The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest 'ink"

Carping Criticism

One would imagine, after all the plums which have accrued to the big Central Provinces under our so-called national tariff policy, that their spokesmen would be the last to talk about the evils of political pressure in this Atlantic area. That is what a writer in the Financial Times of Montreal undertakes to do, however, reading us a lecture on the subject which is nauseating in its hypocrisy.

What chiefly disturbs this critic is that the Diefenbaker Government should promise an early start on our Prince Edward Island causeway, which he considers to be in the nature of "a carrot dangled to fulfill the ends of political expediency." "Are there no more productive ways of spending a hundred million dollars?" he asks. Concededly, the Atlantic Provinces need help out of their economic doldrums, but there should be "a coherent and systematic program" to remedy the problem. Year after year, he complains, substantial subsidies are paid out; "one ad hoc measure follows another, and nowhere is the end in sight. No attempt is made to relate one step to another or to suggest the general direction that such steps might take."

Ignored is the fact that programs of this kind have been drafted, and that our causeway has figured prominently in all of them. Years ago it was indorsed by APEC, by the Maritime Boards of Trade and the Atlantic Premiers' Conference. Now that the surveys have indicated its economic as well as technical feasibility, the importance of the project receiving top priority is generally conceded in these parts.

The Financial Times writer seeks to give a quite false impression in this respect. And in his concern about the danger of governments yielding to "political pressure" he sees nothing wrong, apparently, with Liberal Leader Pearson promising the construction of a new French-language television station in Quebec City, construction of new CBC headquarters in east-end Montreal, and a new deep-water harbor for Rimouski at a time when the deep-water harbors of Saint John and Halifax are at a loss to find business! Here was evidence of gross political bribery, if you like to call it that; but the Montreal economist can't see it at all.

U.S. Foreign Aid

Last week the question of aid to Communist countries dominated the debate in the U.S. Senate on President Kennedy's foreign aid program. An amendment was approved which would have the effect of cutting off all aid to Poland and Yugoslavia, both of which have histories of occasional stress in their relations with Rusia. Yugoslavia has received about $2.3 billion in economic and military aid since Marshall Tito broke with the Kremlin in 1948, but aid in recent years has generally been in the form of repayable import-export loans. Both countries annually receive foodstuffs and fibers from the U.S., mainly paid for in their own currency.

This amendment was approved on Wednesday, but on Thursday it developed that there had been confusion on the Senate floor about its effect. It was modified by a further amendment, allowing the President to ship surplus farm products to Communist countries under certain conditions. The bill as passed authorizes $4.6 billion for foreign aid, $216 million less than the President had asked. It now goes to the House of Representatives.

Even in its modified form, this measure is regarded as a complete reversal of Washington's traditional aid policy, which attached no strings in such cases as the Hoover famine relief program and the Marshall Plan. The bill, in effect, puts foreign aid on a rigidly ideological basis and bars all aid, except in surplus farm commodities, to countries "dominated by Communism or Marxism." While the prohibition is directed primarily against Communist-ruled Yugoslavia and Poland, it could also be applied to countries in which socialist "Marxism" predominated, including a number of democratic European countries, and many under-developed countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America where need for aid is acute.

To such countries it may well appear that the measure was modified, not on grounds of principle but rather to enable easier disposal of U.S. surplus commodities—an assumption which could arouse a lot of unnecessary resentment.

The Dollar Mystery

In this hot argument about the devaluated dollar, one thing keeps puzzling us more and more. Why, when it was devalued to 90 cents for many years following the war, was there little if any controversy at all? The controversy started after it had risen to a premium over other currencies. Then there was persistent agitation that its value be brought down.

Surely the Liberals, who have made this an outstanding issue in the current campaign, should be able to explain why devaluation was so good then and so bad now. Why, even last June, just a year ago, the high value of the Canadian dollar was considered in the report of the Senate Committee on Manpower and Unemployment as having "undoubtedly" had an adverse effect "on the growth of employment opportunities in the country."

