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PAGE 4 TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1965

Another Convocation

What was later to become St. Dunstan's College, and still later St. Dunstan's University, was known in its early years as the Catholic Collegiate School, and it held its first public closing on July 15, 1856. The report of that event is contained in Hazard's Gazette of July 28 of that year. The average age of the students, it seems, was not more than 12 or 13 years, and the writer expressed surprise at the progress made in so short a time in the field of classical studies. He noted that the public examination—the custom of those days—showed marked proficiency in Virgil and Caesar's Commentaries, as well as great facility in French.

Since that time there have been great changes indeed in the educational field, and great changes at St. Dunstan's in improved facilities, in expansion of the teaching staff and number of students, in the broadening of the curriculum and in the increasingly high standards of proficiency. This progress has been particularly noticeable in recent years, with the erection of new buildings and the establishment of new courses of an advanced nature. But the emphasis still is on what used to be known as the humanities—that branch of education which it is peculiarly the function of a university to cherish, and which transforms the acquisition of mere knowledge into something much more potent and energizing.

That great educationist, the late Alfred North Whitehead, maintained that a university which failed in this respect had no reason for existence. Its task, he said, is to weld together imagination and experience, and it is through humane studies that the imagination is strengthened by discipline and preserved in great measure throughout life. St. Dunstan's has stood for this kind of education throughout the years, and it accounts in large part, we believe, for the high reputation it enjoys at home and abroad.

Today's convocation marks another milestone in the history of this venerable institution. The service it performs may be gathered from the fact that it had an enrollment this year of 565 full-time students, 67 of whom will receive bachelor degrees in the fields of art, science, education and commerce. Honored also on this occasion will be Dr. C. B. MacKay, President of the University of New Brunswick, Dr. J. H. Blanchard, and Justice M. R. McGuigan, who will be recipients of LL.D. degrees in token of the esteem and respect in which they are held by the university and the community at large.

A Tragic Sequence

Fascism and hunger bring revolt. Revolt attracts Communists. Communists bring marines. This, comments a Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, was the tragic sequence in the Dominican Republic, rooted in the regime of dictator Rafael Trujillo, which lasted from 1930 to 1961. How often will it be repeated elsewhere? When this crisis is over, into how many other countries will President Johnson be tempted to send his troops?

The question, says this writer, is being quietly and persistently asked by non-Communist Latin-American leaders behind the scenes at Washington. While the Organization of American States discusses what is constitutional rule in Santo Domingo and who will hold power, these men say that no man could rule the country today. It is unemployment and hunger and chaotic economy that hold power.

Once the seekers for dictatorship of right or left are put in their place, the economic miseries that spawn them, and that tend especially to destroy democratic governments, will

remain. This points to a significant shortcoming in the Alliance for Progress. It takes this form:

There is a genuine economic emergency throughout much of the Americas today. Their sugar, coffee, and cocoa are selling for much less than a livable cost of production. The United States, it is argued, is vigorously contributing—with mistaken good will—to this destructive situation. American policy is to reduce overproduction of these commodities and adjust supply to demand by reducing prices.

This is the classic maneuver. But it forces countries through the painful wringer of deflation. And the fragile living standards of these poor countries cannot take it. Nor would the wealthy United States take it. Farm subsidies within the United States are based on the effort to deal with farm surpluses while holding prices up, instead of driving them deliberately down. The object is both humanitarian and to prevent part of the economy from collapsing. Yet the U.S. helps to force the opposite solution, greatly more harmful to poor countries, on the rest of the Americans who depend on commodity prices to live.

So goes the Latin-American argument. It is being advanced, not in bitterness, but by friends of the United States who take a constructive attitude toward its present painful embroilment with Communists of greater or lesser number, as the case may be, in Santo Domingo. They warn that there are countries like Colombia and Guatemala and others that could easily follow the same path. Marines could soon be all over, but to what avail?

A fresh look at the alliance economic policy is being earnestly requested. And it would seem, on this basis, that it is overdue.

Space Score Tallied

Soviet and American secrecy hamper the count. However, an official of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Council has pieced together an approximate space score from public sources.

He concludes that, as of April 20, the United States had made 295 launches (military and civilian) of which 274 were successful. These lofted 372 satellites and space probes of which 96 failed to orbit or escape the earth.

