

THE GUARDIAN

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1955

Adult Education Conference

One of the most important conventions to be held here during our civic centennial year will be the 3rd biennial Atlantic regional conference of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, which opens at St. Dunstan's University on Monday and continues until Wednesday. The purpose of the conference is to bring together workers in adult education and interested citizens in the four Atlantic Provinces, and to give opportunity for an exchange of views and discussion on matters of common concern. The conference theme, "Looking Ahead in the Atlantic Provinces", will consider the economic, industrial, social and political problems of the region as a whole, and attempt to assess the basic influences currently affecting our Atlantic community as a healthy and vigorous part of the nation.

Following a buffet luncheon on Monday, at which an address on Adult Education in Canada will be given by Dr. J. R. Kidd, director, C. A. A. E., the delegates will be welcomed by Rt. Rev. R. V. MacKenzie, Rector of St. Dunstan's University. Greetings will be extended by Dr. F. W. Walsh, vice-president of the Association, and numerous reports on adult educational activities will be presented. These will be followed by a panel discussion under the chairmanship of Dr. D. G. Kerr, of Mount Allison University, participated in by Messrs. R. W. Ganong, president of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, D. J. Gannon, president of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour, W. Y. Smith, of the University of New Brunswick, and J. L. Dewar, secretary of the P. E. I. Federation of Agriculture. At the evening session, presided over by Premier Matheson, addresses will be heard from Mr. John H. Dickey, M. P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and Dr. Eugene Forsey, of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Tuesday's sessions will include group discussions on agriculture, fisheries, mining and heavy industry, forestry and woodlots, education, and national and regional economic policies. Reports on these discussions will be presented at a general session later in the afternoon, followed by panel discussion and an open forum in the evening, when Rev. M. J. MacKinnon, vice-president of St. Francis Xavier University will preside, and Dr. F. W. Walsh, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Nova Scotia and other speakers will be heard. Chairman at Wednesday morning's session will be Dr. Frank MacKinnon, principal of Prince of Wales College. The programme of the C. A. A. E., its problems and operational needs, will later be discussed by Dr. Kidd, final reports will be received and the conference activities will be formally concluded.

A large and representative number of delegates from all the Atlantic Provinces will be in attendance, and the proceedings promise to be of very wide interest. The agenda is a crowded one, but it is to be hoped that the visitors will have time for recreation as well as business, and that on both counts their convention will be a marked success.

The Veto

Theoretically, membership in the United Nations is open to any State that is willing to subscribe to the organization's aim "to maintain international peace and security". Actually, however, there are twenty-one nations whose applications for membership have been held up because of a stipulation that before any application can be accepted by the General Assembly it must receive the unanimous approval of the five States which make up the permanent Security Council: The United States, Britain, France, Russia, and Nationalist China. Ten countries have been kept out by the Soviet Union because of their non-Communist or anti-Communist bias. These are: Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Eire, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Portugal, South Korea. For a precisely opposite reason the following five States have been refused admission by the Western powers: Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania. In the case of some half-dozen other States, some of them backed by Russia, the others by the West, applications have not yet come up for discussion.

The application of Communist China presents a special situation, since the Government of that State is demanding not only a seat in the U. N. but the ousting of the Nationalists. This has been discussed several times but has not been voted upon. The Soviet Union, of course, is on the side

of the Peiping regime. The United States is definitely opposed to the change, while other Western powers have not committed themselves irrevocably one way or the other. Their position when the matter is put to a vote—as it must be sooner or later—will probably depend on Communist China's behaviour in the meantime.

This aspect of the veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council is one of the subjects that will likely come up for discussion and possible revision at a special meeting which is being talked about for later this year. The United States appears to be in favour of abolishing the veto in this one respect and, presumably, would count on a majority vote to keep Communist China out of the organization. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is reported to be definitely opposed to any change, since the majority of the nations awaiting admission can reasonably be expected to side with the West on any major issue. It seems probable that if Britain and France do consent to the abolishing of the veto — so far they have not expressed any great interest in the suggestion — they will, at the same time, give direct or tacit consent to the admission of Red China. All things considered, therefore, it is doubtful if the right of veto with respect to admission of new members will be abolished in the near future, since for both the Soviet Union and the western powers any such step would bring certain political disadvantages.

Sir Winston's Absence

Some disappointment is being felt in certain quarters—especially, for some reason, in the United States—over Sir Winston Churchill's decision not to attend the 10th anniversary meeting of the United Nations Organization now under way in San Francisco, although he was one of the first to be invited by U. N. officials. This disappointment is based, no doubt, on the fact that Sir Winston did more than any other living person to lay the groundwork for the world organization. May not this be one of the reasons why he decided to stay away from the anniversary proceedings?

