The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

A Vital First Step

Perhaps the worst public reaction to the nuclear test ban treaty signed yesterday in Moscow would be to assume that peace is breaking out all over and that we will soon enjoy an era of easy relations with Russia. The American and British signatories to the pact do not believe this, and they have reason to assume that the same caution prevails in the Soviet government.

Nevertheless, yesterday was a red-letter day in the history of our civilization. President Kennedy has called the treaty "the first step on the road to a secure and peaceful world," and that adequately describes it. On both sides it is regarded as providing the opportunity, by careful diplomacy, of exploring the chances of other gains for peace. Peace requires much more than a pledge of good intentions; but good intentions can also serve the cause of peace. They are, indeed, its most important ingredient.

It would be more satisfactory, of course, if France and Red China were signatories to the pact. There remains a faint hope that France might eventually join in the ban; but President de Gaulle believes—and has said many times—that if he were to sign the treaty he would be condemning France to be forever a second-rate power, since it would not be able to carry out the tests necessary to nuclear technology. He might agree to forego further testing if the United States gives France the nuclear information it needs; but even this is problematical.

Meanwhile there is the question of Premier Khrushchev's proposal for a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw pact powers, with which West Germany is particularly concerned. Such a pact, it is believed, could be worked out without granting de jure recognition to East Germany. A de jure government is recognized by right, as distinguished from a de facto government which has not yet been so recognized. But the West German government opposes any measures that might imply even de facto recognition of East Germany; nor will the American Government consent to an exchange of ambassadors with that country.

What really matters, however, is not the form of the non-aggression pledge but its relation to European security. There will be no premature or one-sided concessions on the part of the Western powers, but a cautious yet conciliatory approach. If Khrushchev reciprocates, and in turn drops his pressure on West Germany, there is genuine hope of removing the actual fears and anxieties of divided Europe and making another great forward step in the achievement of peace.

Korean Incidents

At a time when so much hope is being expressed about relieving cold war tensions, it is disturbing to note the reports of "fresh action" along the Korean front. A decade ago an armistice was called there, bringing an uneasy truce but no peace. Conditions in recent weeks appear to be worsening.

Ostensibly, the trouble began when two American pilots who landed in North Korea by mistake were made prisoners of war and treated as invaders. In the last few days an American patrol well inside the South Korean sector of the 2-mile-wide no man's land between north and south was blasted off a bridge with automatic weapons, which are barred by armistice terms from the area. Another incident occurred this week, when 13 American soldiers were under attack for two hours inside the demilitarized sector by a patrol of North Korean raiders.

The Chinese Communists, back from a Moscow meeting at which the split with the Russian Communists was widened, are close allies of the North Koreans. They may be on the verge of stirring up trouble in Korea to underline their objections to the test-ban agreement which Russia has signed with the United States and Britain.

In that case it is not likely that the armistice will do very much to hinder them. The armistice commission—composed of United Nations representatives on one side and North Korean and Chinese Communist "volunteers" on the other—has been meeting at Panmunjom from time to time, its assignment being to find a way to bring permanent peace. Actually it serves as little more than a forum for bickering. It is in this context that the new border incidents must be appraised. They are a reminder that Korea is still a war theatre and a place of sacrifice and danger.

The Holiday Urge

Nobody has explained why the Senate held up the parliamentary pay boost bill last week for "further consideration," then let it go through without debate the following day. According to an Ottawa Journal writer, there were strange rumors about it on Parliament Hill. It was even said that action was held up one day for fear too many MPs would take their new pay and head for home for the midsummer holidays, without waiting for a finish of the business.

Be that as it may, it didn't seem to have stopped the exodus. There was a noticeable decline in attendance at House sittings before Parliament took recess. The Commons vote last Tuesday on pay increase saw 210 members expressing themselves. The vote held last Thursday—the first since the one on pay—recorded 46 nays and 20 yeas on a motion in committee to amend a clause in the bill to establish a national economic council. That is less than one-fifth the total membership of the Commons. Later in the day there were as many as 110 members in the House—still a small number compared to the turnout on Tuesday.

