The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Now We'll Know

A great sigh of relief went up across Canada almost a month ago when Finance Minister Gordon withdrew his so-called "tax on takeovers" of 30 per cent, which was directed against certain classes of foreign investments and had the declared purpose of increasing Canadian ownership of Canadian industry.

It seemed then almost as if a wall had been taken down—a wall which briefly threatened to cut the inflow of U.S. capital to an extent that would complicate this country's balance-of-payments problem.

But now a similar wall is being erected on the other side of the border, through the move initiated yesterday by President Kennedy to levy an excise tax on U.S. purchases of securities from Canada and 21 other industrialized countries.

Where Mr. Gordon was prepared to tax U.S. money entering this country for certain purposes at the 30 per cent level, President Kennedy proposes to tax virtually all investment funds as they leave his country at from two and one-half per cent to 15 per cent.

Under the President's plan, Canada will get neither the tax (as Mr. Gordon once hoped) nor the continued inflow of U.S. capital to which she has become accustomed.

A big question raised by Mr. Gordon's in-and-out proposal was whether Canadians, by saving and investing, could produce a sufficiently large capital formation to increase home ownership of industry, maintain a climate of economic expansion, and thereby build toward a satisfactory balance-of-payments position.

Now the same question has to be asked again, and, since it is being put by President Kennedy, it looks this time as if Canada will have to find the answer.

It is apt to be a pretty uncomfortable sort of answer, at least on the short term basis, for all bodies, whether public or private, that have early financing to arrange.

While Presiden's Kennedy's move is described as an effort to solve the balance-of-payments problem of the U.S. (which is perhaps as acute as Canada's, although for different reasons) it is capable of sending that problem for Canada to one of the most extreme levels it has ever reached.

Kingsmere Neglected

On one of the two stainless aluminum plaques which vandals so far have not managed to wrench from "The Ruins" at Kingsmere, Ontario, is engraved the following legend: "For nearly half a century, Kingsmere has been my real home. I bequeath my Kingsmere properties to Canada as a thank offering for the opportunity of public service which the people of my country have given to me. W.L. Mackenzie King. 1949."

The plaque carries one other note: these aluminum identification markers were placed by "The National Federation of Liberal Women" in celebrating their 25th anniversary on Nov. 23, 1953.

While Kingsmere is in the custodial care of the National Capital Commission and Mr. King did leave it to the people of Canada for their enjoyment, and the Liberal women have taken something of a proprietary interest in the lovely property, it shows lamentable signs of neglect according to a "lady visitor" from Western Ontario University," quoted by a reporter in Ottawa Journal.

This visitor came to the conclusion that the name and fame of the great "Macking" no longer are so green as they once were in Liberal memory. Most of the aluminum identification plates have been ripped out of the stone and not replaced. The headstone on the grave of the dog, Pat II, is cracked at the base and tilting. Some of the valuable antique furniture pieces have been taken out of the cottage Moorside and stacked, like so much junk, in the adjoining carriage house or garage. The building itself is in an early state of disrepair, with the paint peeling and parts of the frame structure punky with dry-rot.

The boards, after years, have finally been removed from the doors and windows of the cottage, but it remains locked and barred to the public when it might be opened, as an important centre of tourist interest, after the manner of the Franklin D. Roosevelt home at Hyde Park.

"Mr. King," says the Ottawa Journal scribe, "would be saddened to see what's been happening in those hills where so long his secret heart was." Perhaps the National Federation of Liberal Women will look into the matter.

Enriching Life

Rev. Jean Andrien Arsenault, of St. Dunstan's University, has joined a body of great distinction through his appointment as a member of the Canada Council, suceeding Dr. Frank MacKinnon, principal of Prince of Wales College. The honor to Father Arsenault is one his home province will applaud, just as it has felt complimented by the presence on the Council of Dr. MacKinnon through his two terms.

The activities of the Canada Council perhaps seem remote to most persons, yet there are ways in which they reach into the lives of all Canadians. It happens quietly, but the enrichment of even a few lives, which is what the Council accomplishes, does not halt with them but spreads on and on through ever-widening circles.

The great things done by the Council, in addition to contributing to the growth of healthy universities and colleges, and to their service to the humanities, are not capable of being measured—sometimes even sound a little esoteric.

Yet they assist in both the finding and the expression of beauty and meaning—give a gentle spur to creativity—help spirits to be set free—serve the parts of man that transcend his workaday appetites.