The harmony with which Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union faced common perils in those grim war days, which saw the gradual development of the politically ecumenical idea, has not been sustained during the first decade of the United Nations life. The former Prime Minister's presence at San Francisco would almost certainly have emphasized the breach which has occurred in the wall of wartime solidarity; and that, as anyone can see, is one of the things which those present at the anniversary celebration would rather not think about. Sir Winston's contribution to the great idea which the U. N. symbolizes—though its fulfilment has not yet been attained—is written indelibly in the records of history. Nothing that he might have said at San Francisco could have added anything to it or subtracted anything from it.

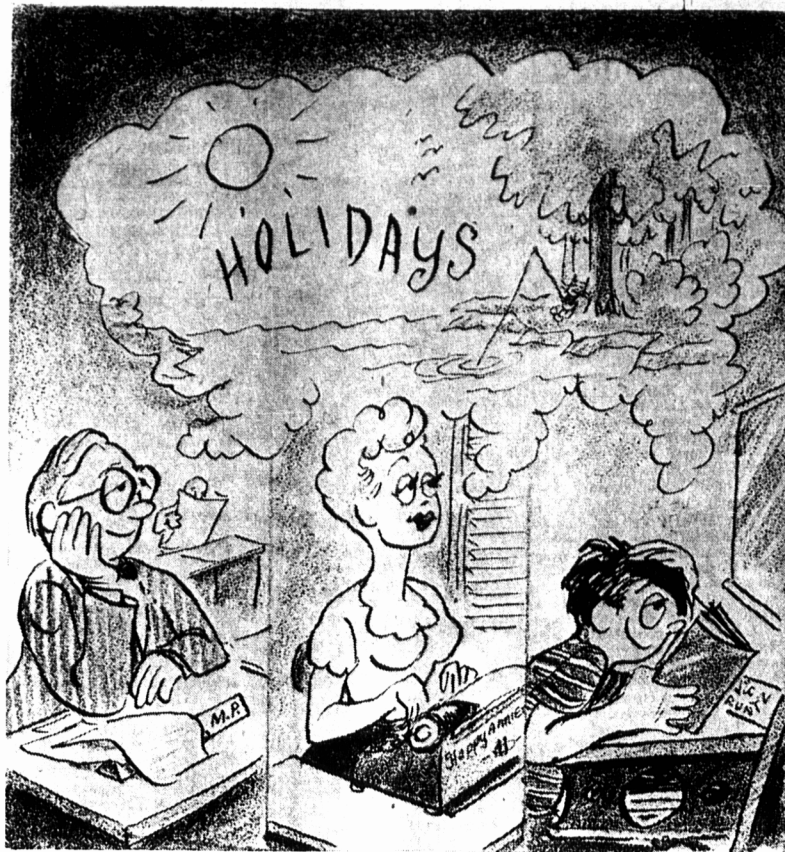
Then, too, the present meeting is not so much concerned with re-examining the past as with planning for the future—a future in which Sir Winston will play no executive part. The responsibility for Britain's role among the nations is now being carried by another; not by one word or gesture or inference would the former leader give anyone the slightest reason to assume that he still speaks for Britain—officially. As long as he lives he will continue to serve the world; but his service will be rendered in quiet counsel to those who ask for it, not from the podium of an international arena.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Korean War began this date, 1950.

There are some 4,200 Boy Scouts across Canada eligible to attend the 8th World Jamboree to be held at Niagara on the Lake in August, and the Bank of Nova Scotia is anxious to pay the expenses of 50 of these youngsters. To pick out the 50 fortunate boys, the Bank is sponsoring an essay contest, and from the entries submitted a panel of judges will select the successful youngsters, each of whom will receive an all-expense paid 10-day stay at the Jamboree.

In the past few weeks a delegation of dairy cattlemen from Venezuela, Colombia and Uruguay have been touring Ontario and Quebec, attending the big sales and visiting top breeding establishments. They are taking a lot of fine animals home, most of them Holsteins. Currently the manager of the Canadian Holstein Association is touring Spain and Italy inspecting Canadian animals shipped to those countries in recent years. The largest dairy farm in Italy, said to be one of the largest in the world with over 1,000 animals, consists entirely of Canadian Holsteins and their offspring. In several South American countries many of the largest and best dairy herds are also entirely Canadian in origin.



'Round About Now

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.

WATER SAFETY WEEK

Sir,—The week of June 19-25 has been designated as Water Safety Week by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

In 1945, when the first swimming and water safety courses were held in this Province, the Women's Institutes were happy, through their local branches, to cooperate in sponsoring these classes in their communities.

Each year has brought increased interest, until in 1954, almost forty classes were sponsored by Women's Institutes in many parts of the province.

As citizens and parents, our members working for "Home and Country" realize that the Swimming and Water Safety program provides the opportunity for our children to learn proper swimming techniques, the art of life saving and handling of boats. These skills may well be the means of preventing water accidents and tragedies.