Lawyers have an old saying about justice that it not only needs to be done, but it needs to be shown that it is being done. One would expect our politicians to be equally concerned, at this time, in showing that they were as busy as beavers up to the moment the House recessed, instead of yielding to the pleasant call of summer weather and beating the gun in their gallop toward the finish line of the profitable first section, first session, of Canada's 26th Parliament.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Ontario Safety League quotes this from Charles Dickens: "Life is given to us on the strict understanding that we guard it to the end."

* * *

You're safer at work than almost anywhere else, reports the U.S. National Safety Council. In 1962 nearly 7 out of 10 accidental deaths and more than half the injuries occurred off the job. Workers injured away from work lost 50 million man-days compared with 40 million lost by those hurt on the job. Since 1945 accidental deaths of workers on the job have decreased 17 per cent, while off-the-job deaths in 1962 totalled the same as in 1945. The reverse is true for injuries: 1962 on-job injuries were unchanged from 1945, while off-job injuries decreased 18 per cent

* * *

"Wet" coal is being transported from pithead to power station by pipeline in an experiment carried out by Britain's central electricity generating board in Yorkshire. The coal, which is of fine grain, is mixed with water and pumped into the pipeline. It takes between four and five minutes to travel the mile and a half from the pithead pumphouse to the power station where it is "spun dried" by centrifugal drying plant and taken by conveyors to the station stockyard. The electricity board hopes that pipelines will supply the answer to some of the problems of transporting the huge amounts of fuel needed by modern power stations.

AERIAL VIEW OF DALVAY

U.S. NATIONAL PARKS

Schooled Many Mt. Everest Climbers

National Geographic News Bulletin

Young mountaineers aspiring to Everest may well look first to the magnificent peaks in the National Park System.

Notably Mount Rainier and Grand Teton National Parks they will find ideal terrain, excellent climbing schools, and guide services.

A majority of the 20 team members of the 1963 American Mount Everest Expedition, which recently returned in triumph to the United States, developed their exceptional skills in these mountains. Some served in search-and-rescue units of the Nation Park Service.

James W. Whittaker and Lute her G. Jerstad, two of the five Americans who scaled Everest's summit in May, 1963, have guided countless climbers to the snow sheathed, 14,410-foot pinnacle of Rainier. Between them, they have made 90 ascents.

TRAINING GROUND

Mount Rainier, monarch of the Washington Cascades, was chosen for the expedition's shakedown climb because of its near-Himalayan conditions — glaciers, deep snow, avalanches, and fickle weather, says the National Geographic Society, a principal sponsor of the expedition.

Wyoming's Tetons, on the other hand, offer treacherous rock climbing. Dr. William Unsoeld, a professor who with Dr. Thomas Hornbein made history's first traverse of Everest via the virgin West Ridge, spent seven summers in the Tetons as a guide. This experience stood him in good stead on May 22 during their daring ascent among uncharted stone towers and steep slopes of an unknown part of Everest.

Five other expedition members — Barry Corbet, Dr. David Dingman, Dr. Richard Emerson, Richard Pownall, and the late John E. Breitenbach, who was killed in Everest's Khymbu Icefall —also gained valuable experience as Teton guides. Mr. Corbet continues to guide there, in addition to operating a lodge and mountaineering equipment store.

The expedition's glaciologist, Dr. Maynard Miller, was once a Rainier summit guide. Allen Auten, the communications officer, is a member of the National Ski Patrol, volunteers who man skiing centers to prevent accidents and give first aid to the injured.

Expedition members with highly specialized experience for the Everest assault were Leader Norman G. Dyhrenfurth, veteran for four previous Himalayan expeditions, and Barry Bishop, of the National Geographic's foreign Staff, who wintered in the Himalayas in 1960-61 with Sir Edmund Hillary's expedition and made a first ascent of fanglike Ama Dablam. Mr. Bishop surmounted Everest with Mr. Jerstad on May 22, three hours before the Unsoeld-Harnbein ascent and three weeks after Mr. Whittaker had planted the Stars and Stripes there with Sherpa Nawang Gombu.

ALL COLLEGE MEN

It doesn't hurt for Everest aspirants to have eggheads as well as educated feet. Every member of the American Expedition attended college. Three are medical doctors.

From the ranks of America's foremost mountaineers, Mr. Dyhrenfuth chose a team of athletic, intelligent, professionally successful men whom he could confidently expect to withstand both the psychological and physiological rigors of living and working at high elevations.

