The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Published every week day morning (except Sunday 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 40c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail on rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Sound Guidelines

The Eastern Kings Board of Trade has issued some guidelines for its part of the province, in the way of necessary projects which if completed would do much to relieve the inadequacies of the 1st district of Kings. We have no doubt that they will be studied very carefully by both our political parties, which have a special interest in seeing that this district gets the red carpet treatment. What is significant about the Trade Board proposals, however, is that they are not politically inspired and deal with necessary projects previously presented to governing bodies and already in the planning stage, or under construction.

The Board naturally is concerned about the town of Souris, about easing its present high debt burden and promoting its further development. The proposals deal with further expansion of the Souris dragger fleet, with consolidated elementary and vocational school development, establishment of a ferry service between Souris and Cape Breton, a national park and other undertakings which will be of benefit not only to the district but to the county and province generally. They are not to be construed as demands for a special handout, in any sense, but for a constructive and orderly program which is partly under way, and which the district has every right to look forward to, regardless of how the voting goes on July 11.

In its press release the Board set out some guidelines for our politicians as well. It emphasized that the electors will not be swayed by "a barrage of promises conceived on the spur of the moment," and expressed the hope that both parties would conduct the campaign "in a manner which will enhance their reputation and that of the voters in this district."

When a fair maid is about to be wooed by rival suitors one could hardly blame her for sitting back complacently and letting them "go to it" with all the fine words and promises in their vocabulary, and even encouraging them with a few nods and smiles to proffer more. But this young lady knows her mind and cautions her ardent swains against overdoing their performance. All she wants is what is sound and reasonable, and the chance to make her own decision untrammelled by high-faultin' blarney. That's much to her credit, and betokens a maturity of judgment which should serve her well in making the right choice when the time comes.

Awkward Growing Pains

In recent years, the process of admission to the United Nations has become an almost automatic affair, with the Security Council quickly recommending the applicant for approval by the General Assembly. However, there was a murmur of complaint last year when the Council unanimously approved the Maldive Islands, with a population less than that of Prince Edward Island. At that time, the French delegate remarked that it would be wise to reflect carefully about future applicants if it did not wish to see the organization's effectiveness diminished. He raised the idea of reactivating the Council's committee on membership, which has not met since 1949 and would give the applicants an initial review.

Requests for admission are likely to come in this year from a number of British-administered territories, but all have populations of at least half a million: Basutoland and Bechuanaland, in southern Africa; the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, and Barbados, in the Caribbean. The Fiji Islands, in the Pacific, are progressing toward independence, but the request for entry may be delayed for a few years. The 106 inhabited islands in the Fiji group have a population of half a million.

In the view of the big powers, it is the smaller islands—the mini-states, as they are called—that will pose the more difficult problem if they request admittance. The prospect that scattered atolls in the Pacific and tiny enclaves in Africa may come knocking for admission is indeed a disturbing one. But it must be treated with caution because of its political implications. The Arab nations, for example, would not take kindly to any move to exclude a friendly, albeit tiny, neighboring state. The Asians are pleased with the idea that there are a number of potential members from the Pacific region, and the Africans can be expected to welcome any chance for a further increase in their number, now 36.

It is said that the United States and the Soviet Union have had at least one recent private meeting on this matter. Sooner or later, if only in their own interests, they will have to agree with other world powers upon some means of screening applicants or of devising new criteria for membership. If the "mini-states" are permitted to multiply within the organization as they threaten to do, it will be a classic case of the tail wagging the dog.

The Price Of Reform

According to the Montreal Star, three factors seem to have determined the unsatisfactory result in Sunday's elections in Quebec. The Liberal organization, so effective a few years ago, appears to have gone soft; second, the half-hearted attempt at redistribution left a rural vote still worth far more than its urban counterpart and it was the country which went National Union; and perhaps most important of all, the price of reform appears to have been too high for many voters. This was understandable but tragic nonetheless.

Few tangible signs of the very significant reforms initiated by the Lesage government had time to become visible. In almost every area of government, the electors were feeling growing pains without enjoying the advantages of change. This was true of education, of industrialization, of the new attitude towards labor; even of the new roads and the growing results of urban renewal.

For many voters, all they knew of reform was the size of the tax bill with which they were confronted. For those in the country, too long with low taxes and no amenities, the change so far had been high taxes, the long ride to school and the prospects of a better life somewhere in the future. A good working majority and a few more years would have changed the face of the province, but that wasn't in the cards.