Our organization would commend the Water Safety program to all our citizens, not only during Water Safety Week but all through the summer season.

Our Province with its God-given beaches is a veritable Paradise for tourists as well as our own people.

Let us all cooperate in making it possible for all people to enjoy our beaches in safety.

We can do this by our interest and support of the Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety Program.

I am, Sir, etc.,
MRS. M. J. DOYLE
President
P. E. I. Women's Institute

Combat Personnel

(Canadian Press, Ottawa)
—A question almost certain to start an argument is: In the armed forces who are combat personnel?

Fewer than half—52,400 to be exact—the 117,000 names on the roll-call of Canada's army, air force and navy are in actual fighting or operational units. And officials said Wednesday this proportion of combat to non-combat personnel is good, all things considered. But are all 52,400 combat personnel?

An army spokesman said all members of fighting units should be considered combat soldiers. A mail carrier often was more important for morale than a sniper who picked off an enemy soldier. A bomb could fall on a cook as well as a rifleman in the front line. Was a rating doing laundry in the bowels of a destroyer any safer from torpedoes than the man launching depth charges?

OLDTIMERS HAVE VIEW

But some persons, especially many oldtimers, would argue back that all servicemen in fighting or operational units are not combat troops. Drivers and cooks in an infantry battalion, mechanics on an air force squadron, the mess boy in a destroyer wouldn't qualify as combat personnel under their standards.

Some in this latter group recall that during the Second World War it was estimated that 10 men were required to keep one man in the trenches.

According to this view the number of bona fide combat soldiers would be far below the 52,400 members of actual fighting or operational units, made up of 28,000 in the army, 16,800 in the air force and 7,600 in the navy.

But the defence department, which also employs nearly 55,000 civilians, gave equal treatment to members of Canada's Korean brigade, rotating each man after a year's service regardless of the job he did.

CANADIAN PROBLEM

Manpower, quantitatively and qualitatively, has always been a problem for Canada's armed forces, currently with authorized strength of 120,000.

To keep forces ready to fight there must be large training, administration and headquarters

United Nations & The League

By Heath Macquarrie

When the United Nations was being organized ten years ago its architects were anxious to avoid the major structural weaknesses which had brought the downfall of the League of Nations. In seeking to strengthen the machinery of enforcement the UN founders gave wider powers to the Security Council than were possessed by the League Council; and its members, instead of meeting four times a year, were to be continuously at the UN seat and ready for immediate peace-making action.

It was also decided that the whole procedure for enforcing sanctions should be made more effective by having the Security Council supported by a military staff committee and by each member providing a definite contribution to the prevention of aggression. (The Korean war demonstrated that some nations regard this part of the organization somewhat casually.)

The UN, unlike the League, makes no provision for any member's withdrawal from the organization although the Union of South Africa occasionally warns that it may leave. The League of Nations lost many members, often as a result of chagrin at the criticism of their aggressive actions on the part of the organization. Italy, Japan and Germany were among those which withdrew in a huff and there were a number of smaller powers which followed the same easy way of getting out from under their obligations.

But while the UN has not suffered from withdrawal of its members, the harsh realities of a cold war hostility have prevented many nations from taking their seats in the world organization. Italy, Ireland, Ceylon, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria, Japan, Austria, Portugal are among the many countries, representing millions of people that have been black-balled by Eastern or Western delegates. It is possible that the new mood of harmony, the Russian suggestion of making a "package deal" to bring in all candidates will be accepted.

One feature of the UN which has come under a torrent of criticism is the veto right of the five great powers with permanent seats on the Security Council. Yet this might be regarded as a significant advance over League machinery which, in effect, gave the veto to all members and by its unanimity rule often paralyzed group action. And, of course, in any realistic appraisal it has to be recognized that if a major threat calls for the enforcement action of the UN the major burden must be borne by the great powers. No matter how large the roll call favouring military sanctions not too much can be accomplished if the power giants are not prepared to act. If, on the other hand, one of these is prepared to resist then the peace has been broken, in any case, and the war begun. The veto regulations of the United Nations

staff. The three services operate no fewer than 1,422 regular and militia units at home and abroad. The navy, for instance, needs 69 shore establishments to keep its ships at sea. The RCAF requires 157 regular units such as depots, flying schools and ground and operational training establishments to support its 29 operational squadrons.

The air force needs more training units than it would ordinarily have because it trains fliers from Allied countries as well as Canada.

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Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

IT'S NORMAL FOR CHILD TO DESTROY HIS TOYS

Don't punish your baby for taking his toys apart. He's simply curious, not destructive; for this curiosity is a healthy, normal thing. It's one way in which he learns. If you were a normal child—and I'm sure you were—you probably did the same thing yourself.

