The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis — Executive Editor
Frank Walker — Editor

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The First Step

The Shaw Government is to be commended upon obtaining, for its three-member royal commission to study problems of higher education in this Province, the services of such highly qualified gentlemen as the Rev. Dr. J. Sutherland Bonnell, Dr. Joseph MacMillan, and Dr. Norman MacKenzie. They will bring to their responsible duties a wealth of experience, and breadth of vision, that will be reassuring to all our citizens who have been concerned about the need for providing more extensive educational opportunities at Prince of Wales College, and for developing and co-ordinating our facilities for higher education generally.

While the terms of reference have not yet been announced, Premier Shaw has stated that the commission inquiry will be an exhaustive one. No time limit has been placed on the work, but it will get under way as soon as possible. The first meeting will be after Dr. Bonnell returns from his present visit to Australia.

Whatever progressive measures are recommended by the commission, they will undoubtedly involve substantial expenditures, and the question of financing is therefore a most important one. The commission members are not financial experts, but it may be expected that they will seek the best professional advice available in making their recommendations.

It is reasonable to hope that these will be ready for presentation to the Government before the next session of the Legislature, and that there will be a full discussion on their implications before governmental action is taken. In the meantime, an important first step has been taken in the appointment of a commission in which the public will have reason to place the fullest measure of confidence.

Atlantic Port Losses

One of the assignments undertaken by the Atlantic Development Board last year was a study of the extent to which winter navigation in the St. Lawrence River was adversely affecting the business of our two all-year Atlantic ports of Halifax and Saint John. The board has released a summary of its findings to date, and these leave no doubt as to the detrimental effect which free federal icebreaking service in the St. Lawrence has had on both inbound and outbound Atlantic port traffic.

They show, for example, that in each winter shipping season from 1958 to 1963, inclusive, Saint John and Halifax ports have had a combined loss of 150,000 to 250,000 short tons of general trans-shipment or through cargo business due to this cause. A further 200,000 tons a year is also estimated as having been lost for unspecified reasons, but including such factors as shifting trade patterns, the St. Lawrence Seaway and others.

The depreciation in cargo tonnage at the two ports is estimated to have dealt their economies a total loss of $3,000,000 in direct income and 3,600 man-months of seasonal employment each year. Unmentioned in the summary is the loss of indirect revenues; also of revenues from freight transport to the railways, especially the Canadian National which handles the preponderance of export and import traffic to and from Atlantic ports.

The report does describe the St. Lawrence icebreaking service as being only partly responsible for the traffic decline through the ports in question. It reveals that there are other problems which contribute to the deteriorating situation at these harbors, and which will be the object of a continuing study. Recommendations can then be formulated as to the course of action considered necessary to effect a remedy.

Whether or not they will prove acceptable is another matter. There are strong interests behind the pressure to keep the St. Lawrence open for winter navigation, and it will be surprising if they don't get more insistent in their demands as time goes on. At any rate, the ADB report should provide good ammunition for Atlantic port champions.

Still A Deadlock

It must strike many of our citizens as strange that while our Centennial planning activities have gone ahead with so much enthusiasm, co-operation and efficiency, our municipal and provincial authorities appear to be completely out of touch with each other in the matter of dealing with Charlottetown's low rental housing shortage problem. That the problem exists, in serious form, is not in dispute, and that it is getting steadily worse is a fact that can easily be verified by checking with any social service worker. Why, then, this inability to cope with it effectively?

The blame for this apparent lack of concern is placed by Mayor Gaudet on the Provincial Government, which joined with the city and Federal Government in sharing the cost of the two-year housing study which was completed and reported upon last December. With Ottawa participating to the extent of 75 per cent, what was hoped for was a split of the remaining 25 per cent between the city and province, as is done in almost all the other provinces.

Such a split was, in fact, offered by the provincial authorities for a senior housing development for the city, but the City Council felt, with justification, that the prior need was for accommodation for low income families; and from there, apparently, the negotiations bogged down.

According to Municipal Affairs Minister Stewart, the provincial authorities are ready to assume whatever responsibility they can in cooperation with the city in any form of low-income housing, but they have received no concrete proposal on this type of housing from the city. Until then, they are not in a position to say whether they can co-operate or not.

