

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1952

Potato Marketing Board

There is surprising unanimity amongst farmers and dealers that a measure of regulation is necessary to the efficient conduct of potato marketing. The history of the industry, of course, is very largely one of regulation so far as the producer is concerned and the reputation enjoyed by Prince Edward Island seed indicates that the regulations as to production were of value.

The dealers, seemingly, were under the impression that the levy imposed by the Marketing Board would be used to provide direct competition to their own business. It is hardly surprising, then, that they should have challenged the matter in the courts. The levy directly linked with the number of hundreds of pounds shipped was ruled invalid, either because it constituted indirect taxation or because in the opinion of some of the judges the scheme went beyond the bounds of Provincial competence.

It is unlikely that any substituted levy, in the form of a license fee, would raise similar apprehensions in the dealers. It would bear a more readily ascertainable relation to the cost of administration than did the levy on volume of potatoes handled.

The officers of the P. E. I. Potato Marketing Board were re-elected at the Board's annual meeting, a vote of confidence in the administration of the chairman and manager, Mr. Donald A. MacDonald.

If U.S. Went Free Trade

A recent study by an American tariff expert, quoted in the New York Times, comes to the conclusion that, if all U. S. tariffs had been abolished in 1948 only 7 per cent of U. S. industry would be adversely affected. At the same time 28 per cent of U. S. industry would be stimulated and helped by reciprocal free access to the markets of Western Europe. He continues:

"To take an extreme case, if all adversely affected industries had been forced to close (which they would not), it would have cost less than that year's slice of the Marshall Plan to pay all employees their full pay while looking for other jobs, even if it has taken each one a year to find new work."

These facts, comments the Montreal Star, were they recognized by Congress, would have a startling and reviving effect on the whole free world. But human beings, particularly when elected to Congress, or, to be fair, to any other representative body, tend to become very cautious and conservative in their thinking. They got themselves elected, for instance, on a protectionist platform, and their hope remains that they will be re-elected by another dose of the same good old medicine. To try a new cure is to take what they consider to be an undue risk.

An Ominous Symbol

The uprising in Egypt, resulting in the abdication of King Farouk and the virtual dictatorship of the army leader Naguib Bey, is attributed generally to widespread corruption and bribery which has undermined the whole administrative system of the country. The deposed king is one of the wealthiest men in the world; his subjects were among the most impoverished. Indeed, their condition seems to have improved little since the time of the Pharaohs. According to a modern writer, Hedley V. Cooke, in a book reviewed this week in the New York Times supplement, it would require about \$750,000,000 just to supply the population of Egypt with non-polluted drinking water. And the consequent drop in the death rate would not be entirely a blessing; increased demand on the meager national food supply would provoke other deadly ailments from malnutrition.

Such cruel facts are not peculiar to Egypt, Mr. Cooke's survey shows. They symbolize the whole Middle East—that region so rich in oil resources and yet so incredibly destitute—and the mammoth expenditures necessary to bring some measure of relief. Moreover, the author indicates a small likelihood that any substantial good can be achieved in most of the region even if fabulous sums and effort are applied. The history of such attempts since the close of the First World War, by and large, "a lugubriously convincing chronicle of ineptness, avarice and failure."

In five of the countries inspected—Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Iran—Mr.

Cooke notes that the condition of the masses is more abject today than in 1919. Of the numerous and complex reasons, the most essential springs from one root: an unconscionable indifference of the possessor groups to the general misery. Attempts by the mandate powers to help have been largely tailored to the taste and interest of the native rulers, and therefore doomed in the main to frustration.

Of all the Arab states, only Jordan is found to have made limited but commendable progress. Mr. Cooke also sees considerable hope in Turkey, and throughout his indictment makes constant and careful exception of Palestine, now Israel. He concludes that in view of the bitter divisions in the Middle East, no future international development program on a "regional" basis is practicable. This may be unduly pessimistic; but the author succeeds at least in showing the appalling difficulties of buttressing this part of the world against the inroads of Communism, which are most effective wherever there is mass misery and destitution.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The rainy season has returned to Korea, one sub-tropical characteristic of a climate which is generally temperate.

