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The Big Secret

Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain and Premier Matheson of Prince Edward Island have one thing in common. They are both nursing a big political secret and are being watched very carefully by opponents on the chance that they may reveal it at any moment.

In Britain, public opinion polls give the Conservative Party—under Macmillan leadership a 42 per cent vote as against 40 per cent for the Labor Party. This is the reverse of the figures a year ago, and indicates a strengthening in Conservative ranks.

We think both of these views are extreme, and that the election, when it comes, will be a tight contest. It will be all the better for that account. The Conservatives now have the advantage of a friendly government at Ottawa, but they would be unwise to rely too much on anything but their own hard work and initiative.

Creating Friendships

We can think of no better way to create friendship among the nations of the world than to have the young people, who will be tomorrow's leaders, meet and talk their differences out. This is what will happen during the first week of August when 150 teenagers from over 40 nations will be guests of Canadian families as part of the International Study Centre sponsored by the Canadian Junior Red Cross.

When these teenagers return to their homelands, whether it be India, Pakistan, Ceylon or South Africa, the word Canada will mean more to them than just a huge color on the map. Ten years or fifteen years hence, when our delegate to the United Nations speaks on behalf of a burning issue, he will know that he has friends listening in all parts of the world.

Nothing is more important in these troubled times than to lay the foundations for some sound understanding among the different peoples of the world. We wholeheartedly endorse this kind of activity.

Serious Possibilities

No early solution is seen of the strike that began a week ago in the basic steel industry in the United States, shutting down about 90 per cent of the nation's steel output and affecting 500,000 workers. It has also brought unemployment to more than 40,000 workers in allied fields—coal, trucking and railroads.

As usual, the strike is over wage increases, and there is a welter of conflicting claims. Under the Taft-Hartley act the President has the

power to name a fact finding board and seek a court injunction keeping the steelworkers on their job for up to 60 days. But he has refused to do this so far. No doubt the reason is that for such an action, he would have to declare that an emergency exists which threatens to imperil the national health or safety.

This is hardly true when inventories of distributors and stockpiles of heavy users of steel are reported generally to be adequate for two months or longer. If the steel strike should last long enough to deplete these supplies (the longest one was eight weeks in 1952) a basis for intervention would loom.

Central African Affairs

Commonwealth affairs will be the main theme of Parliamentary debates at Westminster this week. One of the principal debates, arranged for Wednesday, will be on Central African affairs. This subject has been chosen by the Opposition and the debate will follow close upon the successful visit to London of Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In this debate, if not before, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, is expected to have news for the House about the fact-finding commission which is to be appointed to visit Central Africa and prepare the way for next year's review of the Constitution of the Federation. With a general election not very far off, the United Kingdom Government has all along recognized the importance of achieving a bipartisan approach, if possible, to this problem of the political future of the Central African Federation.

Prime Minister Macmillan took a prominent part in these talks with the Federal Prime Minister, who also has had talks with Opposition leaders and has addressed groups of Conservative and Labour backbenchers at the House of Commons. These personal contacts and frank exchanges have done much to clarify doubts and misunderstandings on both sides, and not least among labour members at Westminster.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is cheering to note that Her Majesty's health is reported as entirely restored, and that no further departure from schedule is anticipated in her trans-Canada tour.

Traffic congestion in Britain has become a real problem. A year ago there were approximately 6.5 million motor vehicles on British roads, of which about 4.75 million were passenger cars. During the past year there has been a net increase of 800,000 vehicles on the roads—the largest in history.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, per capita income for Ontario is \$1,695 as against \$808 for Newfoundland, \$860 for Prince Edward Island, \$919 for New Brunswick and \$1,072 for Nova Scotia. That is what makes equity in tax sharing arrangements with Ottawa so difficult to arrive at.

In Washington, the death sentence for any offender convicted of first degree murder is mandatory. Neither judge nor jury may ask for the substitution of a life sentence because of circumstances surrounding the crime. Under this law, justice runs more than the usual risk of freeing murderers or executing the innocent. Its abolition is now proposed in a bill awaiting Senate committee hearing.

The U.S. Automotive Transport Association Foundation commissioned the Opinion Research Corporation to make a survey of the motivations of the average motorist. The first thing the survey proved is that there is no such thing as an average motorist. "Nobody is average, according to the drivers themselves," says a summary of the report. "Nine of 10 adults in the investigation (and 100 percent of those with violation records) rated themselves above average in driving skills and better than average at obeying traffic laws." This makes a lot of things more understandable.