A somewhat different version of the provincial attitude was given by Premier Shaw last week, when he was quoted as saying that his government is "pretty well involved in its own co-operative housing program, and it is not known whether or not we can go beyond that plan."

Wherever the fault lies in this case, it is regrettable that human needs should be neglected while the deadlock continues.

Off The Map

Much of the world, including many places currently in the headlines, is terra incognita to the average college student. This according to a University of Pennsylvania professor, who demonstrated his point the other day, using an unlabeled map, in a random survey of 100 students on campus, evenly distributed from freshman through graduate years.

Forty-seven per cent of the students could not locate Vietnam. Seventy-six per cent could not locate Yemen. One student said he had never heard of it and others placed it as far from the southern tip of Arabia as India, Manchuria, East Pakistan and Burma. Most students knew Cyprus is in the Mediterranean, but 51 per cent could not locate it.

Half of the "sample" could not find Hungary and half could not locate Bolivia. The whereabouts of Angola, the Portuguese colony in southwestern Africa, was a mystery to 77 per cent of the students.

The examining professor's conclusion, reported along with the results of his survey, was that "geography ought to be required reading for those not proficient." He suggested a proficiency test at the time of university entrance.

"IT WON'T HURT A BIT"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

New Movement Launched In Montreal

Two grasped hands encircled by a chain of ten links is the symbol which is blossoming widespread across and beyond Montreal. This is the emblem of the new "Canadian Movement for Unity" or "Le Mouvement de l'Unite Canadienne", recently founded in Montreal and already fanning out through other communities and across other provinces.

This new movement is the hoped-for and hopeful reply of French-speaking and English speaking Quebeckers to that province's separatist movement. But unlike separatism, this new group is not limited to French-Canadians in Quebec; as its motto says, it offers a new national appeal for all Canadians "from coast to coast."

LITTLE MAN'S WISH

C.M.U. had its origin in a Montreal plant about four weeks ago, when a French-Canadian worker grew worried by the breakdown in the longstanding friendliness and goodwill between French and English workers, and saw his job menaced by the possibility that the company would move to a more tranquil province. He shared his anxieties with his friends and fellow-workers, and the suggestion for a counter-appeal to separatism was born. At least 100 of them, who deserve to be honoured as the founding fathers, called a meeting; the distinguished politician Pierre Sevigny was invited to attend; hearing their welcome proposals, he said he would accept their offer of the presidency of their planned association.

Now, about one month after its birth, this lusty young movement had over 16,000 signed up supporters, men and women of the people not political hacks and organizers. To finance its promotion, membership cards are being sold, badges being worn, and the simple 10-point appeal of the movement is winning friends everywhere.

An initial public meeting was planned for this week in Montreal; the demand for tickets far exceeded the capacity of hall calculated to accommodate the expected audience.

As the 10 objectives of C.M.U. show, this is not a political movement; it is a patriotic expression. Its object is to strengthen Canada against the disruptive elements which might cleave the country, to offer a more attractive goal than separatism. These aims are: —

1. A Canada which finds its strength in the spirit of soildarity of all its citizens;

2. The respect of the rights, privileges and freedoms of all Canadian citizens, without regard to origin or race;

3. A drive towards unity and respect, and against nate and division;

4. An immediate study of all economic measures conducive to the welfare of the community;

5. The promotion of unity by the attainment of the symbols of sovereignty, including:

A. A distinctive national flag.

B. Recognition of "O Canada" as our national anthem.

C. The creation of "The Cross of Canada" as a distinctive Canadian decoration to recognize acts of gallantry.

D. The creation of a national order, "The Order of Canada", to honour outstanding service to Canada.

E. The repatriation of our Canadian constitution to our national capital.

ALL-PARTY SUPPORT

The president, Hon. Pierre Sevigny, was himself a minister in the recent Conservative government; he tells me that the supporters of this Canadian unity Movement include Liberals, Conservatives, Social Crediters and others. The desire to preserve Confederation thus cuts right across political party lines.

UN Mandate In Cyprus

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The mandate of the United Nations force on Cyprus has another five weeks to run, but UN diplomats already are starting to think about whether it should be kept in action.

For the West, the question is easy. Western diplomats say the force, and the mediation machinery with it, has barely started to function.

And they regard with considerable dismay reports that the Greek-Cypriot regime of Archbishop Makarios is negotiating to buy war planes, torpedo boats and other heavy weapons.

The UN force, now with a strength of 7,000 men, went into action officially on March 27. It is authorized to stay until June 27, but no one seriously expects that peace will have settled over the stormy little island by then.

Diplomats are looking to a Security Council meeting in mid-June, or a little earlier, to renew the mandate, probably for another three months.

There is no indication yet whether the same terms under which the force now is operating would apply.

HARDER TO DEAL WITH

The Soviet Union, which approved the original March 4 resolution of the council setting up the force, may be a little harder to deal with this time, especially if Makarios is unhappy with the work of the force.

Countries contributing men can be expected to ask for tougher terms of reference for the force, and a wider financing base.

By and large, the western countries are well satisfied with the result produced by the UN operation in its first eight weeks.

Fighting has not been eliminated, but this is no cause for surprise. And the worst fear of the West, that all-out fighting would develop and involve NATO allies Greece and Turkey, has been avoided.

While the force went into Cyprus with the aim of avoiding clashes, it has shown itself capable of firm action when the occasion demands. And its commander, Lt.-Gen. Prem Singh Gyani of India, has demonstrated clearly that he is not working for either side in the struggle between the Turkish and Greek communities.

The work of Finnish mediator Sakari Tuomioja has been less successful, but that also causes no surprise. From the start the task of finding a basis for settlement that would satisfy both communities was considered near impossible.

Western sources in the UN take a somewhat more hopeful view of the chances of the second UN mediator on the scene, Galo Plaza Lasso of Ecuador. He is charged with negotiating the removal of roadblocks and fortifications and the reintegration of Turkish - Cypriots into public services.

Revive Old Custom

Guelph Mercury

Windsor Council is putting up $1,250 of $7,750 to buy a Lancaster aircraft, to be mounted for display in a park. A group of citizens has undertaken to raise the rest.

This is an admirable idea. Perhaps other cities may follow suit, before the last of the Lancs is scrapped. It might be termed a present-day version of the custom after the Boer War and World War I of mounting cannon in parks or beside public buildings.

The Lancaster bomber was produced in large numbers in Canada as well as in the United Kingdom, two-thirds of the way through the last war. It will soon be 21 years since the first Lancaster built at Malton thundered down the runway in a whirlwind of RCAF publicity which proclaimed that it was headed for Berlin as fast as it could get to Britain and bomb up. But a series of mechanical bugs forced it down at Montreal, then in Newfoundland and finally in Britain delayed the Berlin mission for several weeks while repairs were made.

That misadventure notwithstanding, the Lancs, once they began to move regularly to the Malton assembly line, proved to be steady and efficient bombers. They played a key role in the climatic stages of the war against Germany. Many a Canadian veteran of the war in the air has a soft spot in his heart for the old Lancaster.

Debunking An Old Tradition

National Geographic Society

May brings no joy to gourmets. With the arrival of months without "r," oysters disappear from the half shell.

There's no reason not to eat fresh oysters during the not months except in Europe. There summer oysters have a gritty taste in the breeding season because the baby oysters remain with mother until they develop shells.

In the United States, oysters reach their plumpest perfection in May and June, according to the Interior Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

COOKED OYSTERS ONLY

But tradition dies hard. Inquiries as to oyster policy among leading seafood restaurateurs in the Nation's Capital bring responses such as these:

"Absolutely not. We don't serve any oysters in months without 'r'."

"Oysters on the half shell are not offered in summer, but we do use frozen and canned oysters in cookery."

"Our suppliers stop dredging and tonging in summer. The oysters are stringy."

Thanks to tradition, the span of months without "r" gives one of the world's oldest living inhabitants, an old-timer of perhaps 300 million years, a long leisurely season in which to spawn.

An anonymous author once noted, "The great object in the life of an oyster is to convert the whole earth into oysters."

A hundred species have survived from prehistoric ages. They inhabit tropical and temperate waters throughout the world.

It has been estimated an American oyster produces an average of 30 million eggs in its lifetime — given a not-too-salty bay or estuary fed by nutrient-bearing fresh streams.

The egg production rate is astounding, considering the fact that the oyster seems baffled by sex.

Eastern oysters (virginica) usually start out as males, but enough of them change themselves into females to establish a suitable ratio of about 50 to 60.

CROSSED IN LOVE

English oysters never seem able to decide what to be. They switch back and forth during their lives of sedentary quietude. The playwright Sheridan said, "An oyster may be crossed in love." The poet Byron echoed: "'An oyster may be crossed in love,' and why? Because he mopeth idly in his shell."

Like lilies of the field, oyster toil not, neither do they spin. For several weeks after a baby oyster has been hatched, it drifts about freely. On reaching the size of a pinhead, it sinks to the bottom, cements itself to a clean hard surface, and begins a secret, self-contained solitary life of hard drinking.

Straining the water for minute plants and animals, an oyster guzzles dozens of quarts every 24 hours. Into its moist, slippery rather shapeless, headless body, the oyster packs an abundance of protein, carbohydrates, fats, salts, and minerals such as iodine.

$20,000 HAUL

TORONTO (CP) — Thieves were hard at work while many people in Metropolitan Toronto were enjoying the holiday weekend. They broke into 51 premises and made off without about $20,000 in known loot. Biggest haul was from a golfing equipment store where $7,000 worth of golf balls, sweaters and golf carts were stolen.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Times change. Bank advertisements used to say that the difference between wanting and having was a savings account. Now they say it's a loan. —Ottawa Journal.

One of the more striking characteristics of the Social Credit movement is its deep distrust of academics and intellectuals. Hon. A. J. Hooke, Alberta minister of municipal affairs, is carrying on this noble tradition when he claims that a group of university professors in this province is "polluting the minds of our youth." —Calgary Herald.

"The Age Old Story"

"Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompence of reward." Hebrews 10:35.

Aldershot, Eng., launderette has been permitted to install a gambling machine to help bored patrons kill time. So now, while you wait, you really can get taken to the cleaners. — Windsor Star.

An efficiency expert is a woman who finds what she wants on the first dive into her handbag. —Calgary Herald.

"But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." 1 Corinthians 15:20.

Some pupils were asked at a school examination whether they knew the meaning of the word "Scandal." One little girl held up her hand, and being told to answer the question she replied: "Nobody does nothing, and everybody goes telling of it everywhere." — Montreal Star.

Maritimes Set Example

Montreal Gazette

Hitherto the Maritimes universities have known little of what one another were doing. There was little joint planning, even little information given about what the different universities might be considering. They all went their own ways, even though they were serving the one general area, and might in some cases, be only a few miles from one another.

The trouble with this system of detachment was that each university tended by itself to attempt too much, without considering what it was suited to do best, and what might better be done elsewhere.

Now the association of Atlantic Universities has been formed to bring greater co-operation and orderliness into what is to be done. It is an impressive association, with all the fine old Maritimes names: the University of New Brunswick, Mount Allison, the University of Moncton, Dalhousie, King's, Acadia, St. Francis Xavier, Nova Scotia Technical College, Mount St. Vincent and St. Dunstan's. It is hoped that Newfoundland will eventually join.

"The universities of Canada already practice some degree of co-operation through a valuable organization — the National Conference of Canadian Universities. But they have not yet gone so far as to agree that certain universities should concentrate on certain fields, avoid duplication of effort, and the development of too many weak departments or lines of study, many of which may never hope to be adequately financed or equipped."

Complicates Asian War

London Free Press

If the United States has indeed given its blessing to the preparation of Nationalist Chinese troops for raids against Communist guerillas in South Viet Nam, let us hope the Americans are keeping all the contingencies clearly in sight.

The introduction of Chiang forces from Formosa into the Southeast Asian fighting could provide the Chinese Communists with all the bait they require to intensify their own operations in the area. It could precipitate a general Asian war.

Reliable sources report that for years the Nationalist chiefs have been training special units for "infiltration raids" on the Chinese mainland. If it is now proposed to install such a force in South Viet Nam, next door to China, it is not hard to imagine what the reaction of Peking will be.

What effect such action would have on the attitudes of neighboring Laos and Cambodia is also hard to assess. Nationalist Chinese units were among the most difficult of foreign troops to dislodge during the Indo-Chinese conflicts a decade ago.

It is reported that U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara now believes the fighting in Viet Nam may last for years. Possibly it is felt that the addition of Chiang's highly trained forces will more effectively counter the Communist guerrillas and lessen their appetite for fighting. But will the possible gain be worth all the risks? It could prolong the war instead of shortening it.

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