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS

Effective forthwith, all persons between the ages of sixteen years and twenty-one years, inclusive, applying for a Beginner's License, will be required to show proof of age.

Such proof may be in the form of either a birth or baptismal certificate.

Birth certificates are obtainable at the Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Baptismal certificates may be obtained from a Parish Priest or a Minister of a Pastoral Charge.

J. A. GALLANT,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles

Village Of Parkdale

A special meeting of all persons of the Village of Parkdale, who is seized or possessed of real or personal property to the value of $325.00 or upward, within such village, and the wife or husband of such resident, to be held in Parkdale School Auditorium, Confederation Street, Thursday, November 14th, 1957 at 8 p.m.

The purpose of this meeting, is to discuss the matter of amalgamation with the City of Charlottetown, as proposed by the City Council.

Commissioners of the Village of Parkdale.

NEVER NEGLECT AN Early Winter COUGH

The racking cough that often follows a cold can be 'hard to shake off' at this time of the year. So don't wait for it to get deeply established. As soon as any member of the family shows signs of developing a cough . . . reach for the Pinex bottle. There's no quicker relief. The very first spoonful of Pinex Cough Syrup goes soothingly to work. It loosens the distressing tickle and eases the soreness of inflamed membranes. In no time you have the cough under control. Buy Pinex in the concentrated form for home mixing economy or as convenient ready-to-take Prepared Pinex. Your druggist has both.

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