The Guardian

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PAGE 4 FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1959

Student Aid Programs

Student aid programs for higher education received a great deal of attention at the recent conference of learned societies at Saskatoon. It is clear, from the evidence submitted, that we have little to boast of in this regard, and that a public awakening to the needs of this phase of education is overdue. Of particular significance were the figures given by Miss J. Rosemary Bushnell, a research assistant of the Canadian Universities Foundation.

A recent survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had ascertained that the average Canadian university student, living at home, in 1956-57, spent an average of $936 a year, and those attending university away from home spent an average of $1,293. Projected in the light of increased fees and the cost of living index, the foundation estimated that for the present year the student at home will likely have paid an average of $1,036, and the student away from home, $1,393. The same DBS survey ascertained that 13.8 per cent of the students had postponed their attendance at college for lack of funds; 2.6 per cent were attending only part time, and 5.5 per cent had had to withdraw for lack of money.

The survey also found that seven-eighths of the students had had summer jobs to supplement the money available from any other source. The average savings from these jobs were only $449. Over the whole group, 40 per cent of undergraduate income had come from the summer jobs. Of the rest of the income, the family ordinarily provides 27.6 per cent, and loans are now supplying just over 10 per cent, and scholarships and bursaries only 9.8 per cent.

A little over $2 million was provided by all the Provincial Governments for scholarships, bursaries and fellowships in 1956-57, or 29 per cent. The Dominion Government contributed 31 per cent, with an outlay of $6,320,000. Over 6,000 students were assisted by Provincial aid.

Of the Provinces providing aid for the students through scholarships, Quebec gave the most, with 54 per cent, or more than $1,130,000. Ontario provided 24 per cent, the Western Provinces 15 per cent, and the Maritimes 5 per cent. Quebec assisted 4,385 students; Ontario granted 881 bursaries, the West, 789, and the Maritimes, 224.

Miss Bushnell also stated that during 1956-57 the average value of scholarships received by Canadian students was only $330. This compares with the average cost to the student of a year in university, noted above, of about $1,200.

In the field of loans, about $2,125,000 was distributed. Of this Quebec also issued about half. Not all loan money available to students was provided by Governments, but of the total the Provinces provided 63 per cent, and the Dominion Government only 3 per cent. The Dominion's contribution in dollars was about $64,640. The average annual value of loans to students was between $250 and $260.

Assistance of all forms is provided for only 35 per cent of Canadian university students. In Great Britain, the proportion receiving aid is over 80 per cent.

Rough Road For India

An example of the difficulty in even giving away food surpluses was cited recently in an interview by U.S. Senator George D. Aitken, of Vermont. The United States, he said, had sent to India every bushel of wheat that India could unload, but India would not install modern loading facilities to handle larger shipments because this would have deprived people of jobs who needed them.

Yet India, by all accounts, is desperately in need of food. A Ford Foundation report just published in New Delhi by the Indian government warns that by 1965 there will be a gap of 25 percent between food needs and supplies unless the present rate of production is speeded up. By that date the population will have increased another 80 million people, and only "an all-out emergency food production program' can provide the 110 million tons of food grains that will be needed."

India isn't asking handouts, however. At a recent Washington conference M. C. Chagla, ambassador of India to the United States, said: "We don't so much want help and aid from the United States but cooperation. We want loans—of the kind you got in your early days—long term loans that are not a millstone around the neck." But the situation there is bad indeed, B. K. Nehru, India's commissioner general for economic affairs told the same Washington conference that at the present rate of growth it will take 35 years to raise the average Indian wage to $2 a week. The average annual income for underdeveloped countries in Asia is about $100. In India it is only $60. As investment capital comes from production above that needed for basic consumption, the future looks far from bright.

It is important to the free world that India succeed on the democratic path it has chosen, and that her industrial development be aided in every way possible. It would be, as Premier Nehru has said, disastrous "to falter now and destroy the self-confidence so assidously built up over a decade."

Not Encouraging

One of the most interesting features of the Ontario election was the test of strength it afforded of the revitalized CCF party. This party, which is collaborating with the Canadian Labor Congress in the formation of a new labor-farm party, had shown surprising strength in the recent Manitoba election, especially in the industrial ridings. The Liberals were especially worried, as the weaker of the two traditional parties, in the Ontario contest. Yet here, in Canada's most heavily industrialized province, all the CCF could do was take five seats, as compared with three back in 1955.

