The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Ontario's Example

While unemployment is still a source of concern in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario is suffering from a shortage of skilled and professional workers; so much so that positions are said to be standing open across the whole range of business and industry.

This disparity in opportunity may be remedied here, in time, through the efforts of such organizations as APEC and the Atlantic Development Board; but at present it is more apparent than ever in the drive which Ontario is launching to obtain more immigrants from Britain, West Germany and Italy. Premier Robarts is now visiting Europe in this connection. He is concerned about the fact that for the past few years, immigration into Ontario from these countries has fallen off, and this is one of the main reasons for the province's lack of skilled manpower.

The Globe and Mail goes so far as to say that this may well be Ontario's most important problem. It urges Mr. Robarts to make immigration his prime concern. One of the reasons for the province's industrial progress, it says, is that through the substantial immigration of the past two decades, it now has a home market—the province itself—of 6.6 million people, against the 5.1 million it had 10 years ago.

This is not the whole story, of course. But it is no doubt true that progress and immigration of the right kind are complementary. If we hope to achieve self-sufficiency in this part of Canada we too must build up a population that will provide a substantial home market for our producers. Meanwhile, however, our concern is with establishing an industrial momentum that will take care of the population we have. It isn't easy, under a national policy that has favored concentration of industry in the central provinces since the days of Sir John Macdonald.

Fodder For Goldwater

Complaints have come from American fliers in South Vietnam that they have to use antiquated planes in their peace-keeping operations there, and critics are demanding why, with faster than sound jets on hand, the most modern planes aren't being sent to southeast Asia. This is the kind of news that is providing fodder for Senator Barry Goldwater in his campaign in the Republican presidential primaries, where he has taken an alarming lead over more moderate opponents. As the Milwaukee Journal points out, such complaints have a strong emotional impact and the explanations have difficulty catching up with the charges.

The war in South Vietnam is a guerrilla war. It is waged by small, hard to identify bands in mountainous and jungle covered country. There are no enemy planes to be destroyed. In fighting like this, jet speed is a handicap. Ground forces need slower planes that can give them close support and do not miss targets.

Washington is purposely using World War II vintage planes, propeller driven and slow by jet standards. They are also easier for the Vietnamese—whom the Americans are advising—to learn to fly and to maintain. Old though they are, they are said to have better safety records than modern jet fighters in the United States.

Moreover, by using older aircraft the United States is abiding by the "rules of engagement" agreed to at Geneva in 1954 and designed to keep the fighting from spreading. These rules forbid nuclear weapons, jet aircraft, guns larger than .50 caliber and sophisticated rocket systems. Washington was not a party to that agreement, but it has seen fit to abide by the terms as long as the Communists do.

This is a logical and reasonable explanation, but it hasn't stopped the talk about American fliers being forced to use rattle-traps dubbed "widow makers" that lose wings and disintegrate in the air. Families of fliers are worried, and the policy followed by the government may develop into one of those nasty campaign issues which have besmirched the history of politics in more countries than the United States. We are fortunate in being to leeward of it here in Canada, but we are not too far removed to be indifferent to the outcome.

Potato Prices

While it is regrettable that more of our growers are not able to take avantage of the current high price for potatoes, the increase in the price level to $3.00 per 75 lb. bag is to be welcomed, and it is to be hoped that the provincial marketing director, Mr. Sangster, is right in his prediction that the market will stay strong. He bases this hope on the fact that potato holdings both in Canada and the United States are smaller than they were at this time last year.

It is reassuring also to note that the emphasis placed on quality production by Island growers is continuing to pay off, in the premium which is being paid for Island potatoes by Ontario wholesalers. This premium is of long standing, but we could lose it very easily by neglecting the requirements involved both in production and packaging. It doesn't guarantee stability in prices, as our producers know very well to their cost, but it does give us a margin over competitors that it is most important to maintain.

This is worth remembering in the current dispute over marketing legislation, and the demands for a producer-controlled board to direct the whole marketing process. Whichever way the forthcoming plebiscite goes on this issue, and whatever improvement it may effect in the admittedly unsatisfactory system now prevailing, this question of maintaining production standards at the highest level must not be lost sight of. It was basic in the minds of those who established the seed potato industry here and made it famous throughout the continent. And despite the vicissitudes through which the industry has passed in recent years, it has been worth all the cost and trouble to keep these standards as a hallmark of our product.

Hazards To Children

A timely warning to parents about the additional home hazards brought on by the gardening season has been issued by the Health League of Canada.

"To prevent accidental poisoning of children some parents should be reminded that the chemical they use to spray, dust or paint their rose bushes, shrubs, trees or hedges can be very dangerous to people and special precautions should be taken to keep them away from children," the Health League says.

