The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Published every week day morning (except Sunday 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 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street University 6-5942; Western Office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7057).

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Not over 40c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c single copy.

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Round & Round Again

We have been assured again—this time by Works Minister Deschatelets—that "the economic and engineering feasibility of the proposed causeway to Prince Edward Island has been established beyond reasonable doubt." Those who missed the same announcement two and a half years ago by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, and its recent corroboration by Transport Minister Pickersgill, will have no excuse now for not knowing what Mr. Macquarrie's questions as to what the Government is doing in this matter are all about.

Mr. Deschatelets also said—once again—that the Government is "giving active consideration to the project." Those who didn't get the earlier assurances to the same effect can now no longer complain that they haven't been brought up to date on the news!

They were also informed, if they didn't know it before, that Mr. Pickersgill is "a great prophet." If HE said he hoped the causeway construction would start in 1965—as Mr. Deschatelets noted The Guardian had quoted his cabinet colleague as having said in Montague last Friday—then he, Mr. Deschatelets, evidently felt that it would be painting the lily for him to add anything more. Except to say (was it in sarcasm or pious affirmation?): "Let us hope that he is right."

Seeing that it is Mr. Deschatelets and not Mr. Pickersgill who is the responsible minister in this case, his statement must have impressed the least curious of the members as leaving a good deal to be desired. Mr. Macquarrie complained, with some justice, that there was still "confusion and uncertainty" about whether the causeway would be built and when. But that's the way Mr. Deschatelets left it, pretty much in Mr. Pickersgill's lap.

What of our provincial representative in the cabinet, Mr. MacNaught? Mr. Macquarrie quoted HIM as saying, in Time magazine, that construction would start—not in 1965 but in 1966. But the Works Minister refused to be drawn on this score. Perhaps he felt that he had said too much already.

Well, at least he didn't rank Mr. MacNaught among the major prophets, as he did Mr. Pickersgill! There may be something in that. We'll take what consolation we can out of it, hoping that the minister's hope in the hopeful prognostication of the crystal-gazing member for Bonavista-Twillingate will not prove to have been in vain.

At Glacier Speed

At Geneva, reports a New York Times correspondent, the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations is proceeding "with the speed of an Alpine glacier." Which means that the motion, if it can be called that, is not very noticeable. Yet it must be remembered that these negotiations on world trade are the biggest that have ever been attempted. More countries are involved and more trade is involved than ever before. Already the negotiations have been under way for 18 months. But last week, for the first time, they attempted to get down to brass tacks.

The broad scheme is to produce a big and general reduction in all trade barriers. The negotiations are in three parts—industrial, agricultural and a special deal for underdeveloped countries. Nothing has been arranged yet on agriculture despite intense dickering, and the outlook is not very promising. Work is just beginning on the special problems of the underdeveloped, who demand and deserve a better chance to sell in rich countries but who are economically incapable of offering a reciprocal deal in exchange.

The industrial part is where the most has been accomplished, and it is not much. The general proposition is that there shall be one big tariff cut across the board. Most of the major countries want it to be a 50 per cent cut, but the European Common Market countries, particularly France and Italy, are not so sure. Thus this point stands undecided.

The essential character of the whole procedure is its looseness. Everything is tested, tried, debated; but nothing is decided. In the end, when every angle has been exhausted, a deal will be made—or not. The deal would not come before the middle of next year at the very earliest, but it is impossible to predict today whether it will come at all. It depends on what motivates the various participating countries at the vital moment.

To some extent, it is the attitudes of the United States and the Common Market that really count. They are so much the dominant parties in world trade that others are almost forced to follow the tune that they call. To the extent that France dominates the Common Market, this could be boiled down to another confrontation between Paris and Washington.

But there are roughly 50 other countries, including Canada, which have vital economic stakes in the negotiations. Every country expects to gain from the outcome, and this itself is a strong force.

The Personal Touch

The Winnipeg Free Press has some caustic comments on the latest example of the solicitude borne by the Department of National Revenue towards the Canadian taxpayers. Henceforth, according to the minister of this department, we will not have to depend on the whims and vagaries of employers in our income tax forms each year. No indeed. The department itself is going to mail our names and last known addresses on them; plus yet another number—this one for identification within the department. When we get these "personalized returns" we are to put them "safely away" until we have our T4 slips and other documents.

"Just what the government hopes to accomplish by this homey, folksy approach," says the Winnipeg paper, "is hard to see. It could be a scheme to reduce the Post Office Department's deficit—millions more letters to be mailed. But nobody is going to fill out his income tax forms with any greater enthusiasm, just because the department made sure he got them personally. This is one instance where the personal touch—and taxpayers are touched for plenty—has little appeal."

