The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Time To Cooperate

Except for the noticeable difference in the age of the respective party leaders, the members of the new Campbell government do not appear to possess any more of the glowing qualities of youth than did their predecessors in the Shaw government. None of them could be described as younglings, some of them could even be called oldtimers, and for the most part they will be qualifying for their old age pensions just as soon as the Tory ministers they replaced. We don't say this by way of criticism of the new cabinet personnel; we think it an excellent thing that maturity in age and experience should be recognized in such appointments. But in the recent campaign we heard a lot from Liberals about the decreptitude of their opponents, and of the feats they could accomplish by their own youthful exuberance.

Actually, there wasn't much difference between the major policies of both parties in the campaign, and we find this reassuring in view of the dangerously slim majority the new administration will have when it faces the Legislature. The ends of democracy will not be served by shelving political differences altogether, but certainly there is every reason, in this case, to avoid a conflict for merely partisan reasons.

At his press conference after assuming office yesterday, Premier Campbell indicated that a special session would be called at the earliest possible date, to deal with urgent matters. He also referred to a meeting of Canadian premiers, scheduled to be held in Ontario next week, which he will attend and at which matters of provincial concern will be discussed. Indeed, it is likely that during the coming months there will be many such calls upon his attention, and that of his colleagues.

Undoubtedly the most important of these gatherings will be the federal-provincial conference on tax-sharing arrangements and federal aid to education, which will be held in Ottawa in late October or November. Here new five-year tax-sharing agreements to replace the current ones which expire next March 31 will be made. It is not too much to say that our future as a province could depend on these discussions, and on obtaining a greater recognition of our claims on the basis of fiscal need.

Brief as the forthcoming special session of the Legislature may be which Mr. Campbell proposes calling, it is to be hoped that some time will be allowed for constructive discussion of this vital issue.

Mao's Comeback

Red China's veteran leader Mao Tse-tung is 72. A few months ago he dropped out of the limelight, and was supposed to have fallen into senility. His lieutenants were reported to be scrambling over his not-quite-dead body to grab the reins of power. They said that this was what the current purge was all about—a struggle between the hard-liners and the moderates for control of post-Mao China. But old revolutionaries don't fade away easily, and Mao Tse-tung has shown that he can come back with a bang.

Latest word of his activities is about the nine-mile swim he took in the Yangtze River a couple of weeks ago in view of thousands of Chinese and a number of foreigners, and which appears to have marked his full recovery from whatever ailment had kept him out of sight. Hsinhua, the Chinese press agency, reported that he swam for 65 minutes and battled waves thrown up by a 20-mile-an-hour wind.

"Happy news about Chairman Mao's latest swim in the Yangtze soon spread through Wuhan," said the agency, and the whole city was "overjoyed as news passed from one person to another. Everybody was saying: 'Our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao is in such wonderful health. This is the greatest happiness for the entire Chinese people and for revolutionary people throughout the world.'"

With some exceptions, of course.

On the same day, Hsinhua said, 5,000 swimmers, "following Chairman Mao's instruction that they should swim and train in the rivers and seas, participated enthusiasticlly in the eleventh cross-Yangtze contest along the first course charted by their great leader." As the contest began a motor boat came up carrying Mao, who stood on the deck "with glowing ruddy cheeks and in buoyant spirits." Later he "trod firmly down the gangway" and "swam with steady strokes" in the Yangtze, whose currents are swift. He was accompanied by a "group of husky young men and women who swam closely behind him." When he discovered that a young woman knew only one swimming stroke, Mao taught her the backstroke.

The swim "invigorated everyone's heart and brought immense inspiration and strength to everybody," the agency reported. "Shouts of 'Long live Chairman Mao' on both banks lasted well over four hours. Under the guidance of the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, 700,000,000 Chinese people train their eyes on the future and are riding the wind and breaking the waves in their forward advance."

That's one way of answering silly gossip about one's being too old to be a political leader. Mao's would-be supplanters, wherever they are now hiding themselves, must be wishing they hadn't brought the subject up.