Some commercial fertilizers, it notes, are a pretty color and if left open in garages or basements where youngsters can get into them to make "pies" or "castles" the result could be very serious.

These garden products include warnings about care required in their actual use or handling, but if people are careless about drugs or pills around the house—and there is evidence they are—they need a special reminder about garden supplies. And that includes safe storage of containers of gasoline for lawnmowers.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A group of persons in Toronto, notes an exchange, are asking for a dry temperance hotel in downtown Toronto. It adds that an inspection of the existing hostelry in the metropolitan city would convince anyone that the proposed establishment would stick out like an oasis in the desert.

LYNDON BEAGLE JOHNSON

THE FLAG TRICK

Where The Opposition Fell Down

Richard Jackson in Fort William Times-Journal

This is the sad story of what still persists as a blind spot in the Opposition operation in Parliament.

If the Opposition ever was really serious about leading a national rally around the Red Ensign in the fight for the flag, it was a lost cause almost from the start.

Organizationally, too many things are lacking.

And while it perhaps wasn't the most important of the many missing links, the Opposition's self-imposed isolation from the Working Press here in Parliament could have been a key factor.

Except for a small handful of Opposition Backbenchers such as Robert Coates from Cumberland and Clifford Smallwood from Cattle River — Camrose, the Press Corps was kept at a cool arm's length.

Opposition doors were shut in its face.

Those of the Press Corps who took the trouble to ring on the phone or call in person at Opposition offices, hoping to find out how "The Other Side" felt in the Flag Issue were rebuffed.

Often rudely. Not only were they refused information, they were ordered to report nothing, for the good and simple reason there was nothing to report. Not even, so help us Hannah, as much as a safe "no comment."

THE CONTRAST

Nobody in a position to officially speak for the Opposition would be quoted.

Anything the Opposition had to say, it was made bluntly plain, would be said in Parliament, not in the Press.

Now this might be the best sort of Parliamentary procedure. All very proper and fitting. Just as it should be, according to the Parliamentary book of rules — but that was written in anothera day, and age, before the explosive expansion of what has become known as "mass communication" — high speed presses, multiple editions, fast trucks, good highways, radio, television.

So the Opposition saved what it had to say for Parliament.

Catch was, the REAL battle, the battle for the hearts and minds of the voters, was fought and lost by default by the silent Opposition before it ever reached Parliament.

For while the Opposition played it with tight buttoned lip, the Government side of the Flag Question was coming up with the answers — a lot of them even before they were asked.

The story was leaked — and few will deny it—by the Prime Minister's office that the Maple Leaf was "it" for the flag and that the Government would run it up the pole no matter who saluted or tried to shoot it down.

Wisely it was leaked — or "flooded", might be a better word for it — to anybody who cared to show an interest —Liberal; Conservative or non-partisan — among the nearly 110 men who daily write the running story of Parliament.

PRESS CORPS TIPPED

Before the House of Commons knew — perhaps even before the Liberal caucus was told — the Press Corps was tipped off.

The PM had his flag.

On it he would stand or fall. Better still, from the way the Press Corps sees such things, phones rang here and there.

On the other end of the line could be Dick O'Hagen, the Prime Minister's Special Assistant, or James Regan, his Press Secretary, both personable men on a familiar, and often first name basis with the newsmen.

Thought you'd like to know how the mail is running," they would offer, and then tell that the letters, phone calls, telegrams were pouring in. All in hearty support — or almost all, that is, except for a negligible 10 or 20 per cent or so — of the PM and his flag.

Thought you might like to know pictures of the flag — all unofficial, of course — and not of the flag, really, as such, but simply of ideas for its design will be available if you have your cameraman on deck tonight.'

And so it went.

"Thought you'd like to know as."

Now there's nothing wrong with this kind of thing. It makes only good common modern day sense that if you have a story to tell, a cause to sell, you tell it and sell it.

And if you make it easy and pleasant for the people whose business it is — like the Press Corps' — to tell, then you make it just that much easier for yourself to sell.

Symbol Of Courage

New York Times

Farmers call it the hard maple — that dignified tree of the woodland family that gives its sap to man. Some call it the rock maple and others the sugar maple, but the name is not important, the Boston writer believes.

The huge, gnarled, roughbarked trees in the sugar grove remind one of elderly patriachs that look with tolerance on the follies and blunderings of mankind. Somehow a hard maple is a sacred tree to the countryman; he regards it as the Norsemen think of their Yggdrasill. That fabled ash is important in history and legend but no ash ever yielded say that could become sweet syrup.

In 1791 when Thomas Jefferson travelled to Vermont, he was so interested in the hard maples and their sweet products, that he ordered 60 trees transplanted to his estate in Albermarle County. The trees did not grow. Jefferson did not realize that a hard maple wants highland ground, studded with granite rocks, and on a south slope where March breezes can play tag in warm sunshine after a frosty night.