Figured on the basis of the popular vote, the party didn't even make this gain. The total number of votes cast for socialist candidates rose by about 15,000 compared with 1955, but the total popular vote for all parties was correspondingly higher. About all the CCF did was hold its ground.

The Ontario election provides, of course, no accurate measure of the potential strength of the new party in Ontario; but it does indicate that its backers may find it more difficult than they have been supposing to secure the backing of Canadian trade unionists on a scale comparable to that enjoyed, say, in the United Kingdom by the old, established British Labor Party.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Congratulations to the Victoria, B. C., Daily Times on its fine edition of June 8, commemorating the paper's seventy-fifth anniversary. The Times is edited by Mr. Bruce Hutchison, one of Canada's most distinguished journalists.

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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly labor force survey for the week ended April 18 of this year estimates the agriculture labor force at 661,000 as compared to 691,000 for the same week a year earlier. This represents a decline of 30,000 workers, or a drop of more than 4 per cent. The agriculture labor force for April, 1959, included 84,000 paid workers, 398,000 farmers without paid employees, 51,000 with paid employees, and 178,000 unpaid family workers. About 75 per cent of the agriculture labor force worked 45 hours or more per week.

• • •

The most startling thing in all agriculture now, in the opinion of Professor Ross Cavers, head of the Poultry Department at Ontario Agricultural College, is the remarkable increase in efficiency of Canada's laying flocks. In 1957, 3.3 per cent fewer pullets were hatched for Canadian laying flocks, than in 1956. There was a further 8.5 per cent drop in 1958, and by mid-March 1959, there was a further 8 per cent drop compared to the year previous. Despite this decline, egg production continues to rise. In 1957, it was 11 per cent higher than 1956. In 1958, it rose another 1.5 per cent. In the first few months of 1959, it has been setting an all-time record.

GREEN GABLES GOLF COURSE

OTTAWA REPORT

Slim Dividing Line

By Patrick Nicholson

This column recently referred to Defence Production Minister, the Hon. Raymond O'Hurley, as "the best French-Canadian Cabinet Minister".

By that provocative comment, I touched off an interesting discussion: "What is a French-Canadian?"

Mrs. W.A. Lewis writes that she knows him well, because "he is my woods manager". Ray O'Hurley was employed as manager and licensed timber grader and estimator of the Ross Seignory for 22 years before he entered the Cabinet last year.

So Mrs. Lewis asserts with authority that Ray is an Irish-Canadian.

Nobody can dispute the Irish origin of his parents, George O'Hurley and Helen McGuire, which makes Ray 100 per cent Irish by blood. My own name would not be Patrick if I could not recognize O'Hurley as an Irish name, begorra.

But still I ask, what is a French-Canadian?

FRENCH HIGHLANDERS

I suggest that one might describe as French-Canadian a person who has assimiltated into a French-Canadian community, who speaks the French-Canadian language, who lives the French-Canadian way of life; and especially one who has been brought up in, and been accepted by, a French-Canadian community.

I have met many recognized French - Canadians who cannot speak a word of English, yet whose Scottish family names betoken a kilt in the ancestral oslt in the lower St. Lawrence Valley. I have met many recognized French-Canadians, proudly descended from coureurs de bois, whose small stature, black hair and brown eyes seem to contradict the family names which they share with their big, blonde, blue-eyed Normandy cousins.

I have met a French-Canadian of great eminence, whose mother's family name was Broderick, and who spoke English with his mother from early childhood; his name is the Right Hon. Louis St. Laurent.

And I have met a man, accepted by his colleagues here as a French-Canadian, who speaks perfect French perhaps slightly better than his fluent English, who went to a French-Canadian school and who served for 20 years as mayor of his French-Canadian birthplace without ever being opposed for that office. His name is the Hon. Ray O'Hurley.

So where is the line drawn? I entirely agree with Mrs. Lewis, but in explanation of my reference to Ray O'Hurley as "the best French - Canadian Cabinet Minister", I suggest that perhaps assimilation creates a French-Canadian by mental process, as surely as birth creates one by blood.