A Magnificent Gift

The province is again indebted to Mr. Robert Cotton, retired Charlottetown businessman, for his generosity in establishing a $100,000 trust fund to be used for the benefit of the library and arts section of the Confederation Centre. As noted in our news columns yesterday, Mr. Cotton has previously set up trust funds for the benefit of Bunbury Nursery, Prince of Wales College, provincial vocational schools and for the establishment of provincial parks.

These benefactions have been made over a period of many years, in each case where they were felt to serve a genuine community need, and have already been productive of splendid results. We have no doubt that the new fund will be used to the same widespread advantage, and will add substantially to the cultural facilities at the Centre and to the enrichment of the lives of those availing themselves of its services. We are indeed fortunate to have men of Mr. Cotton's public spirit in our midst.

Home To Roost

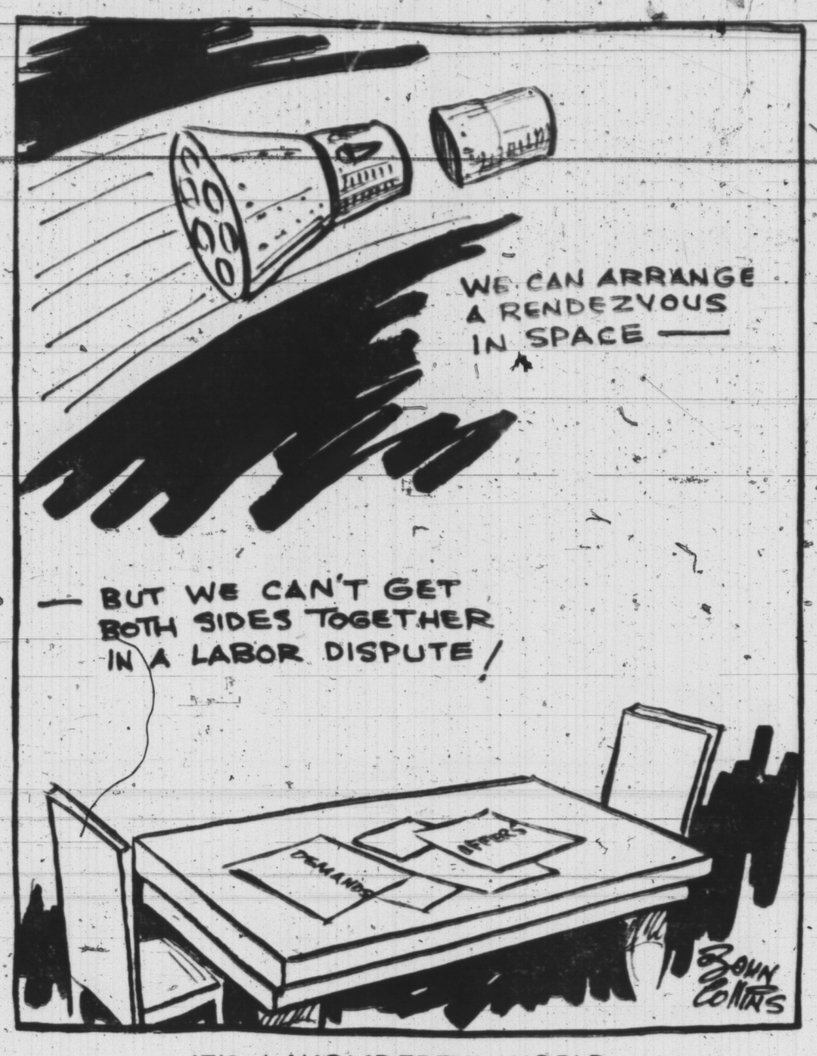
Now under discussion is a joint deadline for a national railway strike—probably for the week before Labor Day or maybe on Labor Day itself—as indicated in an Ottawa dispatch in yesterday's Guardian. Strike vote ballots have gone out to 23,000 shop group members of the non-operating employee unions. The unions are asking for a 53 per cent wage increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1966 for mechanics (who make up about two thirds of the 23,000 workers), and a 23 per cent increase, retroactive to the same date, for non-mechanics.

In the papers distributed with the strike vote ballots, it is noted that the longshoremen in Quebec recently got an 80-cent-an-hour increase in a two-year contract, and that workers on the St. Lawrence Seaway received a 30 per cent wage increase. So it's a case of another of the Pearson government's labor pigeons coming home to roost. The longshoremen and the Seaway workers got their increases as a result of government intervention in these disputes, and the railway unions are not allowing the public to forget it.

