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 7-7371).

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Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail or 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.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 THURSDAY, SEPT 24, 1964.

Rejects Levesque Line

Hon. Rene Levesque, minister of resources in the Quebec cabinet, has been causing some concern of late by his interpretation of the problems facing French Canada. Apparently he identifies French Canada with Quebec exclusively, and insists that the interests of Quebec must be placed ahead of all other considerations. His statements have had one good result, however, for they have prompted Le Devoir, the influential French-language Montreal daily, to come out strongly in support of more moderate views.

The paper, which was founded by Henri Bourassa and has taken a leading part in championing Quebec grievances, has made its position known in two articles by Editor Claude Ryan, supporting the "Canadian" view and rejecting "defeatist and absolutist interpretations" of Confederation history. They take into account "the changes that have taken place in English-Canadian opinion in the past 25 years" and suggest that "it is possible and desirable to reform our federalism so that it will become acceptable to Canadians of both language groups."

Mr. Ryan says his paper has traditionally believed that "French-Canadians should be involved in Canada from coast to coast." Quebec's economy, he points out, depends on external markets and external capital development, and would have to continue to seek very close connections with the rest of the country or become a "closer satellite of the United States."

Remaining in Confederation, he insists, offers French Canadians the possibility of "maintaining and developing" French culture outside of Quebec and the prospect of joining in the development of a "new kind of society" which would permit the coexistence of two flourishing cultures.

The editor adds that he is not advocating the status quo, nor that Quebec's own problems should be neglected in favor of the wider Canadian view. Problems that belong to Quebec alone, he says, must be solved in the interests of Quebec; but he specifically rejects the views Mr. Levesque has recently been expressing with increasing conviction.

It is well that Le Devoir's voice has been raised at this time, and with the authority that no English language paper could hope to exercise in interpreting French Canadian opinion.

National Standards Needed

At Winnipeg recently, the ten provincial ministers of education called upon the federal government to provide 50 per cent of the cost of maintaining the hundreds of vocational schools that have been springing up across the country. They also asked Ottawa to increase its share of the cost of training technical and vocational teachers from 50 to 75 per cent.

The flaw in this provincial recognition that there should be a federal role in education, notes The Globe and Mail, is that the provinces view it as a strictly one-way proposition. They demand money from the central government, but they are equally insistent that they spend it as they choose; and the practice of provincial opting-out of federal programs has only increased this unruly independence. The provinces can now get money without being required to meet federal standards in spending it.

This point was raised at the Winnipeg conference by Dr. Z. S. Phimiste, Toronto's director of education, who proposed that the provincial departments of education cooperate to decide what the nation's educational goals should be, and then cooperate to produce the kind of standardization and planning that is necessary to achieve these goals.

Probably this is the only way to break the constitutional roadblock of provincial control of education and the local-autonomy roadblock of school boards. As pointed out by our Toronto contemporary in commenting on Dr. Phimiste's statements, the rights of Canadian children and the nation should come first.

In this country of constantly shifting population a child may be educated in the Maritimes, pass his working life in Ontario, and spend his pension in British Columba. The education available to him should be such as to enable him and the country to prosper, and it should be equally available to him in any part of the country. If the provinces will not submit to federal authority to achieve these worthy ends, they ought at least to cooperate among themselves to do it.

The Queen's Visit

Canada will issue a large new five-cent stamp in honor of the Queen's visit next month. This is just another sign that the government has no intention of yielding to separatist threats and calling off the trip. The Queen will be in Charlottetown on schedule on October 6, and in Quebec City, also on schedule, on October 7. She will be in Ottawa for a brief period, and Prime Minister Pearson has intimated that the government is considering inviting Her Majesty to address both Houses of Parliament on that occasion.

This is the proper course, and would lend emphasis to the fact that the Queen is coming here not as part of some British demonstration of power but as head of our state and at the specific invitation of Canada itself. As the French language newspaper, Quebec l'Action, points out, the Crown is not the "symbol of colonialism" in this country. It is the symbol of an emancipation that has continued to move forward. "Let the Queen," it says, "have confidence in our people. They know that yesterday's history was necessary to prepare for tomorrow's history."

