The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis — Executive Editor

Frank Walker — Editor

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

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street, UNiversity 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

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

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

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

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

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

The Junior Red Cross

This is Junior Red Cross Week in Canada, and it is worth recalling, briefly, what this wonderful organization stands for. Its three principles—good health, service to others and the furtherance of international friendship *and understanding*—are put into practice in different ways, and may vary widely from one community to the next; but the overall effect is the same. One prima y purpose it serves in every community is to teach young people the meaning of responsibility and give them opportunity to demonstrate that they can carry it.

The organization was officially established in 1922 when the Canadian Red Cross Society Act was amended by Parliament to include peacetime activities. However, in 1899, students of an Ontario school were organized to assist the work of the Red Cross during the Boer War. They made socks and other comforts for parcels sent by the Red Cross to our soldiers in South Africa.

By 1961, 1,482,729 members of the Canadian Junior Red Cross contributed an average of 25 cents per member for their projects for needy children at home and abroad. This assistance, it is worth noting, was given regardless of color, race, religion, or political belief. The countributions last year included 37,076 items of clothing, school supplies and other necessities to needy youngsters in sixteen countries.

Our Island organization has participated enthusastically in this program. We now have 13,793 members in 552 elementary school branches and 4,363 in 161 high school branches, making a total membership of 18,156 in 713 branches throughout the Province. For the year ending August last, some $3,-125 was raised by these Island branches in various ways, for the humane purposes above noted.

If the hope of the future lies—as we all know it does—in the younger generation, then we can imagine no more worthwhile training for the task of shaping its course than activities of this kind. It's a new angle, too, on the parable of the widow's mite—and a most inspiring one.

When Parliament Meets

When Parliament meets on Thursday, Sept. 27, its first order of business will be to elect a new Speaker. Prime Minister Diefenbaker is proposing Marcel Lambert, the bilingual member for Edmonton West. If the Government survives this test of strength, the next would come on Oct. 10 when the House is expected to vote on the Speech from the Throne. If the Government toppled then, an election would be called for mid-December.

That is how the commentators are figuring it out. It is assumed that the Government intends to proceed as if it had a majority in the Commons; that the eight-day debate would get under way on Friday with Gordon Chaplin, Waterloo South, moving and Clement Vincent, Nicolet-Yamaska, seconding the address. Opposition leader Lester Pearson would follow on Monday, then Social Credit leader Robert Thompson and NDP House leader W.H. Herridge. Votes of non-confidence from the opposition parties would be put, and finally the vote on the Speech from the Throne.

It is possible, of course, that Prime Minister Diefenbaker may come into the Commons on opening day and announce the immediate dissolution of Parliament and an early election. This is most unlikely, however, notwithstanding the announcement that Canada's electoral machinery will be able to handle another national contest any time after October 1. The Government has everything to gain and nothing to lose by holding off an election until the political climate improves, and at least until it has had a chance to display its new legislative program.

The Government is said to be gambling that the preponderance of new MPs will be reluctant to leave Ottawa for another campaign before they have a chance to get used to their new position and the financial reward that comes with it. That may not deter Mr. Pearson from putting his threatened non-confidence motion at the conclusion of the Throne Speech, but it could prevent a combining of the Opposition strength to bring the Government to another early election; and it will be October 22 before the by-election in Burnaby-Coquitlam when NDP leader T.C. Douglas hopes to get into the House. Up to that time, it is predicted, the Government can be fairly assured of maintaining its equilibrium.

But who knows? These are just airy speculations. There is always the fact that defeat of the Government could come by accident as well as design If the parties themselves are having trouble sorting out their election thoughts, how can one figure on what individual MPs are going to do?

Important Difference

Despite all the explanations the British government has given with regard to its attitude toward the European Common Market, we note that there is a good deal of misunderstanding on the subject. What causes most confusion, apparently, is that in the long, historic run, Britain views European economic union and European political union as inseparable.

