The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 THURSDAY, JAN., 30, 1958

Economic Report

An intensive study of the economic relations between Canada and the United States has been completed by two prominent Canadian economists, Professor Irving Brecher of McGill University and Dr. S. S. Reisman, Director of International Economic Relations in the Department of Finance. The results of the study have been made known in a report presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's economic development.

The report says that United States' farm policies, especially the surplus-disposal program, are the greatest cause of friction between the two countries; and it notes that there is little prospect of any material change in these policies in the next few years. Almost all the wheat and flour exported by the United States in the 1954-55 period was subsidized in one way or another by the Government; and, of course, that practice is being continued. Half of the exports was disposed of by unconventional marketing methods, and the other half at prices below the domestic support prices.

The only hope for more liberal import tariffs in the United States, the report reveals, lies in the current struggle for economic supremacy between the Western world and the Soviet bloc. On this point the report has this to say: "What is unmistakeably clear is that Soviet industrial expansion has been proceeding at such a remarkable pace as to call into question the traditional assumption of the automatic and indefinite maintenance of Western economic supremacy. Indeed, the time for bold Western measures on the economic front may be fast approaching; and it is difficult to see how the United States—given its overwhelming economic power and an understanding of the political and economic facts of international life—can long avoid taking the lead with strong unilateral easing of the conditions of access to the American market".

What the report seems to boil down to is this: The United States may be forced to deal more fairly with friendly nations in matters of trade, in its own economic interests, because of the pressure of Soviet economic expansion throughout the world. That isn't the best of motives; but, no doubt, it is better than none at all.

Happy Ending

A week or so ago a news agency carried a dispatch which quoted Professor Gordon Husen, who had been commissioned to study the United States' old age security program, as saying that "there was a problem in Canada of regional need. Newfoundland's Health Minister (Dr. James McGrath) considered the present $55 a month pension high for pensioners in his Province". The inference, of course, was that in Dr. McGrath's view, a $55 pension is too much. At the time, the whole thing sounded nonsensical. To begin with, the cost of living in Newfoundland is considerably higher than anywhere else in Canada. For another thing, it is not usual for politicians to tell any group of their constituents that they are receiving more than they deserve in the way of income. That would be one sure way of losing votes and offending people, which no politician in his right mind would want to do.

Well, the matter has been cleared up, and Dr. McGrath's political acumen and personal integrity have been sustained. Rising to a "point of privilege" in the Newfoundland Legislature the day following the news report, Dr. McGrath claimed that the dispatch was "both embarrassing and damaging". Not only had he never made the statement attributed to him, but he had never seen Professor Husen or "expressed any view to him on any subject whatsoever".

It now only remains for Professor Husen to say that he himself was "misquoted"; and relations between Dr. McGrath and his Province's old age pensioners (who, naturally, were a bit upset over the report) will be cordial once again.

The Golden Rule

Mr. Donald Gordon, President of the Canadian National Railway, has been chiding American business men for "not following the Golden Rule in their dealings with Canadians." In an address to a club in Pittsburgh, he mentioned the following problems in Canadian-American relations: Threatened tariff increases on exports to the United States of Canadian raw materials brought into production by American capital; the lack of opportunities for Canadians to fill senior posts or participate in the ownership of branch plants of American firms in Canada; high United States tariffs on manufactured goods which contribute to the current Canadian trade deficit with that country; and the effect on Canada's grain markets of the American surplus agricultural products disposal program.

All very well and good. American business interests in general and the United States' Government, too, could practise the Golden Rule a little more scrupulously with no harm to the United States and to the betterment of relations with this country. There is no doubt about that. But, perhaps, Mr. Gordon himself is not quite as devoted to the Golden Rule as he might be—witness his authorizing of the laying off of a number of sectionmen all across Canada in the dead of winter and at a time when jobs are scarcer than they have been for some years—as an economy measure.

How would Mr. Gordon like to be told that he would have to take a sizable reduction in his annual income in the interests of economy? We have an idea that he wouldn't like it at all, his professed devotion to the Golden Rule notwithstanding.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Poultry will soon be expected to grow some of their own feed. It has been found that processed "feather" meal is high in protein and can be mixed with other feeds at little cost.

* * *

Although smallpox is very rare in these parts, it is still a serious menace in many areas of the world. Last year, according to a United Nations' agency, eight countries suffered epidemics of the disease.

