

Cover Photo: ...

It terms are very generous. They always are at this stage. It is only when a country has been absorbed, when it becomes another satellite, that Moscow's generosity dries up and its monopolistic tentacles are employed.

According to a writer in the current Review of Economics and Statistics, Russian satellites pay from 8 to 16 percent more for goods imported from the Soviet Union than western nations have to pay. At the same time they receive 12 to 18 percent less for what they sell the Soviet Union than the Soviet Union pays in western markets for the same goods.

But the satellites can't shop where they want. Russia dictates exports and imports, and builds up her own economy at the expense of the countries she has entrapped and to which she had promised an economic Eden.

Our failure to share in the prosperity of the larger Provinces points to something radically wrong in our post-Confederation setup. The Premier did not pinpoint the trouble, leaving his guests to draw their own conclusions; but no doubt he had in mind, as one factor in our difficulties, the continuance of high tariff policies which were adopted for the protection of infant secondary industries in years gone by, and have been perpetuated to the serious detriment of our farmers in particular.

These industrial nurslings have long outgrown their baby clothes, and indeed have become the most dominant pressure group in the country. There is at present a strong agitation for increased tariffs on synthetic fibres, yarns and other products which would be detrimental to Britain as well as the United States and Japan, and which apparently has been approved by Ottawa.

It is obvious that if we wish to maintain and expand our trade with other parts of the world, we must avoid pricing ourselves out of world markets. European countries have formed their own free trade bloc, and other countries are following suit. The industries vital to this country are its primary ones which cannot flourish in isolation.

We may be wrong in assuming that the Premier had these complaints in mind in addressing the Canadian Manufacturers Association. Certainly he refrained from voicing them explicitly. But he left no uncertainty as to the problems with which we are faced, and the need of remedying them if the spirit of Confederation is to be maintained.

Soviet diplomacy is still active in South America. Uruguay is being courted now, under the bait of a credit of \$120 million offered by the Soviet Union through its local diplomatic mission. According to reports from Montevideo, the credit is to cover "technical rehabilitation", which could include all communication, road and rail, power development, and general industrialization.

This is how Communist infiltration works. The Uruguayans could very well do with foreign aid at this time, and no doubt the Soviet cred-



RELATIVELY SPEAKING

OTTAWA REPORT

NATO And The Atom

By Patrick Nicholson

President de Gaulle has created one of the major crises in the history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by his demands this week. France, he has announced, will accept no more NATO commitments unless she is given Allied help in developing her own nuclear weapons.

Proposals are being heard for a "summit meeting" of General de Gaulle and President Eisenhower to settle the quarrel. What is needed much more is a meeting of all the NATO members.

NO ATOMIC POLICY

It is a curious fact that despite the crucial role of nuclear weapons in modern war, NATO has never had an atomic policy.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that when and if the causeway becomes a reality, the present ferries be used to start a service between Pictou and Georgetown, also that consideration be given to a ship-to-shore telephone service at East Point for the use of druggers operating in the area, and to a landing strip in Kings County.

Meanwhile the railway has announced its improved summer ferry service for trucks and automobiles, which really does constitute an improvement and is to be commended.

The Canadian government has announced that it will permit the United States to retain control over American nuclear warheads stored in Canada, as required under U.S. law.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Any group, institution or committee looking for ways and means to celebrate Canada's centennial eight years from now, might well consult the Canadian Citizenship Council or the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

More and more future scientists are being trained in Japan where, according to an International Bureau of Education survey, the number of students studying science and technology is increasing far more rapidly than the number of young Japanese taking arts degrees.

Canada's Defense Position

By Dave McIntosh

In some respects, Canada's present position in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not unlike that of France.

Some officials in the capital are upset about this situation and say the Canadian public is not aware of it. Canada might wake up one day to find that it had no voice whatever in the defence of North America.

Only heavier defence expenditures could overcome this situation and for a middle power like Canada this is extremely difficult, if not impossible, especially at a time when the government is still grappling with big budget deficits.

