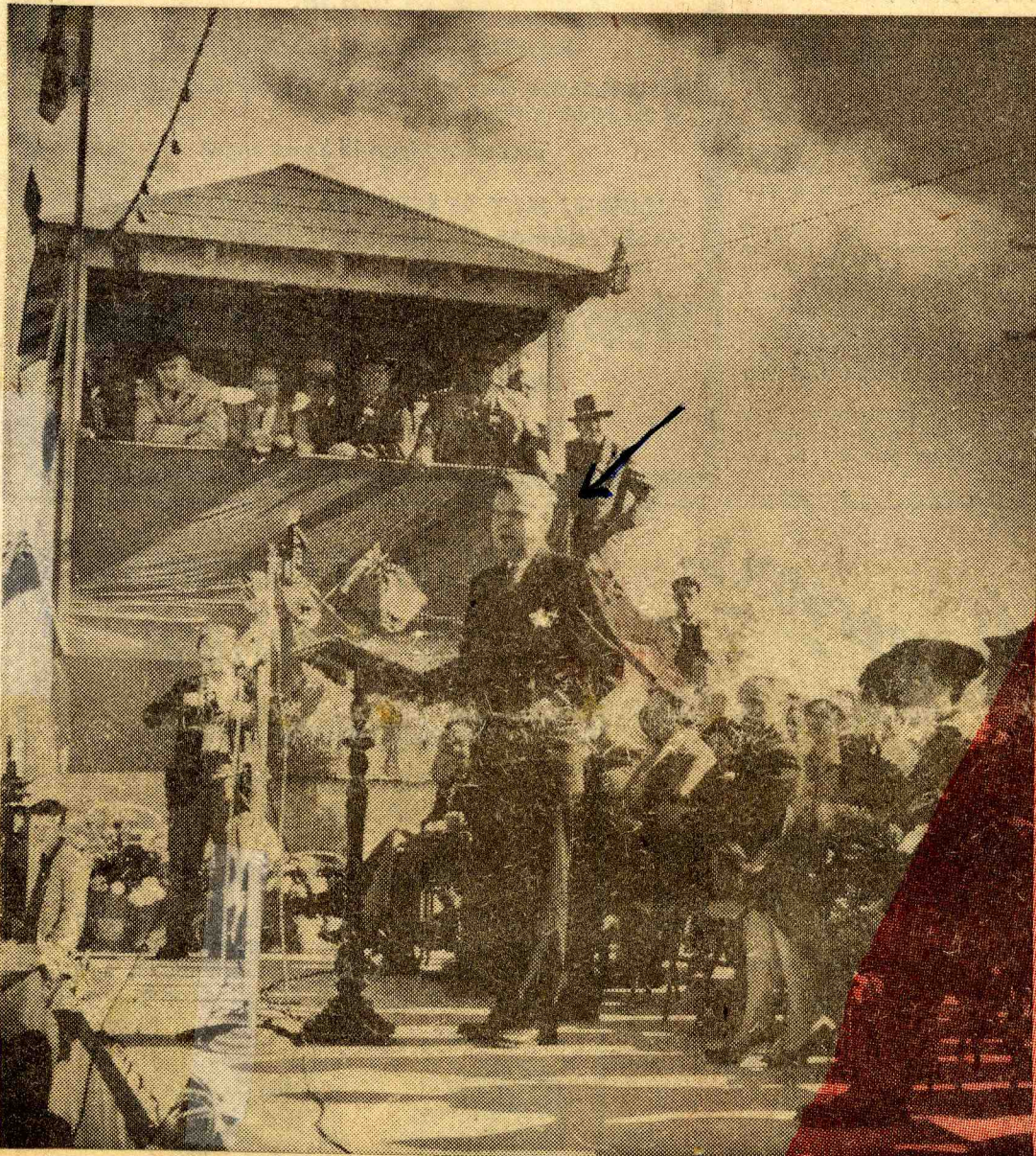


GRAND ENTRANCE—The cares of the United Nations momentarily left behind, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker perched jauntily on the back of a flashing red convertible for his grand entrance at Wallacetown Centennial fair yesterday.

Cheers rang out from the crowd as the prime minister waved greetings. In the front seat of the car is Colin Morrison, president of West Elgin Agricultural Society. Driving is John Spackman, of St. Thomas.—(T.-J. Photo).



P.M. SPEAKS — An estimated 5,000 people listened intently while Prime Minister John Diefenbaker related briefly his impressions of

the United Nations General Assembly sessions. Mr. Diefenbaker came to Wallacetown's centennial fair yesterday direct from New York.

