

Cover Price Edward Island Like the Dow... Published every week-day morning at 165 Prince Street...

In the sense that what is gained becomes suddenly incorporated into the "peace zone" inside the bloc...

The book demonstrates that military victory is of less importance to the Communists than to their opponents because, regarding war as a whole, including political, economic and social competition, Moscow is often willing to lose battles and sacrifice momentary prestige...

The authors summarize Moscow's coldly effective policy accordingly: "This strategy refuses the frontal, all-out battle with the stronger foe. To seek a direct military engagement under circumstances which would put the outcome in doubt is unpardonable."

Charged With Genocide

Action by the United Nations is recommended by the International Commission of Jurists against Communist China in the case of Tibet. It is not before time. What is involved is not merely a violation of China's 1951 pledge to Tibet, but the principle of the U.N. convention against genocide—the mass destruction of people.

One incident will bring strong reactions in the far east. The Chinese, it declares, have set about systematically and coldly destroying the Buddhist religion in Tibet. They have imprisoned monks, destroyed temples and shrines and monuments.

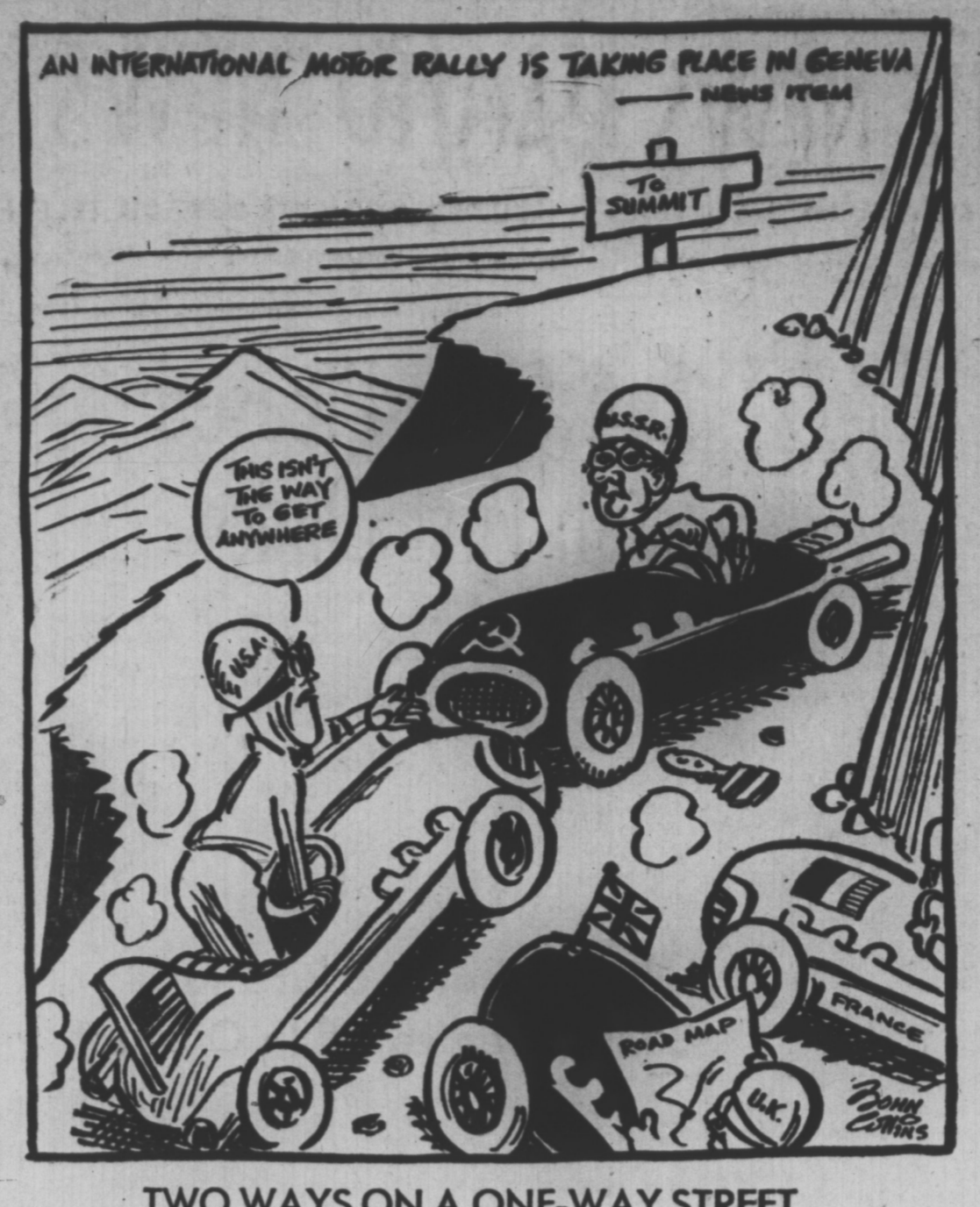
Coming from the commission, these charges carry great weight. It is a non-governmental organization having consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Purshottam Trikamdos, noted Indian jurist, general secretary of the Indian Commission of Jurists and former secretary of Ghandi, says that the commission spent two exhaustive months reading documents, interviewing witnesses and experts, and studying news reports before reaching its decision.

EDITORIAL NOTES

While the consumer price index in Canada increased by about 2.5 percent during 1958 it has declined slightly in every month during the first four months of this year. The general wholesale price index advanced by a little less than 2 percent from October, 1958 to March, 1959.

Here, according to the Ottawa Journal, are the girls to watch out for this Summer and Fall: Arlene, Beulah, Cindy, Debra, Edith, Flora, Gracie, Hannah, Irene, Judith. These are the Hazels, the Ednas, the Hildas and the Audreys of other years, though surely all will not be so memorable. They are the tropical storms and hurricanes which roar out of the South Atlantic, a devil's spawning ground of devastation.



TWO WAYS ON A ONE-WAY STREET

OTTAWA REPORT

Visiting The P.M.

By Patrick Nicholson

The exciting pay-off for forty weeks of worthwhile saving came for forty-two Ontario teenagers when they made a 600-mile bus trip to this Capital City last week.

To pay their own expenses on this three-day trip, the boys and girls in Grade Eight at Regent Public School in Midland had each saved up \$20, earned by delivering newspapers, cutting grass, baby-sitting and other spare-time jobs.

Leaving Midland at seven in the morning, their comfortable "Penetang and Midland" chartered bus brought them here the long way round, detouring to follow the scenic route beside the newly-opened St. Lawrence Seaway. Their first long day ended with an after-dark visit to the Dominion Observatory here.

The highlight of a full program in Ottawa on their second day was a tour of the Parliament Buildings. During this, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker received them in his office. He chatted to them in his friendly informal way, referring to past prime ministers, including Sir John A. Macdonald whose picture hangs on his wall, and to future prime ministers who, he said, might include any of the boys, and indeed any of the girls since that job is not closed to women, who were listening to him.

LESSON OF HARD WORK

He did not tell his visitors that it is because he gets to his office before eight in the morning, and is on the job sometimes until after midnight and often at week-ends as well, that one man can crowd so much into each day. Only thus can our busiest Prime Minister do the job of leading our Government, and take time out as well to chat with visiting schoolchildren, and sign their autograph books, and pose

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.

LEPER COLONY APPEAL

Sir,—May I request your co-operation in publishing this world-wide appeal to the hearts that respond to those who need love's healing.

Please send postage stamps to a "Stamps-in-Stamp Club" with letters from children as well as the elderly bearing good wishes to a Leper Colony on a little island on the South Pacific. The sorting and general procedures in stamp collecting provide hours of happy entertainment. Self is forgotten and perfection is reborn for a happy mind creates a healthy body. Love knows no barriers. Universal love heals. Help these unfortunate find their way back to happiness. "Be thou clean, and they were cleansed."

May I humbly ask for your immediate aid in so worthy a promise. Surpluses will go to orphanages and wherever love's mending is needed. Please mail stamps and letters to the "Stamp Club", Kaluaupapa Hospital, Kaluaupapa, Molokai, Hawaii.

I am, Sir, etc. ARTHUR C. MARKS Honolulu, Hawaii.

DEATH LAMENTED

Sir,—At this time throughout the world many hearts are saddened by the sudden death of Miss Ethel Barrymore. Perhaps it can be said that her place on the American stage down the years, equals that of the late Miss Sarah Bernhardt on that of the French stage. Her memory will long be cherished by all who have seen her.

I am, Sir, etc. KENNETH BRUCE STEWART Bedouque, P.E.I.

France And Nuclear Weapons

By David Oancia Canadian Press Staff Writer

A disturbing fact of life facing NATO is that France is determined to have nuclear weapons and the United States will do nothing to help her get them.

The French position has led Gen. Lauris Norstad, supreme Allied commander in Europe, to consider the withdrawal of 200 United States fighter-bombers from France to bases in either Britain or West Germany where they could quickly be armed with nuclear weapons.

This development could severely damage France's relations with the U.S. But President de Gaulle appears unwilling to make any concessions and observers consider it just as unlikely that there will be any change in U.S. atomic policy.

FRANCE'S STAND

Their warnings were underscored by the crisis over France's refusal to allow atomic weapons within her territory unless she can share control of them.

This followed France's decision to withdraw the French Mediterranean fleet from NATO command, her refusal to accept American rocket bases and her decision to pull troops out of Europe to fight the Algerian war.

De Gaulle's stand is viewed as part of his campaign to fulfil his atomic and diplomatic aspirations. French military thinkers see the eventual possession of nuclear retaliatory power as a prerequisite not only of grandeur but of full national sovereignty.

The final declaration of the congress avoided discussing the problems posed by nuclear weapons—calling merely for increasing interdependence in the military field.

The political committee of the congress went slightly farther: It called on governments to examine all means of convincing NATO members that American and British nuclear deterrents "will be used in the circumstances envisaged in the agreed strategic concept of NATO."

It was obvious that neither of

Immunizing In Tetanus Cases

By Herman N. Sanderson, M.D.

HOW LONG has it been since you had a tetanus immunization booster shot?

