The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto 425 University Ave., Empire 3-6894, Montreal 640 Cathcart Street UNiversity 6-5942, Western office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to the Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published herein. All rights on republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates:

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year all Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

PAGE 6 SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1962.

The Park Breastwork

It is hard to understand why the federal authorities should have turned down a request for assistance in rebuilding the dilapidated breastwork at Victoria Park, as revealed at the City Council meeting on Thursday. The cost of this rebuilding project, estimated at $322,000, is too heavy a burden for the city to handle alone. Mayor Gaudet's proposal that it be shared on the provincial and federal levels as well makes sense, since the property is Crown land provided for use by the city. This is not a matter of ordinary repairs and maintenance, for which the city is responsible.

However, we cannot agree with Councillor Hyndman that the city should refuse to make any repairs, even of a temporary nature, until federal agreement to co-operate is forthcoming. The work cannot be neglected indefinitely, and whatever can be done jointly by the civic and provincial governments should be undertaken in any case. Our claims for consideration at Ottawa will not be invalidated by showing a proper civic pride in this beautiful park and all that pertains to it.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker is coming here next week, and there will be a good opportunity to get a top-level decision on this matter, or at least a promise of favorable consideration, while the campaign heat is on. If we have any valid claims to federal assistance, we should have no hesitancy in pressing them on this occasion. Meanwhile, the less said about letting the breastwork "fall down", and letting Government House "wash away", the better. That would be a poor spirit in which to prepare for the Charlottetown Conference centennial, or to show our appreciation of the magnificent Confederation Shrine which all Canada is planning to build for us on Queen Square.

New Pattern In Asia

The world was surprised, recently, at Prime Minister Nehru's blunt warning that while India does not want war with her neighbor, Communist China, she will have to "prepare for that contingency," and that India's forces "are growing stronger to face it." Behind this statement lie indications that something new in history is developing on the Chinese-Indian frontier.

India has indeed been growing stronger. Its military power has roughly doubled since the Ladakh incident of 1959 first disclosed the extent of Chinese readiness to use military force in its encroachments on India's frontier. But the remarkable factor here is the increasingly close tie-in between India and Soviet Russia. Under a recently divulged agreement it is reported that the Soviets will send two squadrons of latest-type fighters to India, build a MIG plane factory there, and train Indian technicians and pilots in the Soviet Union.

Russia is not known to be putting modern military equipment in Chinese hands. Not at all. In effect, it appears to be warning China that its sympathies in this case lie with India. This does not mean that in the event of war breaking out between the two largest Asian countries, Moscow would openly support non-Communist India against Communist China; but it does point to a break in the normal alignment of Communist powers which could be of great significance.

The West need not attribute any sign-mindedness to Russia in this matter. Simple self-interest is quite sufficient an explanation. Moscow would not care to see rising on its eastern frontier a China strengthened by effective possession of India. If anyone is going to conquer India, it would prefer to be the beneficiary. But the net result of Soviet self interest when applied to this affair has the unmistakable effect of putting Moscow on the side of the Western powers.

These facts are noted by a commentator in the Christian Science Monitor, who points out that there have been similar, if slight and uncertain, overtones of the same alignment over both Laos and South Vietnam. And Peking has repeatedly, if indirectly, expressed its surprise and distress over the fact that Moscow has continued to seek easier relations with the West while failing to give China full support in India and Southeast Asia.

At least in Peking's eyes, Moscow is traitorously deserting its ideological ties and consorting with the West. The West could see it in different terms—of Moscow beginning to think rationally instead of ideologically. The West, as The Monitor writer concludes, is entitled to hope, if not expect, that there is a new pattern emerging to replace the old. It would be a less dangerous pattern.

Tax Inquiry Promised

In the opinion of the Toronto Globe and Mail, the outstanding pledge given by Prime Diefenbaker when he opened his election campaign last week was to appoint a royal commission to conduct a comprehensive review of taxation in Canada. Our Toronto contemporary says it has been calling for just such an inquiry for the past seventeen years. It got nowhere with Liberal governments on this matter, though it quotes the following statement by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley as far back as 1945:

"During the war there has been built up a system of taxation which is discouraging to investment, to enterprise, and to consumer expenditures . . . I recognize that in the course of six years taxation has begun to blunt incentives, and if continued indefinitely will paralyze the development of industry and trade."

