The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Of Vital Import

When the 15 Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth meet in London next month they will represent, collectively, 700 million people. They will speak for one-quarter of mankind in which practically every race and creed is represented. History knows of nothing remotely equivalent to this organization which—to quote the recent words of Mr. Duncan Sandys, now the British minister in charge of both the Commonwealth Relations and the Colonial Offices—is in "a unique position to help to bridge the differences between nations and races and build up confidence among them."

The Prime Ministers will convene for the first time in the new Commonwealth Centre. This was formerly Marlborough House, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and made available by Queen Elizabeth for its new purpose. They will meet round a 48-foot-long table made of West African timber, sitting in chairs presented by various Commonwealth countries. On the first and second floors are 18 large working rooms for the government leaders and delegations. Part of the Centre already houses the Commonwealth Economic Committee, the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit, and the staff of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth.

There the voices of Europe, of Africa, Asia, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the Caribbean will be heard on the great problems of the day. "These voices," says a commentator in a bulletin just received from the United Kingdom Information Service, "have been heard at ten Prime Ministers' meetings since the end of the war. Memory brings back the milestones—the peace treaties in 1946, the question of India's republican status in 1949, the dangerous world situation in 1951, the impact of Europe's Common Market in 1960, the departure of South Africa in 1961. Looking back, what strikes me most forcibly is, first, that the Commonwealth has shown the capacity and resilience to emerge from other crises and to bring its special tolerance to bear on world affairs."

It is worth keeping this in mind as we note the emphasis that will be placed this time on the question of Britain's prospective entry into the European Economic Community, and its possible effects on the Commonwealth. If the conference becomes a forum for narrow wrangling on this issue, instead of aiming at a practical solution which will enable Britain to join the Common Market while safeguarding her Commonwealth relationships, it will have failed to demonstrate to the world what the Commonwealth is, what its true functions are and what supreme value it has for the whole of mankind.

And So It Goes

For several generations, in most countries in the world, farmers' sons have been lured away by the higher pay and living standards, the limited, regular hours of an industrial job, and the more lively social amenities amidst the bright lights of cities and towns. But the impact is much more serious on the collectivized agriculture of Eastern Europe, where the former private farmer has become the state's hired hand, and inheritance, which previously kept sons in father's footsteps, is no more.

There, the only private land is the private plot. This tiny patch is always much more zealously cultivated than most of the large collectives on which the farm help is too often called upon to toil at highly unrealistic targets fixed by city planners too often ignorant of the realities of farming and the possibilities of the land.

Thus writes a Christian Science Monitor correspondent from Vienna, with special reference to the Soviet satellite countries in Europe. Most of these countries are paying more heed to agriculture's investment needs but are only just beginning to realize that attention to personal needs is also essential if young people are to be persuaded to stay on the land.

Hungary and Bulgaria, for example, have instituted a minimum wage for collective farm members as an auxiliary to the standard practice of payment in cash and kind based on the harvest. Several governments have extended social-insurance benefits to peasants. But much more has to be done if these regimes are to avert a farm labor crisis.

In Chechoslovakia, where the prizes of industrial work are even more than in the other East European states, the average age of farm workers is 50 compared with 40 only six years ago, and in Slovakia, which has very largely a rural economy, as high as 55. A drive to recruit 40,000 to 45,000 young people a year for farming produced little more than half the required number in 1959 and again in 1960. Last year the response was but half a lower target of 30,000.

In Hungary, in ten years, the number of farm workers dropped nearly 350,000—the vast majority between 19 and 25. Some 64 per cent of the industrial workers are under 60 compared with only 40 per cent on the land. Of all Hungarian sexagenarians, less than 5 per cent are in industry but more than 20 per cent in agriculture.

The experience of East Germany is worst of all—from the general shortage of manpower caused by the refugee exodus which the year-old Berlin wall was erected to stem. According to a West German Social Democratic journal, almost 40 per cent of all people employed in the East German economy last year were between 50 and 60 years, and 57 per cent of all farm workers were over 40.

For Candidates' Wives

This is the off season for political campaigning in Canada, but in the United States it is just beginning. Timely, therefore, is the "code of conduct" which has been concocted by the Colorado Republican state central committee for those wives of candidates who accompany their husbands on the political rounds. Here it is, short and spicy:

"Don't wear a flowered hat. It may steal too much attention from the candidate.

