The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson 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).

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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"

Compleat Anglers

Old Izaak Walton would have hailed with pleasure the idea of our Maritime Premiers going off on a fishing trip together to Gander River, Newfoundland. In order that Premier Smallwood might have a chance of being one of the company, they have postponed their trip for a week or so, and this too would have met with Izaak's warm approval. The more the merrier, he would have said; and there is no doubt that he would have devoted a charming passage in his "Compleat Angler" to this pleasing incident, had he been around at the time.

Many things have changed, for better or worse, since Walton's day; but there is still a close comradeship between all "brothers of the Angle". They meet not only for good sport but for "good company and good discourse," which Izaak called "the sinews of virtue." "As no man is born an artist," he maintained, "so no man is born an angler." It was an art "worthy the knowledge and practice of a wise man"; and, like mathematics, it "could ever be fully learnt."

What better, therefore, than for our heads of governments to "go a-angling" together in their leisure time? Premier Shaw, we are sure, will heartily endorse old Izaak's views in the book he wrote some three centuries ago on the subject; and his fellow premiers likewise. This will be a new kind of Atlantic Premiers' Conference, out of which who knows what cordial relations may develop, beneficial to us all?

Each of them, we trust, will find this projected trip an unforgettable experience—"a rest to his mind"—Izaak's incomparable words again—"a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, and a procurer of contentedness." Let us hope, too, that it will beget in them, as in all "compleat anglers," those "habits of peace and patience" which are as important in political affairs as in the catching of fish.

Need For Joint Action

Concern over the rising level of contamination in the waters of both Charlottetown and Summerside harbors has been expressed by Health Minister MacNeill, who confirms the report that these waters are "not fit for swimming or bathing in" and that the contamination situation, caused by the use of untreated sewage disposal outlets for both centres, is "getting worse all the time." He agrees with the suggestion that swimming and bathing be banned completely in both harbors and that the matter be dealt with by the two municipalities concerned.

Mayor Gaudet, however, has pointed out that in Charlottetown the necessity for a treatment centre for sewage was anticipated when the new sewer system was opened along North River Road, but that under present conditions it would be almost useless for the city to proceed alone with a treatment plan. It would be necessary, he says, for the village of Parkdale and the Provincial Government to take similar measures. The Government's institutions at Riverside Hospital and Beach Grove are considered among the worst offenders where pollution of harbor water is concerned.

Surely the Government must have been advised of this danger by its own health officials, and of its own responsibility as well as that of the municipalities in connection therewith. It would appear to be a bad mess all around. Mayor Gaudet's suggestion that the Government take legislative action to clean it up, and set a good example on its own account, would seem to be worth considering. Our citizens of both communities should feel anything but apathetic about this matter. There may be other centres, too, which are becoming affected by this water contamination blight.

There is no time now for mutual recriminations. A full assessment of the situation, and of what can be done to remedy it on a co-operative basis, should be made without further loss of time. It is inexcusable that we should let our fine bathing facilities go the way they have gone in the larger industrial centres across the country. Our governments, civic and provincial, owe no greater duty to the electorate than to preserve the natural assets we have so long enjoyed and taken for granted. We suggest that the Health Minister call a meeting of all concerned in this matter, to consider what joint action can be taken before it is too late.

Victory For The U.N.

Hailed as a brilliant example of what international action can accomplish was the agreement reached at the United Nations General Assembly last week on independence for the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi. As far as possible the lessons learned in the Congo were intelligently applied in this case, with encouraging results.

Belgian troops will remain in the territory for a month after independence on July 1. Either of the new countries, the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi, may invite them to remain longer. There will be a U.N. "presence" on a minimal basis at the very outset, and U.N. help with organized internal security.

These and other matters, says a news report, were the result of reasonable compromise on all sides. The so-called Afro-Asian bloc in the U.N. did not sweep all before it, in pressing for unconditional independence at once. The European powers and the United States did not take a hard colonial line in pressing for precautions because the two countries are ill prepared to keep order and govern themselves. When the vote came, it was 93 to 0, with only the Soviet bloc abstaining after its futile effort to cause friction. Even Cuba voted with the rest.