Finally, there is the curious matter of first names. By incredible coincidence, the 20-man team (19 Americans and one Britisher from Nepal) included four Jims, three Barrys, two Dicks, one Willi and a Will.

Imbalance In Payments

Gait Reporter

The average newspaper reader is probably confused when he reads a story about Canada having a deficit in its balance of payments. What does it all mean? Can anyone but an expert on international finance explain it clearly?

Economic forecasters are predicting that for the third year in a row Canada may have a favorable trade balance with the rest of the world. This is in contrast to many years before 1961 when we were on the losing side on the import -export balance and putting deeper into the red in our trading accounts with the world.

It must be perplexing to read from time to time that at last we are getting to the good side of the account book on world trade, and to read at the same time that we are seriously in trouble because of our deficit in balance of payments. Both things are true, even though to many they may seem to contradict each other.

The Stratford Beacon-Herald explains that the easiest comparison to explain this economic puzzle is with a family that has been buying things on time-payment plans.

"Suppose that a young couple, with an income of $80 a week, spends $4,000 in a year, and on top of that buys a $3,000 automobile. They make these figures add up, in the usual way, by borrowing money for the down payment on the car, and financing the rest of the cost.

"Next year they have $85 a week, they spend $4,000, they borrow some money to keep up the payments on the car, and they buy a new electric stove, priced at $300, for nothing down and the rest, in easy payments.

"The third year the young husband is earning $90 a week. They spend $4,000, they trade in their two-year-old car and borrow money to pay a $1,000 cash difference, they borrow money to finish the payments on the stove, and they buy a motorboat and trailer, on the instalment plan.

"The summary of this three-year story is that they have been doing better every year, because their income has been growing, and that they are doing worse every year, because more and more of their income is being absorbed by loan interest, finance charges and monthly payments on car, stove motorboat and trailer.

"That is about the way Canada's business has been going, in her dealings with other nations. For more than two years now, our income has been going up, if one looks only at each year's buying and selling in international trade. As the result of years of borrowing abroad, however, we are still paying out more in loan interest and finance charges, than we can meet from the profit on a year's exporting and importing.

"The young husband got a raise of $5 a week, but it was costing him more than $5 a week to make payments on his borrowings and financing. Canada had a profit of $155,000,000 last year on the excess of exports over imports, but had to send $781,000,000 out of the country, mostly to the United States, to pay one year's interest and dividends on the accumulated borrowing and financing of many years past.

PUBLIC FORUM

DISAPPOINTED

Sir, — Being a tourist on your lovely Island, I was more than anxious to visit the "Woodleigh Replicas". Early Sunday afternoon we drove down, which is about 50 miles from where we are staying and we were more than disappointed, when we arrived, to find that there are no visitors allowed to go in on Sundays.

I would think that any special attraction like this one, should be opened especially on Sundays, not only for the tourist but also for Islanders who work all week and don't have a chance to get there except for a "Sunday Drive."

I am, Sir, etc.,
M. WAKELING
Montreal, Que.

VISITORS' COMPLAINT

Sir—Ten years ago, when we arrived from Germany, we were looking for a place where we could spend our summer holidays, someone told us about Cavendish, P.E.I. We came down here, fell in love with the community and have been coming down every summer since. We always stay at the same place and made good friends here.

This Island (and especially Cavendish) possesses so much beauty, serenity and tranquility that every time we leave the ferry in Borden, we feel, a different world opens up for us. If someone wants a restful holiday, P.E.I. is the spot for it.

Every time we arrived here in the past, we noticed changes. Improvements had been made, new cabins built and restaurants added for the convenience of tourists. We were very pleased that none of these changes distorted the beauty of the surroundings.

This has been the case in the past. This year, however, we were shocked to see a roving carnival with Ferris wheel, etc. being erected in Cavendish. And believe me, this is the most distasteful sight one can encounter. Your lovely province does not need something like this to make it more attractive. The Island's charm speaks for itself.

The opinion we are voicing here is by no means ours alone. There are many people who come to P.E.I. for years. They want to enjoy beauty, rest and unspoiled countryside.