Translating By Machines

Elizabeth Long in the Winnipeg Free Press

For some time scientists have been hard at work on a machine that will translate languages. The idea of a mechanical translator was first put forward by an Englishman, A.D. Booth, thirteen years ago.

The scientists want to keep abreast of scientific findings published in other parts of the world. Translating scientific works takes a lot of time. A machine should be able to do it faster.

As matters now stand, scientific journals are piling up every country and few people are able to read them. On this continent, the reports of the U.S. \$R. Academy of Sciences cost \$40 a year for 36 issues; but the cost of translating them from Russian is \$25,000.

This is only one of some 300 Soviet scientific and technical journals that could be of much use to U.S. and Canadian scientists, but it would cost more than \$7 million to have them all translated every year.

A MAKESHIFT Translation was one of the first considerations when 62 nations met to plan the Geophysical Year. As a makeshift, especially for mathematical and statistical data, they considered using an auxiliary language called "interlingua" which is based on many western languages.

Automatic translation follows a sequence of lightning fast operations, beginning with feeding a word into a machine. The machine looks up and identifies the word in its electronic dictionary.

And while Canada is permitting the U.S. to pay two-thirds the cost of Bomarc anti-aircraft missile units, a SAGE electronic control unit and new radars in Canada. But cost-sharing does not apply in reverse. That is, Canada does not help the U.S. financially in the military field, not even in construction of a new underground headquarters for the joint Canada-U.S. North American Air Defence Command.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(June 15, 1934)

The annual violin recital by the pupils of Miss Kathleen Hornby was held last evening in Rochford Square Hall before a large audience.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 15, 1949)

About 100 delegates from all parts of the Maritimes are expected to attend the 15th annual conference of the Maritime Branch of the Canadian Postmasters' Association which starts today.

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Babies Have Own Defences

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. I HAVE often heard new parents look at their infant son or daughter and say: "Poor baby, he (or she) is so defenceless."

These parents, and probably you, too, would be surprised at a baby's defences. While he can't ward off physical blows, of course, he does have a pretty good defensive system against at least some diseases.

BASIC DEFENSE

A baby's basic defense, naturally, is his skin. He is also protected by the germ-killing characteristics of his tears, saliva and gastric juices. The white cells in his blood and lymph system also help in any battle against disease.

Most babies receive temporary immunity to certain diseases through their mothers. Thus they are protected from such infectious diseases as polio, measles, smallpox and diphtheria.

Usually, this protection lasts anywhere from three to six months, depending upon the mother's immunity.

LITTLE IMMUNITY

However, there is relatively little or no passive immunity conferred upon babies against chickenpox, whooping cough and specific types of diarrhea.

Here is where we must take a hand to aid the baby's defences. Whooping cough, especially, is so serious in an infant that immunization must be provided within a few months.

DIFFERENT STORY

While normal, healthy babies have considerable "built-in" protection, it is a different story with premature infants.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J. V. U.: What causes frequent and severe foot and leg cramps at night?

Answer: There are many causes for foot and leg cramps. Most usual is an arteriosclerotic condition, which is a hardening and narrowing of the arteries, causing a decrease in the blood supply to the extremities.

MAXIMS

So long as we love, we serve; so long as we are loved by others, I would almost say that we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Some men are like gift cigars. You can't tell how bad they are until they are lit. — De Pere Journal Democrat

A grandmother aged 64 years, graduated from high school the other day in Indiana. Says she may go on to college next fall. "I think I would major in business administration," she said. "That looks like a pretty good field." It's presumed here that she already has majored in household economics. Keep on learning, that's her motto, and it's the motto of the adult education movement everywhere. — Cape Breton Post

The New York Times tells a tale of innocence abroad which we do not find charming. According to a recent survey, nine out of 10 West German students 15 to 17 years old either know nothing at all about Hitler or believed that he was a German hero. One can understand the reluctance of teachers to dwell upon the shameful past. All nations tend to forget their scoundrels and exalt their heroes. But surely one of the best lessons that children—German and all others—could have and one of the best assurances that a Hitler does not come again is to tell something of the infamy of the man. — Ottawa Journal