"Clearly," as the Winnipeg Free Press says in this connection, "the government has opened the lid of a Pandora's box which it is not going to find easy to close again." And right in the middle of Finance Minister Sharp's program to control inflationary pressures, too!

EDITORIAL NOTE

The public has now been assured that there will be no unification of the armed services until Parliament has sanctioned the change. Yet according to a Halifax exchange, many navak personnel are convinced that specifications for a common uniform are already in the hands of civilian tailoring firms across Canada.



IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Britain's Plight Should Concern Canada

London is rightly described as the world's swingingest city in the mid-Sixties. Theatres, restaurants, night club, and shops are all crowded, hotels are jammed, so are the tiny little country roads on summer week-ends.

This conspicuous spending gives an air of booming prosperity. But it is a false air, for the tight little island is broke internationally.

Britain is buying abroad foods and raw materials and manufactured goods worth more than all the processed goods which she can sell abroad. In addition, she is spending huge sums in aid to under-developed countries; in maintaining any army in Germany; in supporting a military presence in the Far East to preserve peace; in repaying wartime loans.

The result, is national bankruptcy despite individual prosperity. There has been talk of another devaluation of the British Pound. Then last week a sudden clobbering by austerity measures was imposed, designed to make the country live within its means. There were higher taxes on tobacco and alcoholic drinks of all classes, higher taxes on petrol, and less money to spend on foreign travel.

CANADA IS TO BLAME

It is an unpalatable fact, but nevertheless true, that Canada is responsible for Britain's plight. Canada is not responsible alone and single-handed, but far more so than any other country, and Canada is the largest single factor in Britain's dire straits.

and takes positive steps to keep

This is because year after year Canada has been failing to buy anything like as much from Britain as Britain buys from us, in this way. We sell wheat and raw materials and manufactured goods to Britain in enormous quantities. In return we admit through our high tariff wall only dribs and drabs of scotch whiskey, little English cars, British textiles, Scottish knit twin-sets, and so on, worth in total about half what we sell to Britain.

The British Trade Minister, Right Hon. Douglas Jay, was in Ottawa a month ago, and he gave the Canadian government a tough warning.

Britain bought from Canada goods worth $624,000,000 more than the goods which we bought from Britain in 1964, Mr. Jay said. Last year the imbalance was almost as great. But Britain's total deficit on foreign trade was only about $135,000,000. Thus if our two-way trade with Britain was approximately in balance, Britain would have a handsome overall surplus of nearly half a billion dollars, and this surplus would make her financially solvent in the world after paying her wartime debts and meeting her other obligations.

UNFAIR TREATMENT

The reason for this imbalance is Canada's discrimination against British imports. Douglas Jay criticised the Canadian government savagely, and with good reason, for its unfair conduct towards Britain in the matter of tariffs and taxes levied on British goods entering Canada. 98 per cent of Canadian manufactured goods are admitted into Britain duty free, he said, but 40 per cent of British goods must pay duty when coming into Canada.

This discrimination is the most severe obstacle which British exporters must overcome in trying to sell to Canada. Despite sanctimonious promises by two Minister to remove this discrimination, and equally despite the promise by former Conservative Prime Minister Diefenbaker to switch a portion of our overseas buying from U.S.A. to Britain, nothing has been done.

"Unless British goods can be sold in Canada at a much expanded rate," warned Mr. Jay, "we cannot go on buying on the existing scale from Canada." This warning may now be implemented as one of the outfalls of Britain's new austerity restrictions. This could mean fewer jobs in Canada, and another foreign exchange crisis for us. We have been warned, and warned — long before Mr. Jay's visit. But our governments have done nothing.

It is very cosy for us to build up this huge surplus in our trade with Britain; it helps us to afford our huge trade deficit with U.S.A. But this largest imbalance in the trading world between Canada and Britain is not, as the Brits say, "cricket."

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 29, 1941)

Munitions Minister Howe told a press conference that 300 men suddenly seized control of the gigantic Arvida, Que., plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada Limited and held control until they voluntarily left the property. Mr. Howe said that the shutdown was "a suspected case of enemy sabotage" and that arrests "definitely will be made if none have already been made".