Right Kind of Toys
Now it's important that your infant gets the right kind of toys. Things such as large rubber dolls (yes, even for a boy), rattles, blocks and large empty spoons teach him how to use his hands and legs and help to develop both his muscles and his mind.

As your youngster begins to walk you can give him a toy that he can pull after him. Let me caution you right here not to give your baby too many toys. If you give them all to him at once, it will only confuse him.

All at Once
Also, if he knows he has a lot of toys, even if you don't give them all to him at once, he'll probably play with one for a short time and then neglect the rest. He'll keep you busy enough without adding this problem.

A few simple toys are enough for any baby, no matter what your financial standing is; if overly numerous relatives such as grandparents, for instance, shower your tot with toys, he'll be polite but firm. Put most of these toys away. Offer them to your baby later on, when he has grown tired of those he already has.

Learns from Play
Your baby learns a great deal from his play. He will get much more out of playtime, if you give him the right kind of toys.

Most older babies enjoy the kind of toys they can work themselves. Don't expect these toys to last too long. As I said, your tot will take his toys apart. Let him do it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
L. T.: Are moles on the abdomen and back dangerous and are they likely to be cancerous?

Answer: If moles are chronically irritated or bleed or become considerably enlarged, they should be removed. Certain types of moles should be left alone. Your physician will determine whether or not removal is necessary in your particular case.

While there are considerable structural differences in the two organizations, in one respect they are alike. Neither is a super-government, nor will anything be done except by willing agreement of sovereign nations. No machinery, however perfect, can make a safe or peaceful world unless governments and their peoples desire it.

When the League was faced with its major test it failed miserably. So far the UN has done better. Buttressed, as the League was not, by the powerful United States it met the crisis of Korea with far greater strength of purpose than its predecessor ever displayed. It is to be hoped that its second decade will show a similar determination and will make collective security more than a pious phrase in the Charter.

—Bertha Wilcox Smith in the Christian Science Monitor.

The Poet's Corner

BOOK OF WILD FLOWERS

Within the covers of this book The treasures of the fields are found—Fair, fragile blossoms of the wood, The starry forms of marsh and moor.

The author's eager, ardent search On hidden pond, on lonely shore For iris, orchid, asphodel, And patient study of the parts That make the glowing patterned whole.

The painter's true, impartial eye Has captured line and hue in forms As intricate as shapes of snow, This legacy for grateful eyes Wears fine perception on its pages.

—Bertha Wilcox Smith in the Christian Science Monitor.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Sweden is to vote on the question of switching from left-hand to right-hand traffic. This is positively the only election in history in which no politician could take a middle-of-the-road position.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, a non-smoker, has been given a bale of Rhodesian tobacco. We warn him that it is no smoke for a beginner, being composed, in our opinion, of lion's manes and rough-ground rhinoceros horn.—Peterborough Examiner.

Britons have learned with a certain amount of dismay that only about half the money they spend on football pools is paid out to winners. The promoters take out 20.3 per cent and the government gets 30 per cent in taxes.—Niagara Falls Review.

It's perhaps just as well that strawberries are as good as they are. A long, tedious spell of picking is often rewarded with a portion of extra delicious berries. Some may lose their taste for fruit while working with it, but few people seem to lose their taste for strawberries. It's high time good after picking several dozen boxes in a sizzling hot berry field.—Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

New electronic quartz-crystal clocks are said to have margin of error of only one second in three to ten years—a chronological accuracy thought to be unequalled by any other time-keeper in the world. Developed and manufactured in Britain, they are already being used by the Royal Observatory, the National Physical Laboratories and other overseas authorities.—Financial Post.

Houston's Central Improvement Association rates a pat on the back for proposing a monorail rapid transit system. Such a single track, overhead rail line, with cars suspended from it but operating above surface traffic, may not be the answer. The solutions of mass transportation may prove more practicable. But it does furnish a starting point. The world's first and only successful system of this kind—a nine mile line in Wuppertal, West Germany—is a standing invitation to weigh its merits. It has been in successful operation for more than half a century. It has a record of no fatal accidents.—Dallas News.

The lady who wrote to scold us for our report of Robert Hoodley's execution would qualify to read what the hangman told the parliamentary committee on capital punishment. She performed not to know how many minutes it took the young murderer to die on the gallows, but this lady and all other citizens should understand what is going on in their name. This is part of Canada's system of justice. Canadians ought to know how it works. Some of them may not be so complacent about it when they realize that the process is gruesome that even doctors and coroners can't stand the spectacle. The hangman's complaint is something to conjure with.—Vancouver Sun.

And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles among the people. Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the Libertines, and Cyrenians, and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and of Asia, disputing with Stephen. And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake.

KITCHENER, Ont. (CP)—Six men were injured Friday when two trucks collided about 3½ miles south of nearby Petersburg. Hydro worker Earl Cieri of Hamilton, the only injured man kept in hospital, suffered a broken right leg.

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