As Prime Minister Macmillan has emphasized repeatedly, however, there is no ground to fear that the position of the British Sovereign would be threatened, or that the powers of the British Parliament would be circumvented. Ambiguities have entered because of the confusion of a "federal" structure, which Britain opposes, with the "political" union which Britain envisions.

Thus Mr. Macmillan could agree with Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Opposition, when Mr. Gaitskell asked last July to make it "crystal-clear" that "if we go in on economic terms, we are not in any way committed to further progress toward a federal setup in Europe." Thus also Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, could tell the House of Lords last month that "There is no question that we should be asked to put our signatures to a federal structrue," adding, however, that "we hope to have a hand in shaping the final political solution, whatever it may be."

It is to be hoped, when this matter is discussed in the Canadian Parliament in connection with Canada's attitude toward the Common Market and Britain's participation therein, that this important distinction will be kept in mind.

EDITORIAL NOTES

President Kennedy's choice of Mr. W. Walton Butterworth as the next U.S. Ambassador to Canada seems to be a good one. A career diplomat, he was third secretary in the U.S. legation in Ottawa from 1932 to 1934. Since 1956 he has been U.S. representative to the European Coal and Steel Community and, since 1958, to the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Common Market.

* * *

The problem of water pollution is no longer solely one of disposal of urban waste, but of guaranteeing adequate pure water to every man, woman and child in the face of modern developments. This was the warning sounded at a London meeting attended by 700 natural scientists, who gathered to pool their ideas on ways to prevent water pollution. At this gathering, the first international conference on water-polution research, experts from some 23 countries were in attendance, from Jamaica to the Soviet Union.

ALL READY FOR WORLD SERIES

A PECULIAR ROLE

The Other Trading Group In Europe

Milwaukee Journal

In the events drawing Europe into economic and political unity, the European Free Trade association (EFTA) plays a peculiar role.

Its members are an oddly assorted group: United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal Unlike the six nations of the European Common Market, they are not geographically contiguous. Four are NATO members and three— Austria, Switzerland, Sweden— are neutrals. As a group, their living standards are high. Portugal, however, is underdeveloped.

The seven joined in reaction to the creation of the Common Market. They desired a wider free trade area and fewer political overtones than the six Common Market countries were willing to accept. The EFTA constitution took effect May 3, 1960.

EFTA hasn't received as much attention as the Common Market. Economically, it is a weaker unit and its success less dramatic. While members have been lowering tariff walls among themselves, each is free to set its own tariffs with outsiders Common Market countries, on the other hand, are building a common external tariff structure.

Last year, total exports of the EFTA countries accounted for about one-seventh of world trade and imports an even larger proportion. Exports amounted to $19.5 billion compared with United States exports of $20.6 million. The Common Market exported $32.3 billion worth of goods last year.

TRADE DEPENDENCE

EFTA's defendence on foreign trade is demonstrated by the high value of international trade on a per capita basis: Exports in 1961 amounted to $214, as compared with $189 for the Common Market and $112 for this country. EFTA's total population is about 90 million.

The association was formed primarily as a bargaining weapon to achieve European economic unity. Now, EFTA's key member, Britain, is knocking on the door of the Common Market. The other association members are waiting in line. If admitted, EFTA presumably will disappear. Then it will have fulfilled its main reason for existence

Rhodesian Grievances

By Carmen Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Increasing terrorism and the banning of an African nationalist party have put Southern Rhodesia back in the world spotlight—just where the nationalists want it.

Joshua Nkomo, leader of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union, commented that the outlawing of the party was a "good thing" and marked "the beginning of the end" for Sir Eric Whitehead's all-white government.

Already delegates at the United Nations are talking of an early renewal of debate on the future of the self-governing British colony.

The danger is that the difficult situation will be used by opportunists who care little for the welfare of either the black or white community.

In the General Assembly debate in June, the Communist delegates charged Britain with trying to set up a "racist state" and demanded independence by the end of this year.

The Afro-Asian nations, more moderately, pressed through a resolution calling for a new constitution ensuring the rights of the 3,000,000 Negroes.

