



ILLEGAL HOUSING

Nancy 11, and Linda Glynn, 13, might not have much longer to play in this treehouse in their back yard in Etobicoke, a Toronto suburb. A building inspector has classified the treehouse as an "illegal accessory

structure" according to a township zoning bylaw. However, a move is afoot now to determine whether it can be defined officially as a structure. (CP Wirephoto)

Economic refugees flow from East into Vienna

VIENNA (CP)—Seen from this outpost of capitalism in central Europe, the Iron Curtain is still a barrier between East and West, and communism remains a system that people flee from—if they can.

Refugees flow into Austria in a steady stream, a surprise to anyone with the notion that the movement practically ended with the great exodus from Hungary following the 1956 revolution.

Last year 5,000 refugees came here, says a spokesman for the UN office for refugees. Ironically, 65 per cent came from Yugoslavia. Perhaps the most liberal of all Communist countries—and, like Austria, a neutral in the cold war.

Most of the Yugoslavs are elated as economic refugees, having left their homeland to get better jobs—or just any jobs.

Yugoslavia's economic reform has resulted in substantial unemployment, because with emphasis now on sound business principles other than rigid planning, unprofitable enterprises are being forced to close down and many jobs disappear.

At that, the influx would not be so great were it not for the open border between Austria and Yugoslavia. It's almost as easy to get across as the Canada-U.S. border, and neither country wants to do anything about it for fear of losing tourist trade.

DISLIKE CHANGES
The movement of economic refugees offers an interesting insight into difficulties faced by Communist regimes in straightening out the economic mess in which most now find themselves.

Their people know that they can't get rid of the system. Hungary taught them that. But they can refuse to provide the hard labor to help make it work. At the same time they have come to expect such things as low transport fares and low rents which most Communist countries offer.

And when the government moves to put things on a more business-like basis, in effect dismantling part of the system the people are forced to live with, they raise objections and sometimes flee the country.

Apart from the economic refugees, there has been a 100-per cent increase in political refugees during the last year or so. Some 1,675 came last year from Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The vast majority took advantage of increased East-to-West travel opportunities to make their break, simply defecting after coming here on tours of various kinds.

HEAVILY GUARDED
Relatively few come the way of the great Hungarian migration of 1956-57, in direct overland flight across the border. It is too dangerous. Both the Czech and the Hungarian borders are heavily guarded.

On the Hungarian side of the 225-mile Austro-Hungarian frontier, a new system of electronic devices and guard towers has been laid out.

This replaces a complex of minefields that did the job until this year. The mines produced strain in relations between the two countries when some washed into Austrian territory during floods and caused accidents among unsuspecting farmers.

Ninety-one refugees made it into Austria last year from Hungary via the overland route. Others are believed to have perished in the attempt. Qualified observers here have suggested that the new barrier is more psychological than real. They calculate that so far only about 10 miles of the border has been covered by the more sophisticated system.

However, few likely to take a chance, no knowing precisely where the installations are.

MINES REMOVED
In at least one frontier area, a six-yard-wide strip of land that formerly contained mines

has been cleared and levelled by the Hungarians to offer a free field of vision.

Next there is a strip of grass, then an 11-metre-wide strip of carefully smoothed soil in which footprints are visible from a great distance. Then there is a wide, heavily guarded zone containing watchtowers manned round the clock. Behind this is a system of electric wire fences equipped with modern signal installations.

Anyone trying to climb the fences would touch off alarm bells connected with powerful floodlights and a siren flare.

Austrian authorities follow a policy of never refusing asylum to political refugees, no matter how doubtful they may be that an applicant suffered any real persecution in his homeland.

They turned back a Czech couple two years ago, and the audience publicly abused such that as a qualified observer puts it, "they are not prepared to face that kind of criticism again."

The Czechs got 18 months after their return, on a currency charge.

MUST BE EMPLOYABLE
Economic refugees, however, may be turned back if they are unemployable. The yardstick used is whether immigrant-receiving countries like Canada, the U.S. and Australia would accept them.

If they wouldn't qualify for admission to these countries, Austria doesn't want them either. Except for refugees with relatives in the West, this means basically that the applicant must have a skill or a profession.