And the Montreal Gazette adds a cogent thought when it says: "To cancel the tour at this late date would not only be resented in the rest of Canada, it would be an insult to Quebec above all."

Just No Camparison

MPs who are still being twitted about their raise to $18,000 can point, by way of contrast, to the cleanup the Beatles made in their 30-day tour of Canada and the United States. A survey made by the Associated Press of some 15 of the cities visited by those mop-topped British imports indicates that they picked up well over a million dollars.

One promoter estimated they earned about $1,000 a minute for a 40-minute stint in Milwaukee. Another said some agents for the Beatles were given a cheque for $91,670 for a one-night stand at the Cow Palace in San Francisco. A Kansas City promoter paid them $150,000 for a single appearance in that city.

Now comes word that the British company which made the guitars used by the Beatles has sold a million dollars worth of the instruments on the strength of the enthusiasm engendered by the entertainers.

No wonder that at that Conservative conference in Fredericton earlier this month, some plaintive criticism was heard about the Beatles putting it all over our politicians in capitalizing on modern publicity techniques!

EDITORIAL NOTE

One British politician who has a long memory is William Brownigg, who is running in the Penrith and Border constituency in northwest England. He stands four square for returning lands "stolen during the Bonnie Prince Charlie war" of 1745 to rightful owners.

BLOCKHOUSE, CH'TOWN HARBOR ENTRANCE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Completes Mission As Ambassador Here

There are sixty - six foreign embassies in Ottawa. These are the Canadian listening posts and sales windows for countries as important as Russia and as small as Mali, economically as significant to us as USA or as distant as Formosa.

Foreign countries normally change their ambassadors here every three years. So there is a steady procession of newly-arrived plenipotentiaries driving to Government House in horse - drawn carriage with an escort of Mounties, to be welcomed by the Governor General. And of course a similar parade of departing ambassadors pay their farewell calls on Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, while their ladies similarly bid good - bye to the wives.

This official minuet and much warmer personal adieus have just been completed for the second time by a good friend to Canada who has passed one-third of his lifetime diplomatic career in Ottawa.

SON CHOOSES CANADA

Willem Dirkse van Schalkwyk was Attache with South Africa's mission here from 1938 to 1944. After spells in Washington, the Congo, Germany, Britain and at the United Nations, he with his American-born wife returned to Ottawa in 1960 as High Commissioner for our Commonwealth sister-nation. Within a year, he had the unusual experience of in his words, "changing his hat".

For reasons which are still a matter of hot controversy here, South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth and became to us a foreign republic. Its High Commissioner here changed overnight into the significantly different status of Ambassador. But the brother - who - became - a - foreigner remained our friend, as is shown by the fact that his teen - age sons has remained in Ottawa attending the Technical High School, rather than accompany his father to his important new post as Ambassador to France.

Serving as Ambassador to Canada during South Africa's transition years cannot have been a bed of roses. That country's policies, as it moves through decolonialization have been little studied and understood less here. Nevertheless the departed diplomat left behind him a personal impression as sweet as roses.

Hon. Paul Martin indicated this at the official farewell lunch which the Minister of External Affairs traditionally stages for a departing ambassador. Mr. Martin, who has great talent for the apt phrase sincerely spoken, referred to the admiration and abiding gratitude he felt for the understanding manner in which the ambassador had behaved in their sometimes difficult relations. And he added his fervent hope that His Excellency would revisit Canada sometime in the future — "when perhaps we will be on the same side of the fence."

WORLD BROTHERHOOD

Under appropriate circumstances Canada would no doubt welcome South Africa's return to the brotherhood of the Commonwealth. That is one useful a worldwide association to be permitted to disintegrate. Canada's own record in race relations is not perfect, and we will have nothing to teach South Africa when that country completes its version of the associate state now being proposed for Canada. This will set up native states, fully self - governing in internal affairs but interdependent with Africa for foreign relations until they are self-sufficient.