The Soviets attempted more than 95 launches, of which 93 were successful. They sent up 108 probes and satellites. More than a dozen failed to orbit or escape to deep space. There have been no known failures of Soviet manned satellites despite continuing rumors of lost cosmonauts.

Now U.S. engineers are girding to fire, on June 10, the biggest space booster yet. It is Titan 3, a monster that will hurl American military manned space stations aloft, generating a mighty 3.28 million pounds of thrust. The most powerful rocket fired so far is the 1.5 million pound thrust Saturn 1.

What the Soviets are planning is anybody's guess. On Sunday they launched what is described as a 3.254-pound electronic instrument package called Lunik V at the moon, as part of their celebration of the 20th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. It was fitted with measuring instruments for scientific purposes. This gives very little indication of what they're really aiming to do.

View From Moscow

For Canadians growing bored with bilingual bickering there may be special value in the view from Moscow, as revealed in an interview of a top Soviet official by the well-known Canadian journalist, Charles Lynch. Amasasp Aroutunian, former Soviet ambassador to Canada, points out that there are 15 official languages in the USSR. Harmony is maintained because everyone recognizes what he called a "common" tongue—in this case, of course, Russian.

Another language is becoming common among the Soviet people. Mr. Lynch reports. It is English, used by visiting Africans and Asians and a growing number of Russians. "We appear to be the only nation in the world," Mr. Lynch concludes, "where the English language is on the defensive." For Canada is supposed to be seeking "not a common language but equality of two languages." We have even set up a multi-million dollar commission to tell us how to go about it, and to psychoanalyze our parliamentarians in the process.

"A peculiar people!" they must be saying of us in other lands.



WHO'S CAUGHT WHOM?

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

There's At Least Stability At Washington

It is usual to belittle the constitution of the United States, and to say that our parliamentary system of democratic government is superior. That in general is a point of view which most of us very properly hold. But how lucky the citizens of U.S.A. are in one respect, they elect their whole machinery of legislation and government at fixed intervals, and then know that, for better or for worse, it must get on with its job for four years.

In contrast with that stability on Washington's Capitol Hill, our Parliament Hill is now like an ominously rumbling volcano. We know that the Prime Minister holds the immense weapon of dissolution. We know that the defeat of the government on any major vote involving confidence will cause him to exercise that power, but he might also exercise it without a prior defeat if he deems such a course justifiable. Our only safeguard against opportunistic and irresponsible use of that immense power is the sanction of the ballot box: the electors can express their disapproval of his action when they come to vote.

One such occasion very nearly occurred during the final vote on the Budget last week. It seemed probable that all the opposition parties would vote against the minority Liberal government, and hence inevitably defeat it. The issue was belatedly by the suspicion that the Liberals sought just that a fate, and enough of them might absent themselves to ensure the defeat of their party. It was doubly belatedly by the similar suspicion that, for the opposite reason, many Conservative MPs might absent themselves from the vote.

Hence in that vote, as on previous occasions in this new third session of our 26th parliament, there was massive absenteeism when the vote was counted. Part of this was because some MPs are away through sickness; some ministers were away through government business, notably Judy LaMarsh in Switzerland and Paul Martin in England; and some Conservatives, despite orders by their leadership, had "paired" with such absentees. But what of the others?

The Liberal government was sustained by the narrow margin of 111 votes to 100, with no less than 53 MPs not exercising their vote.

The Government would have

been narrowly defeated, had not Social Credit leader Bob Thompson led six of his followers to vote in support of the government. He showed his continuing determination, now held under two governments, that Parliament should get on with the nation's business rather than indulge in partisan jockeying for electoral advantage.

There have been four serious votes of confidence in this short session; also two votes not involving confidence; and one in which Conservative and Social Credit parties split to create a mishmash vote not seriously threatening the government.

The total vote on the four important occasions, on Throne Speech and Budget, was respectively 213, 199, 196 and 211—out of 264 MPs who might have voted.

The Caouettists have the best record of 85 per cent attendance at those votes: the Liberals—who might be expected to show at full strength if they wish to avoid defeat—only 80 per cent; the Socreds 78 per cent; the Tories—presumably fighting for their political future—a mere 74 per cent; and the New Democrats a shameful 67.

Allowing for the excuses, the attendance at these major votes should show a better attendance record by \$18,000 a year employees.

The Pied Piper is back in business at the town hall in Hamelin, Germany.