The Government's release of supplies of canned pork at below the support price inevitably disturbs the market. Fortunately it comes at a time of year when pork supplies are generally low.

Hunting & Fishing editor Ollie Rodman has a good thing in testing the waters of the National Park for striped bass. The Province has a great deal more coastline, however, and the reports of experiment-minded fishermen would undoubtedly be welcome.

Richard Burdon Haldane, Viscount Haldane of Cloan, British Liberal statesman and critical philosopher, was born this date 1856. He was eminent alike in law, politics and philosophy, and exercised a more profound influence on contemporary institutions and particularly the British Army than any man of his time. He rendered much assistance in the thorny problem between the governments of Canada and Newfoundland concerning the Labrador boundaries.

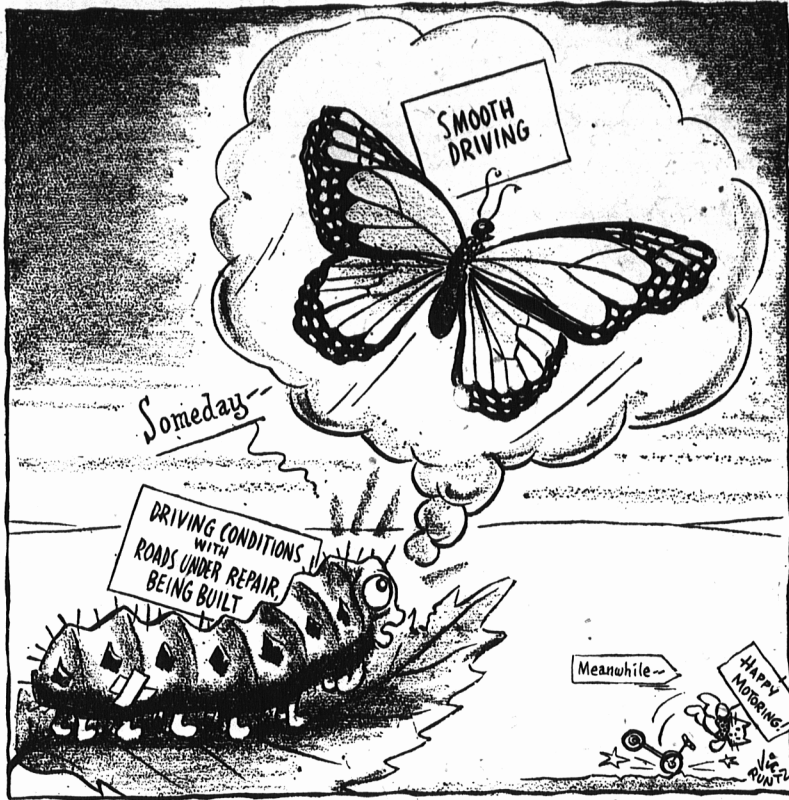
Morocco's entry into the great currents of economic activity within the last forty years has brought about the structural disruption of that French Protectorate's old cities. A double migration resulted in their extremely rapid growth: on the one hand, that of Europeans, and, on the other hand, that of great numbers of country folk come to the cities in search of better living conditions. Thus it is that Casablanca, which was a town of 25,000 inhabitants in 1912, now has a population of 630,000 including 130,000 Europeans.

There are many views on the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Bank of Montreal's July Business Review notes that the urgent need for additional power in central Canada is a very understandable reason for pressing forward with the plan, and, while power could be developed in the international section without reference to navigation, it is only natural that the authorities concerned should wish to benefit from any lower over-all costs that might result from the joint use of the facilities for power and navigation.