We have forgotten who was on that committee, but presumably it comprised Liberals as well as Conservatives, chosen for their knowledge of monetary matters and economic problems generally. No doubt the method and timing of the devaluation was different on this occassion than in the past, but does that make so much difference to the net result?

The point, according to Mr. Walter Gordon, Liberal financial expert, is not that the devaluated dollar helps our export industries—that is so, he concedes. "But we should not overlook the fact that devaluating our currencey to its present rate will have substantially the same effect as a 7½ per cent increase in tariffs right across the board." That's what he says is wrong. But doesn't that lead to the conclusion that under the Liberals, when the dollar was devalued to 90 cents, it had "substantially the same effect" as a 10 per cent increase in tariffs "right across the board"?

It's all very confusing to us poor laymen. We are left with the impression that had the dollar not been devalued at this time, it would be a still hotter issue in this campaign than it is now.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Noting that Lord Beaverbrook, the British newspaper magnate, has mounted a crusade against Britain's entry into the Common Market, the Financial Post observes: "In half a century of crusading for sundry political causes, Beaverbrook has almost always been on the losing side. So his campaign is a bad omen for the 'Keep Britain Out' people."

* * *

"The people of Vancouver," comments the Victoria, B.C. Times, "have had time in which to think over the reception Prime Minister Diefenbaker received in their Forum. They can be anything but proud as they contemplate the disgraceful public performance by some of his opponents there. The opinion was expressed at the time it would be an unhappy development if Vancouver became known as the only place in Canada where a man was denied the right to speak his piece." Well, of course, there was Chelmsford, Ontario, also, which can't be too proud of the show it put on in this connection.

THE BANDWAGON BROKE DOWN

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Question Game In Election Campaign

The popular television panel game called "Twenty Questions" has its counterpart in this election campaign.

Liberal leader Lester Pearson posed ten questions to Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, to support his argument that five years of Conservative government have damaged the Canadian economy and aggravated unemployment.

Mr. Diefenbaker has given his own replies in rebuttal of Mr. Pearson's argument; the latter in his turn has expounded his own different replies.

But Public Works Minister David Walker suggested that there are ten other questions, which Mr. Pearson should answer.

Taken together, these twenty questions neatly summarise the campaign issues debated by spokesmen for our two great political parties. Matching Mr. Walker against Mr. Pearson question by question enables each voter to assess his or her own stand on each topic. So here are the chief questions by these two prominent campaigners:

Pearson: "Does Mr. Diefenbaker agree that it is most important to rebuild confidence in the growth of the Canadian economy and the stability of her finances?"

Walker. "Why do you still decry Canada at home and abroad when 1961 and 1962 are proving to be Canada's most prosperous years in history?"

Referring to the exchange rate of our dollar, Mr. Pearson asked: "What effect will devaluation to a 92-cent dollar have on the cost of living for Canadians?" This is answered by Mr. Walker's question: "Why do you attack devaluation of the dollar which your chief advisor, Walter Gordon, speaking for the Liberal party, specifically recommended?"

MORE JOBS NEEDED

Pearson: "Does Mr. Diefenbaker agree that one million new jobs will be needed in the next four years?"

Walker: "Why do you feel that Canadians should turn out the Conservative government which rescued Canada from the recession inherited from the former Liberal government?"

On government financing, Mr. Pearson asked: "Is Mr. Diefenbaker concerned by the fact that the budget deficits are postponement of taxes, so that they mean correspondingly higher taxes will be paid in the future?"

Walker: "Why do you complain of deficit financing, when you yourself advocated it?"

Referring to Mr. Diefenbaker's statement that the scale of income taxes is now lower than under the former Liberal government, Mr. Pearson asked. "Does it worry him that that in total the average Canadian is now paying more in taxes?"

Walker: "Why do you keep promising more and more extra spending, now totalling $1.5 billion, when you know this would raise the income tax by at least 40 per cent?"

WHO SHOULD GOVERN?

Suggesting that "The Liberals have the answers", which is his campaign slogan, Mr. Pearson asked: "What is there in the Prime Minister's second five-year plan which will create enough jobs in Canada?"

To which Mr. Walker's questions reply: "Why do you feel that you would be a good Prime Minister when your chief lieutenants have expresseed doubt as to your ability as leader of the Opposition? Why do you, hire Gordon, Kent, Lamontagne and a string of others as advisers unless your parliamentary lieutenants are incompetent? And why do you profess to champion free enterprise after agreeing that many of your policies and aims are the same as those of the socialists, and after enlisting as one of your chief lieutenants Canada's leading socialist, Hazen Argue?"

Pearson: "Is Mr. Diefenbaker satisfied that his policy has accomplished what it set out to do?"

Walker: "Why do you attack Conservative policies which you and your Liberal supporters voted for in Parliament?"

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

TEACHER FOR THE DEAF

Sir, — Permit me to say a few words on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves. I refer to the deaf children who have attended the day classes for the deaf at the Vocational School at Charlottetown.

The Minister is undoubtedly correct in stating that teachers for the deaf are scarce. This should mean according to a fundamental rule of economics, the law of supply and demand, that such teachers should command a substantial salary-if qualified.

It is indeed disturbing to read the recent advertisement of the Department of Education in respect to a teacher of deaf children. The requirement or pre-requisite for a teacher has been watered down to an applicant possessing senior university matriculation — and lo and behold the grand climax "Applicants must be willing to attend a 1962 summer course for teachers of deaf children."

Teachers of the deaf need many distinctive knowledges, skills, and abilities, in addition to those required by regular classroom teachers. A successful teacher must have a wide range of specialized competencies. The teacher must have the ability to develop speech and language in the deaf child, to develop curriculum, to use specialized teaching methods and to aid in the personal adjustment of the child to his handicap. It is indeed difficult to understand how such a teacher could receive adequate preparation for such a difficult task by attending a "summer school course."

I would respectfully suggest to our educational authorities that recognized specialized training in this field is conducted at the graduate level and would require one or two years of post graduate study.,

It is definitely the responsibility of the Department of Education to provide the opportunity to receive an education to all our deaf children. It should be a good deal less costly as well as more satisfactory to provide this educational opportunity within the province. It is not a matter of government benevolence but a government should budget generously for those who are so severely handicapped.

I am, Sir, etc.,

KEIR CLARK

Montague.

Too Big An Anchor?

Globe And Mail, Toronto

Are Canadian chartered banks keeping too much money in the "inner reserves" they maintain against losses on loans and investments? Two Toronto men, Mr. Geoffrey Conway and Mr. Martin Goodman — both graduate students of economics — made the charge before the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance. Said their brief:

The banks continue to calculate tax - free reserves as if a depression worse than the 1930s was just around the corner. The result is a permanent reserve of more than 30 times average annual losses of the past 25 years.

By contrast, the brief went on, the practice in the United States was for banks to maintain a reserve of only three times the average loss ratio of the previous 20 years. Messrs. Conway and Goodman recommended that a somewhat similar policy be adopted in Canada with reserves limited to three times the average annual loss of the last 25 years.

The thought intrudes itself at this point that the "excessive" reserves carried by Canadian banks may be one reason why none of them has failed since 1923, while in the United States there were 4,004 bank failures in the single year 1933. Since that catastrophe, U.S. banking laws have become much stricter, but even so, 19 banks failed in that country between 1956 and 1960.

Influence Beyond Sahara

Christian Science Monitor

It has been customary among political geographers to slice Africa in two at the Sahara. The northern tier of Moslem, Mediterranean states has been thought to have only minor influence over sub-Saharan political affairs.

The advent of President Nasser in Egypt challenged this assumption to a degree. It is now being tested again through the magnetism exercised by Algeria—a nation yet unborn.

There is considerable evidence to suggest that the pull of the FLN leaders in Algeria may challenge that of Nasser from Cairo.

The energetic United Arab Republic President has made his influence felt in East and Central Africa through the example of his revolution and his appeal for bloc action.

But events such as the failure to Lumumba and Gizenga (Cairo-oriented Congolese leaders) and the less-than-spectacular outcome of several pan-African bloc conferences attended by UAR leaders, plus Cairo's internal problems, have slowed the Nasser campaign.

Meanwhile, the Algerian guerrilla war has attracted attention to the FLN's tough, disciplined drive to nationhood. In some cases (notably the Angolan revolt) it has been the military action which draws black African attention.

But it would be a mistake to assess the Algerian appeal as wholly military and destructive Many sub-Saharan African leaders who have had observers in the Algerian fighting or who have met FLN representatives at pan-African parleys have obviously been impressed with (1) the cohesiveness of the Algerian collective leadership and (2) its relatively sophisticated system of advanced planning, begun long before independence approached.

CHANGE GEMS

Johannesburg jewellers have developed a gold ring with five synthetic stones that can be interchanged on a spring method.

Handy Hints For Drivers

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

We are a nation of tourists and traveling hundreds of miles by auto is a common occurrence. The highways are crowded at this time of the year and 17,000 persons usually are killed in accidents during the months of May to September.

The following suggestions may increase your chance for survival:

Have your car checked at least a week before starting on a long trip. This may sound trite but it is surprising how often mechanical failures cause delays and accidents. The most important part of a car may be the driver but the old buggy must be dependable. This is no time to pinch pennies because the modern superhighways are passenger car race tracks.

Plan a driving schedule that will minimize fatigue and keep the driver alert. Many people start before breakfast to allow an hour or two of easy driving. Knocking off 75 miles early takes the curse off a long trip. Stop for breakfast, drive again for an hour or two, then take a coffee break.

This type of schedule offers periods of relaxation and minimizes strain. Sign in at a hotel or motel by 3 or 4 p.m., get a good night's sleep, and start off early. It is unwise to drive more than 400 miles a day, although many are able to cover 500 under ideal conditions.

After dark driving is three times more dangerous than day time highway travel. Hilly and mountainous roads also carry a higher risk.

Follow the ordinary rules of safe driving to the letter, such as adjusting speed with the ability to see ahead. Cars tend to travel in herds. Try to space yourself between them. And don't forget to take it easy.

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

REACTION TO INFECTION

Mrs. V. writes: When my five year old gets a cold her temperature rises and I'm up half the night trying to make her comfortable. I have to keep her indoors until the infection clears up. Yet other mothers let their children out with sniffles and running noses and they don't seem to get sick. Why do my daughter's colds make her so sick?

REPLY

There is no standard way a person reacts to infections and the same can be said about the way a mother nurses her sick child. Colds should not be neglected, nor should every sniffle bring overconcern as though the youngster had pneumonia.

DROPSY FROM CIRRHOSIS

J.H. writes: What is done about fluid that accumulates in the abdomen of a person with cirrhosis of the liver?

REPLY

Dropsy is not always easy to eradicate. The abdomen must be tapped occasionally to withdraw the fluid. Most physicians prescribe diuretic drugs and a low salt diet. The antidiabetic drug, tolbutamide, helps occasionally and surgery is recommended in some cases.

HEADBANGERS

E.F. writes: What type of adult does a headbanging child become?

REPLY

The majority grow up to be normal. They never hurt themselves and the behavior problem is temporary.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY- FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 14, 1937)

At an executive meeting of the Holy Redeemer Tennis Club held Wednesday evening, it was decided to hold an official opening of the courts. Following an explanation of the purpose of the Club and the conditions for membership, presented by the president, Mr. Pius Callaghan, three exhibition matches will take place.

The S.S. New Northland, one of the Clark Steamship Co. steamers is expected to arrive in Summerside Saturday and will have on board 100 tourist passengers. While the steamer is in port the passengers will be given an opportunity to visit the town and surrounding country.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 14, 1952)

A large audience greeted "Chimes of Normandy", the operetta sponsored by Alpha Rebekah Lodge No. 10, LOOF, at the Empire Theatre last night and gave it a rousing and enthusiastic sendoff. This fanciful and tuneful story by Robert Planquette was directed by A. Stuart Dickson, with music under the direction of Mrs. Helen MacEachern, who also acted as pianist, assisted by Miss Thelma Teed, violin, and John Stearns, trumpet.