"For heaven's sake, don't yawn during the speech. Listen attentively, no matter how many times you've heard it.

"Be sure to laugh at his jokes, insipid and corny though they be. Not a guffaw, mind you, but a pleasant, feminine chuckle."

These rules threaten to make the campaign harder on the candidate's wife than on the candidate himself. One commentator suggests, indeed, that they are enough to make the little lady vote for the opposition.

EDITORIAL NOTES

With about a dozen vacancies in the Senate needing to be filled, Prime Minister Diefenbaker would seem to have a good opportunity of introducing Senate reform on a non-partisan basis.

* * *

Thanks to American aid, the Solomon Pools will continue supplying drinking water to Jerusalem and Bethlehem as they have done since their construction in old Testament times by King Solomon. The aid, which was extended to the government of Jordon through the U.S. agency for international development, involved help in digging a well south of Hebron and provision of pipe for the 20 mile run from Hebron to the parched pools. Normally American foreign aid finances modern structures. In this case it is preserving a water system older than the famed aqueducts of imperial Rome.

THE GLEANERS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Trader Hees' Revolutionary Methods

Canada's newly fired up manufacturers are now selling watches to the Swiss and umbrellas to the British.

These unlikely feats of salesmanship vividly illustrate how Trade Minister George Hees has shown Canadian manufacturers to their surprise that they can compete successfully in world markets.

Trader Hees has done more to help Canadian industry in 22 months than his 14 predecessors did in the 68 years since our Trade Department was created.

This not very glamorous Ministry was the footslogger among our government departments when Hon. George Hees was appointed to it in October 1960. Even its show-window staff of Trade Commissioners stationed overseas ranked a very poor second in contrast to our velvet protocollared diplomats. But Mr. Hees has inspired the whole department with excited enthusiasm for his imaginative new drive to make the World "Buy Canadian". And Trade Commissioners from Djakerta to Detroit are forgetting their niceties of the embassy cocktail as they get another sort of kick from the unexpectedly successful task of boosting Canadian exports.

FOUR STEPS TO SUCCESS

"The boys are hopping now we have got their striped pants off them," is one of the Export Drive leaders in the Ministry here.

The hard sell of exports was initiated by George Hees within 24 hours of his appointment as Trade Minister. Within eight weeks he was able to initiate the positive step, opening Canada's first Export Conference here in Ottawa. Trade Commissioners were brought home from overseas posts around the world, to describe to Canadian businessmen just what could be sold where.

The second stage was to enlarge this impact through a series of 12 provincial Trade Conferences, three in Ontario centres and one in every other province. Exports from our Trade Department and others versed in the capture of foreign defence contracts journeyed to these conferences to meet some 5,000 businessmen.

When our industrialists had been spurred by step one to covet the opportunities of the export market, and briefed in the particular opportunities by step two, Trader Hees was ready to launch his third stage, Canadian Samples Shows, popularly dubbed "Fly-and-Buy Missions".

HEES A HUMAN DYNAMO

At the first of these held in Toronto this summer, 120 top buyers from US retail outlets and store chains met 120 Canadian manufacturers and examined their products. One manufacturer had to close his order book after selling his entire output for two years ahead. Another spoke for the group when he told me: "This guy Hees is a dynamo — if a Canadian manufacturer does not go along with him, he is a damn fool."

A similar success in Montreal led to other fly-and-buy missions being planned: at Winnipeg in October for the three Prairie provinces, and at Vancouver in November for BC manufacturers.

But before then, Trader Hees will launch his fourth stage in his drive to keep Canada ahead of her trading rivals. This will be an Industrial Expansion Conference held in Ottwa on 7 September. It was planned as a meeting of a small group of Canada's top businessmen, to hear and to discuss the proposals of six industrial leaders on means of achieving greater and more competitive Canadian production.

But so many additional executives have heard of this, and asked to be invited, that the venue has already been changed from Parliament's huge Railway Committee Room to the much larger main ballroom in Ottawa's Chateau Laurier Hotel. And now it seems probable that regional follow-up conferences will be held to cater to the swelling number among Canada's 17,000 industries which want to stake claims on Canada's new-found export bonanza.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

QUIET MUSIC

Sir, — A few evenings ago I went with some friends out to Woodleigh. Having been there before I did not go in but sat in the car and listened to the quiet music.

What a change it was to sit there for half an hour and listen to the old hymns being played, to listening to radio or television where they seem to think that a big noise is music. What memories it brought back of the days in childhood when we as a family would gather around the old organ in the parlor and sing all the old hymns.

Lt. Col. Johnstone and son are also to be commended for not turning the Sabbath day into a day of pleasure and gain as is being done most everywhere.

Speaking of radio, why do radio announcers think they are the entertainers and the music is just a fill-in for them between spells of blah! blah!?

I am, Sir, etc.,
WALTER A. LORD

Tryon, P.E.I.

REPORT DISAPPROVED

Sir, — We have always enjoyed and approved of your paper until the other day when I read the account of that case at Borden — rape.

Now we don't think there was any need of giving the detailed account that you published in your paper. How can you justify it? It was not pleasant reading. It was not beneficial to anyone. It was offensive and disgusting. We all know these things happen but why publicize it? Punish them certainly, if convicted; they deserve it.

So we are protesting any more details of these kind of happenings. Your paper has always been praised for being a clean paper so let's not make it a dirty scandal sheet.

We are, Sir, etc.,
Mrs. Frank O'Brien, Mrs. Frank Dunn, Mrs. Pat Murphy, Mrs. Edward Ryan.
Morell, P.E.I.

The Case Of Mr. Su

Vancouver Sun

Some American orators are fond of referring to Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa regime as a bastion of the free world.

If the island's 10 million native Formosans were ever consulted, they might describe their Chinese Nationalist rulers in different terms.

The case of Su Tung-chi, a Formosan lawyer who belongs to one of the island's tiny opposition parties and sat on one of Formosa's 16 county councils, adds no lustre to Chiang's image.

Mr. Su was brought to secret trial on unspecified charges. He is now facing execution for treason. His wife, although given a suspended sentence, is reported to be still held in jail, with their two - year - old daughter.

The nature of Mr. Su's crimes has not been officially disclosed. In fact, nothing has been officially disclosed except the mere fact of his arrest last year.

But it has been suggested that Mr. Su was involved in a minor protest movement that began when Chiang's navy evicted some Formosan squatters from requisitioned land. Another explanation is that he was arrested on trumped-up charges in connection with a student protest campaign.

If these are the real reasons for Mr. Su's arrest, the death penalty seems excessive, to put it mildly. And it is a jittery regime indeed which will jail a two-year child and its mother for father's alleged crimes.

If this is freedom, Chaing's American backers shouldn't be too surprised if many Asians aren't enthusiastic about it.

Waving The Flag

Globe and Mail, Toronto

In his usual outspoken way, Prime Minister Robert Menzies of Australia has warned of political dangers to the Commonwealth if Britain joins the European Common Market. He told the House of Representatives that if the economic union, with Britain as a member, evolved into a federated political community, the Commonwealth would cease to be an association of sovereign States.

Once again, Mr. Menzies has failed to realize that the Commonwealth must adapt itself to changing political and economic patterns in the non-Communist world. He made a similar mistake when he opposed South Africa's exclusion from the club, overlooking the importance of racial tolerance as one of the Commonwealth's most potent principles.

THE REAL PROBLEM

He should grasp the fact that the Commonwealth will have little political significance if it is economically stagnant. Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, pointed out the economic moral when he said that Britain could not afford to remain an off-shore island. If Britain stood alone, he said, neither she nor the Commonwealth would be able to meet each other's needs over the next 50 years.

It now seems quite possible that Britain will join the Common Market without being able to provide complete guarantees for Commonwealth produce. But time may run. Britain's entry would be the best guarantee of a gradual lowring of tariffs and the development in Western Europe of an even greater market for Commonwealth exports.

POLITICAL ASPECT

On a political level, too, Britain can hardly afford to stay outside of Europe. Like many Canadians, Mr. Menzies fails to do justice to the dynamic vision of the European federalists. A new Europe, with growing power and growing unity, has risen from the ashes of the old. Already this Europe is showing signs of acting as an independent force in world affairs. Inside this Europe, Britain could play a leading part in its evolution. Isolated from Europe, and undoubtedly deprived of her "special relationship" with the United States, she would be much less help to the Commonwealth.

We doubt, therefore, if Mr. Menzies is helping his own country, or the rest of the Commonwealth, when he waves his flag so furiously. He may be building toward an even greater outburst at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London next month.

Scorpion Bite Causes Concern

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

SCORPION bites are not unusual in southwestern United States and Mexico but are news when they occur in Canada. Furthermore, they are likely to stir up considerable medical consternation.

This is exactly what happened when a Toronto food inspector opened up a crate of tomatoes and was bitten on the thumb by a scorpion. The victim was rushed to the hospital, where an attempt was made to prevent the venom from getting into the general circulation and paralyzing the nervous system. A tourniquet was applied above the elbow, the hand was immersed in cracked ice, and a local anesthetic and an antihistamine were injected just above the site of the bite.

The poison control centre in Toronto was called for advice and to find out whether scorpion antiserum could be obtained. It reported none available in all of Canada and suggested snake antivenin as a temporary measure. After this was given the hospital authorities began their search for scorpion antivenin, first contacting the New York City department of health and poison center. They had none in stock.

Later, this poison control center reported in the New York State Journal of Medicine how they called zoos, museums, pharmaceutical companies armed service installations, public health and medical laboratories, the national clearing house for poison control centers, and the director of poisonous animals laboratory at the Arizona state university. No luck. The only source of supply was a laboratory in Mexico City.

Meanwhile, the patient was doing well and complained only of itching and numbness of the end of the affected finger. He was discharged after 48 hours.

A scorpion bite can be serious and the specific antivenin is the most effective mode of treatment. The lack of this product in the United States and Canada demonstrates the dearth of serious reactions to these bites. It also shows the need for less hysteria and a calmer approach on the part of physician and patient when a scorpion bites.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

SYMPATHETIC EYE

C.B. writes: If a person has a cataract in one eye, does the other eye become sympathetic to it?

REPLY

No, but there is no reason why a cataract cannot develop in the other eye. Many people have cataracts in both eyes and surgery is suggested when practical vision is lost. Sympathetic ophthalmia refers to the spread of infection following injury from one eye to the other.

EFFECTS OF DIURETICS

M.S.R. writes: Are there any dangers or benefits in taking a diuretic for high blood pressure for a number of years?

REPLY

There are many benefits and the only danger stems from the loss of too much potassium from the body. A deficiency of this chemical leads to thirst, bitter taste, indigestion, weakness, and fatigue.

NOTES BY THE WAY

You may be on the right track, but you'll get run over if you just stand there. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The bulls and the bears do not cause the average stock market spectacular to lose as much money as do bum steers. — Oshawa Times.

It's dangerous to rub the eyes, says an oculist. How can you help it when you look at the list of what your vacation costs you? — St. Thomas Times Journal.

A recent beneficiary of the bull market in coins is a Mr. John Moffit, of Vancouver, a former alderman there. He was about to deposit in the bank 11,245 pennies which he had accumulated over 35 years. He had wrapped them in rolls, and was just about to toddle over to the bank when he read in the paper an advertisement inserted by a coin collector. He re-examined his coins, and sold the pennies, having a total value of $112.45, to a Winnipeg collector for $1,800 — a handsome profit, as they say at the stockbroker's.—Ottawa Citizen.

The man who questions his wife's judgement should remember that she married him. — Niagara Falls Review.

A British dentist says children should be sold fresh vegetables instead of candy and there goes another voice crying in the wilderness. — Ottawa Journal.

Visiting British cadets say they find Canadian girls are not "ladylike". One of the grounds: "It's those Bermuda shorts. In Britain the girls wear them much shorter." Ladylikeness must be in the eye of the beholder. — Ottawa Journal.