And it is in these areas—through ideas, art, literature, music and drama—that life has to look for its glories, its glowing wonders and its abiding satisfactions.

It is a fine thing that Islanders have had a share in this great activity, no matter how difficult it may be to define, through all the years of the existence of the Canada Council. Certainly those who know Father Arsenault best are convinced that he, like his predecessor, will carry to the Council the qualities of mind, spirit and experience suited to its purpose.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was a splendid honor that came to Charlottetown on Wednesday when Mayor Gaudet, on behalf of the city, received a national safety award for pedestrian protection, on the basis of judging by the Canadian Automobile Association. And, heaven knows, there are plenty of Charlottetown pedestrians who need all the protection they can be provided, as they jaywalk blithely and blindly through traffic, and in their total disregard of signal lights.

* * *

A collection of more than 100,000 mint postage stamps issued during the past 90 years by some 500 countries, states and other postal administrations is being presented on permanent loan by Britain's Post Office to the British Museum in London. These stamps have reached the Post Office over the years through the machinery set up by the Universal Postal Union under which, since 1874, specimens of almost every stamp issued in the world are sent to every country. With this collection, the British Museum will have the largest philatelic collection anywhere in the world. The Museum will provide facilities for the display of 1,600 sheets, approximately the quarter of this collection and, allowing for a complete change of exhibit every year, it is estimated that four years well be required to display all the stamps.

ALTERATIONS WHILE YOU WAIT

THEY COME FASTER IN CANADA

As Others See Us: U.S. View Of Budget

Budgets come and budgets go — but rather faster in Canada than usual since the Pearson regime came to power and entrusted the country's financial affairs to Walter Gordon. The Finance Minister last week made his second major revision of budgetary proposals. The scope of both sets of changes has been sufficient to mark the present budget as the third the government has put forward within two months.

This is an unfortunate development for the new government. It is causing non-Canadian observers on both sides of the Atlantic to ask how many more false starts the new government can afford before Prime Minister Pearson is forced to seek a new finance minister.

Mr. Gordon has been acting like a very new boy in a very old and tough school, trying to cope with traditions which reflect common feelings though not necessarily common sense. His first mistake was in trying to satisfy traditional feelings with action where his predecessors in the Diefenbaker government had thought it better — while saying as much or more to do less.

The feelings, of course, are those aroused in Canadian breasts by heavy foreign influences in Canadian industry — mainly American influence. Mr. Diefenbaker deplored it. Mr. Gordon proposed to tax it down to size. He thereby upset not only the foreign capitalists, but even more, the Canadian ones, as the Canadian stock markets were quick to show. He withdrew his tax plan.

Now Mr. Gordon has offered a modified version. He also has presented a graduated tax on machinery and building materials instead of his original proposals which would have worked against the economic expansion that Canada so badly needs.

Although he has appeared to be giving way to sheer Opposition pressure he is at last acting in line with actualities. Both an encouraging rate of taxation on things needed to build up Canadian productive capacity, and a reasonable attitude toward foreign capital, are necessary in Canada so long as Canadians' savings are not sufficient for, or savers are too wary to run the risks of, building up Canada's new frontiers.

This newspaper has frequently appealed to Americans to consider tolerantly, even sympathetically, what it means to Canadians to live under the vast financial as well as cultural shadow of the United States' high-powered economy. Americans must expect some objections from Canadians to being "taken over" by a neighboring colossus. But whenever a Canadian Government tries to match its economic and financial policies to the more extreme nationalist emotions presumed to be moving the electorate, the results probably will be those that the Canadian Finance Minister has produced for Mr. Pearson's relatively non-nationalistic regime.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

AS TAIL WAGS DOG

Sir,—Congratulations on your astute article entitled "Pressure-Group Thinking", which revealed an immature attitude toward the Norris report on the part of certain individuals representing so-called "organized labor".

Your caption could, of course, apply to many other groups who forget that they are composed of individuals having a theoretical personality, mind and soul. We should be reminded that the Fathers of Confederation and the signers of the American Declaration of Independence were courageous individualists when they arrived at their respective opinions. They did not swallow the dictates of one ignorant or ruthless bully.

I am not sure what is happening today but we appear so busy or exhausted that the man who can talk loudest becomes "the leader".

As an American, I was surprised at the speed with which affiliates of the controversial Seafarers' International Union in my country chose to disregard or criticize the Norris maritime union report, surely before they even had time to read it.

