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The limitation and reduction of all types of armaments and armed forces under effective international centres."

In the circumstances, the exploratory talks at Washington would appear to be irrelevant to this agreement. But that is to forget the tremendous personal power wielded by the Soviet Premier.

Doing Splendid Work

It is highly creditable to the local organization, and all concerned in its activities, that the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for Retarded Children should be held this week in Charlottetown.

In an article specially written for the national convention now under way in Charlottetown, the noted American author, Pearl S. Buck, says: "The test of a civilization is to be found in the way in which it cares for its weakest members."

Since it cradled Confederation in 1864, Charlottetown has been in the limelight on many occasions as a convention centre. This week's humanitarian gathering from all parts of Canada will rank among its most praiseworthy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Soviets have called the United Nations investigation in Laos "illegal" and are demanding instead that the West meet Red China and other Communist powers to seek peace for the Laotian kingdom.

Worth Exploring

One of the broader questions scheduled for informal discussion between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev is disarmament, or, more properly, how to reach international agreement on a program for reduction and limitation of armaments.

The recent Foreign Ministers' meeting in Geneva was mainly devoted to Berlin and German questions. But at the close, the problem of disarmament came up for review. The three Western Powers—since there seemed no other possibility for ever renewing a practical and serious discussion—decided to accept the "principle of parity" on which the Soviet Government insisted.

Mr. Gromyko's proposal, accepted by the three Western foreign ministers and now set out in an agreed text as the joint proposal of the Four Powers, is for a ten country committee. The ten are to be from NATO countries—the U.S., Britain, Canada, France and Italy; from European countries—the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Roumania.

The committee is set up, not by the United Nations, but by the Four Powers with the agreement of the other members. It is however laid down in the announcement that this "in no way diminishes or encroaches upon United Nations' responsibilities in the field of disarmament."



Many Things Affect Vision

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. YOU CAN'T believe everything you see. Our minds sometimes play funny tricks and overrule what our eyes tell us is true.

Visual perception, you see, is a very complicated process. It involves our past experiences and expectation of the future as well as the objects presently before us.

The Better Vision Institute recently reported on some experiments which indicate that our emotional response to a certain person may modify, or change, the image we actually see of that person.

On the other hand, past experience tells them that a room which is a horizontal floor and ceiling and that its walls are vertical and at right angles to the ceiling and floor.

SEE WHAT THEY WISH—So they accept what they believe instead of what they actually see.

Several newlyweds viewed their partners walking across the room with a total stranger. These recently married persons believed that their mates did not change at all in stature or that they changed less than the stranger did.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Q.—What causes endometriosis and what is the cure? A.—Answer: Endometriosis is due to the presence of tissue resembling the tissue of the womb lining in abnormal locations.

And if you are interested in money, there is a showcase full of samples of Canadian paper money, including "Une Piastre," "Quize Sous," "250 Pounds," "One Shilling," "\$1,000"; and several samples of the "card money" used in New France.

Our Public Archives is young and incomplete; it deserves gifts of "Canadiana" from patriotic Canadians owning items of national interest; it certainly merits a visit by the tourist.

PROS AND CONS The pros and cons of a longer school term can be debated from many angles. One opinion suggests that under the extended school term the secondary schools can knock off one year from entrance to graduation.

TEST FLIGHT At the same time, Wallops Island continues its basic research into hypersonic flight. The research models flown usually do not represent any specific airplane, missile, or space vehicle, but are flying laboratories.

MAXIMS Hope ever urges on and tells us tomorrow will be better.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Missouri man counted 8,537 feathers on a chicken. Probably then wondered why he had gone to all the trouble. — Edmonton Journal

"Tame" black bears in Yellowstone Park have bitten or clawed 42 persons so far this season—and yet tourists still keep on feeding them, proving the old saying that knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.—Ottawa Journal

People are most intelligent at the age of 56, according to a college report. That's one way to get women to reveal their age.—Sherbrooke Daily Record

"What's the matter with you?" the wife demanded. "Monday you liked beans. Tuesday you liked beans. Wednesday you liked beans now Thursday, all of a sudden, you don't like beans."—Vancouver Sun

OUR YESTERDAYS (From the Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Sept. 16, 1934)

Mr. H.R. Stewart, Deputy Provincial Secretary and superintendent under the Insurance Act, returned yesterday from attending the 17th annual meeting of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada held in Saint John, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. James Paton, Charlottetown, and their granddaughter Miss Logan, Halifax, have returned from a delightful trip to Europe.

TEN YEARS AGO (Sept. 16, 1949) Dr. L.W. Shaw, Director of Education for Prince Edward Island, was elected president of the Canadian Education Association yesterday at the annual convention being held at Fredericton, N.B.

The newly erected 12,000 volt power line connecting O'Leary with Summerside was put into operation on Wednesday, when electric current purchased from the Maritime Electric Company, flowed into the business establishments and residences of about 200 consumers in O'Leary and surrounding districts for the first time.

EDUCATIONAL RACE The spotlight is turning to "educational race" and gallons of printers' ink flow over pages of written opinion on education in Russia as compared with Canada and the United States.