It should have been within the last three to five years, but I'll bet it was much longer ago than that.

Unfortunately, far too many of us ignore the need for a booster injection every three to five years. For even though a wound may seem trivial, tetanus infection may occur.

Tetanus is an infectious disease. It is associated with muscle spasms and is sometimes referred to as "lockjaw" because spasm of the jaw muscles may lock the jaws.

Actually, tetanus is not a major problem for the nation as a whole, since it has a fairly low disease rate. However, it is a great problem for those who are infected, since it is fatal in about 50 percent of the cases.

Eight cases were reported in Illinois during the last quarter of 1958. Half of them resulted in death.

Even though the number of persons infected with tetanus is relatively low, the risk of infection is present for about all of us. As our auto accident rate continues to mount with increasing traffic, the potential risk of tetanus at time of injury is almost universal.

We would have no problem, of course, if everyone were immunized. But we know we aren't going to get this kind of co-operation.

Fortunately, we are at least immunizing most of the children. Throughout life Tetanus toxoid immunization is advised for infants between the age of three and six months with a booster shot one year later. This immunity should be maintained with booster injections throughout life.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The movies are planning a picture on the life of Hercules who will be seen to be as rugged in his way as the Sheriff of Lawless Gulch.—Ottawa Journal

We like the comment of the Corner Brook (Nfld.) Wester Star which observes that the only thing that looks good in a leather jacket is a horse.—Ottawa Journal

Toronto restaurateurs have been told they may not use chipped dishes in their dining rooms—which reminds us that chipped dishes or glasses have been banned from restaurants in Australia for something like a quarter of a century.—Ottawa Journal

Some people are too much in a hurry to wait for a lucky chance. For instance, the Kansas woman who won a contest sponsored by the local chamber of commerce. The prize was a weeks vacation in Colorado. The chamber finally located the winner, Monday. She already was having a vacation in Colorado—at her own expense.—Cape Breton Post

At Rochester, the zone championship of the Toastmasters' International has been won by Mr. Allan Murray, a Kitchener school teacher, who suggested that bagpipe playing might dissipate cold war tensions. Some people will fear, however, that the effect of too many bagpipes might be quite otherwise, precipitating some pretty nasty hostilities around the world.—Ottawa Citizen

Bombing Giant Icebergs

New York Times

A chunky amphibian plane roared out over the north Atlantic, steadied on a low level course over an iceberg 18 stories tall and dropped a 985 pound incendiary bomb.

Two hundred feet over the 300 foot long berg, which weighed an estimated million tons, a proximity fuse burst the bomb. Out of it, like confetti, spewed 22 individual high heat generating bombs. Split seconds later they splattered against the glowering western face of the iceberg and exploded.

Observers on this cutter only 900 yards away watched closely. ATTEMPT IS FAILURE

It became evident that the iceberg had not done what was hoped—split in half and thus melt faster so as not to endanger the main north Atlantic ship lanes.

The plane circled and came back for another run. This time the bomb struck the ocean surface 20 yards short of the iceberg, and there was no damage.

The plane flew 60 miles to Argentina, Nfld., reloaded with two more bombs and made two more hit that did little damage and runs. One bomb made a glancing other three missed very narrowly by a narrow margin and fell harmlessly into the sea 50 yards behind it.

PROBLEM WORST IN YEARS—Four more bombs were dropped. One made a hit and the other three missed very narrowly. None of the hits seemed to bother the iceberg any more than perhaps a mosquito would disturb an elephant.

The bombing experiments, which will continue for at least another week, are man's latest attempt to cope with icebergs. This spring and summer have presented some of the most severe icebergs conditions on the north Atlantic since the Titanic sideswiped one and sank with a loss of 1,500 lives in 1912.

This year the bergs even reached the most southerly steamship route to Europe. Because of the emergency, this 255 foot cutter which is normally based in Miami was sent north to augment the operations of other ice patrol vessels and aircraft.

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MAXIMS

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.

OUR YESTERDAYS

Twenty-five years ago (June 23, 1934) Messrs David Schurman and Frank Tinney Assistant Superintendents at the Experimental Farm, and Mr. R.R. Hurst, Plant Pathologist, left yesterday to attend the meeting of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, which will open next Monday and continue until Friday next.

Harry Linkletter, Summerside, was elected president of the P. E.I. Holstein-Friesian Association at the annual meeting held in Charlottetown Thursday afternoon. Other officers are vice-president, Douglas Aitken, Bay Fortune; and Cecil J. Stewart, Hampshire; secretary-treasurer.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 23, 1949) Grant Mollison of Summerside, ex-paratrooper of World War No. 2, highlighted the air show at Woodside's airport, Margate, yesterday afternoon with a thrilling parachute jump from about a thousand-foot height. The young paratrooper is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mollison, Summerside, and received his training during the war with the paratroopers.

A live chicken with three feet was found near the city dump by James Donovan yesterday. The freak chick had the usual two feet but had another one jumping out of its back, the extra was made more unusual by the fact that it had five toes instead of the usual three.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MEETING

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23rd at 8:15 p.m. Final Meeting for Year 1958 and 1959 All Members please attend

FRIENDLY LINKS

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