* * *

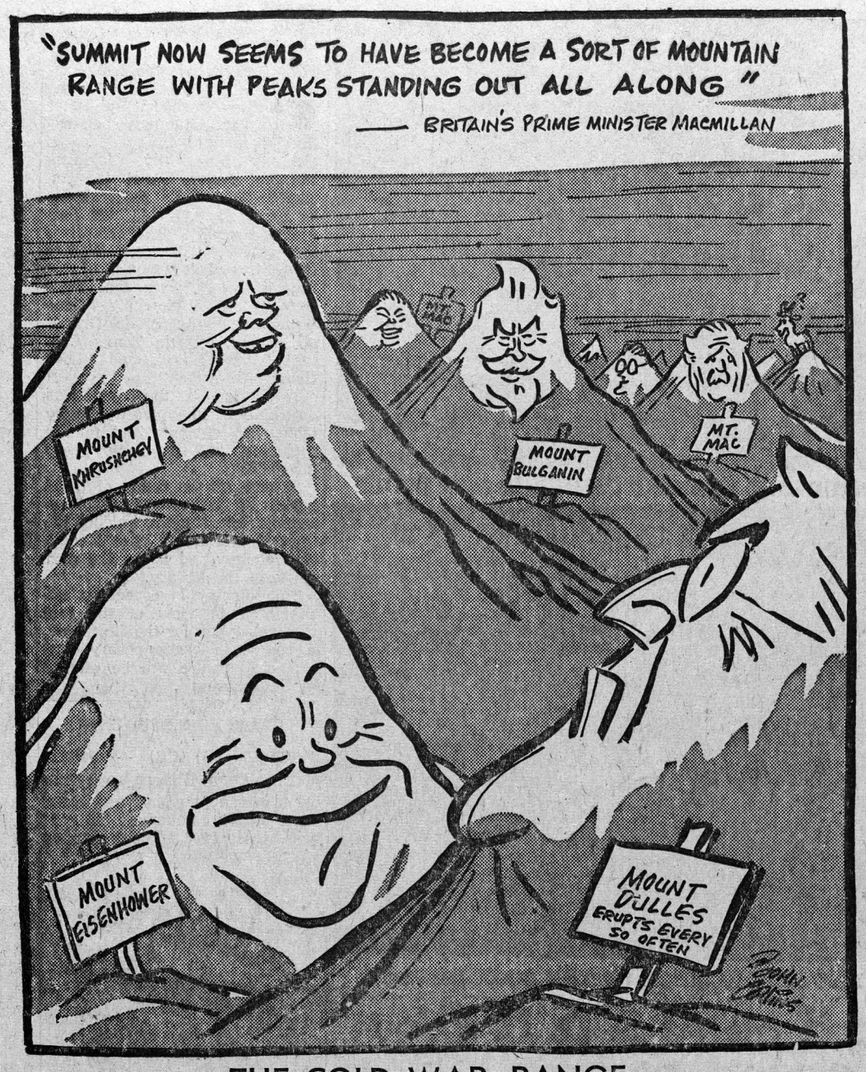
Of all the officials who are attending this week's meeting of the Baghdad Pact, none has a more unenviable role than that of the U.S. Secretary of State. American prestige in the Middle East was probably never lower than it is at the present time. Besides, some of the governments concerned are a little doubtful whether the United States should be represented at all, since she is not a member of the pact.

* * *

The civic election campaign is beginning to warm up. The issues are discussed in an address, reported in today's Guardian, by Councillor Edwin E. Johnstone who is a candidate for the Mayoralty. It is years now since the practice of holding public meetings at civic contests was discontinued, though it is more important than ever that the business of governing the city should be understood by the electors. Mr. Johnstone has set a good example in dealing with these issues, and we recommend his address to the careful study of all concerned.

* * *

Newfoundland is the only Province where Burns' Day is a public holiday. This is a little strange in view of a statistical report which reveals that there are fewer people of Scottish ancestry in Newfoundland than in any other Province. St. George's Day and St. Patrick's Day are also holidays, but not St. Andrew's Day. Incidentally, Newfoundland has more public holidays than any other Province, with the possible exception of Quebec. And now the Legislative Assembly has passed a law making every Saturday a holiday in the shops, much to the displeasure of most of the shop-keepers. There is such an ado over it that the Supreme Court may be asked to pass judgement on the legality of the order.



THE COLD WAR RANGE

On The Rampage Again

National Geographic Society

Manam, an active island volcano in the Pacific close to the North-East New Guinea coast, is on the rampage again.

A violent new eruption has occurred, climaxing activity that began in mid-October. Fine volcanic dust has destroyed gardens in villages and covered much of the 30-square-mile island. Inhabitants were evacuated from the volcano's immediate vicinity in December.

Manam, known also as Vulcan, is part of the great island horseshoe of the Bismarck Archipelago, which includes New Britain, New Ireland, and the Admiralty group. Its zlunt cone, rising 4,265 feet and wearing a constant plume of vapor, catches the eye a dozen miles off mainland New Guinea's Hansa Bay, midway between Madang and Wewak.

BY PASSED " WHISTLE STOP"

Manam is familiar to thousands of Americans who fought in the southwest Pacific in 1943-44. Flyers of the Fifth American Air Force, with Australian units, struck repeatedly at points of enemy strength at and near the mouths of the Sepik and Ramu rivers in North-East New Guinea.

In the end, Allied bombers and ships made it possible for ground troops to bypass "whistle stops" on General MacArthur's road back to the Philippines. At Hansa Bay alone, the sea and air arms ended the war role of 35,000 enemy ground troops by cutting them off from supplies.

Some 5,000 primitive natives live in the small settlements that dot the rim of precipitous Manam. Women slightly outnumber men. Children are better cared for than in many undeveloped areas and survive in higher proportion.

Trees cover Manam's steep slopes up to 3,700 feet. Though fresh water is scarce, gardens spread on the lower levels. Taro is favored over yams as the staple food. Manioc, bananas, and sago are grown. Trade is carried on with mainland neighbors across Stephan Strait and Hansa Bay.

The island's rocky coast provides only two poor harbors for small ships, one at Bedua on the southeast, one at Bieng on the northwest. Aris, five miles northwest, is a satellite island with an extinct 700-foot volcanic peak.

APPEASE EVIL SPIRIT

Lava flows on Manam have at times reached the sea on the east coast, breaching the track that connects all the villages. Islanders solemnly dance, beat drums and blow bamboo pipes to appease spirit that causes the earth's convulsions. The last eruptions of note were in 1953. Particularly violent periods when rocks and boulders were thrown high occurred in 1917, and 1936.

A great rift in the earth's crust runs northwest from New Britain to Manam and its neighbors, accounting for their explosive nature.

Near-by isles have droll names such as Bagadag, Blupblup, and Motmot. The last two are part of the North-East New Guinea Schouten Islands named for Willem Cornelis Schouten, who with Jakob Le Maire in 1626 charted the Admiralty group and Manam.

Coast settlements in the Hansa Bay region bear twin names, too — Purpur, Batbat, Bunabun, Bili Bili, and Kotra Kotra. There is also a Gumptrop.

Space Control Problems

New York Herald Tribune

Man's ability to master his environment (which does not include, unfortunately, his ability to master himself) is moving at a prodigious and accelerating rate. Consider a few dates:

1783: The Montgolfier brothers sent up the first balloon.

1903: The Wright brothers sent up the first powered airplane.

1944: The Germans bombarded London with long-range missiles.

1957: Sputnik I orbited around the earth.

There were 120 years between the Brothers Mongolfier and the Brothers Wright; only thirty-three years between that first flight at Kitty Hawk and the Robot Blitz; only thirteen years between the buzz-bombs and the elevation of the late Laika into outer space. Certainly there is every reason to believe that the progressive invasion of space will proceed, within a decade, to a point which, if not regulated in advance by genuine, enforceable international law, will threaten the globe with destruction and its atmosphere with, to say the least, absolute chaos.

The task of introducing order into the nationalist confusion of space flights will not be easy. After centuries of the painful development of maritime law there is still acrimonious debate over such elementals as the extent of national jurisdiction over the sea—three miles, or twelve? Air travel is bedevilled by problems of national "air space."

One question which would surely arise, in creating an international space agency, is where does 'air space' end and outer space begin? Will man be any more successful in policing the stratosphere than in preventing wars and crimes upon the earth?

Yet the very fact that outer space offers a clean slate for the creation of new international institutions is in favor of the attempt. It offers, too, an exciting appeal to the imagination — a chance for constructive work in an untouched field.

If successful, this could open the way for similar efforts in international co-operation for peace; efforts that have been stifled by earth-bound rivalries, old fears and hatreds. And — the most sobering yet demanding thought of all — if space is not regulated humanity may be extinguished by its own devastating creations.

The world has a right, indeed a duty, to insist that the Soviet Union measure up to this opportunity. Policing space is one great and concrete accomplishment that East and West might achieve in a summit meeting after due preparation.

The Case Of The Sore Back

Toronto Telegram

For ten days or more, during a period of dramatic political developments in Ottawa, the Prime Minister has had a sore back. He stepped on a loose stone while walking from his East Block Office to the House of Commons, and wrenched a muscle. For several days he conducted his business from his home, the official residence of the Prime Minister. Then he returned to the House last Monday, restored and ready, and delivered a speech that his friends call one of the greatest heard in our Parliament.

But to get back to the PM's sore back. Charles Lynch, a Southam news writer, recounts how he was asked to check on the seriousness of Mr. Diefenbaker's physical condition, concerning which no information had been given out in a formal way, such as a medical bulletin in the manner of the U.S. White House. Mr. Lynch merely phoned the Prime Minister, asked him how he was, and added that there was some talk whether he would be able to campaign actively if there was an election. Mr. Diefenbaker's response to the reporter was to come out and see for himself.

Mr. Lynch continues the narrative: "We scurried right out, and were ushered without ceremony into his upstairs boudoir, which was littered with books and papers. . . As soon as we had shaken hands with him, he went into a demonstration of his physical fitness. . . We asked about reports that the Prime Minister had been wearing a brace. He threw open his dressing gown and suddenly we were looking at what can most politely be described as the affected area. It was enclosed with nothing more formidable than a cloth belt. . . We had to admit it didn't look very serious."

Mr. Lynch summed up his clinical inquiries by reporting that, though he lacked a medical degree, he could "claim to have inspected the evidence more closely than any other person in the land, excluding the medicos. All we can say is that he looked just fine.

This incident sheds a warm and revealing sidelight upon the Prime Minister, around whose eminence of office there is none of the aura of divinity cultivated by men in comparable high office elsewhere. Instead, the common touch that makes all men kin shines in the case of the sore back.

POPULATION BOOMS

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's population, an estimated 16,887,000 at Jan. 1, is increasing at a "record rate," the bureau of statistics said Monday. Population was up 806,000 from the 1956 census total of 16,081,000 and represented an increase of 543,000 from the 1957 total of 16,344,000.

HEIRESS IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba (AP) — British heiress Tessa Kennedy and her suitor, Dominic Elwes, arrived Sunday night from Cureacao by plane. Her father obtained court writs to prevent their marrying in England and Scotland. If they still plan to marry they will have to wait for two weeks, as provided under Cuban law.

The Poet's Corner

GUARD POETS CORNER WC ACOUSTICS

A man I know is old beyond his years —
The constant clamour falling on his ears
Has tempered his impatience to expose
A churlishness that knows no true repose.
He never heard the footsteps of a mouse
Across dry leaves; the stirring of a grouse
In quest of beechnuts in a sunny wood
Or happy notes of furry Motherhood.
He never thrilled before a feathered Choir
Or to the locust playing on his lyre—
The tranquil sounds that lull and discipline
Are lost upon a sense attuned to din.

A friend of mine is younger than his days —
His sunny spirit sweetens and repays
The simple life he leads beyond the span
That irks and frays the tolerance of man.
He never sat within a silenced house,
To hear immortal melodies by Strauss,
But he has stood enraptured to the strain
Of robins singing in an April rain.
He hears the haunting lyrics of the lute
Upon the breathless plains where all is mute —
This man who knows where fairy feet have trod
And keepeth still to know that God is God.

—S. Barlow Bird.
Freetown, P.E.I.

Role Of Color In Health Rules

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

COLOR plays a very important part in our lives.

While I am a doctor, not an interior decorator, I'd like to pass on a little advice about the colors used in your home and office, since they have a direct bearing on your well-being.

Science has proven that we react differently to different colors.

COLORED ADS

Mail-order statistics, for example, show that colored advertisements outpull black and white ads by an average of ten to one. In fact, the New York State Tax Division increased its collections by enclosing angry-red self-return envelopes wtih its tax forms.

In the paper industry, one New England firm produces two lines of colored stock named "Influence Bond" and "Impulse Bond."

The "Influence" papers are a soft, tactful blend of gray with green, tan and blue. The "Impulse" papers — designed to inspire immediate action — are flame red, bright turquoise, yellow, pumplin, lime green and clear green.

MUSCULAR REACTION

We know that we humans have a decided muscular reaction to color and light.

Red colors, such as those used by the tax agency, tend to increase muscle tension and speed up the pulse and breathing. Bright illumination does the same thing.

Blue colors and dim lighting, on the other hand, relax the muscles and slow down the heart and lungs. It seems to me that blue colors and dim lights are best for the home, especially for the bedrooms.

WARM OAK TINTS

For your office, a warm, neutral oak tint probably is most suitable for desk tops. The violent contrast between brilliant white paper and a dark top is irritating to the eyes. The oak tint provides a moderate contrast. It is much more restful.

You probably wouldn't think that the color of a baby carriage would make much difference to a baby. But it does.