The Montreal paper concludes with a comment which we may find all too applicable to our own predicament in this province as well. "Unless we are to rush immediately into another election," it says, "a new discipline must make itself felt. Whoever governs does so almost by permission of the other. This does not mean reform has to stop but it does mean that controversial issues may have to be shelved. Government by agreement rather than by majority may have to be the rule."

Another Grave Issue

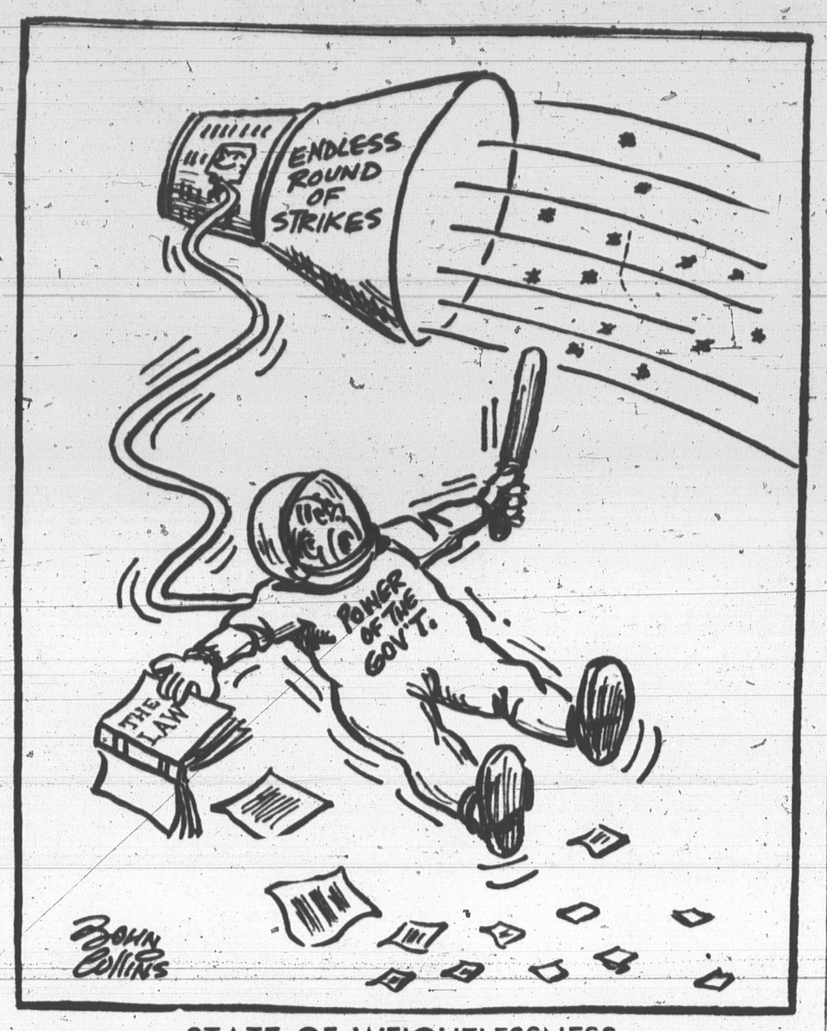
The United States, it seems, has cornered the market on Canadian buffalo meat. We've heard no complaints about it from this part of Canada, but out West there's a feeling that Uncle Sam has gone too far, and that he'd better draw in his horns. The Vancouver Sun, for example, is all riled up over the matter. It spits on its hands and goes to bat on the subject in this fashion:

"Just because we rationalize American control of our industry doesn't mean we will stand for any affront to our sovereignty. The Yankees should know that historically our barbecue is our first line of defense, or have they forgotten the San Juan pig war already? The knowledge that no Canadian buffalo will be available for domestic consumption right through the 1967 crop year—Centennial, for heaven's sake, is what galls the most. We've still got beavertails, goldeyes and pemmican, but for how long? Is even maple syrup sacred?"

Several fish and game clubs, it notes, have already protested to Ottawa. And Ottawa might be well advised to repatriate some of that buffalo meat before it's all covered in ketchup.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Sweden has extended a welcome to all people of Swedish descent in North America to visit the homeland during "Homecoming Year." This year marks the centenary of the peak of emigration of North America by Swedish people.



STATE OF WEIGHTLESSNESS

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Douglas Has Pat On Back For Gordon

In the Senate's most-noticed speech in 20 years, Snator Crerar asserted that our parliament will never be put right until both Mr. Pearson and Mr. Diefenbaker are replaced by new leaders. I asked the leader of our third party, the New Democrats, what he felt about this prescription for our political life, and Tommy Douglas countered the Crerar formula with a persuasively - reasoned alternative.

"It is an illusion to think that would be solved merely by the replacement of two party leaders," Tommy Douglas said to me as he settled back at his desk in his sixth floor parliamentary office. "The real problem is not to get new top men for the Liberals and Conservatives. It is that we, in common with the whole western world, are progressing through a social revolution; yet the two old line parties are still fighting the battles of yesterday. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives have adopted policies designed to meet the changed conditions, which call for a complete reorientation. Walter Gordon is the first Liberal to point this new way, but those who control that party would never allow the Gordon road to be followed. As John Turner, the junior and youngest minister recently said, 'Gordon does not represent the main stream of Liberal thought'."

POINTS FOR PROSPERITY

"If it is not personnel replacements which are primarily needed, what new policies would you propose?" I asked Mr. Douglas.

His first objective was the same as Walter Gordon's: to cut back USA control of Canadian industries. Canada should buy back Canadian businesses which have fallen into the hands of, or been created by, USA interests, the Scottish-born ex-Saskatchewan premier indicated to me.

"Would you approve of legislation compelling such repatriation?" I asked him.

"Yes," he replied. "A publicly - owned Canadian Development Corporation, in which the federal government had only about 10 per cent interest, could be used to take up any slack not subscribed by the public. But of course, the CDC's prime role should be to expand our resource development industries."

His second point would be to establish a realistic relationship between prices, wages and profits. Sweden has shown the way in this field, Tommy said; perhaps spurred by massive strikes 35 years ago, that country had attained such a universally happy formula that there has not been a major strike there for 26 years.

"Thirdly," he said, "we must attain an equitable distribution of the increase in the gross national product. By this I mean that an increase in our national output should be shared equitably between wages, profits and pensions; but if there is no real increase in production, then of course there is nothing additional for anyone.

"Fourthly, we must have controls on investment. We should give priority of available capital to true wealth-producing investment. In other words, we should use money to develop our natural resources rather than to build flashy showrooms for Buicks."

Fifthly, he said, there is the important matter of our international trade.

I told Tommy that I was surprised he had made no mention of the welfare state. He explained that we already have the welfare state; that is no longer an issue. "The implementation of policies along the lines I have outlined would obviate the need for more welfare state and labour legislation," he said. "Look at Sweden again as an example: Sweden has no minimum wage, but low pay is not a problem there."

That is the formula proposed by the leader of the New Democrats, 61 year old Tommy Douglas, who speaks with the experience of the man who has headed a government longer than any other Canadian now active in political life, with the one exception of Alberta's Social Credit premier Ernest Manning. It is not new personalities alone that are needed on Parliament Hill, Mr. Douglas stressed; we need, in his opinion, new men who will bring new thinking.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY- FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 9, 1941)

The British- Free French advance into Syria had attained an average depth of 35 to 40 miles, with the allied forces still encountering only scattering centres of resistance.

Raising the curtain of forthcoming parliamentary debate on the defeat in Crete, former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha, in a speech in Edinburgh, accused the government of dosing the public with "the narcotic of false confidence in the future."

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 9, 1956)

It was announced that Edgar LeClair, son of Mr. and Mrs. George LeClair, North Rustico, P.E.I., had recently graduated in medicine from Laval University, Quebec City.

Her Majesty the Queen approved the design of a new badge for the Royal Canadian Army Cadets in Canada.

Turns Out Fruit Flies

New York Times

An alliance of international organizations has begun a campaign to put the male fruit flies of Central American out of business.

In recent weeks, a new fly factory at San Jose, Costa Rica, has begun turning out Mediterranean fruit flies at a rate of four to five million a week. The flies are sterilized by exposure for a few seconds to radioactive Cobalt 60 and are then released in an isolated orange- growing region of Panama.

There, it is hoped, they will swamp the local males in mating with native females, thus breaking the life cycle of this pest. Success could lead to its eradication in much, if not all, of the world. Before this is possible it will be necessary to produce the flies by the tens of millions weekly and find a way to air drop them without injury.

Both problems are being worked on at the laboratories of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Seibersdorf outside of Vienna, where the agency has its headquarters. The work is a joint project of that agency and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

At present, the flies are released from containers suspended from trees, high enough to be free from ants and ground predators. They reach the citrus groves in the dormant pupal stage and awaken to find themselves surrounded by orange trees—and local fruit flies.

The factory turns out both sterile males and females, since there is no known way to produce just males. Thus, only half the flies released are males.