The National Film Board of Canada made a motion picture three years ago, titled "My Island Home", which you probably have seen. This film does credit to P.E.I. If someone should come here after seeing this movie, he would expect to find the "Island" the way it was depicted. He would not expect to find a miniature Coney Island or Montreal Belmont Park.

We wrote to you, Sir, to express our feelings and the feelings of a great many tourists, who love the Island the way it has always been and not ruined by something which is out of place.

We also feel, the P.E.I. Government could and should do something to prevent this kind of unwanted entertainment which is at best a blemish to the rural communities of your wonderful Island.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. BREITENBACH.
Chomedey, P.Q.

NEW THEATRE COMPANY

Sir,— After spending an enjoyable stay on the Island I was preparing to leave when I happened to visit the Charlottetown Festival and was so favorably impressed by the talent and warmth of the company I have stayed two extra days in order to see the rest of their repertoire. I find myself delightedly swept up in the spirit of adventure which is always present at the birth of a new theatre company.

I was no less impressed by the enthusiastic indifference shown this fine young project by the people of the Island, whom I have found to be the friendliest fellow Canadians I have met anywhere.

The audience at the performances are primarily tourists and I am sure the Festival will help draw them back— if the Festival survives.

A successful theatre needs plays, actors and an audience. A new interest in Shaw is emerging in the English-speaking world and your local company is doing a fine job of keeping this most perceptive and witty author's work alive — but where is the audience?

A visit to Stratford, Ontario, would show what can happen to a town which has become justly famous. New restaurants, tourist accommodations, flocks of visitors, and most of all a wonderful sense of civic pride. Shakespeare today lives in Stratford. Let's let George Bernard Shaw live in Charlottetown.

I am, Sir, etc.,
WILLIAM B. CONNORS
Hamilton, Ont.

Time Essence When Bitten

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A few weeks ago I was asked what I would do if my child were bitten by a dog. This must be a common question because in one year, an estimated 2 million Americans were bitten and 31,000 received the vaccine. Some might doubt that the problem is serious, considering that the incidence of death from rabies in the United States varies from 3 to 40 persons per year.

Time is the essence when a person is bitten by an animal that possibly is rabid. It is dangerous to wait 10 days just to see what happens, unless the chance of developing rabies is practically nil. The decision should be made whether to give rabies antiserum within the first 8 hours for best results and certainly not later than 72 hours. The wound is cleansed with a detergent and irrigated with 50 per cent ethyl alcohol. It should not be cauterized— too disfiguring.

The decision about using antiserum depends upon the circumstances of the biting and the availability and health of the animal. There is no need for concern when the dog is a pet that was provoked into biting by teasing or frightening. The same might be said if the animal has been inoculated against rabies or lives in a protected environment where its chances of acquiring rabies from other animals are nil.

The vaccine is not necessary if the animal is available and appears to be healthy. He should be watched in quarantine. The exception occurs when the wound is severe, more so when it is located on the head or neck. Rabies antiserum offers protection and can be supplemented by the vaccine if the animal becomes ill.

The full treatment is indicated at once when the animal is ill and the veterinarian suspects rabies. The same applies when the dog cannot be found and could have rabies, considering the circumstances under which the child was bitten. This is most important, especially if the skin is broken.

Rabies antiserum offers temporary protection. One injection is needed and reactions are uncommon. The rabies vaccine is more toxic and many injections are required. It is not used unless the chance of developing rabies is pronounced.

PHILANTHROPIC WOMAN

H. F. writes: My sister-in-law is a fine person and gives her time, services, and money wherever needed. My brother claims she does this because of an inferiority complex. Please comment.

REPLY

Your brother may be right and what a wonderful way for her to handle the situation if it is true.

FONTANEL CLOSURE

C. H. writes: If a baby's skull closes at 5½ months, will she need an operation to open it and to prevent it's closing again until she is older?

REPLY

The fontanels close usually by the ninth month but normal variations occur. Operation is suggested only if the growth of the head is affected.

SMALL KIDNEY

M. E. R. writes: What is hypoplasia of the kidney?

REPLY

A rare condition in which the development of a kidney is arrested, so that the organ remains infantile in size.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

J.J. Greene, Liberal M.P. for Renfrew South, says M.P.'s are "given horse and buggy tools in the jet age". Isn't Parliament sometimes bothered by horse and buggy attitudes, too? — Ottawa Journal.