In a letter to "The Times", reports the Economic Record, it is announced that "The Friends of Atlantic Union" group has been formed, to work for an "Atlantic community." The letter points out that the Communists "do all they can by subtle and specious propaganda to encourage the views that rearmament is not really necessary and that it is the sole cause of our present economic difficulties." The aim of the new group is, by counter-action, to bring home the true significance and potentialities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The rather surprising claim is made in the London Financial Times that, "Most of the new industries in Canada sponsored from abroad since 1946 have been undertaken by United Kingdom firms, and they cover industries ranging from food and beverages to clothing and chemicals, according to a parliamentary return of the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department. A total of 136 enterprises with a capital investment of more than 55.5 million dollars was established in the five years ending November, 1951, the return continues. This gives an indication of the diverse place being taken by United Kingdom firms in Canadian development. Not all of the following examples were industries new to Canada within the time covered by the return, but they show the part Britain is playing." We could do with several such enterprises being started in this Province.

Living In Hopes



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

CIVIC ECONOMIES

"Pursuant to a requisition addressed to His Worship Mayor Haviland, a public meeting was convened at the City Hall on Monday last, to take into consideration the propriety of conducting the business of the City at a less cost than now. His Worship the Mayor having stated that the present business required his presence elsewhere, Hon. Edward Palmer was called to the chair, and Peter McGowan, Esq., was appointed clerk.

"On motion of William Heard, Esq., seconded by Benjamin Davies, Esq., it was resolved 'that City Accounts should, in future, be made up and published half-yearly, and that the last half-year's Accounts be made up as speedily as possible, also 'that a reduction in the expenses connected with the Police establishment is urgently called for, and that the duties of the Police should not be commingled with the Small Debt or Mayor's Court, as that Court is at present constituted.'

"Mr. Davies then proposed 'that in the present depressed state of the City finances, the Mayor, together with the City Clerk, ought to discharge the duties of the minor officers of the Corporation, viz.: that of the Recorder, the Surveyor of Roads, the City Marshal, Surveyor of Weights and Measures, and Treasurer, at the usual salaries.' This resolution gave rise to a considerable discussion, which resulted in the substitution of a resolution recommending 'that the office of the City Surveyor be abolished, and that the salary of the Mayor be reduced to £50.' It was also resolved 'that the City Council be requested to use all legal and proper means to increase the revenue and lessen the expenditure of the City.'

"In the same issue of the newspaper appeared an open letter to Mayor Haviland, signed by seventy-two citizens, expressing 'extreme regret that at a meeting of a very limited number of citizens held on Monday last, an attempt was made to, censure yourself and Council, for what was there stated to be the increased and increasing debt of the City.' The letter stated that although the municipal debt at the end of the year amounted to about £1,200, 'at the present moment it does not exceed the sum of £1,000, which was nearly the amount when you were first elected Mayor, notwithstanding the very heavy expenditure on the City wharfs, and the increasing requirements of the Fire Department, and other extraordinary expenditures.'

"The intention to proceed at once with the construction of a new publishing home for the Times-Herald, which was announced a few weeks ago by Mr. Roy T. Thomson, places this city in line with a number of other cities. All across the Dominion the construction of new newspaper buildings, extensions to plants and renovations are in the news. — Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

"In two years of the Korean war the United States has had to mourn 19,350 lost lives. Rightly they are sad. But in the same period 74,500 people were killed on American roads, and everyone forgot to be moved by it. The number of wounded is naturally much higher. Why do we lay ourselves open to be caught up into this whirlwind of American life? "Time is money," say our neighbors. But the time bought by burning up the

The Poet's Corner

WORK Who first invented work, and bound the free And holiday rejoicing spirit down To the ever-haunting impertunity Of business in the green fields, and To plough, boom, anvil, spade — and oh! most sad, To that dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood? Who but the Being unblest, alien from good, Sabbathless Satan? he who his unglad Task ever piles, mid rotatory burnings, That round and round incalculably reel— For wrath divine hath made him like a wheel— In that dread realm from which are no returnings; Where toiling, and tumbling, ever and aye, He, and his thoughts, keep pen-sive working-day. —Charles Lamb.

Notes By The Way

Archaeologists are mystified by what they believe is the footprint of a prehistoric caveman discovered on a piece of rock in Saskatchewan. Nothing to it, professors, that is our old friend Kilroy.—Hamilton Spectator.