In the infested parts of Central America fruit flies destroy as much as a third of the orange crop. They lay their eggs in the fruit and the eggs hatch into larvae that destroy the oranges.

The success of the sterile-male technique in eradicating the screw worm fly a cattle pest from the United States has led to efforts to apply the same method to other enemies of man and his food sources.

Newsmen Not Censors

London Free Press

Concerned about the public release of matter in the inquiry into the Gerda Munsiner cast, a member of the House of Commons has introduced a bill that would place restrictions on the reporting of government- ordered inquiries.

The bill would prevent publication of "any defamatory matter disclosed at or during the course of an inquiry unless such evidence or matter is relevant to the matter under inquiry and would be admissible in a court of law."

If the House gets down to a debate on such a bill, members should make sure that newspaper men at hearings are not placed in a position of judging what is or is not admissible evidence. That is work for trained members of the judiciary.

Apparently the bill is aimed at such a document as that released by Mr. Justice Wishart Spence about a conversation the Munsinger woman was alleged to have had with Opposition Leader Diefenbaker.

If inquiries of this kind are to be held publicly, then the onus for rejection of unsupported statements rightly rests with the man who is presiding or the lawyers who are presenting information for the purposes of the inquiry.

Catastrophe In Tashkent

Milwaukee Journal

Tashkent has been hit by its second severe earthquake in a month but this one, according to the Soviet press, killed no one. The first quake left 30,000 families homeless. There have also been many smaller quakes. One Soviet journalist says that living has been like "three weeks on the back of a camel."

It is fitting that he said "camel," for Tashkent is a very middle east area of the Soviet Union. It was occupied by the Turks as early as 582. Its Uzbek residents have a middle eastern look. Tashkent itself has the air of an oasis. Streets are broad and often dusty. In the heat of day the residents sit in their courtyards under poplar, willow and fruit trees, dampening the earth with water from near-by wells—although modern water supplies are fast reaching most homes.

A favorite place on hot days is the square in front of the city's modern opera house. A large fountain sends jets into the air to form a veil of water falling into a large pool. People crowd along the walled edge of the pool, where it is 10 to 15 degrees cooler than the surrounding city.

Earthquakes have been making news in Tashkent for ages. In 1868 the city had a severe earthquake that ranks with the destructive one of four weeks ago. The hope now is that the geological pressures that built up and caused the quakes have dissipated for the present. Tashkent hopes so for it isn't enjoyable—or safe—to live on quivering and jolting earth. Tashkent has just had eight deaths, 1,000 injuries and 100,000 homeless to prove it.

Erratic Body Cells

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Birthmarks (nevi) come in many varieties, sizes, and shapes. The lesions may look like ordinary blotches or stains, straight lines, or pinpoint dots on the skin. Some have a butterfly appearance and others are hairy. In most instances they can be destroyed by electric cautery, carbon-dioxide snow, or via plastic surgery.

Few medical conditions have resulted in more folklore and misconceptions than birthmarks. Many of these superstitious theories persist and are believed by even the most intelligent. Some think the blemishes are caused by unusual events that occur to the mother prior to birth.

Johnny, for example, is born with a red mark on the side of his face that vaguely resembles a spider. His mother quickly recalls that four months previously she was scared by a spider while going through an old trunk in the attic. Another woman is certain the circular mark on the face of her new daughter stems from the automobile accident she was in during the third month of pregnancy. "It's round just like the wheels of that car."

These archaic beliefs have existed for so many generations it is not always easy for the physician to convince the parents that they have no scientific basis. The late Dr. William Allen Pusey referred to birthmarks as "a group of cells gone crazy and tissues that are not built according to specifications."

Treatment demands expert individualized care. Furthermore, the location of the blemish influences the selection of a remedy. Birthmarks near the eyes, for example, are not treated with anything that might impair sight. In some cases radium is preferred to electric cautery; others respond to X-ray but not to carbon dioxide snow and vice versa. Certain minor defects can be concealed with cosmetics.

BRAIN ANEMIA

Mrs. B.M. writes: Temporary anemia of the brain was given as the cause of fainting in a 12-year-old girl. How does this anemia develop?

REPLY

The brain is extremely sensitive to a deficient blood supply, and fainting occurs when the heart fails to deliver enough blood to the head or the vital fluid is pooled elsewhere in the body because of postural changes.

ITCHY MOUTH

W. K. writes: I am 52 years old and have had a constant itch on the roof of my mouth. There is no rash or irritation of any kind. P.S. I wear a denture.

REPLY

Start the search for the cause with the denture and consult your dentist. Many persons develop unusual sensations in the mouth until they become accustomed to a prosthesis.