A. F. Matthews soon will resign his trusteeship in Kamloops School District, Kamloops, B.C., and for the first time in half a century will have no direct connection with education in British Columbia. Happily, though, he will have an indirect link, his name is to grace the elementary school that will be established next September. Mr. Matthews was a former principal at Alberton High School, inspector of schools for Prince County and professor of English at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.

NOTES BY THE WAY

My husband is a shy man and whenever he brings flowers home to me he always conceals them under his bowler hat. As a result tthey have to be little flowers like violets or anemones and tend to smell of brilliantine. Surely there must be some other way in which self-conscious men cope with this problem?— Letter in London Evening Standard.

Upper Canada Village near Morrisburg is open for its second season. This imaginative Ontario government project attracted nearly a quarter of a million visitors last year, and, with a longer season planned, is expected to go well over that figure in 1962. Those who go to see a recreation of pioneer life on the bank of St. Lawrence will certainly not be disappointed.
— Ottawa Citizen.

U. N. Needs The Money

New York Times

The high stakes involved in our projected purchase of United Nations bonds were forcefully stated in Ambassador Stevenson's warning at Princeton that Congressional disapproval of the plan would "reverberate around the world, like the slamming of a door."

The United Nations has been running into the red for many months because of the cost of minor police work in the Gaza strip and the heavy burden of operations in the Congo. Russian and Arab countries will not pay assessment for the Gaza patrol, and the Soviet bloc and France have specifically refused to put any money into the Congo operation.

U.S. PROPOSAL

As a result, the General Assembly last December authorized the Secretary General to offer a $200 million bond issue for sale to governments, national banks and approved nonprofit organizations. President Kennedy thereupon proposed that the United States buy up to $100 million worth of these twenty-five-year, 2 per cent securities.

The measure passed the Senate in April by a vote of 70 to 22.

Now the bond proposals are in committee of the House. As amended in the Senate, the bill would permit the President to buy the $100 million in bonds, but with a limitation that our total purchases must not exceed by more than $25 million the total bought by other nations.

As of last week thirty-six nations had either bought or contracted to buy a total of nearly $65.5 million of the bonds. The $200 million problem would be solved, therefore, if other nations took a few more millions.

The U. N. would be in a healthier condition if every country promptly paid its regular and special assessments. The World Court at the Hague is at this very moment considering whether the Charter gives the U.N. the right to levy such assessments and penalize non-payers.

But what the U.N. needs at this moment is to keep out of banukruptcy. The House ought to pass the enabling act. Acting Secretary General Thant has indicated that if more money does not come in he may have to reduce the U. N. forces in the Congo — a highly dangerous thing to do at this stage of the Congo crisis.

TENOR'S PLAQUE

LONDON (CP) — The Italian tenor Giovanni Martinelli has been presented with a plaque by the Royal Opera Company to commemorate his Covent Garden debut 50 years ago. Martinelli, 77, retired from the stage in the 1940s.

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TENDER

Tenders are invited for the Clearing, Grading, Ditching, Fencing, Construction of Pipe Culverts and all other incidental work required for Construction of Subgrade for a Railway Industrial Spur, approximately 2.46 miles long, at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. Sealed tenders marked on the outside "Confidential — Tender for Railway Spur at Lunenburg, N. S. and addressed to Mr. R. P. Puddester, Regional Engineer, Canadian National Railways, Moncton, N. B., will be received up to 12:30 p.m. (Atlantic Standard Time), June 29, 1962.

Plans, Specifications, Form of Contract and Instructions to Bidders may be seen and Form of Tender obtained at the following offices:

Regional Engineer—Moncton, N. B.
Resident Engineer—Halifax, N.S.

Plans and Specifications will be loaned to bona fide contractors on deposit of an accepted cheque made payable to Canadian National Railway Company, in the amount of Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00) which deposit will be refunded when plans and specifications are returned in good condition.

Tenders will not be considered unless submitted on the Form supplied by the Railway Company and in accordance with Instructions to Bidders.

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