The first such state in the Bantu Homelands has already been established, with its own Parliament and civil service. The aim is to move as fast towards the goal as is compatible with stability, to avoid the internal strife which has cursed some other emerging nations. This picture the recent ambassador repeatedly and eloquently described to Canadian audiences.

We Are Worry Warts

Galt Reporter

According to the editor of the Hanna (Alberta) Herald we have a nation of worry warts. Not only do we worry with reckless abandon. We worry, too often about the wrong things.

No one denies that we live in a world full of things to worry about. It takes no time and little imagination to whip up enough things to worry about to keep the timid indoors for a week at a stretch.

Just for instance. It has become popular to worry about the Russians and the dangers to freedom unless they are curbed. Worrying about the Red Menace, the worrier goes outdoors and is run over by the neighbor's car.

Radioactive fallout was once No. 1 on the Worry Parade. In the midst of dodging the fallout, we were poisoned by nicotine or by spraying the flowers.

We worry about the youngsters running in front of cars in their heedless disregard. Then we drag them across the street against a red light.

We worry about crashing in an airplane; then fall off a ladder painting the house.

Viewing our employment, we worry about getting enough exercise. Then we drive two blocks for a cup of coffee to soothe our nerves.

When we forget to get the car oiled and greased every thousand miles we worry.

Getting a medical checkup never bothers us.

We worry about polio, then get crippled by running into a lawn mower.

Worrying about where the money is coming from when working days are done, seldom stops anyone from going out and mortgaging a few more productive years with a purchase on the instalment plan.

This can go on and on. Try it yourself. It can be interesting. It can also take your mind off some of the irritations which worry has ballooned into things far larger and less important than they really are.

Aviators And Missiles

Christian Science Monitor

The new weapons announced by President Johnson deal with missile warfare. They include two systems for destroying armed satellites, in case the Russians break the agreement not to use space for military purposes. The third is a radar system to bend around the earth's curvature and detect missile firings almost as soon as they occur. Hitherto military radar has been limited to the line of sight.

The President undoubtedly intended, by making these announcements, to counter the charge of Senator Goldwater that he and the Kennedy administration had not brought in new weapons systems.

This is a partial answer but not a full one. What Senator Goldwater wants is new generations of manned bombers. He is one of those who are convinced that missiles are not enough, for strategic as well as tactical warfare.

It is likely that even this controversy will also diminish in importance. The most important new manned aircraft that the Johnson administration is pushing is a very fast, low-flying airplane which could, if desired, carry big nuclear weapons as well as be used tactically. This is probably the best manned bomber that can now be made.

If the Russians can hit a U-2, how much more easily could they knock down the behemoths of the air. We were impressed even a decade and a half ago with the forward thinkers in the Pentagon who said that smaller, low- flying aircraft able to skim trees and hills and confuse even the specially made radar or pursuit missiles designed to focus only on moving objects were the clue to the manned aircraft of the future. It seems quite likely today that such planes, now being developed, will come before long to satisfy everyone concerned.

Diagnosis Of Cancer

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Cancer detection involves diagnosing the disease before it gets a head start. All physicians are familiar with the methods used but some do not have the special equipment or training needed for all the tests. Best results are obtained when physical examinations are done annually.

Cancers of the skin, lips, mouth, tongue, and genitalia can be seen. Simple instruments uncover those in the nose, throat, larynx, vagina, cervix, rectum, and the last part of the large intestine. In contrast, more complicated scopes requiring special technics are needed to detect carcinomas of the bronchi, esophagus, stomach, and urinary tract.

Another group of tumors can be felt when they get large enough. These include those in the salivary glands, thyroid lymph glands, breast, rectum, prostate, testes, uterus, and ovaries. Some growths in the liver, pancreas, small intestine, lungs, kidneys, brain, bone, stomach, and esophagus are inaccessible and cannot be identified via ordinary examination. The X-ray is used for this purpose.