Mr. Ilsley's successors, Mr. Douglas Abbott and Mr. Walter Harris, both acknowledged in their turn that taxes were too high, but they did nothing much about it. Meanwhile the system has gone from bad to worse. Nobody knows the full truth of the situation, the full impact of the tax structure on our economy. This lack of knowledge has prevented governments and voters from coming to grips with the problem, and finding realistic answers.

Certainly a commission inquiry into this matter would be of value, provided its findings were implemented and were based on a broad enough view of the situation. But taxes are of many sorts, and not all of them come under that name. They include the tariffs our farmers and other basic producers pay to keep protected industries going in the big industrial provinces. These hidden taxes are just as detrimental to national development as the direct and indirect taxes on wealthy corporations and shareholders, who in any case pass the burden along to their customers as best they can.

There is no doubt that the provinces would welcome a full tax inquiry, whichever party is returned to power. But it will be a gargantuan job; much bigger, perhaps, than the Globe and Mail envisages in its emphasis on the need for such a reform.

EDITORIAL NOTES

To prove how thoroughly they have caught up with the West, the Japanese, according to an article in the Japan Times, "are annoyed by Japanese women who are losing their traditional female virtues—gentleness and submissiveness."

* * *

The total value of our exports last year, as revealed in the official figures given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reached a sum of $5,755 million. This represents a gain of 9.5 per cent over the 1960 figure, and is particularly significant inasmuch as it shows a gain of 6 per cent in the value of products shipped to the United States.

SPRING STYLES

BRITISH COMMENTARY

The R.A.F.'s Fifty Glorious Years

By George Holt
United Kingdom Information Service

Sir Winston Churchill, 50 years ago this year, flew in a naval plane over an island, east of London, in the River Thames. Sir Winston — Mr. Winston Churchill and head of Britain's Royal Navy as the first Lord of the Admiralty then was engaged in the development of his new idea that plane wings should be made to fold so that aircraft could be stowed on board ship. The seaplane in which he flew took nearly an hour to go 16 miles in the face of a gale and after it landed the wind blew it 20 feet into the air over a sea wall. It was a total loss.

About the same time navy pilots were being advised to take engine spares and emergency food with them—and to read the map before venturing across country. Also at that time a Captain Longcroft of the Royal Flying Corps flew 445 miles non-stop. It took him more than seven hours.

From these, and many other pioneering events, have followed 50 years of organised military aviation in Britain. Today, Royal Air Force pilots fly comfortably at 1,200 miles an hour, and the navy's pilots can fly off from carriers at night, in bad weather, find and destroy their targets and return to the carrier again without the crew looking outside the aircraft.

JUNE DISPLAY

The pioneers, their courage and their achievements, are recalled in Britain now as plans are made to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of organised military flying. The Air Ministry announced the greatest historical air display ever to be staged in the United Kingdom. It will take place on June 16, 1962, this year, at Upavon, historic R.A.F. station in Wiltshire where 50 years ago Britain's Central Flying School was formed. Veteran planes of the early pioneering years will fly with the twice-as-fast as sound modern fighters and the deterrent carrying bombers of the nuclear age.

The landmark from which this great national achievement is now measured, is May 13, 1912, when the Royal Flying Corps, fore-runner of the Royal Air Force, was formed. The years between 1912 and 1962 in Britain are studded with achievements that together tell the most wonderful flying story the world has so far known.

For the first six years, at the beginning of this tremendous half century of historical development in the air, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Naval Air Service which Mr. Churchill did so much to encourage, remained separate organisations, until in April 1918 they were merged to form the R.A.F. They remained together until the approach of the second war when the Admiralty assumed control of the Fleet Air Arm.

By 1913 British military planes had been used in night flying. At the outbreak of the first world war they were quickly used for aerial reconnaissance, photography and telegraphy. By 1915 a military assault — at Neuve Chapelle — was made on maps prepared solely by photographic recce and the first air bombing intended to delay enemy reinforcements was made. On Armistice Day 1918 the R.A.F. had 22,647 aircraft with 103 airships.

In the years which followed, the R.A.F. wrote its name on the world's speed and distance trophies. In June 1938 the immortal Spitfire entered service and on September 2, 1939 on the eve of the second world war, 13 squadrons of Advanced Air Striking Force flew to France.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

There followed the Battle of Britain, and Mr. Churchill's immortal acknowledgement of the debt to the fighter pilots of the R.A.F. when he declared: "The gratitude of every home in our island, in our Empire and indeed throughout the world, except in the abodes of the guilty, goes out to the British airmen, who undaunted by odds, unwearied in their constant challenge and mortal danger are turning the tide of world war by their prowess and by their devotion. Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

By 1944 Britain's first jet planes, the Meteors, were in operation. Within six months of the war's end the R.A.F. had pushed the world speed record beyond 600 m.p.h. Within another year — only 35 years after the days when Winston Churchill flew 16 miles in an hour — a Mosquito of the R.A.F. flew the 6,717 miles to the Cape in 21 hours and a half.

In 1951 the Canberra, the R.A.F.'s first jet bomber, entered service. In 1955, 56 and 57 the V-bombers, the Valiants, Vulcans and the Victors, joined the the R.A.F. Three years later, with the V-bomber force now earmarked to carry the Skybolt missile, the R.A.F. was capable of putting four of the deterrent-loaded planes in the air together in less than four minutes.

LOOKING FORWARD

Also in 1960, a Valiant flew 8,500 miles non-stop to Singapore, refuelling in the air, and a Vulcan flew non-stop 11,500 miles to Australia.

And now, as the R.A.F. looks back with pride upon all this and so much else that has gone to make its wonderful record in the air, it looks also to the future. An Air Ministry spokesman says that the present moment of celebration provides an opportunity not only to take stock of what has happened in less than a life time, but also to speculate a little as to where they might get to in less than another life time. Taking the week's progress to date it can be deduced that speeds of 18,000 miles an hour will be commonplace in 50 years' time. But, he forecasts, such speeds will be here long before then.

Latest Rift With Bonn

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Both Washington and Bonn have moved quickly to heal their latest rift over Berlin policy, but damage has been done that will not be easily repaired.

During his controversy-packed visit to Berlin Monday and Tuesday, Chancellor Adenauer was quoted as saying that U.S. proposals on Berlin access routes were "impossible to accept;" that he hadn't "the slightest hope" of results from U.S. - Soviet exploratory talks and that "I see no ground for continuing the talks."

In Bonn Wednesday, a government spokesman said undue emphasis had been given to certain of Adenauer's statements, adding that "basically, the chancellor has said hardly anything different from what the U.S. foreign minister, Dean Rusk, has said."

And in Washington later in the day the issue became thoroughly scrambled as President Kennedy stated flatly that the German government supports the position that the talks should continue. Adenauer, he said, had made no statement that the talks should not continue.

Whatever the actual degree of unity or disunity, the latest hassle points up communications difficulties that have exacerbated Washington - Bonn relations for some weeks.

There has been friction in Washington between the government and German Ambassador Wilhelm Grewe, leading the U.S. government to take the unusual step of bypassing Grewe in its reports to Bonn on the Berlin talks.

Grewe, whose recall has been announced, was rumored to have been responsible for a leak in Bonn of American proposals for a 13-nation commission to govern access to Berlin. The West German government denied that Grewe was involved.

There has also been confusion over German and American policies toward putting nuclear arms under NATO control.

Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss was quoted as saying on arrival in Athens for last week's NATO ministerial talks that proposals on a NATO nuclear force would have to be accepted or rejected by the meeting.

Later he explained that he had expressed himself improperly in English that he had no new proposals.

The U.S. announced at Athens plans to put missile-firing Polaris submarines under the NATO command, while at the same time retaining operational control of them.

Despite the troubles, the attitude on both sides has been that the United States and West Germany have too many interests in common to permit a deep and lasting division.

The Poets Corner

OUR MOTHERS

Architects draw plans for the
modest cot,
For the great and the marble
halls,
And the artists paint, for a
princely sum,
Mural scenes for its stairs and
walls,
But our Mothers build, with inherent skills,
With a love and a fond embrace,
The strength and the worth of
the men they hold,
Of the men that uphold their
grace.

Masons build the shell of a
stately Church,
But our Mothers, they build the
core;
The skilled of the craft shape
the roof and spire,
But our Mothers, they lay the
floor.
Artists in the trade give the
pulpit poise
Befitting a sacred feature,
But the service waits with a
solemn hush
Until Mothers send a preacher.

Mothers build a home and the
home becomes
The stone of a nation's towers,
And its battlements fend the
shot and shell
And the hate of Satanic powers.
Mothers build their sons' and
their daughters' hearts
With a faith held high, yet humble;
Mothers build a peace that the
whole world grasps
Though the earth and its kingdoms crumble.

—S. Barlow Bird

Freetown, P.E.I.

New Operation For Deafness Is Being Tried

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

EAR surgeons in many parts of the country are enthusiastic about an operation that offers the prospect of restoring the hearing of 90 per cent of all victims of otosclerosis. The procedure (stapedioplasty) is done with the assistance of the operating microscope and utilizes a tiny piece of vein graft, steel wire, or plastic. This operation may replace fenestration and stape mobilization, which proved successful in little more than half the cases.

