The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W.J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thompson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave., Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street, University 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to the Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published herein. All rights on republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates.

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Holiday Observance

Monday's birthday anniversary is for all Canadians to celebrate, whether or not they subscribe to the idea that it should be called Dominion Day. We go by the old name here, believing it to be arrant nonsense to contend that "dominion" and "colony" are synonymous terms, or that there is any acknowledgement of servitude in the honored designation which our Founding Fathers agreed upon. "Dominion" connotes sovereign power, and the word as used in our national name is an assertion of Canada's supremacy over the vast territory enclosed within its borders. What better could we want?

However, it is what unites us as Canadians rather than our points of difference over nomenclature, that should concern us at this time. There are winds of change blowing across the world, and it is not strange that we should be affected by them. A movement which could make for a better sense of unity as between our English and French speaking population is under way, if we seize the opportunity and not let it become, instead, a growing cause of dissention.

In this connection we welcomed the visit to Charlottetown recently of Premier Lesage, when he spoke at the sod-turning ceremony of our Confederation Fathers Memorial Building. Mr. Lesage made an eloquent plea for a better understanding of Quebec's problems within Confederation, and there is significance in the fact that he found here—where Confederation was cradled—a warmly responsive audience. He shared our sense of pride in this new shrine which is to symbolize Canadian unity, and felt, rightly, that this was the proper place for him to speak out. That is the spirit to be encouraged.

Monday's anniversary will see an influx of summer visitors to our shores, and there will be great need for the exercise of traffic safety precautions. The holiday mood will prevail, and this is precisely when driving accidents are most likely to happen, bringing suffering and perhaps tragedy in their wake. If we can succeed in cutting this accident toll to a minimum, we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves on a well-spent holiday.

NATO Defence Question

President Kennedy's emphasis on U.S. commitments to common freedom and safety in Europe has drawn a reply from a spokesman of the French government. Addressing a luncheon of the Parisian Parliamentary Press Association on Thursday—and obviously speaking on behalf of President de Gaulle—he said it was not President Kennedy's resolution in this matter that was in doubt, but the attitude a successor of Mr. Kennedy may take in ten years' time.

The French minister added that the world has seen considerable changes in American foreign policy. "France would have wished, in 1914, to have the United States at its side, as moreover, in 1939 when the war broke out, whereas the United States came to our side only in 1941," he said. "It is for the survival of the country that France should herself have control of the means of her own defense. It is not reasonable for a country to abandon itself completely to another country for defense."

Against this argument, President Kennedy in his Frankfurt speech stressed that the United States "will risk its cities to defend yours because we need your freedom to protect ours." He also cited the United States' 18-year watch on behalf of freedom all round the world, and its discharge of obligations to more than 40 allies, as part of the record which should already have answered European doubts about American will to play a reliable part in the Atlantic alliance.

But the French are unconvinced on this point. Nor is it likely that they will fail to note, as the editor of the Christian Science Monitor has pointed out in a recent article, that to say that any attack on West European soil would be regarded as an attack on the United States is to over-simplify the problem.

"The Communist threat of attack, in all probability," says this shrewd American news commentator, "will not come regarding London or Paris or even Berlin, but regarding Kuwait or Borneo or some other remote spot where a European government might consider itself vitally involved but the United States government and public opinion might not. Would Washington regard a threat to Kuwait as an attack on the United States?

"This is the sort of question European statesmen ask, and American statesmen cannot convincingly answer. Moreover, if there is to be collective rather than individual independent nuclear forces, who will finally decide when or if to press the trigger? Can the European partners be given the right to press the trigger if a majority of them want to and the United States does not? In the face of enemy nuclear threat, there would hardly be time for consultation. Who is to have the ultimate power of decision? Can the decision-making process be made collective?"

It is such problems, more than general goodwill and confidence, that must be solved. But the issue of confidence can have a good deal to do with their utimate solution. Therefore the President's European trip, seemingly so ill-timed, must be evaluated in the months ahead to decide what it achieved, or what it risked.

Harmony Endangered

Now it's the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America Incorporated that has been hit by the racial issue. The Provincial Secretary of Ontario says he has obtained a declaration from the society denying that it bars Negroes from membership—a declaration he had sought before approving a government sponsored luncheon to be attended by the organization's executives during its international conference in Toronto next week. But the organization, as it exists, has no Negro members and Negroes in the United States have termed it "lily-white".