Twice a day a figure of the Piper, half life-size, marches onto a platform below the face of the new town clock. He's followed first by a procession of rats, then by children. The new clock is a reproduction of one destroyed in World War II.

The Hamelin timepiece is one of several modern versions of the elaborate performing clocks that were installed in towers and turrets during the Middle Ages. A busy burgher glancing up for the time might see knights jousting or the Apostles filing by. For 600 years, knights at Wells Cathedral in Somerset, England, have done battle every hour on the hour.

LADY GODIVA RIDES — A new clock at Coventry, England, has Lady Godiva repeating her famous ride as Peeping Tom peers from a window. When the clock was installed on Broadgate House a few years ago some townspeople thought it was a flippant representation of Coventry's most renowned incident. Also, guests at a nearby hotel complained of the loud chimes. The clock was silenced between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., but Lady Godiva still rides and Tom peeps during the dark hours.

The performing clock on Stockholm's town hall was erected only 45 years ago. As bells play, St. George appears on a balcony. Behind him, on a horse, is the princess he has rescued. His page comes into sight, dragging the slain dragon. A tipsy porter opens the city gate for the procession, then closes it to end the show.

A town clock built by a postman in a Derbyshire village commemorates Queen Victoria. The Queen's name and diamond jubilee date—1897—are spelled out on the face. Put together out-

Diabetic Treatment

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Insulin was discovered in 1921. It was so successful that many physicians believe the diabetes problem was solved and further research unnecessary. Looking back, we know the treatment most diabetics received during the next three decades was far from satisfactory. Lives were saved but the majority lived long enough to suffer from the complications of premature aging.

Research is paying rich dividends in this field. Oral anti-diabetic pills have been a boon to those with mild diabetes. Several types are available. Through research we now have additional information about the chemical structure of insulin and a more precise knowledge as to how and where it acts in the body. Several forms have been synthesized and are known to act on fat as well as carbohydrates. This information will improve our understanding and treatment of the disease.

Some do not know they have diabetes until they develop symptoms too serious to ignore. Others have no symptoms and the condition is detected during a routine urine or blood test. These individuals are ahead of the game because the disorder is diagnosed early. Before symptoms are noted, through research we know that diabetes can be uncovered sooner than their blood tests are done demonstrating abnormal glucose (sugar) reactors. They have no symptoms and are not diabetic at this time but they develop the disorder 10 times more frequently than their normal counterparts.

There is a possibility that diabetes can be recognized earlier than via glucose tests. Electron microscopic studies of tissues removed from the kidney arteries and ear lobes show definite changes in those with diabetes. Some nondiabetics also have these changes and time will tell whether they develop the disease in ensuing years.

Detecting the hidden diabetic requires cooperation. The most sensitive test is of little value unless people are willing to have it done. This applies mainly to blood relatives or progeny of diabetics, the obese, and everyone over age 40.

MARSHMALLOW HEART — C. J. writes: I cry very easily over anything sentimental, on TV or otherwise. Hence my ex-tears always are salty. I discovered mine are as tasteless as clear water is there a reason for this? I am 67 and in very good health.

REPLY — I suspect the tears are still salty but your taste is not so acute.

POST-NASAL DRIP — S. J. writes: I have trouble with material dripping from the nose into the back of the throat. What would cause this condition?

REPLY — Unless the secretion is excessive, this condition may be considered normal.

ENDOMETRIAL TUMOR — M. writes: Is an endometrial tumor a malignancy?

REPLY — The endometrium is the mucous membrane that lines the inside of the uterus. Most tumors that originate from these cells are malignant. The endometrial polyp also is a tumor. Some of these are malignant, others are not.

FACIAL RASH — R. R. writes: Can angina pectoris cause a severe rash on the face?

REPLY — No. Chest pain is the main symptom of this disease.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT — Healthy persons should exercise regularly.

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

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (May 11, 1940)

The stalwart Dutch early to day announced their forces were standing on their defenses near the eastern frontier, making progress in wiping out swarms of Nazis who parachuted to strategic positions in the interior. They received rapid reinforcement from shiploads of British and French troops.

In Washington, President Roosevelt warned the Americans that modern conquerors seek to dominate "every mile of the earth's surface" and that the western hemisphere was not magically immune.

TEN YEARS AGO (May 11, 1955) Wilfred Kelley, Summerside, was elected vice-president for P.E.I. at the Maritime Bakers Association as it concluded its 12th annual conference at Bridgewater, N.S.

