

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hance - Publisher and General Manager
Burtin Lewis - Executive Editor
Frank Walker - Editor

Voices In The Wilderness

Students of journalism are cautioned not to write long, involved sentences; nobody will read them. Perhaps for this reason the following statement by George F. Kennan, former U.S. diplomat and scholar now teaching at Princeton's Institute for advanced study of international problems has received less attention than it merits.

"If you ask me, as a historian," he said, "whether a country in the state this country is in today; with no highly developed sense of national purpose, with the overwhelming accent of life on personal comfort and amusement, with a dearth of public services and surfeit of privately sold gadgetry, with a chaotic transportation system, with its great urban areas being gradually disintegrated by the switch to motor transportation, with an education system where quality has been extensively sacrificed to quantity, and with insufficient social discipline even to keep its major industries functioning without grievous interruptions—if you ask me whether such a country has, over the long run, good chances of competing with a purposeful, serious and disciplined society such as that of the Soviet Union, I must say that the answer is 'no.'"

Walter Lippmann has said much the same. So has Adlai Stevenson. Only a few days ago Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts warned that "the slow corrosion of luxury, the slow erosion of our courage are already beginning to show." And Gov. Rockefeller of New York said that the nation must "distrust contentment and shun complacency." But hardly anybody seems to be listening.

Dr. Arnold Toynbee, in his "Study of History," has reviewed the fate of past civilizations which relegated to the wilderness the voices of their warning prophets, and went blindly on their way, glorying in wealth, power and technical achievements and leaving only such epitaphs as the poet Shelly wrote for Ozymandias. This is the real danger democracy must be on its guard against, not only in the United States but in the free world generally.

If we fail in meeting on a higher than material plane the challenge which our Western civilization is facing, neither atomic weapons for defense nor summit conferences for "co-existence" will save us from disaster. Perhaps that is what Khrushchev meant when he said the Communists would live to "bury" us. We do not believe that; but we do think that only a widespread spiritual renaissance, of which there are disturbingly few signs today, will bring us safely through.

N.B. Loan Floatations

Under the above heading the Moncton Transcript comments, somewhat critically, on Premier Fleming's announcement that a short-term loan transaction involving \$4,350,000 had been completed by the Province of New Brunswick in the Swiss money market, also that preliminary arrangements toward a loan of approximately \$8,700,000 had recently been made in the same market.

"Even more surprising," says our Moncton contemporary, "is the generalized terms used in giving the public knowledge, as has been usual in loan floatations by successive governments up to now, of the costs of such borrowings to the Province and the interest rate payable. The Premier informed the people on these important points thus: 'the rate of interest and general terms are most satisfactory.' Nor was the Provincial

Secretary-Treasurer any more revealing as to floatation costs and interest rates."

Noted with disapproval also is "the absence of any official statement explanatory to the turning away from the traditional sources of money supply in Canada and the U.S.A." "Perhaps the so-called 'tight-money' policy prevailing in this country," says The Transcript, "or the reportedly stagnant state of the bond market here, or that American funds were out of reach, motivated the switch to the Swiss source for loans. But whatever brought about the change, the people of the Province are surely entitled to the reason for so doing."

The Fleming Government is regarded as an astute and business-like administration, and no doubt it had its reasons for the course it has taken in this instance. However, our Island Government appears to have succeeded where it failed—namely, in borrowing successfully in both the U.S. and Canadian markets, and also in giving a commendably comprehensive statement about the transactions.

This hasn't absolved it from political criticism, and perhaps there is no reason why it should. It is the business of the Opposition to criticise, and it is in the public interest that every government policy, and particularly every financial policy, should be subjected to the severest scrutiny. This being granted, we have only to note that in contrast to the New Brunswick floatations, Provincial Treasurer McQuaid seems to have done very well.

New Polio Vaccine

Reference appeared recently in these columns to a new polio vaccine, now being produced at the University of Toronto laboratories, which will be ready next spring to be tested on human beings in Canada.

The new vaccine has already been used with excellent results in the United States. If it measures up to expectations, polio, like many other diseases that have succumbed to science, may soon lose entirely its dread, eminence as acrippler and killer.

The new vaccine has several advantages over Dr. Salk's discovery. It can be taken by mouth, as simply as an aspirin. And, more important, it takes effect within two weeks—unlike Salk vaccine which requires three injections to give peak protection. Had a vaccine so efficient been available, the recent polio epidemic in Quebec could likely have been prevented.

But one faculty of the new vaccine is truly amazing. It uses to defeat polio the same laws of nature that are used by the disease itself to spread. Because it is a "live" rather than a "killed" vaccine, like Salk, it can transmit its life-saving properties from person to person. Just as "Typhoid Mary" infected with typhoid the people she met, so a person treated with the new vaccine will spread protection against polio wherever he goes.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Millions of dollars in counterfeit United States greenbacks are reported to be in circulation behind the Iron Curtain. The situation is so bad in Poland, one of the main sources for American dollars, that a Polish newspaper recently published detailed descriptions of dollar bills to prevent the spread of counterfeiting in that country.

Since the Colombo Plan was initiated in 1950, Canada has provided more than \$351 millions in capital aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries. Most of the Canadian aid has been concentrated in Ceylon, India and Pakistan on such projects as roads, railways, hydro-electric dams, aerial surveys, a nuclear reactor, irrigation projects. But books, workshop and laboratory equipment have also been made available for Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, North Borneo and Vietnam.

A three-member committee of inquiry has been appointed by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, with funds supplied under the National Housing Act, to look into the problems of "housing environment." The committee, so far, has held public hearings in six Canadian cities, and seven other large centres are on its itinerary. It would, perhaps, be foolish to expect too much from such an investigation; but the inquiry, nonetheless, has aroused considerable optimism for widespread improvements in housing. It is high time that more concern over this problem was shown in Charlottetown.



CARTOONS OF THE FUTURE

OTTAWA REPORT

Mr. Pearson's Criticisms

By Richard Gwyn

Liberal Leader Lester B. Pearson is finding out that the role of a military armchair critic can become a hot seat.

The Opposition Leader, rightly acknowledged as an authority on defence, has just gone through two of the most uncomfortable press conferences of his career.

First, on the TV program "Press Conference" and then Monday before a full scale press conference in the Parliament Buildings, Mr. Pearson mopped his brow and hedged his answers as he tried to make his criticisms of Canada's defence policies stand up.

What the esteemed Nobel Peace Prize seemed to be trying to say, or seemed to want to say, was that Canada should virtually disarm.

This is pure opinion as nothing Mr. Pearson said directly supported such a conjecture.

But it seemed that with this in the back of his mind he allowed himself to be drawn into several statements permissive of damaging criticism.

DEFENCE CRITICISM

Defence has long been a big stick with the Liberals and they would likely have waved it longer and harder had not Defence Minister Peakes himself been such an amiable and popular parliamentarian. Also holding them back is the fact that virtually all our defence policies today are extensions of those conceived by the Liberals.

The Avro Arrow program for instance was started by the Liberals and cancelled by the Conservatives.

WAR TACTICS OUTDATED

However, it can be sensibly argued that World War Two tactics and strategy died with Hiroshima and the first atomic bomb and then essentially missiles are extension of supersonic bombers.

At any rate from this premise of a new age Mr. Pearson went on to make several far-reaching suggestions and criticisms.

First: Defence should be considered as a whole, not three units of the Army, Navy and Air Force. He proposed integration at of senior officers at the policy-making level.

Second: Canada is increasingly in danger of losing its sovereignty as Americans retain control of nuclear weapons to be used by Canadian armed forces.

Third: Canada is making an "inefficient" contribution to western defence. Specifically our

CF-100 squadrons for home defence are obsolete and our infantry brigades are bereft of air transport.

In effect Mr. Pearson was attempting to inject some high-level thinking into Canada's defence realms where many would argue there has been a lack of original thought for some time.