Foreign secretary Eden declaring Hitler's enmity is less dangerous than his friendship, rejected in advance the peace offer he said the Nazi dictator will soon make.

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 29, 1956)

Girl Guides Margaret Coffin, Mary Ann Lidstone, Winnifred Anne MacMillan, Paula Perry, Marcia Arsepault and Ann Ronan are representing Prince Edward Island at a Pilot Camp to be held at Doe Lake, Ontario.

Miss Enid Morson, Christian Stewardship secretary, was tendered a farewell party at Stanhope Beach by members of the Mary Miller Auxiliary, WMS of Trinity United Church.

The Blacksmith's Craft

National Geographic Society

The spreading chestnut tree died of bright. The village smithy was torn down for a supermarket. And the blacksmith himself had taken to the road.

Today's descendant of Longfellow's mighty man with sinewy hands—and muscles like iron bands—loads his forge and anvil into the car. He makes regular visits to farms that still use horses and mules.

The most affluent craftsmen fit racehorses wigh shoes. These men are unionized, and some pay calls at tracks and horse-breeding farms in Cadillacs.

Blacksmithing, as idealized by Longfellow in his poem about a tree-shaded smithy on Brattle Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has all but vanished. Many young men who wish to become blacksmiths go to technical schools or argicultural colleges for training.

110 SMITHS ARE WOMEN

There is still no substitute, however, for a strong arm and hammer. Since nobody has yet invented a device that can shoe a horse, some 21,280 blacksmiths still practice the craft in the United States. Of these 110 are women.

New York City employs more than a hundred blacksmiths for various jobs. When the city advertised two vacancies in the Police Department in 1964, a parade of hopefuls showed up to demonstrate their skill at pounding red-hot metal, hammering nails, and "trimming horses' hooves."

Shoes come ready-made in hundreds of sizes. One smith commented, "You don't get the tang of burning hoof as much as you used to, because more than half the shoes are aluminum and they go on cold."

The average horse needs twice as many shoes each year as a child. A top-ranking craftsman carries in his mind the dimensions of highly bred clients' feet, just as a tailor remembers the suit measurements of favored gentlemen.

In addition to shoeing horses, the blacksmiths of rural America also made wagon tires, teeth for harrows, kitchen utensils, candle holders, gunlocks, knives and anchors. Some of today's farm work altogether to create ornamental ironwork—gates, screens, lamps, fire baskets, trivets, and candelabra.

Many smiths have been swallowed by the great maw of American industry. They work as smiths in steel mills, auto plants, and shipyards. A few are employed in nuclear plants to custom-make equipment such as long-handled tongs to handle radioactive materials.

The last blacksmith shop in the Nation's Capital was closed in 1959, the retiring owner recalled a glorious day in 1910 when 225 horses were shoed between dawn and dusk. Baltimore's last smithy shut its doors in 1965 to make way for an urban renewal project.

Despite the fact that blacksmithing remains a vital work (smiths were exempted from the draft during the Korean War), the profession shows a steady decline. The U.S. Census Bureau counted only 21,281 smiths in 1960 against 45,351 a decade earlier.

Many of today's blacksmiths don't even call themselves smiths. In an article about blacksmithing in England's Kent County, the London Times commented: "There are few, if any, blacksmiths in this county who do not also describe themselves as agricultural engineers."

New Hope In Dominica

Milwaukee Journal

The Dominican Republic has inaugurated a freely elected president. In Santo Domingo, the capital, rare tranquility prevails. Advance elements of the 8,200 man inter-American peace force have been evacuated.

Who would have imagined such a turn of events this early? Only a few months ago the country was in agony. It seemed destined for long and bloody turmoil. Since the peaceful election June 1, however, conditions have improved considerably. For the first time there is genuine hope that the worst may be over.

This gratifying development prompts the question: Was the United States right, after all, in its controversial unilateral plunge into the Dominican Republic last year?

On balance, this seems clear. The peace force, consisting largely of United States troops, did stop civil war and has helped avert new strife. However, the peace force has not won a strong vote of confidence in either the Dominican Republic or other hemispheric circles. There is still no widespread sympathy for a permanent peace keeping force in the hemisphere. The original American intervention is still criticized in many capitals.