Two young South Africans are said to be doing a breezy business exporting cans of "cool country air" to the U.S. In London you can buy cans of authentic English fog. — Ottawa Journal.

"To have healthy, attractive feet, practice several minutes daily picking up marbles with the toes," advises a physician. And do so in private, lest some one might think you were losing your marbles. — Gait Reporter.

The gap between the number of world problems arising and the number of solutions being found for them is becoming increasingly wider.— Sudbury Star.

An Unromantic Explorer

Montreal Gazette

The grave of the Arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who died last August, is to be marked by a special rock found in the Canadian Arctic.

The news report states it this way: "No expense was involved — Shelf Project personnel merely kept their eyes open for a suitable rock during the course of their work and the aircraft flew it to Calgary when it was returning empty to its base after a regular supply mission."

This might seem very undramatic and uninspiring.

Yet the fact is that Stefansson would be delighted. For he was not the sort of romantic explorer who went into the wilds for no other purpose than the lure of the unknown. For example, he never went to the North Pole. And when he was asked why, as he often was, he would reply: "I am a scientist, not a tourist." And he had many other sayings of a similar sort, such as "when you add to an explorer's heroism, you have to subtract from his intelligence."

In lecture after lecture, and article after article, Stefansson chided the Canadian Government for not doing more, for showing so little imagination. He contrasted Canada's attitude to the North with the vital and successful Arctic policies of the Soviet Union.

It is the measure of Stefansson's realism that many of his predictions have come true. He predicted regular air services over the north pole. And he predicted that submarines would be very useful in the Arctic waters.

Stefansson's attitude to the Arctic was inquiring and scientific. It is the sort of approach that Canada must increasingly adopt if it is to make the best use of this vast and valuable area, an area it has too largely ignored.

Doctors Vs. Smoking

Health League of Canada

A national anti - smoking drive is the goal of Canadian doctors, public health workers and the Canadian Cancer Society. The medical profession is being asked to give leadership in an all - out campaign against smoking.

Calling lung cancer epidemic because of its explosive increase, Dr. Russell K. Magee, of Toronto, said recently it is the only form of cancer which is increasing rapidly; most types of cancer are decreasing. He said the medical profession must meet its responsibilities in providing leadership against smoking.

The Canadian Medical Association committee is asking the Canadian Medical Association and other organizations to seek discussions with the federal government on cigarette advertising. At the community level, it will propose seeking the co-operation of schools, teachers' colleges, boards of health and other organizations in campaigns to reach preteenage Canadian children and educate the public on smoking hazards, Dr. Magee said.

Lung cancer now kills more Canadians every year than traffic accidents, and cigarette smoking per capita of the population has tripled in the past 20 years, he said.

Advocating persuasion rather than compulsion, Dr. Magee said sacrifice and self - discipline are needed to attain good health.

Adults should set an example to children and teenagers.

"We have to change the status symbol of smoking," he said, and indicated that in modern society, smoking is the only socially acceptable addiction.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(August 6, 1938)

Dr. W.R. Carson, accompanied by his son, Keith, returned to the city last evening after attending the National Chiropractic Convention in Toronto.

Mr. George E. Clemans of Brantford, Ont., secretary of the Holstein-Freisan Association, is due to visit Prince Edward Island, and expects to arrive in Charlottetown August 13.

TEN YEARS AGO
(August 6, 1953)

The first family reunion in 33 years featured the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cameron, 260 Grafton Street, this week, when all but one of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron's sisters and brothers returned to the Island to be present.

Mr. Richard T. Matheson, president, and Dr. W.R. Carson, vice- president, of the Alpha Y's Men's Club returned last night from attendance at the International Association of Y's Men's Clubs, which was held at Davenport, Iowa.

CASSIUS CLAY

According to Weekend Magazine Sports Editor, Andy O'Brien, the loud-mouth angle of Cassius Clay is sheer publicity stuff. Clay, apparently, has something with which to back up his act. In this Saturday's issue of Weekend Magazine, O'Brien claims that this lad is a real challenger and gives his reasons.

THE EVENING PATRIOT