Despite these restrictions, however, Canada last year admitted from Austria 1,822 Iron Curtain—unsponsored refugees—those without relatives or specific jobs to go to in Canada. Lesser numbers were admitted from Italy, Germany and France.

A group of aspiring refugees that is not likely to make

Bigness marks the Amazon, success, failure, economic aid

MANAUS, Brazil (CP)—Every taxi-driver in Manaus, 1,000 miles up the Amazon River, tells you the same story. That's where Pavlova danced, he says as you cruise by the Opera House, your taxi rolling on tires of imported Malaysian rubber.

That puts the economics of the Amazon valley today in a little hope for the future and was "tremendously impressed by the 'bigness' of everything."

For the vast majority of local people, the past is what really mattered and they have only skepticism about the future. Brazil, where rubber grows wild in the forest, used to be the world's only source of commercial rubber. Settlements with all the trimmings of civilization, such as opera houses good enough to draw Pavlova, sprang up all along the Amazon.

But by 1910 the boom was over. Plantations of rubber had been grown in Malaya from Brazilian seed and the once prosperous Amazon basin shows little sign of becoming an economic sloth.

In the 1920s, Henry Ford put \$5,000,000 into Brazilian rubber. He might as well have thrown it in the river. There is still some demand for Amazon rubber but production and transportation costs keep it insignificant in the world market.

JUNGLE GAVE FORTUNES
Pavlova was not the only attraction in the Amazon's heyday. Entire opera companies journeyed from Italy across the Atlantic and up the river to Manaus.

A cable was laid from Belem to Manaus to keep merchants informed of world rubber demand and prices. The Madeira-Mamore railway was built through 365 miles of jungle, to give easier access to the rubber forests.

The story says that every tie on the rack represents a human life lost to yellow fever and malaria. The ties were imported from Africa because all local labor was too busy tapping rubber to waste time on cutting timber.

The wealthy class imported clothes, champagne and courtesans from Europe.

Some even sent their laundry to London. It's little wonder, then, that the people of Amazonia prefer dreams of past splendor to today's drab meagreness.

Paul A. Beaulieu, Canada's ambassador to Brazil, recently visited Canadian missionary units in the Amazon valley and toured northeastern Brazil. He could see "a little hope for the future" and was "tremendously impressed by the 'bigness' of everything."

POCKETS WEAR THIN
Most Brazilians believe the revolution of March 1964, which replaced the weak but elected president by a more authoritarian regime, was necessary. They think it was successful, too, in so far as it restored order and discipline in the armed forces.

But the rest has been a bitter disappointment. The president of the United States has described Brazil as wearing a suit of poverty with pockets of prosperity. These pockets are wearing thin and the outlook is not good. Inflation has continued and the cost of living rose by 21 per cent in the first five months of this year.

In the Amazon and the northeast, poverty is worse than elsewhere and the size of everything makes economic rehabilitation that much greater.

Distances are enormous and populations sparse. At the mouth of the Amazon, the world's largest river, stands Belem, with a population of 500,000 and capital of Para state's 463,700 square miles—more than Manitoba and Saskatchewan together.

The only other town of importance in the neighborhood 1,000 miles away is Manaus, capital of Amazonas

state, with 176,000 people, mostly in shantytown slums. Amazonas is 722,000 square miles the size of Quebec and the four Atlantic provinces.

At Manaus the river floods each year and the inhabitants have to put up with 77 inches of rain a year. The administration has done much to clear up floating shanty towns, but they continue to shock the visitor.

AID MUST BE BIG
Everything must be big on the Amazon—success, failure, and any cure for economic ills. The watershed totals 3,000,000 square miles.

The river pours 3,000,000,000 gallons of water into the sea every minute of the day and night. It is 200 miles wide at the mouth where it surrounds the island of Marajo—five times the size of Jamaica.

Ocean-going ships can sail 2,200 miles inland, because the river averages five miles wide and 120 feet deep in the rainy season.

But all around is the unfamed jungle. When an airplane crashed 50 miles from Manaus in 1963, it took four days of trail-cutting before rescue workers could reach the wreckage.

There are known to be huge mineral deposits under the jungle. For example, manganese was discovered 12 years ago in the territory of Amapa to the north. But the Brazilian government has so far distained foreign capital to develop these resources.