ATLANTIC CONGRESS

I have also received two anonymous letters, including one from my good friend in Quebec City I believe, criticizing my comment that the former Liberal M. P. for the Madeleine Islands, Quebec City lawyer Charles Cannon, would have been preferable to some who were actually selected as a Canadian delegate to the recent Atlantic Congress.

Some people seem to think that the good-looking Charles was nothing but a good-time Charley in Ottawa. But in fact he worked hard as chairman of the NATO Parliamentary Association, and deservedly gained respect among the delegations of other nations as the leader of the Canadian delegation at earlier NATO conferences. His successors have won less high regard; so if Charles Cannon is as unworthy as my correspondents suggest, this emphasises that some of Canada's representatives at this month's conference could not be labelled as the "Best Procurable".

The well-known authority on international affairs, Willson Woodside, was rejected as a delegate, as I correctly reported. It was no doubt largely because of my voiferous criticism of his rejection that he was enlisted at the last minute, not as a delegate, but as "adviser" to our delegates.

I am glad to receive a letter commending the Diefenbaker appointment of Dr. Jean Bruchesi as our Ambassador to Spain. He will represent us admirably at the court of General Franco, where he and his charming wife will deservedly win high popularity. I believe that I was one of the first to offer my congratulations to this distinguished Quebec educator and writer, whose latest book my wife and I were delighted to receive recently, with a charming inscription by the author.

British Laborites Worried

By Ed Simon
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Britain's Labor party, in the throes of its annual re-examination of the nuclear disarmament question, shows no sign of resolving the deep-seated division within its own ranks.

Labor's long pacifist tradition has rebelled periodicaly against the emergence of the hydrogen bomb as a decisive factor in global politics. The party's leaders, conscious of their responsibilities as the country's potential rulers, have sought with varying success to reconcile practical considerations with basic principles.

The conflict has been sharpened by the recent decision of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers to throw its weight behind the campaign to force Britain to abandon the bomb unilaterally.

In past years the bloc vote of trade union representatives has upheld party leader Hugh Gaitskell in beating down similar resolutions from rank - and - file delegates at Labor's annual congresses.

ASTUTE EXECUTIVE

Even if the union's vote, which defied the advice of the union leadership, is repeated elsewhere, the astute party executive is unlikely to allow itself to be committed to unilateral disarmament.

The party's present policy promises a unilateral halt to H-bomb tests, regardless of the outcome of the current Geneva negotiations that have led to their temporary suspension by all nuclear powers.

The only basis for further concessions to the party's left wing is a promise by Gaitskell that a labor government would be willing to renounce the bomb if its decision persuaded other countries to do the same.

But France is briskly pursuing its plans to enter the H-bomb field, and the most sanguine of Labor's pacifists would be hard put to believe that Britain's example would dissuade President de Gaulle from his course.

Aneurin Bevan, Gitskell's probable choice as foreign secretary if Labor comes to power, was clearly ill at ease when the nuclear issue came up at last year's party conference.

SHOCKED SUPPORTERS

It was Bevan, one-time leader of the rebel faction that bore his name, who shocked his supporters two years ago by backing Gaitskell with the memorable phrase that Labor should not send its foreign secretary naked into the international conference chamber by depriving him of the bomb as a bargaining counter.

The bargaining prowess of nonnuclear statesmen such as West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer tends to weaken Bevan's argument. But many party members are unwilling to see Britain's strength diminish when her allies are ruled by men like Adenauer and de Gaulle, whose motives they distrust.

By persuasion or brute force, Gaitskell is likely to head off his party's left - wingers. But Labor party members, like many other Western politicians, remain uneasy about the H-bomb.

When Satire Misfires

Montreal Star

SATIRE has been described as the sharpest social lash. It is, however, a two-edged weapon. If it is too subtle its point is missed. If it is too broad it becomes offensive. Swift, one of the best of satirists, wrote of it that "it is a sort of glass, wherein beholders do generally discover everybody's face but their own." His was a description of satire whose point had been missed.

There was an example of this recently in an American newspaper.