SLIMMING DIET AND VITAMINS

Mrs. W.D. writes: Should a person on an 800-calories diet take vitamin supplements?

REPLY

Supplements usually are advised, because most 800- calorie diets are incomplete. The only objection to the use of vitamins is that they may improve appetite and make it harder for the would be reducer to hew to the line.

TO VISUALIZE

B. R. writes: Why is a barium enema given before X-rays?

REPLY

Because the intestines are made up of soft tissues that do not show up under X-ray. This is overcome by inserting barium to provide a suitable contrast.

Still Walking In Fear

By Boris Miskew
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United States has taken long strides toward enforcing civil rights in the last few years, but Negroes continue to walk in fear in Mississippi in pursuit of those rights.

The shotgun ambush of James Meredith, Negro civil rights crusader, illustrates that, despite federal legislation, the civil rights goal still is a distance away. For it takes only one white man to revive the terror in the hearts of the Negroes of the southern United States.

Protected by FBI agents and local police officers, Meredith, accompanied by reporters and photographers along his march through Mississippi to encourage the state's Negroes to register to vote, failed to escape the shotgun blasts of a would-be assassin.

Meredith's example to show Negroes that their fears in registering to vote were exaggerated may have merely proved that their fears were justified.

WILL CARRY ON

Meredith, who desegregated the previously all-white University of Mississippi in 1962 at the expense of wild demonstrations that cost two lives, reiterated from hospital his determination to carry on his fight.

President Johnson reaffirmed his support of civil rights workers by ordering the "full resources" of the federal government to bring to justice those involved in Meredith's shooting.

It is possible that arrested suspect Aubrey James Norvell and any accomplices he may have had could be tried under The Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 rather than in a state court where it is difficult to convict a white person of a crime against a Negro.

But even in a federal court the maximum penalty on conviction is only five years and a $5,000 fine.

SEEKS CHANGE

Johnson has asked in his recent civil rights proposals to Congress that senseless acts of violence with racial motivation be made a federal crime. But these proposals still are pending before Congress and, therefore, would not apply in the Meredith shooting.

Civil rights leaders called immediately after the shooting for new federal legislation to protect the lives of civil rights workers.

U.S. Attorney-General Nicholas Katzenbach underlined the racial situation in the southern U.S. when he stated: "That a man should have to be brave to walk a public highway, even with FBI agents and local police nearby, is the reflection of how far we still have to go."

Just A Grandstand Play

Toronto Telegram

Robert D.G. Stanbury, the new Liberal MP for York-Scarboro, has introduced a private bill in Parliament that would have the effect of eroding still more Canada's libertarian heritage.

It is apparent that Mr. Stanbury is engaged in nothing more than a grandstand play. For his measure, an amendment to the Canada Elections Act, hasn't the slightest hope of receiving approval.

The young Willowdale lawyer is doing just what so many novice MPs do— seeking some cheap publicity. This has long been a popular political sport with new members.

If by any remote chance the bill were to be accepted, it would disenfranchise a large number of British-born people in Canada.

Under the law at present, a British subject other than a Canadian citizen must be a resident of Canada for a period of 12 months before polling day to be eligible to vote.

The change proposed by Mr. Stanbury would delete the 12-month qualification and replace it with a five-year period. This is the time required for a British subject, or a person from any other country, to become a Canadian citizen.

Mr. Stanbury has said the measure would bring the British into line with other immigrants who cannot now vote until they have been granted Canadian citizenship.

The 12-month qualification applies to immigrants not only from Britain but from other Commonwealth countries as well. It is a mutual and inter-racial arrangement. Canadians enjoy the same right should they emigrate to a Commonwealth country.

If the amendment were accepted, it would affect our relationship with Australians, New Zealanders, Pakistani and other members of the Commonwealth. In turn, these nations would then be within their rights in revamping their election laws as they would apply to Canadians.

Mr. Stanbury has suggested that the change would end discrimination against immigrants from non-Commonwealth countries. Actually, the move proposed would discriminate against British citizens now living in Canada.

Canadians who shudder at repeated moves by the Liberals to destroy vestiges of the Commonwealth and of Britain in Canada can take consolation from the knowledge that Mr. Stanbury's bill will probably die on the House of Commons' order paper.

It was given automatic first reading. It is 125th in a list of 131.

Private bills seldom win approval. A debate is held on them they are "talkedout" before a vote can be taken, and then go to the bottom of the list.

Let us hope that Mr. Stanbury's measure remains just where it is—near the bottom. That is the proper place for it.

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