Rich soil and easy living is not good for either a hard maple or a man.

The maple that produces the most syrup has its roots in rocky soil: it fights for the nourishment that brings sap, blossoms and leave.

And when the time of autumn has come and the flaming glory of the foliage lights a bonfire on the countryside, one thinks of the struggle that a tree has made to achieve its great moment. And a man if he will, can look to a hard maple on the hillside, and take courage.

It is always the struggle against odds that brings the best in achievement."

Busy Bankrupts

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Too many debts? Just go bankrupt and let your creditors do the worrying. Then, free of debt, you can go back into business under a different name. This was the course followed by some of the 3,700 business firms which went bankrupt in Canada last year, with total liabilities of close to $200 million.

Action should be taken to stop it, says Mr. Donald H. Jupp, president of the Canadian Construction Association. He protests "the ease of re-entry into business by bankrupts, and the apparent existence of premeditated fraud in some bankruptcy proceedings". Mr. Jupp told a CCA luncheon in Montreal:

"By declaring bankruptcy, a debtor can receive an absolute discharge from his business debts with his creditors being left to divide the residure of the business assets. Then, without any further debt restrictions, the bankrupt can set himself up in business again under a different name, obtain credit relatively easily under present-day credit competition, and go on his way with a clean sheet either to succeed or once again go bankrupt."

Many such complaints have been coming from Canadian businessmen over a long period. Some have suggested formation of a bankruptcy fraud squad operating under the Department of Justice. Mr. Jupp proposes that there is an indication of fraud, the Crown itself should initiate and carry through the necessary action. Parliament should take another look at our bankruptcy legislation and procedures — particularly since the people mostly badly hurt in any bankruptcy are the small, unsecured creditors.

Vigilantes In New York

Milwaukee Journal

Within the very shadow of New York's world fair, that glittering panorama of America's material achievements, a drama of terror is being enacted that more befits a frontier society.

Bands of citizens, most of them members of an orthodox Jewish community in Brooklyn's Crown Heights section, have formed vigilante groups to protect themselves from a recent wave of robbings, muggings, beatings.

Every night, from sunset to sunrise, the Maccabees, as they call themselves, after the fearless warriors who roamed the middle east in pre-Christian days, patrol their neighborhood in cars equipped with two way radios. Six husky young men occupy each car. Their task is to provide escort for those who want to get safely home from synagogues, subway stations and meeting halls. They carry whistles and flashlights and notify police when troubel develops.

"Have we really come to this in New York city?" the New York Times asks. The paper pi the blame on inadequate police protection. Yet, according to the Municipal Yearbook, New York Times asks, The paper pins lice ratio than many large American cities. There was one policeman for every 318 residents, compared with a 1 to 333 ratio in Chicago, 1 to 514 in Los Angeles, 1 to 379 in Detroit. Milwaukee's ratio was 1 to 416.

The shocking events in Brooklyn are further symptoms of the inferno stirred up in the metropolis by growing racial tensions, poverty, overcrowded living conditions, etc. Additional police protection alone will not solve this kind of problem. Requirements are better recreational facilities, more employment opportunities, better education and something which money cannot buy — greater tolerance for and acceptance of the differences in people.

"The Age Old Story"

Well, there's one thing every man can do better than anyone else: Read his own handwriting. — Wall Street Journal.

Lipstick Dermatitis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

How often does lipstick irritate the lips? Not often, considering the vast number of women using this cosmetic several times daily. Five years ago a survey was conducted among several thousand American dermatologists and allergists.

Almost 80 per cent of the women with dermatitis and inflammation of the lips applied lipstick regularly. But tests showed that lipstick was responsible in only 14.4 per cent. Hair dyes were the culprits in 23.8 per cent.

The typical manifestations of contact dermatitis are dryness, cracking, scaling, and swelling. Less common are blistering, peeling, and weeping. The causative ingredients in lipstick usually is eosin, a chemical that makes the cosmetic non-edible. Hypoallergenic lipsticks do not contain this product. Fluorescein dyes and other constituents are less likely causes. Lipstick dermatitis is determined by doing patch tests on the skin with the victim's own lipstick.

The first rule of treatment is to stop the cosmetic and apply a cream or salve containing hydrocortisone. Complete recovery may take a few weeks because eosin remains in the cracks of the lips for some time. A hypo-allergenic lipstick is used thereafter.

The lips are exposed to many types of injury and irritation such as lip biting, exposure to sunlight, and contact with dentifrices, perfumes, drugs, and food. Chronic inflammation heals slowly, especially when scales and fissures are present. Healing is delayed by pulling or biting off shreds of tissue and moistening the lips with the tongue many times daily.