Diefenbaker Enjoys Himself At Elgin Fair

The democracy he proclaimed before the United Nations General Assembly earlier this week was lived yesterday by Canada's prime minister.

The clenched fist of Russia's Khrushchev, his aggressive desk-pounding and abusive tirades against the West did not pass unnoticed as John G. Diefenbaker officially opened the one hundredth Wallacetown fair—a centennial long to be remembered.

The prime minister appeared tired, but nonetheless jubilant and enthusiastic as he entered the fairgrounds. The estimated 5,000 people thronging the grounds and jamming the grandstand to capacity gave him a standing and cheering ovation as he drove slowly to the official platform where dignitaries from all Elgin County were assembled.

The prime minister made it plain from the outset that he was home—and liked it best. He left New York City and the United Nations yesterday morning—probably the greatest galaxy ever of world leaders, as he put it—but his visit here was not business just pleasure.

Mr. Diefenbaker's remarks to his Wallacetown fair audience were, in effect, a reiteration of his "last chance" peace plea to Mr. Khrushchev at the United Nations.

He made it plain that he spoke for Canada and all Canadians.

LITTLE FAITH IN "K"

The prime minister said flatly that he did not put much substance in the Soviet premier's appeal to the UN. He said:

"I wish it were possible to say that Mr. Khrushchev for his part was joining in the constructive effort for peace."

But Khrushchev's blast at the West's policy of "colonialism" was paramount to disarmament. He made it plain, Mr. Diefenbaker said, to the whole General Assembly that the gulf between the west and dictatorship had not been joined.

The prime minister had a tribute for his counterpart in Great Britain—Prime Minister Macmillan. "He spoke with reason," he said, "and endeavored to bring

about peace through disarmament. But Khrushchev has relegated disarmament to a secondary position."

Referring to the Russian premier's speech, the prime minister, was direct and there was contempt in his voice. He said:

"He screamed and pounded the table with his clenched fist. The reaction to his conduct to the uncommitted nations convinces me that while he dictates at home, he will learn that the dictatorship of communism among democratic nations is not acceptable."

NEGATIVE, CRITICAL

Mr. Diefenbaker said that Khrushchev, in his speech to the General Assembly choose to be "negative and critical."

"I do not believe he increased his influence in his attacks on the colonial policies of the Western powers," he said.

The prime minister said Khrushchev's attacks on the UN sec-

retary-general damaged his own cause, but even more so the cause of peace.

"But we must not be discouraged," he told the thousands at Wallacetown. "We must continue with our positive endeavors. We must never cease in our search for positive ways of reducing tension and improving the conditions in which men and women live throughout the world."

But while the prime minister told the United Nations the current conference might be a last chance for peace, he said there was still some hope.

"This will mean hard work and sacrifice," he warned. "It will mean a refusal to be deterred by setbacks, and a faith in the ultimate stability of peace."

Mr. Diefenbaker said both President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan spoke "as builders of the peace". They had, he said, an eye to the future, with a consciousness of the hour.

While referring to his experiences at the United Nations, the prime minister made it plain from the beginning that he was in Wallacetown for one major purpose—to congratulate those who were responsible for the centennial celebration and those who had made it possible in the years gone by.

"This is an historic area among the earliest settlements in Upper Canada," he told the gathering. "Linked with the defensive preparations to meet invasion during the Fenian raids, it represents the best of Canada's pioneer and modern development."

P.M.'s ANCESTORS IN ELGIN

And the prime minister had a miniature surprise for his audience. He told them that, after all, he was not strictly a westerner.

"It may interest you to know," he said, "that 145 years ago my great grandfather, George Bannerman, settled in Dunwich. He was located on 50 acres of the Talbot lands, and subsequently, after residing here for several years, moved to Simcoe County."

Mr. Diefenbaker said the descendants in Dunwich and Aldborough Townships, and Southwold, too, were legion. There were the Blues, he said; the Fergusons, the Forbes and the Gillies, the Galbraiths, and Campbells galore, and many more.

Turning to the more direct aspects of agriculture and the Wallacetown fair, the prime minister said it was a "heartening example of what can be done by free institutions that are typical of democracy."

"Democracy," he reminded, "gains its strength from and is enriched and sustained by all who make their contribution to the public welfare. In this respect Wallacetown Agriculture Society was certainly no exception."

"The voluntary endeavors of men are what distinguished a free society from the fiat and the decrees of dictatorships," he said.

And Mr. Diefenbaker, in offering congratulations to the Wallacetown officials and West Elgin for its achievements, commented: