THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1939

Ottawa Comment

Commenting on last week's Confederation celebration here, the Ottawa Journal says:

"What does the celebration tell? Overwhelmingly, we think, that talk about the 'break-up of Confederation' is nonsensical talk. New Brunswick's Premier Dysart put the truth starkly when he said: 'Dissolution of the Confederation is as unthinkable as the dissolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations.'

"This country, like all others, may be afflicted by fools, plagued by demagogues. We cannot let their superficial clamor or ther folly obscure the fundamental factors making for unity — factors which are deeper beneth the surface and which, perhaps, are less interesting to discuss. The truths of unity are mainly implicit. It is easier, for example, to see the conflict of interests which arise from the tariff than to assess its unifying influence in terms of free interprovincial trade. Likewise, the controversy over the question of extending the powers of the Federal Government starts from the immense achievement of the British North America Act. The sharpest differences of political opinion among us are concerned principally with matters which are an evidence of national solidarity. While these issues agitate the surface of our national life, and are sometimes made into seeming mountains by parochial agitators, the long-term factors of national unity and evolution continue to operate impercepibly. Charlottetown's celebration is the proof of it."

Empire Pacts Lauded

Cordial approval of the Ottawa trade agreements of 1932 was expressed last week by key delegates attending the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at London. The President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Douglas Hamilton, paid a high compliment to Canada by declaring that this Dominion had "proved itself a nation worthy of confidence," fulfilling its obligations under the intra-Empire pacts "better than any other country." Seconding a resolution which was adopted pledging support for all efforts to enlarge the exchange of commodities within the Empire, a Canadian delegate, F. D. Tolchard of the Toronto Board of Trade, said the Ottawa agreements had enabled Canada to bulid up a large volume of trade with other Empire countries, with highly beneficial affects on all phases of Canadian economic life at a time when world markets were contracting. Another Canadian, A. O. Dawson of Montreal, urged that the Empire preferences be extended, but not so far as to make it impossible to trade with other countries. "Were it not for British preferences in Canada," he said, "we would be absorbed by the United States. We are giving preferences to Britain because commercially and sympathetically we are bound up with the British people, and because we prefer to give these advantages to the Mother Country."

A highly significant incident which demonstrated strikingly the prevailing sentiment of the Congress was the defeat of a resolution, sponsored by the Bradford Chamber, which called for "such revision and modification of the Ottawa pacts as would create greater freedom of international trade." The rejection of this resolution was not prompted by any desire to maintain obstructive barriers against the reasonbly free course of commerce with foreign countries, but rather by the feeling that the immediate objective of the British Commonwealth should be an enlargement to the limit of intra-Empire dealings.

It is now exactly seven years since the Ottawa pacts were negotiated, and experience has abundantly vindicated the faith of the statesmen whose vision was embodied in them. Foremost among those statesmen was Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, then Prime Minister of Canada, whose initiative made possible the holding of that momentous conference, and whose tenacity of purpose brought its deliberations to splendid fruition. If Mr. Bennett had achieved nothing else of note during his five years' tenure of the Premiership of Canada, the Ottawa trade agreements would in themselves constitute a monument of statesmanship comparable with the great work of the Fathers of Confederation.

German Trade Decline

In Berlin recently the chairman of the North German Lloyd shipping company told his directors that German shipping might be forced to withdraw from the International Maritime Conference because of a slump in German trade. In Hamburg, on the same day, German State Counsellor Emil Helfferich told a general meeting of the Hamburg-American line that German shippers and traders faced a "grave situation."

North German Lloyd directors were told that anti-German influences had caused "a drop in the volume of trade carried by German boats". Prohibitive tariffs were being placed by other countries on German imports. Hamburg-American line people were informed that "political tension" had brought "mounting operating costs"; that the company was unable to go ahead with its new construction program.

Thus, comments the Ottawa Journal, the fruits of Germany's outlaw methods; of her persecution of Jews and others; of her threat against the world. The boycott of German goods in the United States, allied to recent imposts on German imports, have had a tremendous effect.

Germany's trans-Atlantic ships are among the finest afloat; vast, commodious, expertly manned. Yet, because of the general boycott of Nazi-ism, they are unable to compete; even in cases where German ships have been given English or American names—Reliance, Columbus, New York—travellers and freight have avoided them.

Said Herr Hitler six months ago: "Germany must export, or die." Germany today is not exporting. Week after week, despite all her desperate efforts to secure exchange, despite Nazi methods in Southeastern Europe and in Latin America, her sales abroad decline, with her great ocean greyhounds travelling with empty bottoms.

A peaceful Germany, offering no threat to other peoples, could have small difficulty about trade. Germans are among the most thrifty and skillful of the world's workers. But a Germany that seeks to dominate by force is another matter—a matter of certain collapse, economically and otherwise, in the end.

Editorial Notes

Feast of St. James.

* * * *

The Ottawa Government have started 4,000 men in Toronto on an election job constructing a $2,000,000 addition to the terminal "A" post office at the Union Station.

* * **

Agreement to acquire 30,000 acres of land from the Canada Land and Irrigation Company has been reached by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation board. The board has acquired the land with a view to establishing 200 new settlers from dry areas. The 30,000 acres lie between Medicine Hat and Vauxhall and half of it is under irrigation. Surveyors have started work on dividing the project into farm units, assuring settlers both irrigated and dry land.

* * * *

A party of 19 Germans who settled in the Loon Lake country, Sask. 10 years ago, was in Saskatoon en route back to Germany, when Mr. Hugo Schilling, spokesman for the party, said he was a district leader of the German Bund in Loon Lake, and complained "neighborhood hoodlums" had taunted the Germans for being members of the Bund. "After all it was nobody's business what we did in our own homes. All we did was to develop German culture" he declared.

* * * *

People who have no children of their own are often amazed at the rapidity with which the youngsters of their friends seem to leap from the cradle to the kindergarten and from there direct to college. But the Dionne quintuplets are apparently breaking all records at speedy growing up. Already, at the age of 5, they have taken to the womanly diversion of dieting. Dr. Dafoe decided that the little girls were too fat and on May 28 put them on a diet of reduced starches and sugars, with potatoes banned absolutely.

* * * *

In a carefully-planned campaign to rid Quebec forest-lands of the destructive saw-fly, the Quebec Government's Entomological Bureau has sent an expedition of 75 young men into thickly-wooded Gaspe where millions of the insects annually wreck their greatest havoc. Work of the party whose members were selected from the ranks of unemployed under the Quebec youth training plan is not to give the saw-fly active battle, but to complete the groundwork of the Government's campaign. Their mission simply is to collect cocoons of the saw-flies, found in some regions in Gaspe Peninsula as thickly as 2,000,000 per acre of spruce, which the insects attack exclusively.

* * * *

The next big event is the annual school of Designing of the Maritime Unit of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, Inc., which is to be held in the Hotel Charlottetown, August 1st, 2nd and 3rd, when the President of the Association, Mr. Willard Crain of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be present. This is the first time that a President has attended a Maritime School. Artists will be here from Rochester, N.Y., Montreal, Toronto and different points of the Maritimes, and designs made during the School will be displayed for inspection by the public in the Hotel and the windows of the Canadian National Telegraph Office, during the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, August 1st and 2nd.

* * * *

It is anticipated the Prime Minister will announce the date of the election within the next few days—to be on or about Oct. 16. He is prepared to do so on account of the following more or less official report on election prospects: "It is readily admitted the Liberals cannot hope to do as well as they did in 1935, that electoral conditions were then abnormally favorable to them. It is also conceded that the C.C.F. group, as well as the Conservatives, will make a very respectable showing, the former in Western Canada and the latter in Eastern Canada.

"The Liberals will have hard sleding in British Columbia, it is generally conceded, and will lose at least two more seats. Whatever seats the Social Credit people lost in Alberta will be gained by the C.C.F. candidates. They may also make slight gains in Saskatchewan.

"The big question marks are Ontario and Quebec. Nobody professes to know what will happen in these central provinces. The Liberals cannot possibly hold the 56 seats in Ontario, and the Conservatives claim big gains there. In Quebec it will make considerable difference how far the Union Nationale engages in the fight.

"Liberals continue to be confident about Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while they are prepared to lose some seats in New Brunswick. Conservatives foresee much worse than a stalemate for the Liberals as a result of the campaign, while present Government supporters expect at least the largest group."

That is the Liberal prediction—the other side claims large gains in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Netherlands, it is reported, will accept no guarantee of security from Great Britain. This is in line with the traditional independence of the Dutch who stand square-faced before all the world. —Montreal Gazette.

One of the worries of the Germans in Czecho-Slovakia is the illegal wireless propaganda. Stations are set up in well hidden spots and speeches and other messages are sent for anyone who chooses to hear. There was one station that was doing a lot of needling against the Nazis. The secret police could not locate it and the Fuehrer's men were annoyed. The station was getting in some effective work against the Nazi regime. Then, one day, a blonde came along. The man operating the station met her and fell for her. She was lovely to look upon. In a few days the body of the station operator was found riddled with bullets. The station was silenced. Oh, yes, the blonde was a Nazi agent. — Windsor Star.

The Bible is an exquisite adaptation to our civilization, and no lapse of years can put it out of date—I have no patience with the idea that the Bible needs to be revised—it is not a dead book, but a living body. It contains all our traditions and all that constitutes our hope for the future, and if the Bible were used more often today as a guide to statesmanship, as it was in the past, there would be more wisdom in this world. — Weekly Scotsman.

This is written under difficulties and provocation. I am being bullied and cursed and told to get out. A shrill little voice is shrieking in my ear with terrible profanity which, to anyone with a sensitive nature like mine, is most distressing. Of course the old squirrel has reason to be annoyed. He had this cottage to himself up to a few days ago and he resents us as intruders. Before we came he could scamper about the roof as he pleased and climb up and down the porch posts and leap from there into the pine trees and eat his meal of pine cones in peace, without vulgar observers. When he came this morning and sat down on a branch, cone in hand, he looked out in amazement to see a great revolting animal lying on a bed, watching him with staring eyes. My gaze quite spoiled his breakfast. He dropped the pine cone and walked off with dignity and with haste, muttering protests, like an old man who has been told by a policeman to move on. Now he has taken up his position at a safe distance in a cedar tree and sits there shouting at the top of his voice, telling everyone about the lake that the invaders are here, that their homes are no longer safe becauce the big brutes from the city are back again. — Victoria Times.

Nova Scotia, of course, could do with a lively new industry. One would suppose, too, that this would be a logical place for an exporting industry to set up operations. But that old bugbear of national policy, so-called, which defeats so many efforts to establish industries in this province again comes into the picture. There seems but a limited opportunity for Nova Scotia to enjoy new industries until this pernicious system which elevates the cost of living and producing in Nova Scotia is abolished. —Halifax Chronicle.

I saw Hitler on a Victoria street car this afternoon. Many Victorians call them trams but they are the same as our street cars and it was there that the Fuehrer, rather humble and subdued and without any demonstration or body guard or shatter proof glass in front of him, came in and sat down on one of the cross seats. I could hardly believe that it was Adolf himself, but when I took a second look, there could be no mistake about it. There he was with the closely cropped little Hitler moustache, the dyspeptic glower and the far-away look in his eye. I called the attention of my companion and she said without suggesting it. "Why there's Hitler. I though he was celebrating his birthday in Berlin today. How did he get over here so soon?" It must be Hitler, we concluded, for no other person in his right mind would rig himself up in this country to look like Hitler unless he were the real thing. Just at that point he got up and went out, speaking to no one and glancing at no one. He looked more than ever like the Hitler pictures that one sees so often these days.

"Did you see Hitler in the car just now?" I asked the conductor as we got out a couple of minutes later. "No, I don't think I know any person of that name," replied the conductor. "But I have a hunch a runt barged in with the crowd on Douglas street without dropping in his fare. That may have been the blighter. I'll bet he doesn't do it again."—The Calgary Albertan.

Interest has been roused by the petition now being circulated to be ultimately before the King, asking for the right to print the Bible in Canada. License to print the Scriptures inside the British Empire is vested, it appears, in the Crown. This was done at the time of the printing of the authorized version to protect the accuracy of the text. At the present time the copyright is vested in the Oxford University Press, the Cambridge University Press and Eyre and Spottiswoode (King's Printer.) The King has the right to grant a license to any other printing company to print the Bible but in so doing the license must be published on the title page of every Bible so printed with the number of copies included in the license. At the present time the only firm that is printing the Bible, outside of the three mentioned above, is Collins of Glasgow. There will be sympathy with the Canadian printers' proposal. Why should we not have a Bible printed in this country, though there are bound to be difficulties in undertaking so great a task? Is the market here big enough to stand the expense of printing the great variety of Bibles, of all sizes and types, which are required by the public? Perhaps the difficulties could be overcome. But the sympathy evaporates when the proposal is coupled with the suggestion that, in order to protect the Canadian venture, a tariff should be placed on all imported Bibles. A tax on the Holy Scriptures! It is enough to name this enormity of the protective principle to rule it out at once. — Winnipeg Free Press.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

WHY RESIGN?

Sir,—A recent Forum writer asked for resignation of Mayor and Council? For why. He offers no tangible reason, nor any argument to justify his demand.

There must be some illusion fomenting his suggestion, I do not think our councillers are paragons of executive ability. But I would not ask or want them to abandon what is before them, or an election to bring them to the judgment of our citizens.

I believe that they have been more free and easy than any council, or most of the councils of the past. But I hold no suspicion of their being wilfully in error or wrong doing. They have faced an emergency which no Council of the past has had to contend against. And in honesty, until a reason arises, let us assume they have done so with clean hands.

In an election, could we get better? We are not blessed with men of the executive capacity of a Laird or Davies, a Pope and Brecken, a Coles and Whelan, a Haviland and Haythorn, or others of like talent who would accept nomination for the unsavory, unpaid, civic job. The chances are that most if not all of the present council would be returned again, giving us only the election expenses for our pains.

Might I propose a better plan. Let the councillors and Mayor candidly admit the task a herculean one. I feel sure that, approached in the right spirit they would admit the limits of their ability to cope effectively with the situation. Let some of our best men, men of executive and business capacity get behind them in a helpful attitude. I am confident that the Mayor and Council would rejoice in such a practical cooperation, and so enjoined, our best citizenship would become a greater Council, to solve our problems, and straighten out and better our system of government. How about our Board of Trade?

It would be unwise to lay all recent "irregularities" at their doors. We must not ignore that at stiff expense they engaged what they believed to be expert help of dependable ability. Don't lose sight of the fact that they have acted to a great extent upon advice given them, in the belief that they were treading upon grounds of safety. All done in good faith: can we blame them for every apparent error, miscalculated act or judgment?

And don't forget that "irregularities," even more, the atrocities of governments have been with us (like the poor) since the world began. And whatever our course, let us be just and impartial in our judgments. Nothing can be gained by our filling the air with foul assumptions and unmerited suspicion.

I, am Sir, etc.
JUSTITIA

THE CITY MUDDLE

Sir,—There was no exaggeration in the Special Auditors' report as to "irregularities", at least in respect to quantum or volume. In fact, in numbers, there is ample room for expansion.

But in value or importance as a foundation for serious charges and implications, I am impressed with the conviction that the major proportion have been inflated to the expansive limit of a soap bubble, to which a small pin-prick would be fatal.

I would wish it distinctly understood that, writing on these matters, I revolt at any attempt to reach an accurate judgment upon facts by trying to deal with a single decade, as the auditors have attempted. Generally my deductions will apply to a 50 years period, or at least covering the records since 1900. "Irregularities" and defaults are not a modern incident, and like a chain the present is linked together with the past. And I will be bold enough to include 1939 up to the date of the auditors' report. Despite the conclusions in that report I claim it is a something which cannot be done, under existing limitations.

These "irregularities" which have apparently been grouped as being all vicious, almost criminal, should be more rationally judged. Some of them are serious, if they exist as the report leads us to believe. Others, however, are irregular, unlawful, technical defiances of the Act of Incorporation, yet in many cases are justifiable, free from intent of wrong doing, fully in line with practical business common sense, and in hundreds of instances exercised in the best interests of the City, and of all concerned.

That "all is not gold that glitters", and that awkward appearances may deceive the very elect I believe has been demonstrated as a surprise party to the Council and their experts, in their first effort to round in a "mare's nest" of corruption.

The first broadcast, if I am not in error, is in the flooding of citizens with accounts for alleged "arrears" of street and highway assessments. If all are of the type of a large number which I have seen, the evidence is clear that, rather than a proof of inside defalcations, they go to show that there has actually been paid into the treasury, duly credited on the face of the statements, more money than the law entitled them to receive, and the most visible "irregularities" are of most recent date, as in the demands made, contrary to statute, common sense and arithmetical accuracy. Later on, if my vision is clear, these will come more forcibly into the limelight.

Of course these statements will disclose a limited number of those in actual default. For these there is no excuse, except poverty in face of excessive (yet legitimate) taxation. They should, if able, contribute to City upkeep as well as others, yet if it is right to demand of these their just taxes, what kind of honor and honesty is there in the frail conscience of civic operators who, by specious methods attempt to frighten innocents into paying assessments for which they are not by law, or legitimate codes of honor, responsible?

Such words as "deliberate falsification," "forgery," "chicanery," and similar allusions appear to me as in bad taste when applied to conclusions admittedly tentative and either supported by assumptions on lack of evidence, or on superficial appearances. Before broadcasting allegations, which possibly may be well founded, there should at least be a prima facia case to justify such charges.

In the case of bank balances for instance, is the evidence sufficient to allege that such experienced accountants as the managers and officials of these institutions would not be jealous of their responsibility, and careful to see that the annual reports of the City did not misrepresent the balances as recorded in their ledgers? And if these competent and astute trained financiers, are misled by balance sheets in disagreement with theirs, can we justify allegations on these reflecting upon the talents or probity of the local auditors.

I am, Sir, etc.,
TAXPAYER.

N.B. A letter appears in your Forum of 18th, also signed "Taxpayer" with which I have no connection.

ELECTION TACTICS DEPLORED

Sir,—I have been voting for upwards of forty years in the Fort Augustus district and at a good many elections have taken an active part thereat. Whilst I know that some things are done irregularly at every election in the heat of the fight I never heard of things being done at any previous election which I am credibly informed were done before the last election. I have visited in a good many settlements since the election and I am informed by reliable men and good citizens that there never was such an attempt made before at bribery and corruption as was made this year.

I have wondered how the Conservative candidates Messrs. McDonald and Kennedy managed to get as many votes as they did. With the promise of increased Old Age Pensions, immunity from illegal fishing, poor relief, fisherman's relief, work on the National Park, a good supply of fertilizer and seed oats for their support, settlement of land taken for the National Park, settlement of long-standing accounts against the Government for land taken for roads and for ditches made through the farmers' lands, settlement for arrears of taxes, in some cases promised help to build Public Schools to replace old ones, a little touch of religion to top it off, there was not much left that human ingenuity could devise to dish up to the electors. Oh, yes, there was yet another. Deeds of property were prepared purporting to convey some of the lands held by fathers of families to their sons or daughters, and even to strangers, the deeds being dated back for the required six months. These unregistered deeds were presented at the polls as proof of a property vote and many succeeded in getting by whilst others refused to take the oath of property qualification. I know that some of these deeds are now destroyed.

I wonder how long is this corruption going to be tolerated in a land where we boast of a democracy. Stealing an election is just as grave a crime as stealing money. Dangling such manifest bribes before the people in such hard times as these is equivalent to making it in a good many cases compulsory to vote Grit. The vote cast at the last election did not represent the true feelings of the people towards the Campbell Government.

I am thoroughly disgusted with the whole election machinery and unless some drastic changes are made decent people will not go to the polls at all. We spend a lot of money chasing bootleggers but they are mild and gentle law-breakers compared with those violators of the law who were abroad previous to the last election and they not only go free but are patted on the back for their cunning. Time will tell. Conscience if such they have may make cowards of some of them before too many moons pass by.

In Germany if you do not vote as you are told, your life is at stake. In Prince Edward Island to many their right to eke out a bare living and vote according to their conscience is practically denied. Now that the election is over an inquisition is being set up and if you dared to vote Tory or even whispered an independent thought you are not only denied cheap labour on the roads but even a right to live. It does not make any difference if a man fought for his country in the last war if he had the imprudence to vote according to his conscience, whether married or not he gets no work. Whether they will be sent to concentration camps later on or interned remains to be seen.

The Liberal candidates in this district should know by now what went on previous to the election and how they were elected and knowing this as good conscientious men I do not see how they can take their seats in the next Legislature.

I am Sir, etc.
AN OLD ELECTOR.

THE TWO GRAYS

(Moncton Transcript)

To how many, one might speculate, did the wide publicity given the recent celebrations at Charlottetown of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the famous conference, reveal the fact for the first time that two delegates by the name of John Hamilton Gray attended the pre-confederation gathering. One was from Prince Edward Island and was the chairman of the conference and the second, from Saint John, represented New Brunswick.

Both men afterwards attended the Quebec conference and are, therefore, according to the customary use of the term, among the "Fathers of Confederation." Both were being mentioned at Charlottetown with military titles, the Island man having the rank of Colonel certainly, and the Saint John man is credited with the lower rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The Prince Edward Island Gray was two years older than the New Brunswick man, who outlived his senior, by two again.

John Hamilton Gray, Premier of the Island when the conference was held, was born in 1812. From 1831 to 1852 he saw service in the British Army as a cavalry officer, chiefly in India and South Africa. He returned to the Island about 1856. He also attended the Quebec conference but on the defeat of the Confederation resolutions by the Island legislature he retired to private life, dying in August, 1887.

Hon. John H. Gray, D.C.L., Q.C., was prominent in New Brunswick public life from the beginning of the fifties. He was elected as a Liberal for the County of Saint John and soon afterwards he and an associate, R. D. Wilmot, announced they would support the government they were elected to oppose. The electors condoned, for R. D. Wilmot, appointed to the office of Surveyor-General, was promptly re-elected. Gray was at various times Speaker, Attorney-General and the holder of other positions. At the time of the Charlottetown Conference, however, Mr. Gray was in opposition, when three government and two Opposition members, Messrs. Gray and Chandler, were chosen to make up a non-partisan delegation.

Henceforth Gray supported the confederation idea, the net result being that he again changed sides to support the government and was back with his original friends. In the election which followed, he found himself with R. D. Wilmot who made only one reverse on the opposite side. Gray and the party to which he had attached himself went down to overwhelming defeat.

Eventually, however, Confederation was carried and Gray, from 1867 to 1872, represented Saint John at Ottawa. After British Columbia became a province, he was appointed to the Bench of that province, where he died in June, 1889. He was a man of fine presence and of perhaps more eloquence than political capacity.

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REDUCED FARES HELP ATTENDANCE AT NEW YORK FAIR

NEW YORK, July 24—(CP)—More than 500,000 visitors swarmed in and out of the New York World's Fair during the weekend to take advantage of the bargain combination tickets which enabled holders to purchase $2.25 worth of food and amusement for $1.00.

On Saturday the Fair was host to 291,500 persons, while Sunday the turnstiles clicked 233,034 times during the first nine hours.

Saturday's crowd was the third largest since the opening day, falling short of two Sundays, May 14 and May 28, when the gate was around 300,000.

The Poets' Corner

IN A LIBRARY

A thousand years wheel past me a day.
I turn a page and history comes back
As vividly as when it went away.
Black magic this: the alphabet's thin track
Has carried on these fragile, narrow rails
The essence of man's life upon the earth;
His fine, heroic deeds; his fancy tales;
His aspirations toward a richer worth.
I choose a volume, and a continent
Rewards my reach. I cross the seven seas
With strokes as swift and bold as my intent
To launch on any voyage that I please.
With time and space subdued to my command,
I conquest while I sit with book in hand.

—Elinor Lennen in the New York Times.

TOURISTRY AT HOME

BUTTE, Montana, —(CP) — Townsmen here grew beards as an attraction when the Washington tourist bureau estimated Americans would spend $5,000,000 traveling in their own country this summer.

FROM DICTATOR NATIONS

MELBOURNE —(CP) — Germany provided 3,101 and Italy 671 of Australia's population increases of 9,137 from migration in 1939, recent announcement of the census shows.

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