The lips also are a favorite spot for fever blisters (herpes simplex). They blossom out during fever, prior to menstruation, and following exposure to the sun. Chronic fatigue, undue tension, and allergy to certain foods may play a role.

ANEMIA AND ARTHRITIS

D.W. writes: Are iron tablets good for arthritis?

REPLY

Yes. Provided an iron deficiency coexists, which often happens in rheumatoid arthritis.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Put aside your worries at bedtime.

(Note: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c-o Chicago tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

Why is it that we take a vacation to get away from it all, and then take as much of it along with us as the car trunk will hold?

Next time you feel a little rheumatic or sciatic or whatever it is that old age does to a body, don't resent growing old. Just think of how many are denied the privilege — Waupun Leader-News.

The man who pokes fun at woman trying to drive through a 12-foot garage door usually sobers up when he tries to thread a needle. — Sarnia Observer.

The main argument against permitting color television in Canada is that the CBC would be put to extra expenses of about $17,000,000 a year, and that $17,000,000 would come out of the taxpayer's pocket. Would it be worth this amount to see Juliette's eyes change from orange to purple to pink? — Peterborough Examiner.

Umpires in the National Baseball League in the United States may stage a strike if they do not get an increase in pension. Oh well, they're used to calling strikes. — Fort William Times-Journal.

An Old Southerner, being questioned by a census taker, was having trouble remembering the birthdates of all his grandchildren. He asked his wife when one of the girls was born. "Well," answered the wife, "I know she was born in 'tater time, but I'm blessed if I can remember if it was diggin' or plantin time!" — Galt Reporter.

A committee of the Canadian Medical Association intends to seek a ban on smoking by performers in television programs. How will they ever stretch out some of those thinly-plotted mystery shows to a full hour if the smoking pauses are removed? Perhaps pour the drinks twice as long? — Ottawa Journal.

Wilson's Moscow Visit

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The new Moscow visit of Harold Wilson, British Labor party leader, underlines his reputation as a man who seldom makes mistakes—and never makes the same mistake twice.

There was a furious uproar in March when Wilson, then visiting Washington, spoke of Royal Navy units co-operating with the United Nations on peace-keeping missions.

British newspapers blossomed out with sensational reports that Wilson wanted to give away the Royal Navy to the UN and it took a week for him to get the thing under control.

Wilson, determined to avoid politicaly - damaging headlines with an election campaign imminent, was a model of circumspection on the Moscow journey—his 14th to the Soviet capital.

He assured reporters repeatedly that domestic political fights should be kept to the floor of the British House of Commons and he would be sending no verbal shafts from Moscow.

"As an opposition we don't, of course, negotiate," he added.

One question being asked is whether Wilson's main aim was to impress Premier Khruschev or to impress the British voters.

On the Washington trip, he made a generally good impact on President Johnson and other leaders, who saw him as calm, confident and dignified. As one British commentator put it:

"Wilson exelled as an expositor and though, when pinned down, he often became imprecise, this did not necessarily arouse mistrust but rather was interpreted as statesmanship."

Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home, then the Earl of Home, foreign minister, visited Moscow in the spring and addressed the Russian people on television through an interpreter.

SPEAKS IN RUSSIAN

Wilson not only appeared on television but also pulled a bit of one-upmanship by speaking in Russian and answering questions in that language.

But Wilson lacked the flair of Harold Macmillan, the former prime minister, who wowed them in Moscow with his fur hat in 1959.

Some correspondents traveling with Wilson said he received a significantly warmer welcome this time than in the past. The Russians seemed more aware they were dealing with a man who might soon be premier.

It's true Khrushchev has said he would be a Tory if he lived in England. But Labor stalwarts are inclined to smile at this—saying Khrushchev merely meant he would belong to the party in power.

HOLLYWOOD'S HOTTEST PROPERTY

Ann-Margret, a comely and sizzling woman with long hair the color of melted copper, first set Hollywood on its ear on the night of the 1962 Academy Awards in the Santa Monica auditorium when she came on to sing one of the songs nominated for an Oscar. Since then, the song-and-dance girl, who has sky rocketed toward the kind of stardom ex-

ANN-MARGRET

perts say has gone for ever, has become the hottest property in the film capital. Sometimes dubbed as "the female Elvis Presley" because of her dance abandon and the manner in which she delivers a song, Ann-Margret has been given the opportunity to prove that she can be just as sizzling in straight drama as in musicals. In the first of a new series from Hollywood by Weekend Magazine Staff Writer Stephen Franklin, Ann-Margret is interviewed on the set of Bus Riley's Back In Town in which she has a tempestuous role. In this week's issue.

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