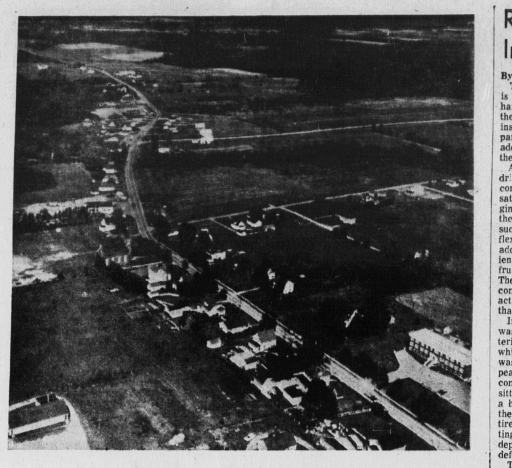
But aren't we going to get brand-new numbers out of this deal, and aren't they going to be passed out in an even-handed manner? The taxpayer making just enough to get by on will likely have just as big a number as the multimillionaire. It will look just as important when it goes into the computer, too. That's striking a blow for democracy, isn't it? Why does our Winnipeg contemporary keep complaining all the time?

EDITORIAL NOTES

This is a good time to remember that the advent of winter brings new dangers on the highway. Road conditions are never more treacherous than when they first become snow-covered and icy.

* * *

Political leaders in the British Caribbean are said to be making a fresh start on the problem of forming a West Indies federation. As things shape up now, the new alliance would embrace the islands of Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Monserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Grenada may yet join the team but, so far, prefers affiliation with Trinidad. The initial try at merger foundered when Jamaica and Trinidad decided they would be better off alone. Whether a new alliance can succeed without these two islands is doubted by some observers. Also, there is no indication that the leaders who are now reviving the federation idea have any real intention of relinquishing their authority.



AERIAL VIEW, MONTAGUE

GRAVE UN PROBLEMS

Urgent Need For Seeking a Compromise

Toronto Telegram

The United Nations will shortly confront a crisis which can threaten the very structure of that international body. If the Soviet Union does nothing to pay its back assessments—now more than $52 millions—it is in danger of losing its voice in the U.N Assembly.

It's a highly complicated dispute that is threatening the organization. But the core of it is this: The Soviet Union refuses to pay its assessed share of funds required to support peacekeeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East.

The political reasons for this default may be guessed at; the argument with which it seeks to justify the default, however, is that these projects were authorized by the General Assembly and not by the Security Council in which the Soviet representative may exercise a veto.

A TECHNICALITY

This is a technicality. The World Court in The Hague has ruled that it is not justified. Nevertheless the Soviet Union has committed itself to a position from which it cannot retreat without loss of face in the tense Communist community.

Some way to resolve the crisis must be found. It is becoming more and more apparent that both the U.S.S.R. and the United States are bent on finding one Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the chief American delegate to the U.N, has proposed that the Soviet Union be allowed to contribute to the overall U-N budget without earmarking its money for any special purpose—the Congo operation, for instance.

The United States would continue to supply the lion's share of dollars to the overall U-N operation but would cut back its voluntary contributions to such programs as technical assistance for underdeveloped nations.

The United Nations Charter, framed by Russia and the other great powers after the Second Great War, was quite specific in its insistence that any nation which had fallen behind in its assessed charges by two years was to be deprived of its vote in the Assembly.

THE LEGAL POINTS

This is the legal point on which the U.S. bases its determination to reach a showdown with Russia. Russia, as well as other Iron Curtain countries and France, have failed to meet the peace-keeping bills.

The positions on both sides have hardened. But there is apparently taking place a series of moves among several groups in the organization to find an accommodation. There is good reason to believe that both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. would like to find just such a way out.

The United Nations may not be the answer to the problem of keeping peace in the world; but it is the best we have been able to devise and very probably has succeeded to a surprising extent. As history does not disclose its alternatives, one can never be sure about these things but must surmise.

With the absence of any of the great powers from their seats in the Assembly, the organization would be in danger of withering gradually as did the League of Nations.

Saved From The Nile

Unesco Features

Reconstruction of the temple of Kalabsha, in Upper Egypt, which was dismantled and removed from its site near Beit el Wali to save it from flooding by the Nile following construction of the Aswan High Dam, is now completed. The temple has been re-erected in a new position, 35 miles to the north where it commands a superb view of the High Dam.

It took five months of concentrated effort to dismantle Kalabsha, one year to reconstruct it. Looking at it today it is impossible to detect that it has not stood on its present site for the last 2,000 years; even the pavement is laid with ancient stones uneven and with a natural indistinguishable from that on the temple walls.

No less than 13,000 blocks of stone weighing around 20,000 tons were removed and reassembled. Kalabsha is as big as a cathedral, measuring 230 feet by 114 feet with its pylon 160 feet high. The entire complex including the elegant little shrine of Kertassi, completely restored, is in an excellent state of preservation.

The second largest Graeco-Roman foundation in Nubia (after Philae), its walls are decorated with fine bas-reliefs. It was the only Egyptian temple with its river quay and landing stage extant, and this quay has been preserved in the reconstruction. In their present position the temple and quay look out over a wilderness of rock to the river, 250 feet below.

But when the lake behind the dam is full, the water will lap the base of the quay and the temple itself will stand on an island surrounded by water.

In its new site tourists will be able to visit it all the year round, whereas, formerly Kalabsha was submerged during the months of the year.

The removal and reconstruction of the temple were part of the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to Unesco's program for preserving the ancient monuments of Nubia.

Essays By Charles

Toronto Telegram

Some people may be troubled that the political views of this heir to the British throne have been publicized by the appearance of his school essays in a magazine.

They shouldn't worry.

The essays reveal the positive opinions of a lad of 16, and at this age a normal boy is positive. Wasn't this the purpose of sending him to Gordonstoun school—to give him a normal environment?

The only failing uncovered by this incident is his lack of ability as a businessman. He is reported to have sold his essay book to a classmate for $4.50 to shore up his pocket money. As it turned out, $300,000 changed hands by the time it came into possession of the German editors.

Prince Charles says he would rather vote for the man than the party, which means that he would choose a good Labor candidate over a bad Conservative.

There must be legions of solid party men today who at 16 held this princely view.

Time and experience have a way of attaching practical instruments to ideals.

The boy prince says that "only when all adults exercise their voting privileges has democracy been fully realized." Is there a politician alive who has not pounded away at this lesson?

"A democratic country deserves the government it gets," says Charles. Since the ultimate responsibility rests with the electorate, who can quarrel with that?

The press, he believes, often embarrasses individuals but it protects the people by keeping them informed. Now there's a lad who understands the function of a free press.

All in all, the prince comes out well. He has much to learn about business, but fortunately this is not an indispensable qualification for a future king.

Atomic Status Symbol

Montreal Gazette

Already it begins. An Indonesian General has said that his country will explode its first atomic bomb next year, and his statement has been reported by the official news agency.

It is, of course, nonsense to suppose that Indonesia will really be able to build an atomic bomb in a short period of time. It may not even try. Its nuclear establishment is rudimentary. Its scientists are poor.

But the Indonesian General's claim is nevertheless important. It indicates that, only weeks after China's explosion of an atomic bomb, these fearful weapons are starting to become symbols of status and national pride in the underdeveloped countries. Indonesia should perhaps not be blamed too much. It is only following a Western and Communist example.

Still, the process must be condemned. China has done it. Indonesia is making noises. The Indian government has pledged it will not build atomic bombs, but some prominent Indians have nevertheless begun calling for them. Who will be next?

The incredible thing is that, in so far as these countries have nuclear establishments, these have usually been provided by the West or by Russia. China would not have its bomb without Russian nuclear help. The Indonesian nuclear establishment was provided by the United States. Those of India were built with American and Canadian assistance.

It is, perhaps, time to realize that the newly independent countries, like the Western nations, are "no better than they ought to be." They are, however, far more unstable than most Western nations. Is it wise to give nuclear help to these countries, even of a theoretically peaceful sort?

If these countries have to tread the treacherous path, let them do it themselves. The West and Russia should not help in creating other potential nuclear powers.

The first Jews in Colonial America, descendants of Sephardic Jews from Spain and Portugal, arrived in 1654.

Role Of Aged In Culture

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

The trouble with growing old is that you feel so young. This is hard on the ego, especially when the oldster follows his instincts instead of sticking to reality. To paraphrase the Bible, we might add, "The mind is willing but the flesh is weak."

Aging seldom alters basic drives, and the elderly may become unhappy when they cannot satisfy them. The difficulty begins when they refuse to accept the limitations the years bring, such as loss of co-ordination, flexibility, speed and libido. In addition, our culture is youth-oriented, which may depress or frustrate those along in years. The situation becomes more complicated when these factors act as a psychological hazard that impairs performance.

In the past, too much attention was paid to the physical and materialistic needs of the aged, while their ego or self- image was neglected. This did not appear to bother those who welcome retirement and enjoyed sitting around or tinkering with a hobby. But we know some of these individuals were not entirely satisfied. They were putting on an act and resorted to dependency and regression as a defense mechanism.

The man who thrived on working under stress for 35 years may find little to bolster his ego when he retires to a job that offers no challenge, inspiration, chance to get ahead, or praise for work well done.

In general, the sooner a senior citizen learns to adjust to his physical decline, the better. He should take it easy, but this does not mean he cannot live an active and purposeful life.

There are many ways in which the older person can devote his energy to community interests or creative expression. Opportunities exist in neighborhood centers, parks, and hospitals. Such activities are made to order for our aging men and women who have the time. Participation will go a long way in helping them find their place between instinct and reality.