Under the heading "We Also Need A Path To Panama", the St. Petersburg (Florida) Times published the following letter:

"Editor, The Times:

"Carl T. Smith's proposal for an American corridor through Canada to Alaska shows that at least one red-blooded American is alert to the needs of our national defence.

"These Canadians are a warlike people. They fought the Kaiser from 1914 to 1917 and Hitler from 1938 to 1941 before we decided to bail them out. Although they have not invaded us since 1812, you never can tell when they might turn on us and blockade our Alaskan coast by sea, and by land from their Yukon frontier.

"I have heard that they keep an army of Redcoats up there called Royal Canadian Mounted Police, led by Sergeant Preston and his dog King, and everybody knows how ferocious they are.

"All the outcry about Berlin and Baghdad is a smoke screeen to cover up our dangers at home. Congress should also negotiate with Mexico for an American corridor down to our ther "domain' in Panama. As Mr. Smith says, we should ask them to give us these necessary corridors gratis, but if they don't, we will have to buy them at a fair price.

Please send these suggestions on to President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles to cheer them up.

Ernest M. Best

TO ARMS, TO ARMS

For some time after the publication of this opinion the letter columns of The Times sounded an alarm. Canadian-American relations were in the balance and the editor thought he had better straighten things out. To this end he published the following editorial under the heading "Satire Goes Unappreciated By Some Readers":

"We were forced to a sad conclusion this week. The art of satire is not as widely appreciated as it once was, despite the fact that we always thought it one of the most sparkling forms of expression. (What ARE they teaching in school these days?)

"Most of you remember the recent controversy in The Forum over the suggestion for a corridor through Canada to Alaska. If you kept up with it, you will remember a letter from Ernest M. Best, in which he warned against the "warlike" Canadians and the "ferocious" Sergeant Preston and his dog King. Then he suggested that while we were negotiating we might as well get a corridor through Mexico to Panama, too.

The whole thing was such a delightful satire that we felt Times readers would appreciate it and chuckle as we did. But to our dismay apparently several took the letter in deadly earnest. As a gesture of mercy, we will refrain from calling by name those who took it so literally, but if you haven't thrown away your Times of March 12, please go back and re-read the Forum of that day.

QUICKLY MISSED

DAWSON CREEK, B.C. (CP)—There was a big commotion here when it was discovered that the Mile Zero post, marking the start of the Alaska highway, was missing. City engineer George Gunn hastily explained he had withdrawn the post for its annual paint job.

Noisy Jobs Hard On Ears

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

BIG CITY taxi drivers have a right to be grouchy. I'm not saying they are, mind you. I'm merely commenting that they are entitled to be.

So are riveters, boilermarkers and others in similar noisy jobs.

For such persons, you see, are probably more subject to hearing difficulties than most of the rest of us. It's sort of an occupational hazard, I guess.

PERMANENT INJURY

A series of very intense noises or loud sustained noise might permanently injure the tiny nerve endings and fibers of the inner ear.

And, after all, how pleasant do you think you would be with a portion of your hearing ability lost?

I don't suppose too many cab drivers have such trouble and those who do probably take measures to correct it. But when it does occur, it almost always is in the left ear.

THROUGH OPEN WINDOW

That's the ear barraged by the screeching brakes, blaring horns and all the other sounds of traffic through the open window day after day.

But noise is only one cause of hearing loss. Continuous colds, nose blowing, obstructions, violent nose blowing, heredity old age, a blow to the ear, severe diseases which affect the acoustic nerve and swimming in polluted water are others.

IMPACTED WAX

Impacted wax is one of the most common donditions in the outer ear which cause hearing impairment. If neglected, this might lead to a permanent loss of hearing.

The ear drum itself might be damaged by abscesses, cleaning with a sharp instrument, diving too deeply or by ocean breakers hitting the ear.

For the middle ear the greatest danger lies in infections, arthritic disease, a bony growth, dislocation or the presence of fluid which prevents the three little bones—hammer, anvil and stirrup—from operating.

ADENOIDS AND TONSILS

Enlarged adenoids and tonsils are a common cause of trouble among children. They can plug the eustachian tube and cause a slight loss of hearing.

Old age is frequently responsible when hearing loss occurs in the inner ear. The nerve endings and fibres zimply become less sensitive. Fortunately, a loss of this type is usually negiligible.