The trouble, according to the general chairman of the society, stems from a women's singing group known as the Sweet Adelines—which bars Negro membership. The general chairman repudiates all responsibility for these ladies. "We've got nothing to do with the Sweet Adelines," he says. But the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not satisfied. Sweet Adelines apart, he says, Negroes will not apply for membership in the barbershop quartet groups because "they know they will not be admitted."

The organization intends to discuss this problem of racial prejudice when its conference opens on Monday. In sweet harmony, let us hope, with the liberal views expressed by its spokesmen.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Adlai Stevenson, United States ambassador to the United Nations, addressed a crowd gathered to dedicate a new airport in Memphis, Tenn., the other day and was picketed by a group opposed to the UN. And he spoke to the pickets directly: "Sometimes I wonder if you dear people know what you are doing. Nothing would serve Communism's purposes better than if we were to give heed to those voices in our country which would lessen support of the United Nations and reduce it to impotent debate—for this is what they are trying to do."

ROUND AND ROUND WE GO

BRITISH COMMENTARY

Kennedy's Policy Declaration Hailed

By W.N. Ewer
United Kingdom Information Service

President Kennedy's speech at American University, Washington, has been described in Westminster as "the most significant American policy declaration for many years".

That may be true, not only because of the speech but because of its timing. This is surely a well chosen moment to assure Mr. Khrushchev and his colleagues that if they want real "peaceful coexistence" and a fruitful easing of the tension in East-West relations, they can have it.

Equally, a well chosen moment to remind some people in the United States and in the "Western" countries that if we wish for real peace we must not accept the continuance of "cold war" as inescapable.

We must not "see conflict as inevitable, accommodation as impossible, and communication as nothing more than an exchange of epithets and threats".

These are wise words. And they have had warm welcome in Britain. They express the view both of the British Government and of the great majority of the British people.

At the same time, the president added a warning that "our hopes must be tempered with the caution of history". The "cold war" cannot be ended by a single speech. It will require new effort and new understanding— on both sides.

DANGER OF "HOT WAR"

Yet ended it must be. For "cold war" carries with it the danger of "hot war". And that, as the President said, "makes no sense" in an age of nuclear weapons.

What are the underlying causes of the existing tension?

On the one hand, the Russians continually voice fears which may be as genuine as they are in fact unfounded. They repeat again and again that American and other "imperialist circles" are planning to unleash a third world war by attacking the Soviet Union and its allies.

That— in a passage quoted by Mr. Kennedy— "the American Imperialists are seeking to achieve world domination by means of aggressive wars."

One finds it hard to understand how any responsible person in the Communist countries can believe such fantasy. But if such fears do genuinely exist they have to be dissipated. That, in the atmosphere which has been created by insistent reiteration, may not be easy. We can only keep on trying.

EAST EUROPE

The "cold war" began when, and because, the Soviet Union in the immediate post war years enforced its dominion over the countries of Eastern Europe, and seemed to be threatening others as well. But for that, there would have been no "cold war".

Nor need "ideological divergencies" or differences of political and economic structure have been a barrier to genuine "peaceful coexistence".

These are facts which cannot be ignored. We cannot, as Mr. Kennedy said, be "blind to our differences". Nor in the light of experience, can we yet "relax our guard".

"We must see the world as it is, not as it might have been had the history of the last 18 years been different."

Yet we should seek for means by which existing differences can be resolved. "If we cannot now end our differences, at least we can help to make the world safe for diversity."

These are wise and necessary words. They correspond completely with all responsible thinking in this country and, I am sure, in the other countries of the NATO Alliance.

REPORTED IN RUSSIA

If they are rightly pondered and wisely heeded in Moscow, they could open up new and hopeful possibilities.

What are the prospects?

It is to be noted that the speech was reported textually in the Soviet newspapers. The Soviet people are allowed to know what the President of the United States has said. Nor has there been any blast of hostile comment, of a kind unpleasantly familiar in the past.

There has been little comment at all. What there has been has been guarded. "It would be premature to speak of the approach of a long-awaited spring."

From which one may deduce that the Soviet leadership is giving serious thought to the President's words. What the outcome of that thinking will be we shall learn in due course.

Meanwhile we can only wait and hope.

Those High Sugar Prices

National Geographic Society

Modern housewives can sympathize with their sisters of 14th-century England over sugar prices. In those days, scarcity made two pounds of sugar worth one stout pig— the equivalent of five days' pay. Today winter-wracked crops and stockpiling have sent prices soaring.

Sugar has sweetened teeth for more than 2,000 years. In the eighth century before Christ a Chinese writer called it a precious rarity. The Chinese Empire later received tribute in the form of sugar cane.