Having made the grand tour of Communist China, Lord John Boyd-Orr reports—among things of greater moment—that "every one in factories and offices takes two breaks a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon—for physical setting-up exercises. Whether or not the Scottish food expert approves of this regimen is unrecorded. But Mr. Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee is enthusiastic about the same practice, as he found it in the Soviet Union. Most Canadians, it is to be feared, will wish to avoid the subject. Somebody might get ideas. — Ottawa Citizen

A London, Ont., doctor says he finds two double scooters the best cure for indigestion. That's fine for the first attack; but what does he do the next day? — Ottawa Journal

Fresh water is our primary self-renewing resource, notes a Twentieth Century Fund study, and our supply of it is enormous. The total quantity in constant circulation, measured by the average annual precipitation over the United States in the form of rain, and snow, amounts to about 4,300 billion gallons daily. — Twentieth Century

The Poets Corner

MY DREAM GARDEN

Here I am a king And roses grow for me. Plucked from its colored splendour A gift I send to thee. Its petals fresh and crimson Its sepals cool and green. In the kingdom of my garden I beg of you be queen. The lilies and the goldenrod Will bow in ecstasy. The tulips and forget-me-nots Will all your subjects be. No Fall will spoil my flowers Nor frost will wilt the bloom. In a mad and weary universe 'Twill be a tiny room. Where the lustre of the brilliant sun Will be matched with warmth of love And the silence broken only By the murmur of a dove. When time is in time for me I'll leave in trust to thee My garden filled with dreams and flowers A poor but lasting legacy. — Bert Foster Charlottetown.

Basutoland's Capital

National Geographic Society

Maseru, once a cluster of hills called "Place of the Red Sandstone," is the placid capital of Basutoland, a British colony in southern Africa.

Early in the 19th century, a revered chieftain, Moshesh, gathered the remnants of the invasion-ridden Basuto clans and created a nation. The Basutos fought encroachment by other tribes and Dutch settlers. Wary of battle, they repeatedly asked the British for protection. Finally, in 1868, Moshesh sent this message to Queen Victoria: "My country is your blanket. O Queen, and my people are the lice in it."

ENTREATY WAS SUCCESSFUL

The metaphorical entreaty was successful. Great Britain annexed Basutoland, and in 1893 Her Majesty's Agent selected Maseru as the site for the capital, the National Geographic Society says. The town of 5,000 population is headquarters for the British Resident Commissioner, administrator for the colony which has been a High Commission Territory since 1894. It is an enclave within the Union of South Africa.

Maseru is built largely of stone, which gives it a more solid appearance than many South African villages. The Basuto huts are of field rocks, roughly mortared, with conical thatched roofs. Maseru boasts the only railway station in the Territory. However, Basutoland's entire 11,716 square miles contain only one mile of railroad—a spur that links Maseru with South Africa's system.

The Basutos are skilled horsemen and care little for rail travel. Anyway, their sturdy, sure-footed ponies pick their way easily through rugged mountains that cover much of the Territory, often called the African Switzerland. Some 1,500 miles of government-maintained bridle paths wind over the hillsides.

COLORFUL BLANKETS

Astride his pony, wrapped in a richly colored blanket and wearing a huge straw hat, the Basuto cuts an impressive figure. His blanket, the brighter the better, is one of his prized possessions. During World War II when only drab blankets were available, one old man grumbled: "They have made us look like donkeys." Most of the 540,000 Basutos are farmers who raise meager crops of corn, wheat, and vegetables on land that has been eroded into deep gullies in many places. A major soil conservation program has been under way since 1936. The severe climate of the highlands, where temperatures drop below freezing and snow clogs passes, holds the Basutos to the valleys in winter. In summer, shepherds drive their flocks to the upper meadows. Fine Merino wool and mohair are the Territory's principal exports. About 150,000 Basutos work outside the Territory—mainly in the diamond and gold mines of the Union of South Africa. Their postal remittances home are a substantial factor in the colony's economy. Some of them may be working mines at home in the future. Diamond prospecting is in progress, and geologists believe a rich strike is possible.



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