One Tommy Manville, a fellow with too much money and not enough sense, married for the ninth time, separates from his new wife in 12 days, advertises in a New York tabloid that he will not be responsible for her debts. His crazy antics have ceased to be amusing. —Ottawa Journal.

A certain mouse which once travelled the Bathurst Portage in New Brunswick decided he didn't like an oncoming car, and when he did express his dislike as well as he could, the car proceeded no farther under its own steam. Neither, however, did the mouse, nor did it ever. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

The Ontario Lands and Forests Department is painting moose red, blue, green, purple and orange and sending them into the bush with a callous disregard for the welfare of trappers and prospectors who have experimented with homebrew. —Ottawa Journal.

North Bay is 70 years old this year. It was in 1832 that the famous "Keg of nails" legend originated, when the railroad baggageman was told to throw off the keg of nails at "North Bay." The name stuck. It strikes us that we should not let our 70th year pass entirely unnoticed. —North Bay Nugget.

Even if we could produce enough with only a fraction of our population of the land, there would be grave disadvantages. It is not a good thing for any nation to have all its people packed into cities, and certainly not safe in these uncertain times. It will pay us to watch carefully the movement of population from the country. Some of it is natural and inevitable. Some of it may be actually beneficial. But we would be shortsighted if we pretended that it did not matter, that it could go on indefinitely without sapping our natural strength. —Nelson News.

Calgary took the lead, we recollect, in granting free transit passes to old age pensioners. Some time later, Lethbridge followed suit. Now the matter is being considered by Saskatoon. It can be expected to spread across the country. This is a sensible, humanitarian policy. The passes are not good during rush hours when the transit vehicles are crowded. They can be used only when the buses are driving around empty. It costs the transit systems practically nothing to grant this service, which means so much to the old folks. —Calgary Albertan.

Army Training

(Ottawa Citizen) To a trained eye able to read between the lines, a recent statement by Brigadier Rockingham, the Canadian army director-general of military training, gives more than a hint of where Canadians are expected to fight the next war. Brigadier Rockingham said he wants the army to make use of every week of good weather. This clearly means that he expects the troops to fight where bad weather—snow, frost, rain and fog—is a likelihood. Anyone familiar with the military training policy would support this opinion. In the last war, soldiers fighting the battle of the North Atlantic were trained in the Caribbean; soldiers trained at ski and winter warfare specialists ended up on the hot beaches of Anzio and, later, on the Riviera; troops skilled in desert warfare were sent to Iceland. It might be argued that these instances were the result of error. Yet, the most unsighted military bureaucrat could hardly err so frequently. It seems much more likely that such training methods are a thin subterfuge for holding the army's real designs. If emphasis is now being laid on training in good weather, then to old soldiers the army's goal should be quite plain. The troops are obviously headed either for the Falkland Islands or the Outer Hebrides.

There are values other than speed. Furthermore agitation and work are not to be confused. Loafing itself can be very enriching. Far more than we do, Europeans take time to live, perhaps because they do not consider money and material comfort the supreme values of life. Measure and logic are essentially French qualities. And the province of Quebec will lose nothing by remaining the most European corner of this American land. —L'Action Catholique, Quebec

"A fluorescent light has been developed that gives off vitamins which can be absorbed by the human body"—press report. It takes a great deal of will power to resist the temptation to make some comment about this being a "light" diet.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

In seeking Governor Adial E. Stevenson of Illinois as presidential candidate, the Democratic Party probably didn't think of the implications of his Christian name. It's an unusual one, but does suggest rugged honesty (something needed in Washington) and a Biblical origin. Adial, our Bible concordance tells us, is Hebrew for "Just." Reference is made to him in I Chronicles 27:29. It is a fleeting one, merely observing him was the father of Shaphan, a herdsman. Names do not necessarily denote the character of the bearer. But Adial does seem to imply honesty and stability.— Windsor Star.