Room For Expansion

A reminder that Canada is still a growing country comes from the Northwest Territories. This vast expanse—one-third of the whole country—has only about 23,000 people. But the Territories' Council is pressing ahead with a process begun last year of dividing the domain into more manageable parts. It is recommending to the Federal Government that the Western half, now known as the District of Mackenzie, be removed from the Northwest Territories and made, by 1964, to stand alone as the Mackenzie Territory just as the Yukon Territory now stands alone. The population of Mackenzie Territory will be 1,800 Eskimos, 4,800 Indians, and 8,000 whites in an area almost exactly the size of Quebec Province.

The creation of this separate territory would leave in what is now the Northwest Territories the Districts of Keewatin and Franklin, a massive variety of mainland and islands reaching almost from Churchill on Hudson Bay up to the North Pole and East to Davis Strait and Baffin Bay—a total of 724,000 square miles.

EDITORIAL NOTE

American newspapers are taking note of the comparatively good showing made by Canadian voters on June 18. We turned out about 79 per cent strong at the national election, which compares to our 80 per cent showing in 1958. The record of actual voting among those of voting age in the United States is about 63 per cent in 1952 and again in 1960. The ratio there runs down in the low 40s in nonpresidential years, such as this one.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Social Credit's Monetary Theories

The events of Election Day in the province of Quebec have again set many Canadians asking "What is Social Credit?"

The instant and trite answer is always "Funny Money."

But, as the people of Alberta and British Columbia know well, Social Credit offers much more than that. In each of those provinces, the electors have chosen Social Credit representatives to form their provincial government, and have re-elected them eight times for a total of thirty-seven years of government together.

No Social Credit government, once elected in Canada, has ever been thrown out by the voters.

That impressive record suggests that the people of our western provinces have been very satisfied with Social Credit. Or at least they expect better government from Social Credit than any other political party as at present constituted there.

Social Credit, says National Leader Robert Thompson, is basically an economic system. Through it, the real wealth of a country would be converted into money, for the purpose of maintaining a balance between production and consumption for the benefit of all citizens.

In more general terms, Bob Thompson says that the philosophy of Social Credit reflects not just another political party joining the partisan struggle to gain power for its own ends. It is a true and democratic "People's Government" — but not in the contradictory sense in which Communist dictators use that phrase. Just the opposite: Social Credit "offers the answer to financial dictatorship on the one hand, and to the threat of communism on the other."

Looking at Social Credit from the outside, its practitioners have always seemed to me to be sincere with an almost religious fervour; and honest; and industrious; and humble.

How funny is their money?

There was nothing funny about the $11 million which the Alberta government distributed to its citizens, or about the $50 which the B.C. government paid to every householder last year. That contrasted very happily with the 3 per cent nuisance tax on all purchases which the Ontario government introduced last year.

Their money could not be funnier than our former "Coyne" credit system, which alone in the western world permitted the lenders to name their own interest rate — a stupid device under which Governor Coyne abdicated the usual responsibility of a central bank to set its own interest rate.

OUR MANAGED MONEY

Perhaps it is no funnier either than our supply of paper money which can be made tight at the whim of a Finance Minister Harris, then loosened by Finance Minister Fleming. Nor funnier than our international dollar whose value, in lonely Liberal disobedience to the rules of the western worlds, Monetary fund, floated freely to an unjustified premium which crippled our factories and resource industries, and exported employment from Canada to U.S.A., Japan, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and other countries which could then undersell us.

But while Mr. Diefenbaker has corrected those Liberal aberrations, Social Credit monetary theories remain untried, since no provincial government is able to give them the whirl which our federal administration could. So we can offer A for effort to our Socred provincial governments, whilst deploring alike the strange affair of the take-over of the utility company in B.C., and the smearing of Social Credit as "fascism' by its political foes.

Meanwhile, we must sincerely regret that no public debate or analysis of Social Credit theories has ever been impartially undertaken, so that each elector could judge for himself whether their money is funny, or their stand grand.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion 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.

FRIDAY'S TRAGEDY

Sir, — Have just read your article in Saturday's paper concerning the accident at Hazelbrook. The obvious thought that occurs to me is that there was a completely unnecessary waste of life. Both occupants of the truck were thrown out of the vehicle, and thereby were killed. The cab of the truck was hardly damaged at all.