If tests are negative, but the disease is suspected, an exploratory operation is necessary. This is not always within the realm of cancer detection, because symptoms usually are present before surgery is recommended.

Not long ago a round, coin-sized shadow was discovered during a routine chest X-ray of a 65-year-old man. It was near the edge of a lung in an area that is inaccessible to the bronchoscope. An exploratory operation was done to determine whether cancer was present. It was, but the man will live.

Why is early detection important? The cardinal symptoms of many malignancies usually develop after the lesion is well advanced. Pain, for example, usually does not occur until the disease spreads to other organs. At least 35 per cent of cancers in men and 65 per cent in women can be detected by direct examination.

STOP WITH PAIN

L. B. writes: Will walking a lot help poor circulation in the legs?

REPLY

Yes, but rest a few minutes if pain or cramping develops.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Fresh fruits are good when dieting.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Is it true, Miss Elderleigh, that you are going to be married soon?" "Well, no, it isn't. But I am very grateful for the rumor." — Sarnia Observer.

The newest Parisian hair-style for milady is the shaved head. We knew the topless fad would eventually go to the brain. — Calgary Herald.

The Ontario Lands and Forests Department has warned that dogs seen chasing deer will be shot. That's nothing. Before long the moose season is going to open and then just about everything will get shot dogs, moose, deer and people. — Port Arthur News - Chronicle.

This popular political expression about sweeping things under the rug must puzzle younger voters who have never known anything but wall-to-wall carpets.—Calgary Herald.

A Fort William father was approached by his eight-year-old daughter who wanted him to drive her downtown to see the Beatie show. He could take her down, but could not pick her up after the show. So he said the girl could not go. "I can't come home by myself," she argued. "No, you're too young to be out at 9 o'clock." "But, I'll be with Mary." "She's too young too." "But Daddy, she's nine," the youngster persisted, "And that makes the two of us 17."—Fort William Times Journal.

DeGaulle's Double Hazard

By Carol Kennedy
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The risks faced by French President de Gaulle on his marathon tour of Latin America appear to rouse sharp misgivings in Paris.

De Gaulle faces a double hazard in his 27-day, 20,000 mile trip which started Sunday—health as well as security.

His doctors strongly advised the 73 - year - old president against making the trip, which involves sharp changes of altitude and climate as well as a gruelling round of state occasions. Only five months ago, de Gaulle underwent a major prostate operation, similar to the one that caused British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to retire from politics at 70.

Also, there is the ever-present risk of assassination.

The president has already survived more assassination attempts than any other major Western head of state.

NO OPEN THREATS

Although no open threats have been made against his life in South America, it is known that some of his most bitter enemies have gone there—the right-wing extremist leaders of the secret army organization that made a desperate bid against de Gaulle in the Algerian war.

Besides this risk, the volcanic nature of Latin American internal politics is itself an unpredictable factor. Bolivia's current political turbulence is a case in point. De Gaulle is due there in a week's time.

The president is known to take a fatalistic view of his destiny—which he habitually links with that of France—and there is even a feeling in Paris that while not courting martyrdom, de Gaulle would consider the possibility with equanimity.

William Millinship, Paris correspondent of the London Observer, a Sunday newspaper, quotes a high Gaullist official as saying:

"De Gaulle is not trying to commit suicide, of course. But if this tour of South America did kill him he would consider it 'une belle mort,' the soldier's death in the service of his country, like that of President Kennedy."

SEES 'THIRD FORCE'

What, besides an undoubted harvest of personal and national glory, is de Gaulle hoping to reap from his bold tour? His basic belief in disengagement from the rival clutches of U.S. and Soviet power politics provides the basis of his strategy in Europe and Southeast Asia. Almost certainly this implies the drive behind the Latin American venture.

The tour may partly represent an effort to wean the South American republics away from the Washington orientation into de Gaulle's visionary concept of a "third force" wielding influence between the two major power blocks.

On an immediately practical level, it can be expected to encourage an expansion of French trade with Latin America.

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