Otosleriosis is hereditary and usually begins in early or middle adult life. As a rule, both ears are affected and the disorder is twice as common in women as in men. Pregnancy often makes this type of deafess worse.

Loss of hearing is primarily of the conductive type because sound is hampered from reaching the organ of hearing inside the labyrinth of the inner ear. There is an overgrowth of bone in the area where the footplate of the stapes fits into the oval window of the labyrinth. The perception of sound is lost because these parts cannot vibrate.

The stapes is so named because it resembles the stirrup on a saddle; it is a ring that is horizontal on the part that receives the foot of the rider. The footplace and arch or the stapes look exactly like their counterpart on the saddle.

In this newer operation, otologists open the drum and remove the stapes with a microhook or microdrill. The oval window is cleared of all otosclerotic obstructions and covered with a new footplate or plug made from a veinor fat graft. A prosthesis must be made to replace the rest of the stapes. This is accomplished with a small length of polyethylene tubing, bone or thin wire.

Local anesthesia is used and the individual is hospitalized for three days. Useful hearing levels have been restored to thousands during the five years the operation has been done.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topis if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

LEG PAIN

C. W. A. writes: I get pain in my right leg when I stoop or sit but not when standing. The doctor said I am having spasms of the muscles and to apply heat. This doesn't seem to help. Would you have any further suggestions?

REPLY

Have the back X-rayed because pain may stem from the sciatic nerve. In many instances, the trouble is traced to pressure on this nerve as it leaves the lowerline. Stretching the fibers when sitting or bending aggravates the condition.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(May 12, 1937)

At the quarterly meeting of the Loyal Orange County Lodge of Toronto, a silver tea set was presented to W. W. MacPhee, late of Charlottetown, P.E.I. in appreciation of his services as County Master, during the past year. The presentation was made by Brother George McCombe, Grand Master of Ontario West.

Dr. A. H. Needler and Mrs. Needler have returned to Bideford, P.E.I., where Dr. Needler is in charge of the Biological Station. They have been on a holiday at Mrs. Needler's home in Nanaimo, B.C.

TEN YEARS AGO
(May 12, 1952)

Two beautiful stained glass window panels recently placed in the front of the Summerside Church of Christ, were dedicated at the Sunday morning service by the minister, Rev. W. O. Weale. These windows were bequeathed by Miss Grace Brow Beattie, a faithful worker in the church.

Among the twelve students recommended by the Faculty of Dentistry, Dalhousie University, to the University Senate for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, is William Sutherland MacIntyre of Montague. Mr. MacIntyre is a son of Dr. Preston MacIntyre, and was awarded the Charles Bell Memorial prize (first) for second year.

Read
COFFEE BREAK
By Ralph Cameron

Every MON. - WED. - SAT.
The PATRIOT
Daily plus WEEKEND Magazine

Speaking for Myself

Dief Vs. Press: 'A Little Antagonism'

As the Island awaits Prime Minister Diefenbaker's visit next week, my interest is drawn particularly by a report in the latest issue of Maclean's, by Peter C. Newman, the paper's Ottawa editor, which says that the Prime Minister "feels strongly that the press has deliberately turned against him..."

The quick rejoinder I'd suggest, however, is that Mr. Diefenbaker is not only more deliberate but sharper tongued on those occasions when he decides to turn against the press.

There is nothing I see as wrong in this situation. It would take a great deal of sparkle out of life, if the Prime Minister were to become any milder. It would also deprive him of one of the most effective weapons in his political arsenal if he were to discard the heavy piece of artillery, with its loud, growling roar, which he aims so often at newspapers.

NOT ONE SIDED

The only point I want to make clear is that such virulences of exchange as occur between Mr. Diefenbaker and newspapers are never one-sided, or to be charged solely against one party or the other.

The situation, rather, follows the line recommended by one of the greatest editors in modern memory — L.P. Scott, of The Guardian, of Manchester—who said: "Governments and press ought always to be somewhat antagonistic."

There always will be such a situation — nothing else could be healthy — on the part of newspapers which devote themselves to serving their readers, rather than serving governments or party interests.

BEYOND FRIENDSHIPS

If there is any misunderstanding about these matters, it appears to lie with the Prime Minister rather than with the press, on the basis of Mr. Newman's article. At least, one quotes one authority as suggesting that Mr. Diefenbaker, upon becoming Prime Minister, "expected that his past friendships with reporters would prevent them from criticizing his performance."

According to this same authority, Mr. Diefenbaker "can't understand that good newspaper men won't let personal feelings interfere with their objectivity."

If these views are correct, they show the Prime Minister as being much more naive than I have ever had cause to suspect.

HEALTHY ACERBITY

Certainly I can think of no case in which Mr. Diefenbaker has allowed personal feelings, including those of warm friendship, to stand in the way of his making ferocious attacks upon particular newspapers, when he deemed it politically expedient to do so.

Mind you, I'm not arguing that I think he should abstain. The kind of keen-minded acerbity provided by the Prime Minister strikes me as being a healthy, necessary feature of political life. But I do suggest that he must expect to have both sides, not just his side, drop "personal feelings" in such exchanges.

And, when you get down to it, I believe that is what Mr. Diefenbaker really does expect, in the back of his mind, no matter what authorities to the contary may be quoted by Mr. Newman. If he doesn't he has changed far more than I'd expect from the man I knew during the four years I edited the daily paper in his home city, the Prince Albert Herald.

FINE KNIFE WORK

In those days, of course, he was a private member, in opposition, and he did many things that earned my warm and enduring friendship. I cannot think of anything that would alter that feeling.

Still, during that period, there were several times when the paper I edited disagreed with Mr. Diefenbaker. This did not affect his friendliness of manner. He even spoke approvingly of certain disagreements as being "expressed in good temper."

At the same time, he did not let any friendliness he may have felt toward me stand in the way of subjecting my paper to about as thorough a job of plain and fancy carving-up as I've ever seen, when it suited his purpose in the campaign of 1949.

AS PUBLIC FIGURE

Similarly, during his campaign visit to Charlottetown on Feb. 27, 1958, he greeted me as a friend and then devoted almost half his main speech here to attacking and ridiculing a paper with which I am associated.

Additionally, in a private conversation, he gave me a pretty curt little lecture about the way he thought I should handle my job, in line with his criticisms.

(Come to think of it, in retrospect, I'm not sure he would show quite the same fire today in blasting what he then described as the paper's "misinterpretation or worse" of the Farm Price Support Act).

In any event, no matter how often papers with which I am associated may be raked by Mr. Diefenbaker's attacks, I would consider it absurd, and a departure from what should be expected from a public figure, if he allowed "personal feelings" to temper those attacks,

VALUABLE TRADITION

Even though attacks on the press occasionally become tiresome, and sometimes slip to a meaningless level, they are still a vital, continuing part of a valuable political tradition.

Of course I hope (and tend to believe) that the Prime Minister, in return, will recognize and understand why newspapers, which also have a public capacity, likewise refuse to operate on the basis of "personal feelings", but stick instead to the best of their own objectivity, whether right or wrong.

Burton Lewis

NOTES BY THE WAY

One deplorable result of the rising cost of securing a divorce is that an increasing number of women are shooting their husbands.—Sarnia Observer.

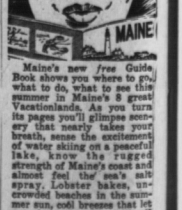
To date there has been no record to show that there have been any traffic jams on the straight and narrow way.— Nanaimo Free Press.

Asked on a television program what she would like to be when she grew up, a little girl replied, "A woman." A splendid ambition. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Here's an item from an old medical journal, quoted by the Ontario Safety League. "If the machine (automobile) ever attains the unlikely speed of 80 miles an hour, it will have to drive itself, for the human brain will be incapable of controlling it."— St. Catharines Standard.

Archaeologists have uncovered the remains of a cosmetics factory on the shores of the Dead Sea. All that proves is women haven't changed.—Ottawa Journal.

WONDERFUL!
Both Lakes and Seacoast in
MAINE



Maine's new free Guide Book shows you where to go, what to do, what to see this summer in Maine's 8 great Vacationlands. As you turn its pages you'll glimpse scenery that takes your breath, sense the excitement of water skiing on a peaceful lake, know the rugged strength of Maine's coast and almost feel the sea's salt spray. Lobster bakes, uncrowned beaches in the summer sun, cool breezes that let you sleep at night — it's all wonderful! See Maine's 8 great Vacationlands this year. Send for your free Guide today.

FREE Vacation Guide

Maine Vacation Service
310 Gateway Circle, Portland, Maine
Please send free Vacation Guide
Name
Address
City State
MAINE DEPT. OF DEVELOPMENT