Christopher Columbus carried the sweet-sapped stalks to the West Indies, destined to become one of the world's major sugar-producing regions. More recently, sugar has been involved in international agreements, debates over import quotas, and the Cold War.

SUGAR EVERYWHERE

Sucrose, the pure sugar of commerce, occurs in many plants. All plants, including the onion, make sugar in some form. One rare form of sugar is even found in sea water. Apples, pears, corn, quinces, mulberries, plums, figs, pumpkins, watermelons, walnuts, and chestnuts have all been objects of attempts to extract sugar. Only cane and beets however, store enough sucrose to make refining worthwhile.

Cane sugar is the product of a complicated system of crushing, evaporation, screening, and cleaning. Beet sugar production is equally complex. Instead of being crushed, the plump roots are sliced until they resemble shoestring potatoes. Water floats the sugar out of the slices.

The end result of both cane and beet sugar refining is pure sucrose. Chemists say there is no difference at all between cane and beet sugar, though French chefs swear by beet sugar.

BOUNTY OF BY-PRODUCTS

Sugar manufacturing produces a rich bounty of by- products. Both refined sugar and the residue of crushed cane may wind up on the dinner table. The residue or bagasse appears in the form of steaks from stock fed on a mixture of the pulp and molasses. Beet pulp turns up in feeding troughs in dry and moist form. Dry pulp pellets are fed to sheep.

Crushed cane aids sugar refining by serving as fuel for the huge boilers. Some finds its way into plastics and wallboard.

Blackstrap molasses, from which the raw sugar is separated, was discarded until modern chemistry took it apart and put it back together again for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, acetone, and butanol. The inking rolls on high-speed printing presses are made of a mixture of molasses and glue.

Despite the wealth of by-products, sugar itself is still the main reason for cane fields, beet fields, and headlines about the industry. The world's sugar producers turn out more than 56 million tons a year. The United States, where the average citizen consumes about a hundred pounds annually, is expected to use nearly 10 million tons in 1963.

TOOK FOUNDER'S NAME

London "bobbies" trace their nickname to Sir Robert Peel, who was responsible for the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 29, 1938)

Everything was in readiness last night for the big Mount Stewart Lobster Carnival that is being held at Savage Harbor, July 1. The event is one of the biggest of its kind ever attempted on the Island, and is in aid of the Mount Stewart fire department, who have recently purchased an up-to-date fire fighting engine.

The number of men to undergo military training has been substantially increased this year. The P.E.I. Highlanders will be in camp at Charlottetown for twelve days commencing July 8.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 29, 1953)

The first sod was turned on the site of the new Church of Scotland on Birchwood Street, June 25. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. J.H. Bishop. The first sod was turned by Mrs. Maria Mutlow, the oldest member of the congregation, bordering on her 90th year.

The Kiwanis Pool proved to be an outstanding attraction yesterday when 327 pupils from West Kent and Queen Square Schools enrolled in Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety classes. Enrolment takes place today of Rochford Square, Model School, Notre Dame, Prince Street and Parkdale.

Sitting Causes Leg Swelling

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

AIR TRAVEL is wonderful but on long trips, don't sit too long. Stand up every hour and walk about the plane to allow blood to circulate in the extremities. One of our readers learned this the hard way. He developed phlebitis (inflammation of a vein) in one leg, though he never had suffered from a circulatory disturbance before.

"All doctors and one registered nurse, both here and in Germany, agreed this touble was the direct result of the 7-hour flight from Chicago to London, sitting in a cramped, crowded position with my legs suspended almost all the time, during much of which I was asleep. Everyone connected with the medical profession said I should have gotten up and walked around periodically to prevent stagnation of blood in the lower extremities. This I didn't know before."

The attack spoiled this man's trip since it was planned and organized without regard to the possibility of becoming ill. This is an unusual complication from sitting in one position for a long period. Swelling of the legs is more likely to occur. This condition is unsightly but usually disappears within 24 hours. On the other hand, the basic cause of both conditions is the same (stagnation or pooling of blood in the legs). It is surprising phlebitis does not develop more often in individuals who remain immobile for long periods.

A New Orleans woman was grateful for my warning about applying too much heat to the extremities of an elderly person with hardening of the arteries. She writes: "Your column on arteriosclerosis and the use of heat saved me from a possible tragic mistake. My father is 87 and complained of cold hands and feet. We bought him a hand warmer for Christmas but decided to consult his physicians at the clinic after reading your article. They agreed heat was not for him. Please accept my heartfelt thanks and appreciation."