The organization of labor, which has been so vigorous in the past 30 years, was supposedly designed to assist the working man, not to develop into a worse monopolistic monster than the old unregulated "Capitalism". The latter is now shackled with too many laws while "labor barons" laugh at the consuming public internationally.

We Americans, at least, often forget that it is a case of the "tail wagging the dog" when we do not stop to consider that only one-tenth of our population belongs to labor unions.

I am, Sir, etc.
ROBERT FAIRBANK.
Jefferson, N.H.

WANTS LETTERS

Sir: I am a Japanese girl, 15, and my name is Akiko Kuno. It has long been my desire to get contact with some girls or boys of Canada (14-18) for exchange of letters. My main reason to have such contact is that I think it is the best way to understand the life and the way of thinking in your country as well as to learn English. Will you please publish this letter in your column.

Yours etc.,
AKIKO KUNO
4-81 8 Jodori Naniwa
Amagasaki City
Hyogo Prefecture
Japan

U.S. Job Made Tougher

By Carman Cummings
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The new outburst of Buddhist demonstrations in South Viet Nam makes it tougher than ever for the United States to maintain its policy of holding up the authoritarian government of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

In the United States itself there is increasing unhappiness with the American role in Diem's war against Communist guerrillas. Last month, for example, 12 leading U.S. churchmen issued a public protest over aid to what it called an "unjust, undemocratic and unstable" regime.

From South Viet Nam there are reports of deepening disenchantment on the part of the more than 10,000 U.S. "advisers" attached to the government forces.

Throughout East Asia the Buddhist faithful are furious with the Roman Catholic Diem for his alleged suppression of their comrades—who make up about 80 per cent of the South Vietnamese population of 15,000,000.

There never has been much love lost between the Americans and Diem's government. Washington's thinly disguised feeling has been that, while Diem's ruling family clique is far from ideal, it nevertheless represents the best chance of holding back Communist expansion.

Backing that hope they have put prestige, manpower and money — some $2,000,000,000 worth—on the line in the fight against the Viet Cong rebels.

Now, at a time when some U.S. officers see progress in containing the rebels, the prospect arises that Diem's government could collapse from the non-violent but powerful pressure from the Buddhists.

Ironically, the problem Diem will face is essentially the same one Kennedy defined nine years ago when, as a senator, he called on France to grant independence to the Indochinese. At that time he said:

"The hard truth of the matter is, first, that without the wholehearted support of the people . . . . without a reliable and crusading native army with a dependable officer corps, a military victory, even with American support, in that area is difficult."

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
July 19, 1938

Ground work for the organization of the Prince Edward Island Cranberry Growers' Association said to be the first of its kind in the Dominion, was laid at a cooperative field day at Mt. Stewart. Members of the committee include Fulton Douglas, Daniel Shannon, Fulton Coffin and Lee McAssey.

Through the kindness of Joey MacDonald, the children of the P.E.I. orphanages were entertained by Miss Esther Divine, the body-twisting 10-year-old artist of Amherst, N.S. Mr. MacDonald also treated the children to ice cream, fruit and confectionery.

TEN YEARS AGO
July 19, 1953

A former newspaper man with the Canadian Press and now a clergyman with the Church of England, Rev. N.M. Sorge, S.Th. is again visiting in Charlottetown after an absence of several years working in the Northern Canada mission field. He is accompanied by Mrs. Sorge and their two children. A native of Amherst, N.S. Mr. Sorge is working towards his Bachelor of Divinity degree.

The British High Commissioner to Canada, Lieut-General Sir Archibald Nye, is expected to arrive in Charlottetown today, and spend the weekend here, as the guest of Lieut-Governor T. W.L. Prowse and Mrs. Prowse.

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Insect Dusts Bring Asthma, Allergies

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Insect dusts are important causes of asthma and hay fever from spring through fall. Those who are bothered are allergic to the scales, hairs, and other body fragments of the insects, which mix with household and other dusts. The possibility seldom is considered except in the more puzzling and stubborn cases of seasonal allergy.

Common offenders include May, caddis, and house flies as well as aphids, mites, beetles, and certain moths. Most persons who are sensitive to these insects also are sensitive to other irritants such as pollens and molds.

Dr. Samuel Fienberg and his colleagues at Northwestern university medical school made tests on 600 patients with seasonal hay fever and asthma. Many reacted to insects but in only 22 per cent could insects be pinpointed as the cause. The percentages were almost the same among reactors to molds and grass pollens.