Britain, caught in the middle between the conflicting demands of the Negroes and the white community numbering less than a half-million, insisted that it had no right to interfere in the territory's internal affairs.

The present constitution, approved by the Britis Parliament in December, 1961, sets up an enrolment system calculated to produce a 40-15 white majority in the legislative assembly to be elected next spring. It provides that as more Negroes join the voting rolls, a black majority will result in eight to 12 years.

The nationalists say — probably with some justification— that the white community would never let this come about.

WARNS OF VIOLENCE

But Nkomo's demands for immediate Negro control appear to cast doubt on his good faith. At the United Nations in June, he told an interviewer it was unthinkable that the whites should remain in control even "for another year or so," and warned that there would be bloodshed unless the territory was freed from British control quickly.

He demanded that a conference be called immediately to draft a new constitution "that will transfer power to the majority—that is, the African people of Southern Rhodesia.

Undoubtedly the Negroes have grievances and cannot be expected to accept white rule indefinitely. But Nkomo might do well to examine the Congo and Algeria tragedies and consider whether the price of immediate independence might not be too high.

First Atlantic College

Winnipeg Tribune

A special kind of school designed to break down national prejudices will get under way at St. Donat's Norman Castle in South Wales in September.

This is the first of a group of Atlantic Colleges which are planned for Canada, the United States, France, Germany and Greece.

The idea was born in the mind of Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Darvall when he was Commandant of the NATO defence college in Paris.

Two years ago Sir Lawrence Darvall, Dr. Kurt Hahn, formed headmaster of Gordonstoun, Scotland, and Mr. Eric Warburg, vice-president of the Atlantic Foundation for the Free, met and formulated plans for the establishment of the first college at St. Donat's Castle.

This ancient fortress was purchased through financial contributions from business men foundations and other organizations.

This first school for peace, as it has been dubbed, will begin with 80 pupils but it is hoped that by 1965 enrodment will reach 400 at which time fees of $1,550 per boy per year will make it self-supporting.

The first Atlantic college when fully organized will have 100 British pupils, with groups of 20 or 30 coming from Canada, the United States and European countries. Similar plans will apply to the other Atlantic colleges as they are set up in the countries co-operating in the scheme.

Students will be in the 16 to 19 age group and will take a two year course preparatory to entering university. Industrial apprentices are also provided for who, on completion of the two year course, will return to the employers who sponsor them.

The students will study mathematics, science, history and the literature of their own country plus two languages other than their native tongue.

Special attention will be devoted to the apprentices from industries who will study at the school. They will have the opportunity to learn the languages and industrial methods of other countries.

This effort is worthy of the highest praise. It is one more practical way of promoting international understanding at a level where the long term effects are likely to be most significant.

Hemophilia Now Is Not Hopeless

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

HEMOPHILIA no longer is hopeless and its victims need not live in fear of bleeding to death from every scratch or bruise. Those surviving childhood can lead a near normal life by compensating for the few restrictions the condition imposes. They should avoid manual labor and take a job or learn a profession in which the risk of injury is minimal.

Everyone knows that hemophilia is hereditary and is transmitted to sons by mothers who carry the trait. The daughters born to a female carrier and an unaffected male stand an even chance of being carriers, and the sons of being hemophiliacs. On the other hand, if the father has hemophilia, all of the sons will be normal provided the mother is not a carrier; the daughters will carry the trait.

Hemophilia is rare among women but may occur when the father has hemophilia and the mother is a carrier. This is noted more often today because of the tendency of persons with common infirmities to get together. Dr. R.G. Macfarlane told a young man with hemophilia who was so impressed with the way a girl nursed her hemophiliac father he married her. Their daughter has the disease.

Hemophilia is caused by a congenital deficiency of either of two blood clotting factors. Hemophilia-A has too little factor VIII (AHF) whereas hemophilia-B is deficient is factor IX (PTC).

There are 12 different factors in blood that play a role in blood clotting, and the various bleeding disorders are possible. Some bleeders lack this, and others, that. Diagnosis can be made only by running specific tests to determine clotting defects.