It is here, also, that noise is a danger. Lack of certain vitamins was recently deemed another cause of inner ear hearing loss.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. A.P.: For 12 years I've had a dizzy sensation and when I walk I kept pushing toward the left. Could this be something wrong with my ears?

Answer: This could be due to a disturbance of the internal ear. Consult an ear specialist.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Clerks in the Indianapolis tax office were taken aback by a blank tax return which was accompanied by this note: "You were notified several times that I have been dead for four years. Please send no more of these blanks".—United Mine Workers Journal

A communist daily in Budapest has published its version of "ten commandments", having little to do with religion but a lot with keeping one's nose to the grindstone. Reasonable enough is No. 10: "Thou shalt respect thy boss that thou mayest remain long in his office". But as for No. 6: "Thou shalt not conceal bonuses from thy wife"—well, just how undemocratic can those Communists get?—Hamilton Spectator

The Age Old Story

For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 19, 1934)

Dr. A. Murchison, son of Dr. Alexander Murchison of Clyde River, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of Falconwood Hospital and will assume his duties on July 1st. Dr. Murchison has had five years experience in a mental hospital in New York and has been highly recommended to the position.

A surprise post-nuptial shower was given Mr. and Mrs. Colin MacDonald at their home, Commercial Cross, on Wednesday evening by members of the Acme Rebekahs and Hillside Oddfellows of Montague. The happy couple were the recipients of many lovely gifts. Mrs. MacDonald was the former Miss Irene Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D.P. Ross of Lower Montague.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 19, 1949)

Trailing the strong New Brunswick team by four points going up to the tough 600-yard range, P.E.I. marksmen came through with an outstanding display of shooting Saturday to capture the Inter-Maritime title for the third year in a row as they piled up a total of 258 points at that distance to win the match with a total of 773 points.

Thirteen new houses with an estimated total value of $68,300 are now under construction in Summerside. This number of new houses will help to alleviate the housing shortage since many of the R.C.A.F. personnel are living in cottages for the summer and will be looking for houses in the town when fall comes.

It not only costs more to be born and to be buried than ever before, but the interim costs are also much higher.—Kitchener - Waterloo Record

Quite proper that a national radio service should be subsidized by the Treasury, but information given the Broadcasting Committee must make business men long for a situation in which they too could undertake programs in the sure knowledge that if they could not raise enough revenue to make ends meet the taxpayer would always look after the deficit.—Ottawa Journal

Here is one area of Canadian education that seems to need careful scrutiny. Large numbers of children and youths in schools across the country spend up to five years studying French, for example. Yet when they leave school, they cannot speak French or read French. The same is true on a lesser scale of German and other languages. Surely something must be wrong with the methods used to give these children a second language.—Winnipeg Tribune

MAXIMS

He is a rich man, and enjoys the fruits of riches, who summer and winter forever can find delight in his own thoughts.

The Poet's Corner

TURNABOUT

Music of spring is two parts music of fall.
Bare arms for the wind to coset and wedges of birds
overhead the wonderful same, excepting the words
reverse: for the south, read now fly north; for the all-
fallen, read now they are all-budded.
Call
this counterpoint if you will, or antic thirds,
music of spring sings easily back izzards
to a's, fluting the trees, redressing them tall.

Only direction is changed; the trill is put right.
Newer than lambs, the ice-furred earth shakes down,
unsettling its tight skin in the night.
Ear and eye collude. All over town,
puckered in tremolo, one part wild light,
spring leaps up green; green overflows the brown.

—Maxine W. Kumin,
in the Christian Science Monitor.

REGIONAL
IMMUNIZATION CLINICS
will be held on the following dates:
Friday, June 19th
9:30-10:30 A.M. — Spring Park School
(South Door)

HOSPITAL INSURANCE
DISCUSSIONS
Members and staff of the Hospital Services Commission of P.E.I. will attend the meetings listed below.
The forthcoming Province Insurance Plan will be discussed and questions regarding operation of the plan will be answered. All adults are urged to attend these meetings, which will be held in the hall of each District.
FRIDAY, JUNE 19th—
At Belle River School
At Wood Island West School

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