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Following closely on the establishment of the International Committee came the establishment of National Red Cross Societies in Switzerland, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and other countries. This has continued until there are now National Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Lion and Sun Societies in 69 different countries with a total membership of over 10,000,000 senior members and 40,000,000 juniors. Each society is entirely autonomous and independent. Each, by carrying out the work of Red Cross and adhering to its great humanitarian principles, is strong moral and social force in the country of its origin. Since the cause of suffering humanity is world wide and since no man can ignore the plight of his fellows no matter where they be, each National Society is a member of the League of Red Cross Societies.

This League was established in 1919 after World War I when the need for mercy work on an international basis was evident on all sides. Whereas the International Committee of the Red Cross is primarily concerned with the prevention of suffering during peace, the League of Red Cross Societies is concerned with their welfare during peace. Its declared function is to "act as the permanent organ of liaison, coordination and study between the National Red Cross Societies, with a view to assisting them in the organization and exercise of their activities, both national and international." It is the League that advises our Canadian women's work groups where the need for blankets and clothing is greatest, that establishes homes for refugees to which all nations may contribute funds, that maintains a warehouse and stands ready to act efficiently and fast in time of crises anywhere. The League helps

The Age-Old Story

For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. . . O how love I thy law! It is my meditation all the day. . . Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the rejoicing of my heart. . . Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe: and I will have respect unto thy statutes continually. . . Righteous art thou, O Lord, and upright are thy judgments.

The Red Cross Conference

The meetings now being held in Toronto will continue until August 9th are of the utmost importance and significance to people of good will everywhere. The occasion is the 18th meeting of the International Red Cross Conference. Upwards of 700 delegates representing the 100,000,000 senior and junior Red Cross members of 69 countries and diplomatic representatives of 72 Governments signatory to one or more of the Geneva Conventions have been invited to discuss matters relating to the welfare of those who suffer from the ravages of war.

This will be only the second world-wide conference held in North America (Washington, D. C., 1912), and the fact that Canada was chosen by the Standing Commission of the Conference as the venue of this year's meetings is a tribute to the growing importance in world affairs and to the vigor and efficiency of our National Red Cross Society.

The International Red Cross representing over 100,000,000 authority of Red Cross. Whenever possible it meets every four years (last time in Stockholm in 1948), before that in London, England (1930), before that in Tokyo (1934). To pass resolutions on all matters pertaining to the Red Cross in the international field. Between meetings a Standing Commission of nine members carries on the work of the Conference.

The Conference brings together representatives of all Red Cross organizations: the International Committee of the Red Cross; the 69 National Red Cross, Red Crescent (emblem of the Moslem countries) and the Red Lion and Sun (Iran's emblem) Societies; the League of Red Cross Societies, as well as diplomatic representatives of the 72 countries who have signed any of the four Geneva Conventions and observers from world welfare organizations.

Since the similarity of names of the Red Cross international organizations may lead to confusion, it might be well to explain their different origins and functions.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is an autonomous, neutral body made up of 25 Swiss citizens. It is the oldest Red Cross organization, since it was directed by the Swiss statesman, Henry Dunant, who saw and did on the battlefield of Solferino in the spring of 1859.

Henry Dunant, a young Swiss banker, arrived on the battlefield the morning after one of the bloodiest battles of the time in which he might catch the Emperor Napoleon III at the height of his triumph and swing a big business deal. He didn't see the emperor, but he did see the thousands of dirty, dying, mangled men lying in a ghastly, ungodly field of helplessness. He forgot his business and everything but helping these men. He dressed their wounds, fetched them water, held their hands while they died and—most important—organized other volunteers to do the same.

The first International Committee, made up of five men, summoned to meet in Geneva in 1863, which was attended by 26 delegates from 17 nations. The following year the First Geneva Convention, entitled "Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies, in the Field and in the Sea," was signed by 26 governments and became the foundation of all Red Cross work.

In 1907 the Hague Convention extended the benefits of the Geneva Convention to include "Land and Shipwrecked Seamen and Forces at Sea." In 1929 a new treaty included "Prisoners of War" and in 1949 a fourth Convention included "Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War." It is these Conventions which give immunity to Red Cross Societies and permit Red Cross personnel to attend wounded un-molested and to enter prisoner of war camps; that, in fact, make possible all the humanitarian work of the Red Cross during the war.

