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 7037

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Not over 40c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail on 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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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

For A Better World

This is Junior Red Cross Week in Canada, and the occasion calls for a salute to the young people in this community and across the country who are active participants in the work of this great organization.

20,177 Prince Edward Island boys and girls are among the more than a million and a quarter youngsters who are members of the Junior Red Cross in Canada. They are directed by a dedicated group of 40,000 teachers who serve as Red Cross volunteers and carry on a project that has been active in our schools for over 40 years.

Our children are joined by more than 65 million other young people in the Junior Red Cross in 85 nations. It is the world's largest youth organization and is embraced by youth of many races, many creeds and a variety of political beliefs.

The prime interest of the organization is to guide our children in the principles of good health, service to others and the furtherance of international friendship and understanding. The figures tell of thousands of crippled and handicapped children in Canada who are helped in many ways every year. One also learns that assistance for youth in other lands every year represents an expenditure of about $140,000.

All of this is accomplished through fund-raising efforts. All funds raised by the Juniors are spent by the Juniors. The administrative costs are the responsibility of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the funds for which are raised through United Appeal campaigns.

There are 782 branches of the Junior Red Cross in this Province, all cooperating enthusiastically in its manifold activities at home and abroad. An achievement to be proud of, and to be encouraged as one of the most promising signs of the times in this troubled world in which we find ourselves.

Flag For Ontario

Premier Robarts has introduced legislation approving a Red Ensign as the official flag for the province of Ontario. It would be similar to the Ensign which was accepted for many years as Canada's emblem, except that in the fly there will be the crest of Ontario rather than the arms representing Canada's French and British heritage.

Last December he announced that he would propose a flag for the province in the style of the Red Ensign but bearing on it the entire Ontario coat of arms. Besides a shield, the coat of arms includes a deer to the right, a bear on top, a moose on the left and a motto below. Now the Premier has stripped away these adornments and reduced the provincial armorial bearings to the shield alone, which contains the Red Cross of St. George at the top and a three-stemmed maple leaf sprig below.

"Without conflict with the flag of Canada," he said, "there is an honored place for a provincial flag for Ontario. The flag which is proposed has been associated with Ontario and historic events in this province for many generations. It also typifies new horizons to others who have come to a new land and are beneficiaries of the privileges and freedoms promised and proclaimed under a flag for which they can have nothing but honor and respect."

Opposition reaction to the flag, says a news report, was generally mild. Liberal Leader Andrew Thompson questioned the timing of the flag announcement. Many Ontarians, on the contrary, will doubtless feel that the timing gives impressiveness to the statement. There was nothing in it that could be construed as being derogatory to the flag which has replaced the Ensign as the national emblem. If it was a question of comparisons being odious, Mr. Robarts left them for other to draw.

In Quebec the Laurentian flag bearing the white fleurs-de-lis in the quarters of a white cross on a blue ground has long been honored as the flag of the province. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Saskatchewan also have flags; Manitoba and Alberta are considering flags.

Ontario didn't feel it needed a provincial flag while the Ensign was our national emblem. Now the situation has changed, and there is no reason why Premier Robarts and the citizens he represents shouldn't welcome his choice as both timely and meritorious.

Retaining The Color

In anticipation of the passing of the bill to repeal the margarine ban in this province, Agriculture Minister MacRae is reported as planning the introduction of legislation this week which will provide regulations for the sale of the butter substitute. The regulations will cover moisture content, color and packaging.

The other provinces have various regulations in this regard. Some of them permit the sale of yellow colored margarine, others do not. We note that in New Brunswick a bill has been introduced to allow for coloring, but on a basis that will make misrepresentation impossible and insure that butter and margarine will be sold with an acceptable color on their own merits.

As explained by Agriculture Minister Adrien Levesque, "the traditional yellow color range which has been used for butter, going back to the very beginning of the usage of butter, is being preserved, and rightly so for this important and essential industry in the provincial economy." The remainder of the yellow color range—between 1.6 degrees and above 10.5 degrees on the yellow color scale—has been allotted to margarine.