Dangerous days still lie ahead for the Dominican Republic. Its battered economy must be stitched together. Bitter internal political quarrels must be composed.

Befuddled Oldsters

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Aging and mental deterioration are not necessarily synonymous. A study conducted several years ago on a group of healthy senior citizens who were still active in community affairs or at work showed that their cerebral blood flow and oxygen consumption was the same as that of normal young adults.

Many of the mental problems of oldsters stem from changes in the brain due to poor circulation. The manifestations include loss of memory, confusion, disorientation, suspicion, dizziness, untidiness, emotional outbursts, agitation, irritability, apathy, headaches, delirium and depression. There may be a combination of symptoms which tend to come and go. Grandpa may be normal one day and befuddled the next.

A certain number of these persons can be helped because there are so many facets to celebral disorders in this age group. Many oldsters take medicines and the symptoms may stem from drug toxicity. Nutritional deficiencies do the same and occasionally the heart is not pumping efficiently and the brain is not getting enough blood. When these are corrected, improvement occurs.

Others respond to drugs such as papaverine that improve the circulation to the brain. Metrazol also is used as a brain stimulant. Best results are obtained when there is minimal deterioration of the cerebral tissues.

A true mental (psychotic) disturbance that is unrelated to the circulation of the brain may stem from fear, tension, frustration, or anxiety. This is the same type of nervous breakdown that occurs to younger persons and is traceable to the inability of the oldster to adjust to "here and now." This cannot be blamed on old age or hardening of the celebral arteries and requires sound psychiatric care.

Many of the abnormalities of the mind occurring in later life begin in youth and the wise physician takes this int consideration when making the diagnosis. As someone said, "The kind old lady was first a kind teen-ager."

STONE BRUISE

A reader writes: Is a stone bruise of the heel serious? My foot has been sore for a week.

REPLY

No, but it may be disabling. The lesion is caused by striking the bottom of the heel on a hard object such as a stone. The force of the blow tears small blood vessels deep in the heel next to the bone. This leads to hemorrhage with collections of fluid under pressure. The distress should subside when the blood is absorbed.

HEART AND BLOOD VESSEL CONDITIONS

C. A. A. writes: What does CVD mean in a medical diagnosis?

REPLY

Cardiovascular disease. This includes disorders of the heart (cardio) and blood vessels (vascular). Heart attacks, high blood pressure, strokes, and hardening of the arteries are common conditions in this classification.

LONG TIME BETWEEN

R. G. writes: I'm 70 years old and, when I was young, had a nervous breakdown. Do you think I will ever have another?

REPLY

If you do, you ought to be spanked.

OVARIAN GROWTHS

Mrs. O. writes: What causes enlargement of the ovaries?

REPLY

Cysts and tumors are the most common causes.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Even the well need an annual checkup.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

WILDCAT STRIKE ENDS

WORTHINGTON, Ont. (CP)—A wildcat strike at Kidd Copper Mine Ltd., here, 20 miles northwest of Sudbury, ended Thursday. The strike began Wednesday when 10 workers walked off the job and set up picketa. They stopped 40 other workers from reporting for work but 40 others in the mine when the walkout began, worked on during the day.

Sex Obsession And The "New Morality"

It seems wherever you go, these days, you find people talking of the "new morality" . . . the "new freedom" . . . the "sexual revolution". Does this foretell the moral collapse of our society? History indicates the answer is "no"—but read what a perceptive critic has to say in the August Reader's Digest. Read why we may indeed be headed for a change in morality and why every parent now has a special responsibility. In the August Reader's Digest — now on sale.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

"Did her father encourage you?" "He smoked both cigars I had in my pocket and borrowed $25. Is that encouragement?" "Encouragement?" "My boy, it looks to me as if you were already a member of the family." — Montreal Star.

Virus X is said to be responsible for more industrial absenteeism than any single cause since afternoon baseball. — Calgary Herald.

The resourceful housewife's ideal society will be when everything comes in some kind of container that can be used for something else. — Galt Reporter.