What better argument can there possibly be for the compulsory use of seat-belts in motor vehicles?

I am, Sir, etc.,
P. V. GLASHEEN
Summerside.

HE DESERVES IT ALL

Sir, — He is 69 years of age. Really I don't know anything about his childhood but at an early age he joined the "Merchant Marine" and sailed the high seas until, during the last war he was captured by the Japs and remained in prison until the war ended. No doubt the treatment he received there accounts for his pitiful condition.

He sleeps more than half the time and is a continual charge in the night for the nurses. In the morning the Orderly gives him much kindly attention; brings a tray for him and slowly and patiently feeds him with a teaspoon. He certainly causes more work for the staff than would three average patients. It is better though to value him by his past record.

A qualified engineer and, if he had not encountered the above unfortunate hardship he might now be serving on our new ferry "MV Confederation." But, as the Great Creator made our bodies from dust, He made our souls in his own image. The SOUL is the MAN not the body. I am a soul. I have a body. Our friend deserves all the attention and care he can get. He owes us nothing. We are indebted to him.

I wave to him as I pass in and out of the ward but he only watches me with eyes that give no response. No hand is lifted. Although he is partly paralyzed, once in a while he uses his voice in song. Perhaps at some time he has entertained the crew with his mellow voice. So, don't think of him as he now is but as he once was.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. A. MACKENZIE
Prince County Hospital Annex,
Summerside.

A Gasp Of Surprise

Christian Science Monitor

Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, had not seen the Berlin wall until a day or two ago. The sight drew from him a response which, profound as it is, speaking from moral depths wherein civilization has its roots, nevertheless carries also the quality of a gasp of surprise:

"It has to be seen to be believed. It is an affront to human dignity."

And surprise is one of the most important things about Mr. Rusk's statement.

Somewhere every day a Dean Rusk or a John Doe — a high official or the most anonymous "man in the street"— stands before some obstacle, some barrier that he may have heard about, read about, thought about, so often that he supposed there was nothing more to know or to feel.

Along the Hungarian border, for example, a mine field between barbed-wire fences keeps onetime neighbors from knowing one another any more. The actual encounter with such a barrier nearly always is charged with the unexpected. There is even more to know about grim details than one had imagined. There is immeasurably more to feel than one had guessed.

And so Mr. Rusk stood and looked at the Berlin wall, and—despite all his expert knowledge about such things — yet also knew surprise.

It was not just his own surprise; it was a whole world's.

Will mankind ever cease to be surprised in first encounters with Berlin walls? Will men ever come upon such things and merely deplore them in abstract terms — or worse, pass them by casually because custom has staled the humanity in men? No. For then the foes of freedom, of dignity, of all that makes a man a man and not a mere animal, would be a stage nearer to winning the "battle for the minds of men," having already stilled their hearts.

Important Task

Ottawa Citizen

The newly-created National Advisory Council on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons should play a major role in ensuring that Canada's handicapped are placed in gainful occupations. This program will not reach its full potential, however, unless there is full federal - provincial co-operation.

As pointed out by Mr. George V. Haythorne, federal deputy minister of labor, at the opening session of the 25- member advisory council, the problems of all handicapped persons should be considered — not the physically disabled alone. Many of Canada's jobless may be unable to work because of social or other handicaps that keep them out of the employment stream. Rehabilitation may be necessary before job training to prepare such persons for positions in business, industry or government.

The task of assisting disabled and handicapped persons to attain greater independence can no more be regarded as solely a provincial responsibility than can the provision of adequate health and welfare service. In its own way the new federal agency will be equally as important as the recently established National Advisory Council on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sports. The problems of the less fortunate cannot be forgotten while efforts are made to help the strong and the gifted.

OLD COLLEGE

The University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of the oldest in Central Europe, was founded in 1348

Hair Spray May Cause Disease

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Modern man is exposed to many chemicals, dusts, pollens, molds, and other pollutants. The fancy — if not weird — hair styles of today have added another agent to the growing list of irritants — the hair spray. The particles are small enough to be inhaled and, at present, are viewed with suspicion as the cause of a 4-year-old malady, thesaurosis (storage disease).

In all fairness to the hair spray, we must say there is no chemical proof that the contents are responsible for this lung condition. The spray has been used by millions yet only a dozen cases have been reported. Many of these women used the product as often as 18 times daily. Thus they inhaled significant amounts of the chemical.

The lungs are able to cope with most of the noxious agents we inhale. But various disorders are traced to specific offenders, especially among workers in certain industries. Most dust particles are engulfed by scavenger cells in the lining of the bronchi and air-sacs. Coal particles, for example, are picked up in the lymph glands of the chest. The lungs are stained and look dirty but, despite appearances, function well.

The real disease producers are the noxious substances that continue to irritate lung tissues after being picked up by the scavenger cells. They include quarts, asbestos, beryllium, molds, spores, sugar cane dust, and fumes. The individual is crippled by a reduction in the air capacity and flexibility of the lungs.

But this does not happen in thesaurosis. According to Dr. Martin Bergmann and his colleagues, writing in the New England Journal of medicine, the victims had no chest symptoms except a slight cough. The typical findings were noted in the chest X-ray and in the glands removed from the upper chest. Most of these women improved rapidly after they stopped the spray.

If the preparation is used frequently, it may be a good idea to wear a mask and turn on the exhaust fan to remove the particles from the air.

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

FINGER SENSES

J.W. writes: I've heard from a supposedly reliable source that our fingers and toes have nerve endings that correspond to the five senses: The index finger for sight, the second for hearing, etc. My son says this is impossible because a person who loses fingers or toes would not lose his five senses. Please settle this debate.

REPLY

You have a smart son. Many people point with the index finger but I've never known one to see. While the fingers have nothing to do with taste, hearing or smelling, they are good feelers and can tell hot from cold, a pin from a match and cacti from cotton.

POLIO SHOTS

M.R. writes: I have received one shot of polio vaccine and wonder if I should take the others.

REPLY

Yes. The Salk polio vaccine is recommended for those who have had only injections until the oral vaccine becomes also plentiful it will be available to all.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (July 4, 1937)

Sir Evelyn Wrench, KC., CMG LLD. of London, England, vice-president and secretary of the English Speaking League, accompanied by Lady Wrench arrived in Charlottetown on the S.S. Hochelaga from Pictou yesterday morning. They will remain here over the weekend. Sir Evelyn is chairman of London's weekly periodical "The Spectator". Sir Evelyn and Lady Wrench intend travelling by easy stage across Canada to Vancouver and then going to Alaska.

Major J.R. Bowler, Ottawa, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, has arrived in Charlottetown and will attend the annual convention of the Prince Edward Island command of the Legion today. This is Major Bowler's eight year as general secretary of the Legion and his first visit to the Province. Speakers at the Legion banquet this evening will include Lt.-Governor DeBlois, Premier Campbell, Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Mayor Turner, Major Bowler and Miss Elsie Nicholson, BN.

TEN YEARS AGO (July 4, 1953)

Ian Campbell, co-ordinator of the Advisory Committee on the rehabilitation of disabled persons (veterans and civilians) met with several Government departmental representatives yesterday to discuss primary objectives of his work which may eventually have far-reaching effects. Dr. L.W. Shaw, Brigadier Reid and Dr. Curtis consulted with Mr. Campbell and others including Miss Cox, Public Health Nurse, Miss Arsenault, Red Cross Commissioner, and Mr. MacPhail in charge of correspondence instruction, were contacted.

Albert Silliphant has been appointed as collector of customs and excise in Summerside, succeeding W.A. Gaudet, who is retired. Mr. Silliphant was for some time Principal of Summerside High School, and during World War Two, served with a commission in the Navy.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Wife (at breakfast): "It looks like rain." Husband (reading paper): "Yes, but it smells like coffee anyway." — Montreal Star.

U.S. department of agriculture reports that about $2 of every $20 spent for groceries goes for the packaging. Sometimes the package costs as much as the food itself. These figures call for some serious thinking. We seem to be reaching a ridiculous situation. — Farmer's Advocate.

In the next five years, it has been reported, teapots may be replaced by tea drops, sugar coated pills shaped like tear drops but containing instant tea in solid form. And there will be powdered milk cubes available for those who want milk. Times are due for change. — St. Catherine Standard.

