

Reporters Discuss Needs Of Appalachian States

President Johnson last week promised a new effort to deal with depressed areas of "Appalachia" as part of a \$1,000,000,000 campaign against poverty in the U.S. In this story two reporters familiar with the area discuss its economic troubles.

By CHARLES R. LEWIS and BURL OSBORNE, CHARLESTON, W.Va. (AP)—A year or so ago, when so-called "pick" jobs were all the rage, one making the rounds was: "This is an Appalachian doll. We'll pick it up and it starves."

The humor is sick. The grinding poverty throughout the more than 80,000 square miles of mountains and valleys which are Appalachia also reflects sickness but it isn't funny.

President Johnson last week promised a new effort to curb economic and social ailments in the 10 Appalachian states—West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia and Ohio.

NO CURE
Survey after survey has been made in the region but none has produced a satisfactory overall plan for development. The bills have been diagnosed but the cure has not been found.

What is wrong? For one thing, Appalachia has too many people and too few jobs, despite widespread migrations of its natives elsewhere.

It has had about five per cent of the U.S. labor force but more than 11 per cent of its unemployment. In some poorer-than-poor areas the jobless rate has been four times the national average.

For years, the economy relied too heavily on the coal mining industry which supported hundreds of small communities but kept them isolated.

MINES CLOSED
Then came automation; and depression, misery and poverty when manual mines closed by the hundreds.

Appalachia is a paradox. Manufacturing production and employment have increased at a faster pace than the national average since about 1928.

But Appalachia had a late start. As the late president Kennedy once said: "We have run much faster simply to maintain the present unsatisfactory job level."

These mountainous states still lag far behind the rest of the U.S. in the number of jobs, manufacturing establishments and other values added to the economy by manufacturing.

STANDARDS LOW
Throughout the region, low income and almost sub-human living standards are commonplace. Only an unusually pro-

perous county has no serious health, housing, transportation and education problems. Three-fourths of West Virginia's 55 counties have critical economic problems. Appalachia's death rate from tuberculosis is 50 per cent higher than for the nation as a whole.

While Appalachia is largely rural, many of its farms are too small and the terrain too rough for efficient agricultural techniques. Nearly half the farms produce less than \$2,000 a year in gross income.

More than half of the region's farmers had off-the-farm jobs, and a third earned less than \$500 a year.

ROADS A PROBLEM
The mountains themselves have created critical problems. An inadequate network of roads has hamstrung efforts to attract job-producing industries.

West Virginia alone spends \$88,000,000 a year in state and federal funds to build roads. West fare Commissioner W. Bernard Smith sees welfare aid as a "type of narcotic" which must be changed to a stimulus that will "rekindle initiative in our people and rebuild their pride."

Long lines form in almost every county in the Appalachians for regular handouts of federal surplus food commodities. In some areas, the jobless and hungry receive federal food stamps, negotiable for food at local stores. In a few counties more than half the residents get such aid.

POOR IN MILLIONS
Since 1960, the area redevelopment administration and programs have pumped hundreds of millions of federal dollars into the region, including more than \$100,000,000 into West Virginia alone.

The federal government last week announced it will spend another \$1,000,000 in a Kentucky pilot program designed to help needy children by giving relief work to their parents. West Virginia now has about 10,000 men on \$1-hourly public works jobs under a similar program.

Canadian-born economist John Kenneth Galbraith has suggested a crash program to eradicate poverty in a step-by-step method. Taking the 100 most poverty-stricken counties in the U.S. at a time, he would promote the finest schools, housing and recreational facilities for them. When those counties had recovered the plan would be extended to the next worst 100 counties and the process repeated. Finally, as he sees it, poverty would disappear.

Because of less snowfall the previous winter, thickness of Norwegian glaciers was three to five feet less in 1963.



POODLE MARKS AIRPORT OPENING

The first lady passenger on TCA's first flight into the new Toronto International Airport was Anne Schachinger, 17, of (22 Mary St.) Waterloo, Ont. Marking the occasion was the presentation of poodle pup named TIA (for Toronto International Airport) by Capt. Peter Lennie. (CP Wirephoto)

THANKS EXPRESSED FOR CONDOLENCES

Mrs. John F. Kennedy Tuesday broadcast public thanks for the condolences from a world which shared her grief when her husband was slain. The former First lady said she has received nearly 800,000 messages. (AP Wirephoto)

Abania's Stalinist Ruler Challenges Soviet Leaders

Relatively little is known about what goes on inside Communist Albania. In this special report, a U.S.-trained journalist who now is foreign affairs editor of the Istanbul newspaper Milliyet and who travelled to Albania as a sports writer with a top Turkish soccer team, tells what he saw and found in the secluded Mediterranean Communist country.

HIRANA (AP)—Ever Hoxha, the Stalinist ruler of Albania—the Lilliput of the Communist world which has challenged the Soviet Goliath—faces serious political and economic trouble as a result of the split.

The break with Moscow two years ago and the policy of friendship with the Communists in China is hard to swallow for many pro-Soviet elements in Albania. In recent months, Ever Hoxha is said to have removed most of these elements from key posts.

But diplomatic observers in Tirana believe there is a "Russian wing" among highly placed Albanians. Moscow-trained Beqir Balluku, the defence minister, is said to be among them. But the regime prevents any open opposition.

There has, however, been some resistance. Late in 1961 an attempted rebellion led by the pro-Russian commander of the naval forces, Admiral Teme Sejko, was crushed. Admiral Sejko and two high officials were executed.

Last year a similar attempt also was put down in the northern town of Scutar. A passive resistance movement growing in the villages, where peasants have been bearing Communist officials.

Such a movement cannot be successful as long as Ever Hoxha is in power, experts claim.

CHINESE MOVE IN
The Soviet-Albanian quarrel has enabled the Chinese to set up for the first time in history a bridgehead in Europe, along the shores of the Mediterranean. Nearly 900 Chinese experts have replaced the Russians in Poland, East Germany and Czechs working in Albania.

Throughout the country, slogans praise the friendship of "fraternal" China. By contrast, street posters ridicule Tito and sometimes Khrushchev.

Since the Moscow-Tirana break, the Soviet Union has ceased all economic and technical assistance to Albania. A satellite. As a result of this, many foodstuffs and other commodities have become scarce.

Fats, beans and rice are among the chief shortages. Milk is distributed only to families having small children. Dark bread is sold in limited amounts to state bakeries. Each family has to buy bread from regional bakeries which keep records on its members and sell bread only according to established needs.

The majority of Albanians seem to have difficulties in making both ends meet. A visitor is immediately struck by the poor way in which people dress. Women in high-heeled shoes, or fashionable dress or who use lipstick and cosmetics are rarely seen. Men wear old, sometimes patched suits. White shirts and neckties are almost never seen on working men.

FACE SHORTAGES
Actually this is customary for the majority of Albanians, who are used to bad days. But

The Palace of Culture in the main square of Tirana, the foundation stone of which was laid by Khrushchev during his visit to the city in 1958, remains a skeleton. The Albanians have been able to finish some jobs started by the Russians, with China's aid, however.

STICK TO PROMISE
The problem is whether Peking will stick by its promise to provide \$125,000,000 to finance Albania's third five-year development plan. Albanian officials express confidence that the Chinese will not let them down. Ever Hoxha seems determined to carry out a "leap forward" by placing a heavy burden on the present generation.

The leap forward has brought some progress, particularly in industry. In 1961 (the latest available figures) total volume of industrial production was 71 per cent above that of 1957, the government claims. But agricultural production has lagged.

As in other Communist countries, rents in Albania are relatively low. 100 leks (one room) education in high schools and the university is free. Cultural activities (opera, theatres, ballet) are encouraged, and free sanitary services are provided by the state.

Albania is still a Communist country, barred to foreigners except a special permit. The country's borders with Yugoslavia and Greece are fortified by a "wall" of electric barbed wire. Inside the country, an estimated 10,000 secret policemen keep a close watch on the people.

Even inter-urban travelling is subject to a special permit. Albania has experienced brutal purges. During 1949-53, about 30,000 people (25 per cent of the population) are believed to have disappeared in concentration camps.

The court's unanimous opinion declared that "by placing a racial label on a candidate at the most crucial stage in the electoral process—the instant the voter is enabled to state his preference—a vehicle by which racial prejudice may be spread is operated against one group because of race and for another."

The Negroes, Dupuy H. Anderson and Ace J. Belton, contended that the Louisiana requirement is unconstitutional "makes racial discrimination possible and encourages the practices."

QUEREBEC (CP)—Guy Marcoux, Social Credit member of the Commons for Quebec Montmorency, said here that the party does not intend to run candidates in federal by-elections Feb. 16 in the Montreal ridings of Laurier and St. Denis.

Dr. Marcoux said the decision was made during a weekend meeting of Robert Thompson, Social Credit leader, and party members in Quebec.

"As these elections have only a character . . . we don't believe we would be justified in allowing a division of Creditista votes to the profit of the old parties and of socialism," Dr. Marcoux said in a statement.

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MEET THE TRAVELLERS

Canada's Own Folk Singing Group
"The Travellers" whose favourite songs are those of their own land, come in Charlottetown in the wake of a cross-country tour including appearances at University of Toronto and McMaster.

They are described as being one of the liveliest but most unpretentious groups in Canada, and, singing in their own style, songs from all over the world, they have won applause and praise of all—from university students to older concertgoers. Their theme song is generally considered to be "Lonesome Traveller," one of their more popular numbers. "Black Man," "This Land Is Your Land," "Black Fly" which they introduced, "Jolly Coosheen" and their novel "Boating Song".

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