OPEN TO CRITICISM

But in so doing he left himself open to many criticisms.

The first, and purely political one, would be "why didn't you do this when you were in power?"

Mr. Pearson would answer that conditions with the advent of missiles have changed completely since the Liberals were in power.

In more detail the plan for NORAD, under which Canada subordinates its air defence units to U.S. command, was drawn up by the Liberals though put into effect by the Conservatives.

Mr. Pearson attacked the program whereby the U.S. pays two-thirds of the Bomarc bases in Canada, saying this was Lend-Lease, but he was reminded by newsmen the financial arrangements are no different than those used by the Liberals to build the DEW Line.

Integration is a subject in itself but currently the policy decisions for our defence forces are made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a body which includes the heads of the three services, the defence minister, associate defence minister, deputy defence minister and undersecretary of state for External Affairs, a fairly representative body of men.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Nov. 23, 1934)

The large barn of Mr. Wellington, Patterson, Hunter River, was totally destroyed by fire last night. A large quantity of feed, potatoes and turnips along with four head of cattle and a number of poultry were burned.

The twin-motor, nine passenger plane, Dragon, arrived Wednesday from Montreal at Supt. Airport with Captain R.F. Saunders in charge. The plane commenced its first regular run between Moncton and Charlottetown yesterday.

TEN YEARS AGO (Nov. 23, 1949)

An old Charlottetown structure,

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with a Gift from BRACE MCKAY LTD Summerside

New Vaccine In Polio War

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

DO NOT BE unduly alarmed by the increase in paralytic polio cases this year in some parts of the country.

The Salk vaccine does work. When three properly-spaced injections are administered, the vaccine is about 90 per cent effective in preventing paralytic polio.

Nationally, there were about twice as many paralytic polio cases this year as were reported last year. Why?

Well, for one thing, they occurred chiefly among persons who had not had the first three properly spaced injections of the vaccine. Many of them did not have even one injection.

Even though the vaccine isn't perfect, the trouble lies more with the people than with the medical product.

DON'T ASK THIS

Instead of asking: "Why isn't the vaccine 100 per cent effective?" we should ask: "Why won't everyone take it?"

One drug firm has just about perfected a new process for manufacturing polio vaccine using purified viruses. It appears that such a process will lead to a more efficient and a better standardized vaccine.

Three types of live virus vaccines already have been given field trials in different parts of the world.

NEAR-PERFECT RECORD

One of them has been given to more than 6,000,000 persons with an almost perfect safety record.

Well, we know it is safe to those to whom it has been given, but the virus it contains can spread. And there are some who fear that, as the virus spreads, it may become stronger and develop into a danger for persons coming into contact with the vaccinated individual.

SOLUTION NEAR

Such problems, I'm sure, will be solved in the near future.

One big advantage of live virus polio vaccine is that it can be given orally, that is, by mouth, and a single dose probably will be enough to provide long-lasting immunity in many of the cases.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. M. C.: Can dried blood be taken from the veins so that good blood can flow through them again?

Answer: Occasionally a clot can be successfully removed from a vein and the circulation restored.

However, the decision should be made by your physician.

The Poet's Corner

INTERLUDE

More than the bare bough rifled And a dead rose torn On the wind; more than a drifted Huddle of leaves, and the worn Summer path that lonely leads Nowhere now in rustling rain; More than the hawthorn's painted beads

Withering, and spreading stain Of moss and damp on weathered bark; A ruined nest, thin-ravelled, grey In five o'clock November dark, Tells Autumn's slow decay. Yet mottled birds that here were fledged Here again will sing; The brown bud, winter-cowled, is pledged To white, immortal blossoming. —Lenora A. Pratt In the Ottawa Journal

Albert L. Thomas

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A Lancashire woman won a rolling pin contest with a heave of 97 feet. Her husband won the 100-yard dash.—Brandon Sun

Maritimers don't grumble half enough. They should grumble more and keep grumbling until it has some effect on those who under-emphasize their problems.—Frederick Gleason