"The Sea River," as Brazilians call it, is far from a planner's dream. But if it "sweating assets" can be developed anew, Manaus Opera House may once again house the world's great artists.

Jackson, bowed to numerous demands by Negroes during the James Meredith Mississippi march last month.

Several assistant voter registrars were appointed and registrars went into the countryside to sign up Negroes, kept the courthouse open at night and desegregated the building's rest rooms. Negroes have tested restaurants, cafes, service stations and motels in the last week without a refusal.

In Chicago, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced an "action program centred on housing" in an attempt to make an "open city of Chicago."

His announcement followed a two-hour session with Mayor Richard J. Daley who, King said, "gave warm and sympathetic expressions but made no specific commitments."

At Franklinton, La., 242 Ne-

groes walked up to the courthouse in a climax to a voter registration march which Governor John McKeithen called a publicity stunt.

WAS NO VIOLENCE
The two-day, 22-mile march from Bogalusa was free of violence.

At Oxford, Miss., civil rights lawyers filed suit in U.S. district court to enjoin operation of the selective service law in Mississippi because no Negroes serve on draft boards.

The suit was filed on behalf of a 20-year-old civil rights worker, Ulysses Z. Nunnally, drafted last month. In Baltimore, police arrested two CORE officials and five other Negroes as they picketed a discount department store in a Negro section. They were

charged with disorderly conduct and freed without bail.

The store, Tommy T. McKee Inc., later agreed to allow an employee election to determine whether the Maryland Freedom Union, a subsidiary of CORE, shall act as bargaining agent. Nearly all of the store's 40 employees are Negro.

CORE said it would call off demonstrations at the store.

DISPLAY CLAN MARK
VICTORIA (CP)—Both Scott and Scotch will be in British Columbia liquor stores for the next year. Store employees will wear red tartan to celebrate B.C.'s centennial this year and Canada's in 1967.

The Card Shop

Charlottetown Headquarters

for the finest in

FICTION AND NON-FICTION FOR ALL AGES

- including •
- The "ANNE" Books
- and
- Earle Birney's "TURVEY" and "SELECTED POEMS"
- artist supplies • greeting cards
- Island souvenirs •

Confederation Plaza Across from the Centre

Pertinent Information for Investors

Our July issue of *Investment Recommendations and Review* contains informative comment on the twin problem of inflation and overemployment which is affecting stock prices in most centres of the world in spite of high production. A wide list of current offerings is also included.

Any of our offices will gladly send you a copy on request.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

137 GRAFTON ST. • CHARLOTTETOWN • Tel. 894-5585

Montreal Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec Ottawa Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria Charlottetown Moncton St. John's New York London

The Rogers Hardware Co. Ltd.

AT THE CROSS ROADS

of the

QUEEN ST.

CONFEDERATION CAR PARK

GRAFTON ST.

CONFEDERATION CENTRE

ROGERS HARDWARE

PARKING

Confederation Centre Plaza

Taylor's JEWELLERS SINCE 1878

WELCOMES YOU TO CONFEDERATION PLAZA

Charlottetown's Official, and still the Island's Leading Jewellers, invites you to celebrate the Official Opening of

"CONFEDERATION PLAZA"

CHARLOTTETOWN'S COMPLETE SHOPPING AREA

You will find everything you need in merchandise and service, plus the convenience of FREE PARKING on the Confederation Parking Lot.

Taylor's

JEWELLERS LTD

FREE PARKING

DIAL 4-4253

Burgess 6-Volt Portable

RADAR LANTERN

Regular 9.65 NOW ONLY **6.95**

Eveready Transistor Radio

BATTERIES

Save 22c NOW ONLY **4 FOR 98c**

Genuine Gibson English Earthenware

TEAPOTS

Floral and Solid Regular 3.95 NOW ONLY **2.95**

14 Piece Stainless

PATIO SET

With Mottled Brown Handles, 6 Knives, 6 Forks, 1 Carving Knife and Fork. Packed in Gift Box Regular 9.25 NOW ONLY **6.95**

THE **Rogers** HARDWARE CO., LTD.

"If it's hardware... we have it!"

QUEEN & GRAFTON—TELEPHONE 894-8501

P. E. I.'s Most Up To Date GIFT SHOP