Doubtless equal care will be taken in any legislation we embark on in this province, to insure that full protection is given our butter producers in this important matter.

Joey's Complaint

Premier Smallwood has hit out with characteristic vigor at the high cost of Canadian school books—a problem, he says, which he has been grappling with for some time but has been unable to do anything about. School books now cost the Newfoundland government more than $1 million a year, and will increase to nearly $2 million by 1975.

The trouble, as Mr. Smallwood sees it, is that this business is in the hands of a few publishers "and the fancier the books they sell, the more they like it." They send round, he complains, "elegantly dressed persons, persons with the looks of lords and dukes, people like archbishops in mufti, wearing spats and corded vests and looking down their noses at their customers. They get off with their expensive order and then when it wills them, they change parts of the text, the format or the layout, and then they have a lot of new books to sell."

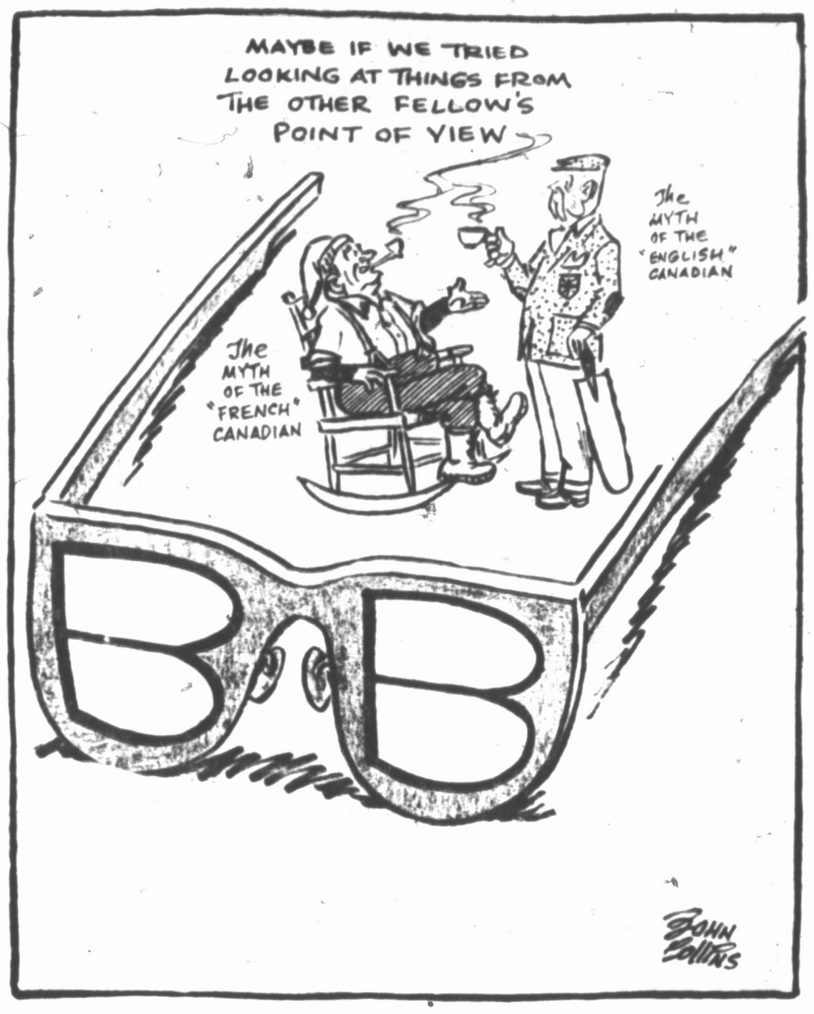
His grievance has a familiar ring, though we haven't heard it put in such strong terms before. Surely it should be possible for the Atlantic Provinces to get together on an official inquiry into the question of school book costs, and on a policy of standardization that will eliminate costly and unnecessary changes. Such a policy is long overdue, and is of more practical concern than the bigger question of political union about which we hear so much talk nowadays.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A hydro-electric station powered by the rise and fall of the tide is to be constructed in the straits between Barents and the White Sea, not far from Archangel in the Soviet far north. A group of Soviet engineers recently visited France to study the tidal power station on the Rance estuary, in Britanny, the first plant of its kind in the world.