BLOOD STUDIES

R. T. writes: Is there a blood test to determine whether a person's fatigue is due to infection somewhere in the body?

REPLY

Nonspecific tests along this line include the white blood count and the sedimentation rate. In addition, there are skin and agglutination tests for several viral and fungal diseases and special blood tests for infectious mononucleosis and syphilis.

EXERCISE AND PHLEBITIS

A. B. M. writes: Can phlebitis be caused by excessive walking?

REPLY

No, and if anything, phlebitis is more likely to follow prolonged bed rest, standing, or sitting. The blood tends to clot when the flow is slowed, hence, exercise improves the circulation.

REDUCING OPERATION

Mrs. L.K. writes: We have been advised that our 16- year-old daughter should have the breast reducing operation. Is such an operation worth the risk?

REPLY

Yes, as the risk is minimal. I assume the operation is recommended because she has abnormally large breasts.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

Kindly old gentleman to small boy carrying a load of newspapers under his arm: "Don't all those papers make you tired, my lad?" "Naw, replied the boy, "I don't read 'em."—Galt Reporter.

The latest news on the cancer front is the development of a cigarette which lights itself when rubbed against the side of the cigarette package. But how will the gentleman light a lady's cigarette with dignity—To offer someone a rub sounds absurd.—Peterborough Examiner.

A church college hostel where students complained of ghosts has been exorcised for the second time in just over a year. Last night the chaplain of the college, 40 - year - old Reverend John Vine, said: "We are keeping our finger crossed now and hoping our troubles are over."—London Daily Mirror.

As I arrived at Southwark Cathedral on Sunday someone flung out a tiny, inoffensive cat. The animal stumbled, regained its balance and ran up to me. Perhaps, I mused, in some deep mysterious way it had benefited far more from the service than the one who had ejected it. For, unlike him, it had the happiest face I have seen in years.—Letter in London Evening News

About the only exercise some people get is jumping to conclusions, running down friends, sidestepping responsibility and pushing their luck.—Sarnia Observer.

A news story says science has ruled out the handling of toads as a cause of human warts. Is nothing sacred? The next thing they will be saying that a sulphur - and - molasses mixture has no value as a Spring tonic.—Edmonton Journal.

"What can I do to get a good night's sleep?" "Try taking a glass of warm milk and a little scraped apple just before going to bed." "But, Doctor, six months ago you told me to go to bed fasting." "I know, my dear madam, but medical science had made tremendous strides since then, you know."—Montreal Star

Two old mountaineers applied for census-taker jobs. They were told, before being given the assignments, that they'd have to pass a test. "For example," the official asked, "can you read and write?" "How do you like that?" the first hillbilly said in disgust. "They throw the hard questions at you first."—Montreal Star.

Human Pawns In The Congo

By Arch MacKeKnzie
Canadian Press Staff Writer

After 10 bloody months of civil war in The Congo, 1,000 human pawns including more than 30 Canadians constitute the main weapon left in the hands of the crumbling rebel regime.

The dilemma is how to rescue them, by negotiation or by arms, without endangering their lives.

Congolese and other forces have been arrayed for a swift strike on the rebel stronghold at Stanleyville if such a decision is made.

Highly — volatile elements among the rebels are blamed for the deaths so far of about 20 Europeans and every new rebel setback may increase the hazard. Atrocities have marked behavior on both sides.

BEGIN TALKS

Negotiations with rebel spokesmen have begun at Nairobi under the auspices of Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya but the United States called the first contacts unsatisfactory.

Meanwhile, the forces of Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe, strengthened by white mercenary troops, continue to drive on Stanleyville. About 600 Belgian paratroops have been delayed at Ascension Island six hours by air from the rebel capital.

Congolese army planes and U.S. aircraft in The Congo have also been lined up at the ready.

Rebel radio continues to warn that any attack on Stanleyville will endanger the hostages who include about 600 Belgians, 60 Americans and the Canadians, many of them missionaries.

Kenyatta has said he has been informed that all the "foreign civilian prisoners of war" are safe. But the rebels insist that many are non-civilians including the American medical missionary, Dr. Paul Carlson, whose execution date has been postponed several times.

There is the hazard that even if a swift paratroop strike is made, the hostages have already been dispersed from Stanleyville. Such dispersal, it is feared, might remove the prisoners from the guard of the more responsible rebel regular troops.

It is also feared that some hostages might continue to be held for a long time as the rebels withdraw from the cities into the "bush."

There, it would be virtually impossible for any army-even one much better equipped and disciplined than the Congolese one—to sniff out the rebels.

The Congo's troubles are expected to continue for a long time both because of the size and administrative difficulties of the area and because Tshombe has yet to prove that he plans the reforms needed to do away with incompetence and graft.

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