THE AGE OLD STORY Whatever you do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men.

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NEW ARRIVAL

The Montcalm-Wolfe Exhibit

By Patrick Nicholson

The 200th anniversary of the most important battle fought on Canadian soil is being marked this week.

It was on a Thursday, the unlucky 13th of September in 1759, when the French defenders of the long-battered city-fortress of Quebec were taken by surprise, and overwhelmed by British Redcoats who climbed up the impossible goat track from the St. Lawrence River to the Heights of Abraham.

An entire room in our Public Archives Building here has been set aside for an exhibition on this theme: "Montcalm-Wolfe, 1759-1959."

Hundreds of thousands of tourists visit Ottawa each year. Alas too many of them overlook our Public Archives, which has been developed into the world's most comprehensive museum of Canadian history.

The Archives is perhaps more rewarding for the student and the reader than for the rubbernecker. There is a magnificent library, and a massive accumulation of state papers, letters by former statesmen, and other manuscripts. But the chambers and passages contain very many pictures and exhibits to make this tour a memorable part of a visit to our Capital City.

MEMORIES OF NEW FRANCE Prominent among the "Canadiana" in the Archives just now is this special exhibition related to the battle which led to the union of the races. This depicts life in France as well as life in New France at that time. It illustrates the three months of blundering skirmishes between Montcalm and Wolfe before their decisive battle. It glorifies Louis XV, the last King of France who ruled over New France.

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.

LEADERSHIP NEEDED Sir,—Leadership of Western society has been too much on the front-matter rather than one of poise; and then another try to do better. This kind of leadership has gone on about as long as it can go on. The Berlin crisis and the stock crash in the United States suggest that it is time to make a reappraisal of western leadership.

Western allied leadership tends to be based too much on an imperial or military hegemony, rather than on an association of separate sovereignties. This leadership of recent years has been more or less represented by the United Nations and President Eisenhower. For the purpose of this article, that leadership may be referred to as the suzerainty.

The first quite noticeable defection in recent years of the suzerainty from at least a nominal Western representation was in its failure to settle the Suez trouble. The subsequent attempt of England and France to protect their interests in the Suez was opposed by the suzerainty. The United Nations and President Eisenhower in effect recognized the fait accompli of Egypt; and prevented two of the largest nations in the Western alliance from defending their own interests.

The exercise of this suzerainty, or perhaps more specifically, a kind of semi-military hegemony over numerous nations has caused these nations a loss of sovereignty to the extent that their productive motivation has been impaired, and their defence tends to the lethargic or half-hearted.

The next serious blow that the western alliance received was President Eisenhower's attempt to force his conditions on President de Gaulle of France. De Gaulle has had to defend France to some extent from President Eisenhower and from the United Nations.

Research At Wallops Island

National Geographic Society

A lonely stretch of sand and marsh off Virginia's Eastern Shore, Wallops Island, is becoming a major space center.

Under construction in a \$21 million expansion program are two rocket-launching pads, a blockhouse to control rocket firing, three huge radar towers to track missiles, and a two-mile causeway linking the island with the mainland.

Though less well-known than Cape Canaveral, Wallops Island actually has been a flight research station since 196, longer than the famous Florida rocket and missile proving ground, the National Geographic Society says.

Recently, Wallops fired a six-stage rocket designed to lift a research model high into space and send it hurtling to earth at the 16,000-mile-an-hour re-entry speed of a returning ballistic missile or space vehicle. Such flights will aid in designing space craft to resist the intense heat generated by atmospheric friction at those speeds.

TEST FLIGHT At the same time, Wallops Island continues its basic research into hypersonic flight. The research models flown usually do not represent any specific airplane, missile, or space vehicle, but are flying laboratories.

They simulate conditions of rapid flight that could not be obtained in wind tunnels. Tiny radio transmitters send back information on temperature, pressure, and stress conditions encountered. On the ground, radar sensitive enough to track a .22 caliber bullet in flight follows the models.

Such inexpensive research models make a test pilot's first flight safer and sometimes prevent accidental destruction of million-dollar prototypes, N.A.S. officials said. Design changes indicated by tests can be incorporated quickly into another model and tested.

More than 100 multi-stage research models are fired each year at Wallops Island, but the bigger, more spectacular firings will be left to Cape Canaveral.

MAXIMS Hope ever urges on and tells us tomorrow will be better.

WILFRED MURRAY

Edmonton Alberta

Edmonton Alberta

Edmonton Alberta

Edmonton Alberta

Edmonton Alberta



THE NEW HOUSE

I would not have you silent. Little house, Save at the dusk when slow stars light

Your windows bail the dawn's first blushing ray And bright upon the hearstone newly wrought, Within a floating mist of shining gold

So be it now a portent, little house, of sweet accord within your sheltering walls, Of peace and love and music and delight

Let service know the honest laugh of joy, And faithfulness its modest might uphold, And through the years beneath your cherished roof The blessed tale of happy home be told.

—Maude De Vere Newton— in the Christian Science Monitor

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