* * *

One of the most imaginative of all the plans and projects to celebrate Canada's Centennial has been announced by the Canadian Association for Retarded Children. The association has organized a nation-wide $7 million research and service program which could prove an outstanding landmark in dealing with the problem of Canadian children who are born mentally handicapped.



B AND B BIFOCALS

MORE WINDS OF CHANGE

White Supremacy Sought In Rhodesia

National Geographic Society

Africa's winds of change are now gusting through Rhodesia.

White settlers are clamoring for their own uhuru, or freedom. But Britain declines to grant independence to the self - governing colony until voting rights are broadened to include most native Africans. These people outnumber voters of European descent by 2,000,000 to 200,000.

The Rhodesia that British empire builder Cecil Rhodes referred to as his "hobby" is now a vigorous nation, rich in mineral and agricultural resources.

SOLOMON'S GOLD

Early explorers' tales of worked - out mines and scattered ruins indicate that the southern African nation — known until recently as Southern Rhodesia—may have been the Old Testament land of Ophir. Thence came the gold that made Solomon the earth's richest king.

Gold is still mined in Rhodesia, but the more valuable commodity is tobacco. The golden leaf is sold and smoked in 60 countries, making Rhodesia the world's second largest exporter of flue - cured tobacco.

Rhodesia lives on a broad - based agriculture. Corn, wheat, and cotton grow on the high veld, along with some three million beef and dairy cattle.

In contrast, Rhodesia's African inhabitants still practice subsistence agriculture within the traditional tribal structure.

Rhodesia's 150,33 square miles — half the size of Texas — yield important deposits of asbestos, chrome, iron ore, and coal.

Salisbury, the capital, resembles a fast - growing American prairie city. Its 300,000 people work in modern offices, shop at supermarkets, and speed home on six-lane avenues. Commuters have Cecil Rhodes to thank for their broad boulevards. He wanted the roads wide enough so that an eight - pair team of oxen could easily make a U-turn.

Visitors find it hard to believe skyscrapers of Salisbury rise where pioneers bivouacked in tents and mud huts only 70 years ago.

BUNBOAT DIPLOMACY

In 1890, Cecil Rhodes sent 700 hardy farmers and settlers into the unmapped wilderness between the Limpopo and Zambezi Rivers.

The energetic empire builder had secured mineral rights from the Bantu chief, Lobengula. In return, the African chief received $300 a month, 1,000 rifles and ammunition, and the promise of a gunboat on the Zambezi (The gunboat was never delivered).

The British South Africa Company was formed, and this privately owned concern ruled Rhodesia until 1923 when it was made a self - governing colony within the British Commonwealth.

In 1953 Southern Rhodesia joined with Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in a federation, conceived mainly as an economic partnership linking copper-rich Northern Rhodesia with the labor force of Nyasaland and the farming and light industry of Southern Rhodesia.

The federation dissolved in 1963 when African nationalists insisted on independence for Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyassalond (Malawi).

Fickle Housing Trends

Windsor Star

It is amazing how quickly styles can change, and not only in particularly to housing.

Urban dwellers will recall that in the postwar years the emphasis was on single houses, a common type being 1½ storey, often with the top floor unfinished. This was an expensive type of building, requiring land assembly and sizeable lots.

The idea then was that apartment building was too costly; that people could not afford the rents that would have to be charged.

What is happening now? The trend is quite the reverse. True, there are many single dwellings being built for those who want their own homes and are able and willing to pay. But there has been a tremendous surge in apartment building during the past few years.

If they were too expensive back in 1946 why are they not too expensive now, when building costs have escalated greatly in the meantime. Yet they are being built and they are being occupied.

Another trend is toward 'row housing,' one of the cheapest forms of homebuilding. But no one appeared to think of it a couple of decades ago.

The real answer would seem to be that various types of housing accommodation appeal to people who desire different housing.

There still is something odd, however, in the claim of 20 years or more back that apartment - building was too expensive, with the experience of today, despite vastly higher building costs, when they are being built and leased.

Not A Focus Of Loyalty

Montreal Star

Justice Minister Favreau says that serious consideration is being given to a suggestion that indignities towards the new Canadian flag be made a criminal offense. We suggest that this might be a grave error; giving the flag the status of an enforced symbol of loyalty might create more dissension than loyalty.

Not that the new flag should not be treated with the greatest respect. It should be, and the rules surrounding the use of the flag of the United States might usefully be adopted in Canada as a code of behaviour. But we do not find that the United States makes any derogation from this code a criminal offense. Flags have to earn respect; it cannot be conferred by law.

After the long struggle to secure a national flag of our own it might seem reasonable to surround it with safeguards. This is not easy. There are so many ways of showing disrespect for a flag that it would take a whole new Criminal Code to cover them.

The case that gives rise to Mr. Favreau's suggestion is relevant. A maple leaf flag was burned by separatists. A demonstration followed. They were arrested and charged, not with an offense against the flag but with disturbing the peace. If they are found guilty they will be sufficiently punished by whatever penalty is applied to the offense of disturbing the peace.

For a while we may expect repetitions of this incident, but we should be patient with them. We should not forget that while the new flag should be treated with the greatest respect, as was the Red Ensign before it, it should not be regarded as a focus of loyalty.

Our focus of loyalty is the Crown. We do not pledge allegiance to a flag but to the Crown and until such time as that situation changes we should not make the flag anything more than what it is intended to be: a rallying point for national unity.

This is not something that can be surrounded by protecting laws. Protection will come from the feeling of pride that we feel sure will ensue as the new flag comes into wider and wider use.

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Some middle - aged Swedish women are showing an inclination for forgery, customs police here report. In the last year, a number of women aged about 50 have tampered with their passports to make themselves some 10 years younger.

CADETS LEAVE

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Some 260 Algerian army cadets left Friday by Russian airliners for up to 2½ years of technical military training in Soviet military academies.

Multiple Sclerosis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Approximately 500,000 Americans have multiple sclerosis. Most victims are between 18 and 40 ears of age. Many are working because symptoms are temporary and there may be long periods of freedom from the disease.

The cause is not known but many victims develop symptoms following a period of poor health, fatigue, injury, illness with fever, or pregnancy. The term multiple is used because many parts of the nervous system are involved. The sheath of the nerve is afflicted initially. Ensuing symptoms are transient so long as the center fibers are able to transmit impulses. There is no recovery after the core is destroyed and replaced with scar tissue. This explains why symptoms come and go and ultimately become permanent except in some who do not have an attack for so long a time they are regarded as cured.

Multiple sclerosis is difficult to recognize initially because there is no specific symptom or sign that offers a clue. In addition, the disease differs from patient to patient. What happens to one may not happen to another. Some develop periods of partial to complete paralysis of the legs and arms or trunk. Others lack coordination or suffer tremor of the extremities, head or body. Numbness and tingling are noted. Painful muscle spasms occur.

Ocular involvement is common, including temporary or permanent blindness in one or both eyes. There may be difficulty in speech as well as bowel or bladder control. But despite these adversities, the majority usually are cheerful and continue to have hope and optimism.

There is no specific remedy. The best advice is to eat nutritious meals, obtain ample rest, and avoid overfatigue. It is important to maintain a high degree of resistance and avoid people with respiratory infections. Extremes in temperature may precipitate an attack. Physiotherapy (heat and massage) relieves muscle spasticity and improves coordination.

Drug therapy, including the use of antibiotics, vitamins, vasodilators, histamine, cortisone, and isoniazid, is of questionable value.

KIDNEY DISEASE DETECTION

E. G. writes: What is meant by the I.V.P. series of X-rays?

REPLY

Intravenous pyelogram. This is a procedure to visualize both kidneys. It is done by injecting a dye into the veins and taking X-rays of the abdomen while the chemical is passing through the kidneys and into the bladder.

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

Gromyko's London Visit

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The five-day visit of foreign minister Andrei Gromyko to London may be the beginning of a major Soviet effort to wean Britain away from strong support of United States military action in Viet Nam.

The U.S. - supported South Vietnamese government has outlined a new program of "total struggle" against the Communist-led Viet Cong guerrillas.

And the U.S. Army chief of staff, Gen. Harold Johnson, is reported taking to Washington requests for more U.S. troops from American officers directing South Vietnamese defences.

This undoubtedly will increase the difficult political position Britain's Prime Minister Wilson is trying to maintain.

PROBLEMS AT HOME

Faced wth heavy economic problems at home and the rising cost of trying to maintain an adequate nuclear deterrent for Britain's future, Wilson has maintained a policy of close cohesion with Washington.

In face of widespread criticism of U.S. policies, Wilson is also embarrassed to find the left wing of his Labor party threatening open revolt against the Vietnamese position of the Labor government.

Wilson cannot ignore the voices on the left, especially when such a conservative regime as that of French President de Gaulle can find a position of compatibility with the Kremlin.

France and the Soviet Union agreed Thursday to seek a reconvening of the 1954 Geneva conference to settle the Viet Nam conflict and the Russians have repeatedly stated the negotiations should deal only with the nutralization of South Viet Nam—not the Communist north.

WANTS RED WITHDRAWAL

The U.S. has stated that negotiations are possible only in the context of over-all neutralization, after the Communists agree to withdraw from South Viet Nam.

Undoubtedly Gromyko, who will arrive in London Tuesday, will press for agreement on the Geneva conference in talks with Wilson and Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart.

Wilson has been quietly seeking some form of East-West compromise and some way out of his own political dilemma. It is unlikely that he would want to yield to France the position of being the avenue of approach to Moscow.

Though it is unlikely that he would want to risk his close relations with Washington, the critical nature of the issue would indicate Wilson may be well persuaded to attempt to modify President Johnson's determination, possibly when Wilson visits Washington April 15.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(March 15, 1940)

The 5,600-ton German steamship Hannover, captured by Allied warships off Puerto Rico March 7, was brought into Kingston, Jamaica, today as a war prize.

Celebration of the 115th anniversary of the Benevolent Irish Society opened with the presentation at the Prince Edward Theatre before a packed house of the three-act comedy "Danny Boy" presented under the direction of Mr. J.B. Richards. The cast included Marion Mahar, Joseph McTague, Isabel Storey, Clarice MacGuigan, Roland G. Taylor, Hester Wood, Bill Brown, Ruth Sinclair, Arthur McGuigan, Pius Callaghan, Arthur Moran, Frank O'Neill and Thomas McAvinn.

TEN YEARS AGO
(March 15, 1955)

Dr John Sutherland Bonnell, a native of Dover, P.E.I., and minister of New York's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, accepted an invitation to join evangelist Billy Graham's "all Scotland" crusade later this month.

Albert Einstein, in Princetown N.J., took the day off for his 76th birthday, expressing the view that "birthdays are for children."

SHIRT STOPS BULLET

LONDON (AP)—A drip-dry undershirt weighing 16 pounds and costing $170 to $280, depending on your size, is available from a British company. Those figures may sound formidable, but the shirt has one big asset—it will stop a .45-calibre bullet, leaving the wearer with nothing more 'than a bruise on the chest'. The garment is made of titanium and nylon and is called flexible body armor.

Benevolent Irish Society

"ST. PATRICK'S PARADE WED., MAR. 17th.

All members are requested to be at the Society Clubrooms by 9.15 a.m. DRESS: DARK COAT, WHITE MUFFLER and TOP HAT.

Signed
AMBROSE SMITH

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