The ducal robes of the late twelfth Duke of Bedford are on display at his ancestral home, Woburn Abbey, minus one important item— a ducal coronet. Last week his son sought to fill the void by placing a "personal" advertisment in The London Times: "Duke requests return of coronet loaned by father for coronation, 1937." — New York Times

A Great Attraction

Guelph Mercury

On a warm June evening in 1953 the British actor, Alec Guinness, stepped onto a bare stage just 40 miles from Guelph to open the first season of an institution that was to become part of the Canadian way of life.

Today, nine years and more than 750 dramatic performances later, the one-time infant, the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, has growing into a strapping giant and one of the leading lights on the Canadian theatrical scene.

All doubts as to the success of the Festival were swept away during that first season when crowds from across Canada and the United States swarmed to the small Ontario city, filling the theatre to an average of 98 per cent capacity.

During the following years, the Festival produced 21 of Shakespeare's plays— more than half the canon, as well as three other dramatic productions, Sophocles' Oedipus Rex, Donald Jack's The Canvas Barricade and this year, Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

The success of the Festival during its brief history points only to one conclusion: people want to see professional, living theatre. This is not a new thing, but with the coming of the Festival it is now much easier.

The first aim of the Festival Foundation is "to promote interest in, and the study of, the arts generally and literature, drama and music in particular".

This has been done and will continue to be done for it is giving the public what it wants — great plays done by professional actors of international fame. And all this, right in the backyard of the Royal City.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO

(August 20, 1937)

Delegates to the fifty - first annual convention of the Maritime Domain Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias and to the 21st convention Grand Temple Pythian Sisters, meet in Charlottetown this week. The opening business session of Grand Lodge will take place in the convention room of Beach Grove Inn.

The parishioners of St. James Roman Catholic Church, Georgetown, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of their parish August 24. Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by His Excellency, Most Rev. J.A. O'Sullivan, Bishop of Charlottetown.

TEN YEARS AGO

(August 20, 1952)

P.C. Stobbs, Federal Department of Agriculture pedologist in charge of soil survey work for Canada, is in Charlottetown this week. While here he is reviewing the work in this province with G.B. Whiteside, in charge of soil survey for P.E.I. and R.C. Parent, superintendent of the Experimental Farm.

Counter attractions did not deter those who enjoy good band music from filling the bleachers and surrounding territory at Memorial Field yesterday to hear the famous RCMP Band from Ottawa in their initial appearance here.

The Poets Corner

HOLIDAYING IN P.E.I.

Brisk tang of sea
Soft scent of blossomed bough
Mingle and rise;

Smooth, shining shell
Against a craggy rock
Unharried, lies:

Mute grey of sea
Brash red of rugged cliff
Embrace and part;

Sharp cry of bird
Dull lap of rolling wave
Call in my heart.

—R. June Messenger
Lachine, Quebec

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

. . . PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S JUNIOR COLLEGE . . . OFFERING:

1. The final two years of high school.
2. Preparation of candidates for provincial teachers' licences.
3. A two-year course in Commerce.
4. A two year course in the high school years in agriculture and management.
5. The first two years of university in all faculties, including Arts and Science and Agriculture and Home Economics, and business administration, with complete accredited standing for entrance into third year of the universities.

FEES:

1st and 2nd year: rural students $10; urban $ 25
3rd and 4th year: rural students $50; urban $100
Commerce: rural students $35;urban $50.
For information about courses write the Registrar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

Several scholarships and bursaries are available for students entering the third and fourth years. Ten scholarships at a value of $200 each and eight bursaries at a value of $125 each are offered in these years.

Application forms are available at the College office. These should be completed by September 1st and sent to the Principal.

Students entering third and fourth years are also eligible for Dominion Provincial financial assistance for university students. Application for such grants should be made to the Department of Education.

AGRICULTURE AND MANAGEMENT

The College offers two-year courses in the 1st and 2nd years in agriculture and management for students who have a special interest in these fields. Information about this course may be secured from the Registrar.

MONTGOMERY HALL

The new residence for women students provides excellent accommodation for 104 girls. Application should be made immediately to The Dean of Women, Prince of Wales College Room and board is $14 per week.

The dining hall at Montgomery Hall will serve meals to all students, both boys and girls, for the convenience of those who commute.

OPENING OF FALL TERM

Registration for first year students takes place September 4th, for second year, and commerce students, September 5th, and for Third and Fourth year and Norma' Training September 10th and 11th.