I have seen several instances of gangrene of the toes or feet following the application of too much heat. By too much, we mean temperatures in excess of 90 degrees F. Heat increases cell metabolism, and when the circulation is poor, as in oldsters, it cannot meet the extra demands of the tissues for more blood. If the cells do not obtain adequate nourishment, they die. Normal extremities can take as much heat as the swin will tolerate because the arteries are capable of delivering all the blood the warmed-up tissues need.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —

Sleeplessness is a major national problem.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The wife who once complained about dishpan hands now shutters from push - button fingers. —Calgary Herald.

An astronomer says that if a giant star at the centre of the Milky Way galaxy exploded right now, we would not know about it for 30,000 years when the blast might kill us all. The real worriers will now start wondering whether a blast did occur 29,999 years ago. — Edmonton Journal.

There's a Lester Pearson High School in Vancouver and a Lester Pearson Finishing School would be helpful for Cabinet ministers in Ottawa. — Ottawa Journal.

Husband: I can't stand to live with her any longer. She insists on keeping a goat in our bedroom and I can't stand the odor. Judge: Why not open the window? Husband: What, and let my pigeons escape. — Hamilton Spectator.

Weakened By Many Parties

Montreal Gazette

After a delay of more than a month, a Government has been formed in Italy. It is composed entirely of members of the Christian Democratic Party and its Premier will be Giovanni Leone.

The formation of this Government is not so much a victory as an admission of defeat. For the Christian Democratic Party is far from having a majority in Parliament. A Government formed solely from that Party will be in daily danger of being overthrown.

Italy has been plagued by a multiplicity of parties for many years. Government has been possible only through coalitions. Before the recent general elections, a fairly stable coalition had been formed through the "opening to the left" which brought in the Socialist Party. The recent elections, however, resulted in large gains for the Communists. And the Socialist Party has now reverted to its pro-Communist tradition, refusing any longer to take part in the "opening to the left."

The new Government of Premier Leone, then, seems to be limited to a caretaker function. It will scarcely be able to initiate anything new. Defeat will always be at its door. Stability will only be found through a new coalition, and at present none seems possible. Under such circumstances, the new government seems likely to be a temporary expedient.

Be Water Wise!

Canadian Red Cross Society

There's nothing quite so sad as having to report weekend fatalities every Monday throughout the summer. The vast majority of these fatalities result from carelessness, ignorance or plain disregard for the simple rules of safety that we all know.

Or do we really know them?

Summer fun is back again so now might be a good time to brush up on those water safety rules that have grown rusty over the winter. The Canadian Red Cross lists the following safety tips for a happy holiday.

Always swim with at least one other person.

Swim during the daylight hours only.

Investigate conditions before entering strange waters.

Avoid using inner tubes and air-inflated toys for support on the water, and discourage their use by others.

Supervise children and non-swimmers.

Use good manners in the water.

Wear a government-approved life jacket when water skiing.

Learn water skiing techniques and signals on land before taking to the water.

Water ski only during the daylight hours and never within one hour of sunset or sunrise.

When towing a skier, there must be a responsible lookout as well as the driver in the boat.

Equip your boat with a government-approved life jacket for each passenger.

Use correct motor-horse-power for the size of your boat. Overpowering will take you twice as fast to your own accident.

Keep your boatload within the capacity limites stated on the plate.

Keep your boat clear of swimmers, divers, and skiers.

If you drink, don't go near the water.

When in trouble, call for help. It's better to be a safe humble survivor than a proud corpse.

There's a lot more to water safety than the few tips mentioned here. We suggest that you make a point of contacting your Red Cross for further information.

This summer — have fun in the sun — Be water wise!

The FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT
"Your Island Steak House"

Acadia University founded in 1838 is the alma mater of thousands of men and women who have served Canada with distinction in government, business and in the field of education. Overlooking the tidal waters of Minas Basin, it is situated on a campus of unrivalled beauty. A wide variety of scholarships, bursaries and prizes are available.

This University offers DEGREES IN:
Arts — Sciences — Economics — Commerce
Theology — Divinity — Music — Education

DIPLOMAS IN:
Engineering — Secretarial Science — Music (Licentiate)
Pre-professional courses preparatory to:
Medicine — Law — Dentistry — Nursing

Acadia has seven residences for men and three for women, with total accommodation for 965 students.

For additional information write:
The Registrar, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia

NOW! RESERVE A COACH SEAT ON CN OCEAN LIMITED

$10.00

- Anywhere between Halifax and Montreal
- Special porter service
- Board train at your leisure