An international medical congress in Munich the other day noted that fainting has gone out of fashion. Nobody faints any more, and certainly nobody swoons. There are various psychological explanations of this change in habits or practices. One is the theory that people seek different methods of resolving the strains of inner conflict. Another, more sinister, is that fainting has been replaced by fear of heart attacks — New York Herald Tribune.

Women will not be most equal until they can have a large bald spot on top of their heads and still think they are handsome. — Welland Tribune.

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For every unemployed person in the Federal Republic at the end of May, there were almost six vacancies. The number of vacancies, which was down in April, rose again by almost 20,000 to 612,000 last month, creating a labor shortage of 360,000 men and 252,000 women. The number of non-germans working here, at present 620,000, is expected to reach over 700,000 before the end of the year. — West German Bulletin.

A bachelor was breakfasting in a restaurant when he saw an inscription on an egg: "Should this meet the eye of some young man who desires to marry a farmer's daughter, age 20, write..." The bachelor wrote and in a few days received the following note: "Your letter came too late. I am now married and have four children." —Montreal Star.

Hard Truth From London

Financial Post

If Britain eventually decides not to join the Common Market, or is excluded, the principal reason will not be that the Commonwealth would be hurt.

That is the implication in a comment from Sir Stephen King Hall, famed British historian and journalist. Though in the thick of politics as a commentator, he is not an MP — and so he is more candid than any British minister can be.

He writes in his London Newsletter:

"Although we hear a lot of noise from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, its importance should not be exaggerated. They are raising a loud outcry long before they are hurt."

He goes on to say that "the Dominions", while claiming perfect freedom to take economic action against the interests of British exporters, deny a like liberty to Britain. He adds:

"The prevalent notion that such privileges as they enjoy in our markets are sacrosanct for all time is bunk. Invite a Canadian industrialist to agree to free trade between Canada and Great Britain and stand by to give him first-aid treatment for shock."

This is undoubtedly how many people in Britain feel about it, though few are so outspoken.

The real obstacles to British ECM membership are these. First, de Gaulle may be imposing terms, including co-operation in building a nuclear arsenal, too tough for London to accept. Second, the Labor party is objecting because in ECM Britain would lose some freedom to plan her economy..

These are the points stressed by British opponents of entry into ECM.

Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders, who together number fewer than 30 million, may as well get used to the idea that their interests will not be decisive in this matter—and get to work on making the most of the new world that is emerging.

Algerian Question Mark

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Algeria's long night ends, but the brighter day still seems remote.

With the coming of independence, Moslem jubilation is shadowed by the prospect of economic difficulties and growling signs of a power struggle among the leaders who fought so long to throw off French rule.

Yet there may be grounds for hope. Despite the scars of a bitter 7½-year war, despite unspeakable atrocities, despite the daily exodus of Europeans whose skills are sorely needed in the new Algeria, there is just a possibility of a genuine reconciliation between the two communities.

It is perhaps not wholly farfetched to imagine that this shotgun wedding achieved after such heartbreak and despair, may finally end happily—more or less—ever after.

LOVE-HATE DRAMA

There has always been an element of love-hate in the relationship. If the Moslems can show they are ready to forget the past, surprises may be in store for those who see catastrophe ahead.

For the Europeans love their adopted country. The powerful emotional appeal of Algeria played a big part in the "Algerie Francaise" mystique.

Jules Roy, Algerian - born former French soldier who sadly turned against his countrymen and supported Moslem independence, writes with special understanding of European feelings. He uses the word "visceral" vividly to describe the kind of organic, body-and-soul attachment that binds the settlers to Algeria.

Similarly, Jean Daniel writes in the Paris newspaper L'Express of France's "strange" colonial destiny.

France has given so much of itself in good and in evil, has suffered so much from atrocities it had committed or allowed to be committed, has become so impregnated by its subject civilizations, that peoples emerging from its tutelage see it in a special light, Daniel writes.

"Thus the rape of Algeria has involved a cruel yet passionate embrace, and a kind of union has been imposed."

MOSLEMS HOLD KEY

Much now depends on the Moslems. So far they have shown a almost saintly restraint under extreme provocation. But every Moslem family has been deeply affected by the long struggle, and the temptations for vengeance may be too powerful to resist. If so, individual acts of terrorism will keep the cycle of violence and reprisal going long enough to accelerate the panic flight of Europeans.

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