Medical men in Chicago have come up with a method to reduce deaths in car accidents. They advise people to stay out of cars on holidays. Unfortunately, the American medical men will have as much success with this advice as they had in advising people to stop smoking cigarettes. — Fort William Times-Journal.

Reformer (to prostrated man): "And so this is the work of rum, is it?" Prostrated Man: "No, sir, this is the work of a banana-skin, sir." — Montreal Star.

Montrealer who got $350,000 by fraud has received a 10-year sentence, which in a manner of speaking makes him a $35,000-a-year man. — Windsor Star.

On his deathbed a manufacturer named six bankers as his pallbearers and explained that as they had carried him for so long they might as well finish the job. — Financial Post.

Scientists have now produced wool from cotton. The final test was when the fabric was rejected by a boll weevil and eaten by a moth. — Peterboro Examiner.

Mother (to small son): "Now, Johnnie, you can't have the hammer to play with. You'll hit your fingers." Johnnie: "No, I won't. Mummie, Doris is going to hold the nails." — Montreal Star.

In today's universities, the freshmen are smarter than the seniors, since everything the seniors have learned is already outmoded. — Calgary Herald.

One of the tricks of the trade modern educators may have overlooked is the fact that almost any child would learn to write sooner if allowed to do his work on wet cement. — Columbus Journal.

A bacteriologist says common cold viruses are a form of existence halfway between life and non-life. This probably explains why a person with a cold feels half dead. — Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

Plymouth, Eng., won't name streets after two former mayors. This shapes up as good sense when it's noted that the names are Beer and, worse still, Tripe. — Windsor Star.

A young man arrested recently for throwing a beer bottle at a freeman in Reno, Nevada, is sorry he did it. With true penitence he explained his misdeed as follows: "I thought he was a policeman." All's forgiven. — Brandon Sun.

Bargaining At Geneva

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

A long struggle to expand world trade through a dramatic slash in tariffs enters its final stage with the prospect of success brighter now than at any time in the last four years.

One of the major barriers was the slowness of the European Common Market to reach full agreement on the kind of proposals it was prepared to make in the Kennedy round of world tariff bargaining.

That barrier now has been overcome. The six-country trade bloc has produced not only a fairly comprehensive package of products on which it is prepared to trade tariff cuts but also has given its central bargaining commission the power to start bargaining.

The full extent of that power has not been disclosed. Negotiators don't give away negotiating positions before they extract every possible concession from the other side. The final stage of the bargaining will see some stiff horse-trading. The final outcome cannot be assured although there would appear to be strong grounds for optimism.

MADE IT POSSIBLE

Conceived by the late president Kennedy, the Geneva tariff bargaining session was made possible by power given the U.S. president to cut American tariffs by 50 per cent providing similar concessions are offered by other countries.

Kennedy aimed his plan at the Common Market, since this biggest single marketing unit in the Western world outside the U.S. seemed to be moving behind a high tariff wall which the Americans would find hard to penetrate.

The one major event that Kennedy did not foresee at the time was that Britain would be barred from the European trade group.

Nevertheless the American negotiators, under former state secretary Christian Herter, persisted. They could have negotiated with Britain, Canada and other countries and tried to ignore the Common Market entirely. But this would have achieved only a fragment of the Kennedy ideal, of ennobling cross-Atlantic relationships.

They could have worked out a deal with the Common Market on a less controversial package containing only industrial products.

This would not have been of much help to U.S. farmers and would have increased political problems for the American administration.

PATIENCE PAID OFF

The Americans persisted in their demands that negotiations cover farm as well as industrial goods. Their patience finally produced results.

Whether the U.S. and other countries are prepared to accept the concessions the Common Market will unveil at Geneva is another matter. They may find that the Brussels offers do not go far enough. The Common Market negotiators may find they have to go back to their ministers for more bargaining power.

That is all part of the game.

The big point is that serious bargaining can begin. But time for bargaining is limited since American presidential power on the Kennedy round runs out next July.

In practical terms, the negotiators have only about four months in which to "wrap up" their bargains. That in itself may be a good sign, for history has shown negotiators can show speed when confronted by a deadline.

MAKES TEST

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission conducted an underground low-yield nuclear test at its Nevada test site Thursday as part of the Plowshare program to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. A low-yield explosion is the equivalent of up to 20,000 tons of TNT.

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