This group found it difficult to prepare an extract to diagnose and desensitize the positive reactors. This is understandable since hundreds of thousands of species exist. For desensitizing purposes, they narrowed down the insects to a member of the mother family, house and May flies, ant pups, and daphne. The preventive is given like any other for the control of hay fever and asthma.

Allergy to insect bites or stings also is common. The swelling that follows a mosquito bite is caused by sensitivity to the chemical in the venom. A lotion or salve containing an antihistaminic or a corticosteroid product often brings prompt relief.

Stinging insects such as bees, hornets, wasps, or yellow jackets kill as many people in this country as do poisonous snakes. Victims usually are overly sensitive to the venom of the insect. Many others develop mild to severe reactions that are brought under control quickly with an antihistaminic tablet or isoproterenol under the tongue. No one who is sensitive to bee stings should take a trip into the countryside without taking along these medications.

ANEMIA AND PREGNANCIES

Mrs. T. writes: I am anemic. I have had four children in four years. Is it dangerous for a woman with anemia to go on having children?

REPLY

No, provided treatment for the low blood count is continued. The most important facet of your problem is to determine why you are anemic and the type of anemia.

BLOOD SUGAR

E. B. writes: Is hypoglycemia a form of diabetes?

REPLY

Hypo refers to small amounts and glycemia to sugar (glucose) in the blood. Thus, hypoglycemia is just the opposite of diabetes, in which there is an excess (hyper) of sugar in the blood.

NEWBORN'S TASTE

Mrs. L. writes: Are children born with developed taste buds or do they develop as they mature?

REPLY

The sense of taste is present at birth but becomes more acute by age 2 or 3 months.

The FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT
"Your Island Steak House"

NOTES BY THE WAY

Vacationists never learn. They always take too many clothes and too little money. — Powell (Wyo.) Tribune.

The 50-cent dollar, once regarded as the ultimate evil fruit of inflation, would now be welcomed back with open arms, according to a study released by the National Industrial Conference Board. For the dollar is now, by the board's calculation, worth 49 cents or less in pre-war buying power. To gain the purchasing power of a $10,000 income of 1939 requires a 1963 income of $26,934 An income of $80,549 today buys only what $25,000 bought in 1939. And $100,000 worth of 1939 purchasing power now takes $390,741. — Chicago News.

The only man who knows how wife really doesn't understand him is the nuclear physicist. — Salt Lake City Desert News.

People who know it all are the ones who know so many things about which they are mistaken. — Knickerbocker News.

Times waits for no man. It is too busy waiting for women. — Irish Digest.

Brendan Behan says American tea tastes as if it was made with cigarette butts. The astonishing thing about that statement is the thought of Brendan Behan drinking tea. — Ottawa Journal.

Alberta's Medical Plan

Milwaukee Journal

Voters in the Western Canadian province of Alberta have a one party fixation that would be hard to match outside the southern United States. For 28 years they have placed control of the provincial government in the hands of the Social Credit party, an organization born in the depression.

The party has just won its eighth mandate with the same margin it received in 1959 — 57 seats out of the 63 seat assembly. For a party so long in office, such a majority is unprecedented in Canadian history.

The key to this enduring love match seems to be that Social Credit has given the province consistently efficient and honest government. Although some of the party's earlier programs were declared unconstitutional, it has since wiped out provincial debt, built roads, helped municipalities and done most of the good things that endear politicians to people. The task has been made easy, of course, by abundant royalties Alberta receives from its vast oil reserves.

Building toward an even stronger courtship in the years ahead, Premier E.C. Manning has now announced a voluntary medical insurance program — a joint venture between government and more than 30 private insurance firms.

The plan, which has unqualified support of doctors, presents a sharp contrast to the compulsory medical insurance scheme which caused so much turmoil last year in neighboring Saskatchewan.

Under the Alberta program, the government has established maximum insurance premiums for persons with more than $500 annual taxable income. Those with earnings less than that amount or with no taxable income are eligible for government subsidies.

The government estimates that about a quarter of the provinces 1,300,000 people will be eligible for subsidies. The plan, which will go into operation October 1, will provide medical, surgical and obstetrical services for preventive, medical, surgical and obstetrical services for preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic treatment and care.

Social Credit is missing no bets in its determination to continue its grip on Alberta.

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Moncton	$ 3.70
Sackville	$ 2.80

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