Mr. N.D. MacLean was appointed administrator of the Hospital and Dr. J.W. MacKenzie, was elected chairman of the board at a recent special meeting of the P.E.I. Hospital trustees.

ECM GROWTH CHECKED BRUSSELS (AP)—Economic growth in the European Common Market countries is falling off sharply, except in West Germany, a report covering the period Sept. 1, 1964, to Feb. 1, 1965 disclosed Monday. The report said domestic demand in the six-country community has dropped and total order books are below normal. Stocks are piling up, but export orders are slightly higher.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"What is your new brother's name?" Little Jane: "I don't know yet. We can't understand a word he says." — Toronto Star.

Mrs. Jones: "This is certainly an elegant apartment you have. I suppose they ask a lot for the rent." Mrs. Smythe: "Yes, indeed. Why last month, they asked my husband seven times." — Montreal Star.

Mother (proudly) — "This is my son, Freddie, Mrs. Higgins. Isn't he a bright little fellow?" Freddie (accustomed to being shown off in public) — "What was that clever thing I said yesterday, Mother?" — Montreal Star.

The average man has never had it so good, nor had it taken away so fast. — Calgary Herald.

When a man and woman marry they become one and the trouble starts when they try to decide which one. — Canadian Doctor.

Wedding guests are being asked to throw birdseed instead of confetti at church weddings in England. This is a labor-saving idea, since the birds will clean up the mess in front of the church instead of the janitor. Just the same, it is an appropriate gesture for lovebirds. — Fort William Times-Journal.

Saw Lincoln Assassinated

A long-forgotten letter, rediscovered only a few days ago in Cape Elizabeth, Maine, gives a tersely factual account of an eye-witness of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln was shot nearly 100 years ago at Ford Theatre in Washington. The date was April 14, 1865. Lincoln was born 156 years ago this month.

The eye-witness story of the tragedy was contained in a letter written by Samuel Gardiner of Geneseo, N.Y. Gardiner was a part in the public illumination of the Capitol Dome earlier the night of the assassination and was in a front row seat at Ford's Theatre, where the Lincolns were attending a presentation of "Our American Cousin."

His daughter, Miss Ada Gardiner, lived in a house at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Holt. She passed on in 1962.

"We bought the house furnished a little more than three years ago," Mrs. Holt explained. "We put away a lot of old books while we redecorated. About three months ago, I thought we should go through them. That's when I found the letter tucked away in a book."

Don't Come In Trios

We see by the news that a former American soldier who came to Canada six years ago, during a 14-day leave from the United States Army, has been granted Canadian citizenship.

The man is quoted as saying that he stayed in Canada, and wants to be a Canadian, because he thinks there is less bigotry and less racial prejudice in this country. He describes his own ancestry as being one-third white, one-third Negro and one-third North American Indian.

The thing that intrigues us about this story is neither the legality nor the morality of it, but the simple arithmetic. How can any human pedigree be summarized in thirds?

The normal quota of parents is two; of grandparents, four; of great-grandparents, eight; if you keep on following back the broadening lines of the pedigree to the generation that had 128 great-great-great-great-great-grandparents, you still don't come to a number that is divisible by three.

In the process of trying to imagine how ancestors, who naturally occur in multiples of two, could be arranged to produce a mixture of thirds, we offer one hypothesis.

Perhaps this newly-naturalized Canadian had an Indian great-great-grandfather who married twice, each time to an Indian woman, had a son by one wife, and a daughter by the other.

If we suppose then that the full-blood Indian, while the full-blood Indian daughter married a full-blood Indian, while the full-blood Indian son married a Negro woman, and that in the next generation, cousins married each other, our newly-naturalized Canadian could have had one parent who had only seven great-grandparents, instead of eight.

He would himself, therefore, have 15 great-great-grandparents instead of 16, and it would be possible for five of them to have been white, five Negro and five Indian.

It is for the geneticists to argue whether the genes of the Indian great-great-grandfather would cancel each other by their double effect on the heritage, or would reinforce each other.

Perhaps the truth is that our newly-acquired fellow Canadian just isn't very sharp at arithmetic.

INTERRUPTION NOTICE

There will be an interruption of electric power from York to Covehead on Thursday, May 13th, weather permitting, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, Daylight Saving Time.

This interruption is necessary to enable crews to make line alterations to this distribution line.

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