BECOME HOTBOXES

Black and gray buggies are usually warm in the winter. But, according to a Better Vision Institute report, they become "hotboxes" in the summer

Another summer tip — mosquitoes apparently prefer to alight on dark blue, red and brown clothing. They are likely to shun white, orange and yellow.

So you see color affects our finances, our comfort—even our health.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

T.C.: My child seems to sweat excessively. What can be causing it?

Answer: This may be due to a hidden infection in your child's nose, throat or tonsils. However, most often it is due to dressing the child too warm or keeping the child's room too warm.

MAXIMS

It is not love of self but hatred of self which is at the root of the troubles that afflict our world.

WHITE ROSE
Fuel Oil
For Clean Dependable Burning
The Fuel Oil for Maximum Heat.
For Efficient Service Call—
ALBERT L. THOMAS
White Rose Fuel and Stove Oil Dealer.
DIAL 6610

The High Cost Of Hurt Feelings

Do you lie awake nights and "keep remembering" old humiliations? Are you "burned up" over something someone did to you? Stop and think what might be accomplished if the time and energy spent in nursing your hurt feelings *were put to profitable use!*

February Reader's Digest shows you how old grievances can harm you, gives helpful advice on how to overcome them. Get your February Reader's Digest today: 33 articles of lasting interest, condensed to save your time.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Uncle Sam is drafting Elvis Presley, so the U. S. Army at least will have something the Russians havent's — Hamilton Spectator

The South Pole might reasonably be regarded as one of the places on the earth where a man can expect a little solitude. Yet when the intrepid Dr. Vivian Fuchs and his little band of companions reached the Pole after nearly two months of weary travel across the ice pack, some forty persons were on hand to welcome them. There just doesn't seem to be any other way of getting away from it all these days. —New York Herald Tribune

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Jan. 30, 1933)

Mr. J. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, returned last evening from Halifax and Fredericton where he attended farmers meetings. Mr. Boulter was also in session with manufacturers of fertilizer and suggested that a meeting of the Maritime Council be held in Sackville in June to discuss the question of fertilizer.

The Prince of Wales College students had their first classes in the newly erected college building yesterday afternoon. During the past year the students had classes in Queen Square and Prince Street schools.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Jan. 30, 1948)

Island highways will, within the next few years, constitute vistas of pastoral beauty unequalled by any province in tht Dominion, Mr. R. Snazelle, Supervisor of the Reforestation Branch, Provincial Department of Reconstruction, said yesterday. Over 50,000 young trees are thriving in the nursery at Southport, and many of these will later be transplanted along the highways throughout the province.

The appointment of John F. Fraser as Manager, Canadian National Telegraphs, Charlottetown, succeeding James Murley, who is retiring, was announced yesterday by H. A. Marquis, Superintendent for all lines in the Atlantic Region. The changes are effective on Monday, February 2.

A veterinarian says that many dogs suffer from allergies. But oddly, enough, they never seem to be allergic to the newly upholstered sofa or the best chair. —Winnipeg Tribune

A Wisconsin bank president is alleged to have stolen from one bank to buy another. At least they can't accuse him of violating the proverb about the wisdom of a shoemaker sticking to his last.—Edmonton Journal

Senator Pouliot has a personal flag, a green maple leaf on a red background, which he flies over his own home at Riviere-du-Loup. All he needs now is to convince some 16 million other Canadians that this is the national flag they have been waiting for.—Ottawa Journal

A British book reviewer recently made the unwise statement that ghosts are dying out in Britain. Not so, answered indignant Scottish readers. In Scotland, they said, ghosts are actually on the increase. Ask any man of Scottish blood, particularly along the west coast," advised one dissenting reader. Scotsmen, he said, are particularly gifted with glimpses of other forms of life.—Montreal Gazette

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STOREY ELECTRIC
175 Grafton St. Dial 3[illegible]

GOOD
EATING ON A BUDGET!
SUGAR . . . 10 lbs. 98c
BUTTER CANADA NO. 1 2 LB. $1.35
ORANGES SWEET JUICY 2 DOZ. 69c
Tomato Juice

2 for 37c
ISLAND Parsnips 2 LBS. ... 19c
ISLAND Beets 2 LBS. 19c
CORNED NECK BONES lb. . . . 13c
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THE BEST SHOP TO SHOP BEST

THE P. E. I. DRAMA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION
KEEP DRAMA ALIVE IN P. E. I.
It was impossible to hold a regional festival this year.
Do not let that happen to your provincial festival.
Support the Association by your memberships.
Individual Memberships $1.00
Group Memberships $2.00
Memberships provides one night's ADMISSION to the festival.
Tickets may be had from—
Mrs. Eddy Morrison, Kirkwood Drive
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