The defence attorney objected to one of the names suggested for the jury in Milan's criminal court the other day. When the judge asked why, the defence attorney replied: "Because the man's been dead for five years. There was one minute of silence." —Il Popolo, Milan

An elephant sleeps two or three hours at a time and is careful how he disposes of his trunk. He likes to have it curled up on something for safety from small things. Elephants snore and are apt to trumpet and bellow during their sleep as though suffering from a nightmare.—BBC Overseas Service

If World War II has changed the West look what it has done for Japan. Emperor Hirohito's youngest daughter, Princess Suga, is to wed a \$50 a week bank and her imperial father will attend the wedding. Shades of the Samurai, and the industrial lords who planned the blitz of Pearl Harbor!—London Free Press

The demagoguery of Fidel Castro, frightening, crude and calculated, by now has alienated even most of those who have persisted with good will by his regime. The recent speeches and deeds of Dr. Castro—who has been an intelligent man—have been born either out of violent desperation, out of the fear of a man feeling opposition for the first time, or they have the symptoms of a tyrant who has a pathological need for adulation.—Ottawa Journal

The Old Farmers' Almanac and the local caterpillar watchers have come to opposite conclusions on a matter of much public interest. The almanac, producing its 143rd annual edition, predicts confidently that the coming winter will be a mild one. The caterpillar watchers; who share their prescience by word of mouth rather than through the printed page, are comparably certain that the next season will be rugged. They suggest, in fact, that people should be as smart as caterpillars in preparing for it—and they cite the unusually heavy coats being worn by their fuzzy friends as proof that the winter will not be easy on men or larvae.—Washington Star

Jet-Powered Diving Saucer

National Geographic Society

Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau, inventor of the Aqua-Lung, has successfully tested off Puerto Rico a new vehicle that will open fresh frontiers to underwater explorers.

The vehicle is the jet-powered Diving Saucer, a man-made sea monster that looks like a huge mechanical turtle with two gaping eyes. Captain Cousteau, who has led the National Geographic Society-Calypto expeditions since 1952, inspired its design to meet the need for a highly maneuverable device to use below 150 feet—the maximum practical depth of divers equipped with Aqua-Lungs.

The French Undersea Research Center constructed the Saucer at Marseille with National Geographic aid. It was shown to the International Oceanographic Congress, in New York in September, then to scientists in Washington. Operational testing was delayed, however, until the Calypso reached Puerto Rico.

TEST EXCEEDS HOPES

Underwater pilot Albert Falco and engineer-constructor Jean Millard took the Diving Saucer on a 95-minute free dive on October 10. They reported that its power systems, relays, and instruments functioned perfectly. The vehicle was "very stable, fairly fast, and extremely maneuverable."

Mr. Falco said the steering system was so responsive that he considered himself check out as a Diving Saucer pilot after one dive.

"The Diving Saucer is three times better than we thought," Captain Cousteau said in his report to the Society.

The Saucer is 6.5 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. It has a steel hull with a top hatch. Pilot and observer lie on a rubber mattress and peer out the Plexiglass ports. A small port accommodates a motion picture camera. The pilot can direct the ship up, down, right or left. Propulsion comes from two water jets.

The interior of the Saucer resembles a continuous instrument panel. Included are a gyrocompass, automatic pilot, jet controls, rudders, camera controls, depth

SUNKEN SHIP EXPLORED

Captain Cousteau and his divers have toured the world in their undersea work. They discovered a 2,200-year-old Greek cargo ship at 140 feet in the Mediterranean near Marseille and recovered much of its wine jar cargo by thousands of Aqua-Lung dives. On a more recent mission, they surveyed 3,750 square miles of the Mediterranean floor to determine the practicality of a natural gas pipeline between Africa and Europe.

The Calypso will continue operations off Puerto Rico, then make more tests with the Diving Saucer near Aves (Bird Island), tiny Venezuelan isle southeast of the Virgin Islands. The vessel will call at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, and Fort de France, Martinique, before sailing for Dakar.

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