OTTAWA BARBECUE

OTTAWA REPORT

"Indecision And Delay"

(Patrick Nicholson is on vacation. His guest columnist today is D.M. FISHER, C.C.F. M.P. for Port Arthur.)

Once upon a time, as the story goes, there was a Canadian prime minister about to become a father. He paced restlessly in a quiet hospital waiting room, perhaps figuring in his mind the destiny of the child. At long last, a nurse arrived with a squalling bundle and said: "Mr. Prime Minister, here is your son!"

After happy moments gazing at the new-born child, the prime minister strode vigorously into the corridor and down to the public lobby. At his appearance a gaggle of newspaper reporters sprang cackling: "What is it Mr. Prime Minister, a boy or a girl?"

The prime minister paused, gazed into the distance which only a Canadian prime minister can see, and then said: "Gentlemen, that will be announced in good time after due and serious, continuing consideration on the part of the government!"

Apocryphal? Of course! But there is a kernel in it on the antics of Canadian prime ministers. Certainly our present incumbent, the Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker, is in the tradition of King and Meighen insofar as a tendency to procrastinate, to delay announce-

ments, to use dozens of words to tell nothing or very little.

CAMPAIGN ATTITUDE

You can accuse me on bias. And I have one. But like many another Canadian I expected that Mr. Diefenbaker would be as colorful, as incisive, as sure of his course of action, when it came to running a government as he was in the campaigns. In the big things, in the little things, there has been indecision and delay.

Now this government has had two years of power. There have been no drastic shifts of ministries; and no doubt of overwhelming support in the House. The opposition, let us face it, has been weak and, initially, almost humile in spirit. Here are some small examples of pro-castigation. After almost two full sessions there has not been any appointment of parliamentary secretaries, despite the paucity of backbenchers. After two and a half sessions we do not have the Quebec representation in the cabinet straightened away.

After long weeks of mystery we got the appointment of one of the finest men I have ever met, Mr. Howard Green, as successor to the late Sidney, Smith. The

choice of a man who has not left the country since the First World War for an international portfolio puzzles everyone. Is it other interim measure? And he was left with two major duties, for Mr. Green is still Minister of Public Works and House Leader.

The Civil Service associations have been clamouring for statements on civil service salaries. House of Commons committees, this year, and last year, have recommended adjustments to salaries in the professional and technical categories. What do we hear from Mr. Diefenbaker—"continuing serious consideration!" There are a host of minor but senior appointments pending; for example, the parliamentary librarian or the head of the National Museum, but no appointments are made.

Major examples of procrastination include the seven month delay in the decision about the AVRO Arrow; Mr. Diefenbaker's Bill of Rights; deficiency payments to Prairie farmers; freight rates; delay in aiding municipal winter works; overhaul of the Shipping Act to handle Seaway problems; Indian Affairs; Combines Investigation Act and electoral changes. In sum, my feeling is that the Prime Minister and the Government have been wishy-washy, hesitant and delaying. This bodes well for the Opposition, but is rough on the People—who were so sure on March 31st, 1958.

The Supreme Paradox

By Alan Harvey, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Constant Reader rified through the newspapers and dreamed humanity's eternal dream of peace. One item caught his eye. It said the supreme paradox of our time is that billions are being poured into weapons that ordinary people would like to see at the bottom of the ocean.

Brushing aside bewildering accounts of the small-space negotiations at Geneva, the reader took comfort from a statement by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery on the wider issues of the cold war: "The struggle will be hard and long. But time is on our side. No tyranny has ever lasted. Provided we can find some way to live and let live with the Russian people, the progress of civilization and education will bring great changes in the nation—and all may well work out right in the end."

The reader recalled other hopeful portents—Prime Minister Macmillan's expressed wish that the common humanity of East and West will ultimately prevail, the milder atmosphere in Moscow, the Soviet-American cultural exchanges.

Was it really wishful thinking, he wondered, to look beyond the day-to-day disappointments of Geneva toward some long-term settlement? The reader's reactions are probably universal. The overwhelming majority of Britons are bored by Geneva, but not by the underlying issues. The drawn-out negotiations in the villas overlooking Lake Lemane are like a complicated and crochety chess game, conducted before a distracted audience which feels in its bonnet that it ought to be looking elsewhere.

FAINT FLICKERS Elsewhere includes Russia, from which travellers are returning with a faint flicker of hope that the emphasis now may be on evolution rather than revolution.

In line with Constant Reader's reverie would be an article in The Sunday Times, a London newspaper, reporting that Russia seems to be growing up.

The paper's Washington representative, Henry Brandon, writes cautiously after a visit to Russia that the new atmosphere he sensed there may mean that the Soviet "has started on the long, winding road from adolescence to maturity."

Sticking Point At Geneva

By Arthur Gavshan, Associated Press Correspondent

The Big Four Monday night reached the sticking point in their quest for a Berlin truce. All the signs suggest a critical climax is at hand in the foreign ministers' seven-week talks.

Unless something unexpected happens it looks as though both the Russians and the Western Allies are about to dig in on what to each side is a vital principle of policy over Germany.

The issue: Should the East and West Germans be allowed to come together by themselves to talk about the political future of their divided land?

The Russians are insisting they must do so in one way or another. Otherwise the Allies must risk losing the Soviet offer of an 18-month freeze on the status of West Berlin.

The United States, Britain and France, with ranks closed at last, say "no"—the East and West Germans cannot settle their political fate alone. It's up to the Big Four to arrange the reunion.

Seeking Cure Of Leukemia

By Norman N. Buskisson, M.D. — Laboratory Animalist. Leukemia is a blood disease in which the production of white cells gets out of control. It is generally accepted as a form of cancer.

And experiments, thus far, indicate that this disease may provide the first major breakthrough in our battle to conquer cancer.

HALTED DISEASE Researchers have been able to halt transplanted leukemia in mice by giving them drugs or serums shortly after they were inoculated with the death-dealing cells.

Massive X-ray doses have cured spontaneous leukemia in animals. Ordinarily, the high dosage necessary to accomplish this would be deadly in itself.

INJECT BONE MARROW However, the scientists overcame this obstacle by injecting bone marrow from other mice or even rats. In some cases, the animals lived in this manner developed a strange allergy as long as a year after the marrow was transplanted.

The primary problem now is how to save these mice from dying of shock brought on by the transplanting of the marrow.

TRIED ON HUMANS These procedures have been tried experimentally on humans stricken with leukemia in various parts of the country. Understandably, they have been tried cautiously. Probably there was too little radiation used and no doubt too little of the precious bone marrow was used.

FROM DONORS The needed marrow just isn't readily available. It must be obtained from donors, usually relatives and other cancer patients.

According to the American Cancer Society, it is debatable whether this approach has lengthened the life of a leukemic patient by as little as a single day. However, some scientists just a few believe they have noticed transient improvement in some of the cases.

THERE IS HOPE Just the slightest improvement means there is hope. Along somewhat similar lines, a vaccine has proved effective against one kind of virus-caused mouse leukemia. It is not effective against other types of mouse leukemia. And it doesn't help humans.

But again, there is hope. QUESTION AND ANSWER Mrs. T.G.: There is an audible gurgling in my stomach for about an hour or two after eating.

Could this be an indication of cancer? Answer: Gurgling in the stomach is not of itself an indication of cancer.

OUR YESTERDAYS (From the Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 22, 1934)

A plunge over the bridge at De Sable in an automobile was the experience of Mr. George Hooper, City, and a party of motorists Friday night. The car landed upright in the shallow water below the bridge. Another party of motorists, hearing cries for assistance, came to the aid of the unfortunate.

Five children who were swept by the tide several miles down the East River from Beach Grove Inn Saturday evening were rescued by a party of motor boats who combed the area for several hours. The children were Jessica, Jackie and Joan Jenkins, the children of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Jenkins, and the misses Ross, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ross, Port Arthur, who are staying at Beach Grove.

TEN YEARS AGO (July 22, 1949)

Work on the construction of 150 housing units at the R.C.A.F. Station, Summerside, will commence on Monday morning, it was learned last evening, from an official of Bayside Construction Co., Ltd., who have the contract.

About one hundred people will be employed on the project and these will be local people as far as possible.

W. B. MacNeill of Summerside was elected president of the Maritime Fire Chiefs Association at the final session yesterday of the annual convention being held at Yarmouth, N.S. The fire chiefs resolved to set up provincial committees to investigate the possibility of opening schools for training fire brigades in modern firefighting methods.

GOOD MUSIC The traditional composition of a string quartet is a first and second violin, viola and cello.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Not knowing what the styles will be 20 years from now it's a little hard to say where the children ought to be vaccinated.—De Pere Journal-Democrat.

A recent definition of a family farm—a farm that is big enough to be classed as an efficient operation, but where most of the labor is furnished by members of one family.—Farmer's Advocate.

"Your daughter is quite young to get married," said a person to a mother. "Do you think she's ready for the battle of life?" "Well, Vear, she ought to be. She's already been through three engagements."—Galt Reporter.

The man said, after listening to his daughter's radio play rock 'n' roll for hours, "That music sounds like a collision I once heard between a truck load of milk cans and a car full of ducks."—Cumberland Advocate.

Canada's Junior Chamber of Commerce would make lotteries legal, but, knowing the long history of fraud connected with sweepstakes, government and public are unlikely to share the Jaycees' ideas on the subject.—Ottawa Journal.

Time after time "famous" paintings have been revealed as "infamous" frauds. Scholars and art critics have been dumfounded and chagrined by the discoveries. We wonder if Ottawa's National Art Gallery which has spent considerable sums of public money for paintings also has a fake or two hanging on the walls?—Sudbury Star.

There was this hayfield, You remember, pale gold If it weren't hazed With a million clover heads. A rope of water Frayed down—the bucket Hoisted up a plate Of flashing light.

The thin road screwed Into hills; all ended Journeys were somewhere, But far, far.

You laughed, by the fence; And everything that was Hoisting water Suddenly spilled over. —Norman MacColl in "The Listener"

Contentment is that rare state acquired by a person's schooling himself to be satisfied with what he has, whether he likes it or not.—Woodstock Sentinel Review

Women shoppers in some food stores are now able to reach for nylon stockings packed in sleek "tin" cans. The manufacturer's slogan is: "Freshness sealed in to give you guaranteed satisfaction—double wear in every pair. No can opener necessary with canned stockings. Each can has a key and tag for rim opening."—Steel Facts

MAXIMS

Nothing is sadder than the consequences of having worldly standards without worldly means.

The Poets Corner WATER TAP There was this hayfield, You remember, pale gold If it weren't hazed With a million clover heads.

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The Age Old Story

All things, whatever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive.

France And NATO

New York Times

France is the indispensable keystone of the Western Allies' position in Europe. It is the seat of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, nerve-center of the organization's military command site of eight vital air and sea bases, core of NATO's communications network.

Since the return of President Charles de Gaulle to power, however, France's relations with NATO have been uneasy. Though he has made it clear that France would continue to honor its commitments, M. de Gaulle has said that France's membership in NATO was "against her interests and independence."

He takes the view that NATO deprives France of the initiative to build its own defenses. Underlying this view is resentment of what he regards as France's inferior role in NATO as compared to that of Britain and the U. S. He has called NATO "no longer an alliance but a subordination."

NATIONAL GRANDEUR Last September President de Gaulle moved to break out of this subordinate position and assert France's national "grandeur." In letters to President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan he proposed a three-power U. S. British-French tripartite and control world-wide Allied strategy. As a condition for accepting stockpiles of nuclear weapons in France, he demanded a share in their control and a voice in any decision to use atomic weapons anywhere in the world. The demand is impossible to meet under present U. S. atomic law which forbids sharing nuclear weapons and secrets with countries that do not al-

ready possess nuclear weapons. STIFF CONDITIONS France's conditions for accepting nuclear stockpiles created a situation in which NATO's principal short-range striking force 200 F-100 Super Sabre jets divided among nine squadrons and based at four airfields in eastern France—would be unable to use their principal weapons.

Recently Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, announced plans to move the 200 jets to bases already in use by the U. S. Air Force in move means abandoning bases that cost about \$60 million and involves 6,000 members of the Air Force and their families. It will leave in France some U. S. troop carrier, transport and reconnaissance units, plus supply men.

STRATEGIC WEAKNESS Observers were quick to point to the strategic weaknesses implicit in the move: the fact that most of the limited-range planes were being shifted to Britain where they would be even farther from potential targets and that the concentration of NATO combat aircraft was being increased at a time when dispersal was desirable.

In Washington, officials emphasized the need for steps to reconcile differences with France. At his news conference Wednesday the President said: General de Gaulle and I have agreed long since that at the first opportunity we would talk together about many things that are of interest to both countries.

We have agreed that (we should talk over) all of the matters where we don't see eye to eye and see if we can do anything about it.

CO-OP DAY

August 6th, 1959

The Annual Meeting of the Co-operative Union of Prince Edward Island will be held at Birch Court, Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, on Thursday, August 6th, 1959, at 10:00 a.m. The Annual Meeting of Producers' Co-operative Association Limited will also be held at Birch Court on August 6th commencing at 3:30 p.m. Representatives of all Co-operative Associations in the province are invited to attend both meetings.

(Signed) Donald A. MacDonald, Manager.

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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.

DANGEROUS DRIVING

Sir,—This is an appeal to the citizens of Crapaud to make their community safe for drivers and pedestrians. I have observed from a distance and have heard many remarks on the dangerous driving that goes on in the village. If everyone who has knowledge of such behaviour would act the part of good citizens and report the culprits to the police it might save some lives. I am, Sir, CONCERNED