The guardianship of these vital principles is the responsibility of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Following closely on the establishment of the International Committee came the establishment of National Red Cross Societies in Switzerland, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and other countries. This has continued until there are now National Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Lion and Sun Societies in 69 different countries with a total membership of over 10,000,000 senior members and 40,000,000 juniors. Each society is entirely autonomous and independent. Each, by carrying out the work of Red Cross and adhering to its great humanitarian principles, is strong moral and social force in the country of its origin.

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the National Societies to help each other. The Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies includes representatives of all the National Red Cross Societies and meets every two years. This year's meeting will be held on the three days prior to and the two days following the International Conference meetings. At the twenty-first session of the Board of Governors held in Monte Carlo in 1950, 57 Red Cross Societies were represented, including the Soviet Union, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Czech and Yugoslavia. The chairman of the Board of Governors is Judge Emil Sandstrom, president of the Swedish Red Cross.

Besides delegates from the three Geneva Conventions, diplomatic representatives have been invited from the 72 countries which have signed some or all of the Geneva Conventions. Thus the Conference is one of a quasi-governmental nature and is charged with recommending amendments to the Geneva Conventions and other international treaties of a humanitarian character.

It is in fact the most representative gathering of diplomats in the world today and the only one at which the delegates are in agreement on the main principles under discussion. The host Society, in this case the Canadian Red Cross Society, has the privilege of inviting other national organizations whose aims and purposes parallel its own. The International Committee of the Red Cross is done almost entirely by volunteers, many of whom belong to other welfare groups. The functions of Red Cross in time of disaster, in far-flung nursing services, in extensive veterans work, its comprehensive health and safety program is to take care of contingencies not handled by other agencies. It supplements; never attempts to supplant. The organizations such as World Health Organization, St. John's Ambulance, United Nations and other international Council and others with whom Red Cross works will be invited to send delegates.

Over seven hundred visitors from every corner of the globe wearing different costumes and holding different languages, will hold their meetings in the convention rooms of the Royal York Hotel. Deliberations will be conducted in three languages—English, French and Spanish—and will cover all phases of Red Cross work. There has already been drawn up by the Standing Commission but any society wishing to do so may send in amendments any time before the conference opens.

At the Conference four separate committees will be appointed to bring specific questions before the main assembly. The first of these is the General Commission which deals with reports of national societies, finance, the Geneva Conventions, relations with the Red Cross with United Nations and so on.

The Relief Commission deals with such important matters as assistance to civilian population in times of war, disaster relief, relief to refugees and the work of the League of Red Cross Societies in countries at war and at peace.

The Health, Health Personnel and Health Assistance Commission is concerned with such vital matters as the work of the League of Red Cross Societies in the field of health, international friendship, the fight against tuberculosis, maternal and child care and mental health. It also deals with the big problem of Red Cross work in outposts, hospitals, home nursing and the status of health personnel on the fighting fronts.

The Junior Red Cross Commission deals with problems concerning the over 40,000,000 Junior Red Cross members in the world. The Junior Red Cross programs for health, international friendship and relief to the needy will be thoroughly reviewed. One of the highlights of the Conference is the exhibition of local art sponsored by the American and Canadian Junior Red Cross sections. This exhibition of hundreds of pictures selected from hundreds submitted by National Societies, pictures produced by Juniors themselves, depicting some aspect of life in their own country.

During their stay here the delegates will see as much as possible of our country. At the various receptions and entertainments arranged for them they will come to know us a little better. Each will return home with a little more understanding of and appreciation for the Canadian way of life.

For mostly they will work for the cause of the Good Samaritan—the work of mercy that never ends.

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NOTICE

To the Policy Holders of the late John R. Stewart: The office of the late John R. Stewart, Maritime Building, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, is open for business and will in future be operated by Mrs. John R. Stewart under the same name, John R. Stewart Insurance Agency.