Treatment of bleeding is aimed at augementing the deficient factor in the blood. Those with hemophilia-A need fresh blood or plasma because factor VIII is not found in serum or stored blood. Factor IX is more stable and is present in plasma, serum, and stored blood.

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

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Insect sprays and powders are hazardous when used improperly and carelessly.

Return The Shinplaster

Sarnia Observer

What this country needs, along with removal of traffic jams, lower meat prices and lower taxes, is the return of the shinplaster.

It is to be supposed that a good many of our younger folk think a shinplaster is another name for a Band Aid. Actually it was a very convenient paper equivalent of 25 cents.

The shinplaster had its advantages. You could put one in a letter and send it off for an indoor lily root. You could send a couple along with a $2 bill to pay a parking ticket. You could make a very Junior Junior feel like a big shot by handing him 25 cents in folding money.

The day when you can pay off bills under $1 by sending shinplasters is gone. One reason is that the postal people would rather nick you the freight for a money order than have small currency going through the mails. Quarters don't react too well to post office cancelling machines.

Maybe the disappearance of the shinplaster was due to the fact that by the monetary standards of the days when they were in vogue, 25 cents could buy you a pack of five good cigars or a pound of hamburger. By today's standards the shinplaster would have to be sliced down to a third of its orginal size.

Because so many firms now use postal meters you can't pay a bill under a dollar with postage stamps. One informant says he tried to pay off a 75 cent phone bill from a summer cottage with stamps and was told the phone company doesn't accept them.

Our political parties, not even the Social Credit folks with their hard-to-justify monetary policies, have offered a return of the shinplaster as a vote-catcher. Maybe we need a new party dedicated to Shinplasters.

GIRL RETURNS

BELLEVILLE, Ont. (CP) — Elizabeth Ann Teskey, 14, Gananoque United Church minister's daughter whose disappearance Sept. 14 touched off a province-wide police search, returned home Thursday. A Toronto family employing the girl as a domestic called police after seeing her photograph in newspapers.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(September 24, 1937)

The Yukon and Northern B.C. Pioneers are holding a banquet at the CNR Hotel, Oct. 12. It will be the first gathering of the "Oldtimers" in the Maritimes, and "Sourdoughs" of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are invited.

A beautiful new Roman Catholic church will be opened Sunday, Oct. 3, at Kensington by His Excellency Bishop O'Sullivan, who will bless the ediface and celebrate Pontifical High Mass.

TEN YEARS AGO
(September 24, 1952)

The September issue of the "Crowsnest", Royal Canadian Navy's magazine, makes mention of the re-engagement of CPO S.G. Bowles, for another two-and-a-half years, to complete 25 years of service.

George Newman and Emmett Brazil have planned a big airmeet in Summerside tomorrow at 'Tween Rivers Airport, when it is expected that more than 20 planes will be assembled from various points in the Maritimes. This is the third annual meeting staged by the enterprising management of 'Tween Rivers Airport.

MOBILE REACTOR

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho (AP)— The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said Saturday it has produced electricity from a nuclear power plant that can be moved on a truck and can run for a year without refuelling. The AEC said it is the smallest known reactor power plant to produce electricity.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Some people are only too happy to lend a hand — provided it's merely for shaking purposes. — Chatham News.

Our pet gardener called a spade a spade until he tripped over one of them in the dark—Brandon Sun.

It is said that eating is a lost art. Too many people have been trying to make an exact science of it. — Ottawa Journal.

It can truthfully be said that no days are pleasant to unpleasant people. — St. Catharines Standard.

A disc jockey, as defined by one writer, is a fellow who makes a lot of chatter about a platter that doesn't matter. — Galt Reporter.

Many a movie actress has built a following made up mainly of people who have been following her build. — Brantford Expositor.

"Now class," said the teacher, "can you tell me one of the uses for cowhide?" "Sure," piped up the customary voice from the back of the room. "It keeps the cow together." — Hamilton Spectator.

A college graduate is fairly well educated if he knows half as much upon leaving college as he thought he knew when he entered it.— Guelph Mercury.

A union leader on the West Coast urges a shorter work week to counteract what he fears will be a large increase in unemployment. We ache to believe that our economic woes will be ended by working less but doubt remains. — Ottawa Journal

Do you have enough breath to blowout a paper match held three inches from your mouth? Hold the mouth wide open—no pursed lips. If not, your maximal breathing capacity (MBC) is not up to standard and you had better have your lungs checked. — American Review of Respiratory Disease.

A college boy wrote his father: "I can't understand why you call yourself a kind parent when you don't send me any money. You haven't mailed me a check in almost two months. What kind of kindness do you call that?" "That," the old man replied, "is unremitting kindness." — Montreal Star

The Government of East Pakistan have decided that 20 per cent of the vacancies in all Provincial and subordinate services, including class IV posts to be filled up by direct recruitment, shall be reserved for non-Muslims. Of the 20 per cent, 10 per cent shall be allotted to Scheduled Caste, 1 per cent to Buddhists and the remaining 9 per cent to caste Hindus and other minority communities. — Pakistan News Digest.

The great Cuban chess champion, Jose Capablanca, would probably have found an apt name for his country's position in today's world power game. For Cuba has become a precariously placed but important pawn in the match. Its intrinsic value is small. But its value in terms of momentum and psychology is considerable. Havana is a pawn that is dangerous both to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Krushchev. — Christian Science Monitor.

Neurotics & Their Problems

Windsor Star

Time was when most people hadn't the faintest notion of what neurosis was. They might note that some individual was a bit queer; that another was in an unduly nervous state, or yet again one who always thought there was something wrong with himself. Neurosis then was a fancy name to describe complaints more normally defined by more ordinary words.

Neurosis now has come to be a common term, whether this be due to more neurotics or merely to the word being more widely applied. It is the subject of science and, indeed, of surveys. One such has been made in England and Wales and reveals some curious facts—that the incidence, for instance is greater in some areas than others and more common among women than men.

It notes, for instance, that "brain workers"" are more subject to neurosis than manual workers; that those in administration, the professions and other places of responsibility are susceptible to it. (Yet these are the very places where neurotic people can do the most harm.)

It is not surprising, however, that the "fundamental and primordial" occupations such as farming, the making of food and clothing the building of houses and the working with wood or metal, have a low incidence of neurosis.

These people are living closer to nature. Their work has to do with the fundamentals of life. Their activities are essential. They are producing the necessities. They are not men rendered nonentities by machines or bereft of dignity by mass production processes.

Their lives are simple and real lives.

In No Hurry To Leave

Montreal Gazette

Some worry is being expressed in American and other circles that the agreements on the demilitarization and neutralization of Laos are not being fairly executed. The United States has been withdrawing the 800 or so military advisers that it had in the country helping the pro-Western army. But the thousands of troops from North Vietnam, who supported the Communist army, are reportedly remaining where they were.

The United States means to carry out its commitments under the Laos treaty even if other countries do not. What is likely to happen if all American troops are withdrawn, but the North Vietnamese and other Communist troops remain? This would shift the balance of power within the country in favor of the Communist part of the coalition government.

It may be that the Communist troops will eventually leave, and that their departure is only being held up because it seems to be a traditional Communist practice to carry out agreements reluctantly and at the last moment. But the possibility exists that they have an intention of leaving, but mean to ensure that the half of Laos which they occupy remains under their military control indefinitely.

This would destroy the hopes of the Geneva agreement on Laos, and would probably result in the Communization of all of Laos within the next few years.

for business...
for pleasure

FLY TCA

MONCTON to TORONTO

- 3 hours 20 mins.
- up to 4 flights daily
- $ 90 Economy return

Ask about even lower Group Fares for groups of 10 or more, flying in Canada.

See Morton Dew Limited
181 Queen St., or Call 4-8541

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES AIR CANADA

TCA

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES