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 here. In 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 all 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 strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 6 SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1963.

Monday's Holiday

Victoria Day, which is being observed for convenience on Monday instead of on the 24th, is one of those links with tradition which we have wisely decided to retain in Canada. We have made it also the occasion for celebrating the birthday of the reigning British Sovereign. Since the advent of Queen Elizabeth we can call it again by its old name, "the Queen's Birthday".

Formerly the school day preceding this holiday was observed as Empire and Arbor Day, affording occasion for tree planting as well as for emphasizing the fact that it was under Victoria's reign that the British Empire became a reality. The Empire has now largely merged into the British Commonwealth, and it seems that we are no longer interested in the activities that Arbor Day came to represent. But Victoria Day remains, and as the first long holiday weekend of the year it is looked forward to by young and old. Prince Edward Island will join with Canada's other nine provinces in its observance, though nothing officially is planned by way of celebration.

Certainly we may expect a big upsurge in traffic on this occasion. Transportation officials are preparing for extra business, and the Police have issued a warning to motorists to use extra care on the highways. We should like to underline this matter as being of paramount importance, calling for the fullest cooperation on the part of all concerned.

"The Shape Of Freedom"

The successful 22-orbit flight of U.S. Astronaut Cooper has been lauded even by Premier Khrushchev. It was indeed a brilliant achievement, and a strikingly courageous one as well. But if he shares the views of those who are pushing the space program at Washington, the Kremlin leader can hardly have been very sincere in his congratulations. For it is maintained there that the real purpose of this program is not to win out in a race to the moon before 1970, but to determine the shape of freedom on this planet by determining which system—the Communist system or the democratic system—generates the will, the resources, and the stamina to do the job.

"This is crucial," says one Washington spokesman, "as throughout history it has been crucial for every real power to demonstrate its mastery of the new. There would have been no Roman empire if the Romans had not mastered roadmanship. There would have been no British Empire if the British had not been foremost in the mastery of seamanship, no British-American victory in Europe over the Nazis if the British and Americans had not been foremost in the mastery of airmanship."

The United States, it is argued, cannot afford to be second in outer space if it wishes to prevent the Communist system from being first and from denying to the free world whether freedom or tyranny is to rule on earth.

If that is really the issue to be decided, then it is time that the two big rival powers dropped the hypocrisy of congratulating each other on their space achievements. This is one way of selling to the taxpayers the huge budgetary requirements of keeping up in the space race, but there is an element of exaggeration in the argument. At best it is but a restatement, in modern terms, of the old power concept, taking no stock of the "winds of change" that are blowing through such organizations as the United Nations at the present time.

If one studies what is being said by spokesmen for the unaligned nations at this time, one will find that space shots, however dazzling, are of minor importance. The same amount of money put behind some great humanitarian cause would do more to win converts to democracy than putting a dozen men on the moon. We are constantly being told that this is an ideological warfare in which we are engaged; in which case it will be in the minds of men, in their acceptance or rejection of what constitutes our ideals of service to humanity, that the race will be won or lost.

Seeking Closer Relations

Why are the Christian Churches separated? What are the theological doctrines and historical pressures which keep them apart, and in what direction should they move to end their divisions? These are the basic questions which will be examined by some of the world's leading theologians, historians, sociologists, church administrators and lay men and women when they meet at McGill University campus, Montreal, next July.

They will convene for the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order sponsored by the World Council of Churches, an organization of 201 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox confessions in more than 80 countries. Present during the discussions will be observers from the Roman Catholic Church and from some conservative evangelical churches which are not members of the World Council of Churches.

For the past ten years—since the last such conference held in 1952 in Lund, Sweden—four major theological commissions and some eighty local and regional groups of theologians around the world have been studying these questions in preparation for the conference. The decisions taken at the meeting are expected to have a decisive effect on the churches' work for unity for years to come.

At a time when there is a growing ecumenical dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church and other Christian churches and an increasing interest in unity on the part of churchgoing people everywhere, the Montreal gathering is indeed of very special significance.

Should Be Remedied

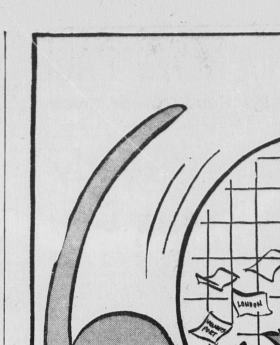
A matter to which the Pearson Government could well give attention has been noted in a brief presented to the Carter Commission on Taxation by the National Council of Women of Canada. It has to do with the injustice involved in the handling under the Estate Tax Act, of widows' annuities and pensions. As things stand at present, many an unfortunate widow has found herself forced to pay heavy death duties on an annuity or pension, only to be required, then, to pay annual income tax on the remainder that is paid out.

The death duty on widows' pensions is the more unjust because it is calculated on the actuarial life expectancy of the recipient. It can and does happen that a widow has been forced to sell assets to satisfy a duty on pension money she does not live to collect.

Here, obviously, is an area in which the Government, at very little cost to the treasury, can earn good will and remedy a longstanding cause of complaint.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A proud new father in Toronto was really swept up in enthusiasm over Gordon Cooper's space flight, reports Canadian Press. He placed this birth notice in two Toronto papers: "Ward—Well I see Cooper finally went into orbit yesterday. So what. Nora and I have gone through this count-down procedure seven times already and each one has been all go. Our latest capsule is a beautiful 6 lb. 14 oz. Venus model named Shawn Erica, launched 9:13 a.m., Tuesday, May 14, 1963, at St. Michael's Hospital. She follows five Venus and one Atlas type capsules now in a state of semi-controlled flight. I now retire from further research in this line. Eric."



SQUIRREL CAGE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Authorities Warn Against New Racket

The poorer Canadians who can least afford it, especially old women living alone, are being milked by what government authorities here call "The Home Improvement Racket." So flourishing is this get - rich - quick scandal that cases investigated by the RCMP soared in the first seven months of last year to a huge total equal to 2,500 per cent of all the cases probed in the whole of the previous year.

The irregularities in this field centre around the government provision permitting the private banks to make home improvement loans to home - owners, backed by the repayment guarantee of the federal government.

But through a peculiar loophole in the National Housing Act, it is the victim, not the building contractor, who ends up with a socking great fine and cash penalty, or even in prison.

This column recently referred to a "housing scandal." It was to this field of so-called home improvements that refrence was made. As the figures of recent RCMP investigations reveal, it is rampaging like a Spring flood across Canada now. One very senior official in the federal housing circles commented to me that "it is quite the worst scandal we have ever had."

CAVEAT EMPTOR

The old Latin phrase, so familiar in legal circles, emphasises that "the buyer should beware." That is especially true when the fast - talking salesman, generally a stranger in the community, knocks on your door and suggests that your home needs repairs or improvements ranging from landscaping the lot to repairing the brickwork of the chimney, from installing aluminum windows to building a room over the garage.

The government housing agency, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, tells me that there are many variations on the racket, but the most dangerous concerns the homeowner who says he cannot afford the work suggested. In this case, the "salesman" tells his victim that he can apply to a bank for a loan which is large enough not only to pay for the work suggested, but also to provide additional cash which the borrower can use at his discretion. Perhaps he has debts which he wants to pay off, and thus he can consolidate his borrowings at a low bank rate of interest with easy repayment terms. These Home Improvement loans carry interest at 6 per cent only, and may be paid off over from three to ten years.

But the homeowner who thus borrows a sum in excess of the cost of his home improvements is automatically exposed to prosecution for making false declaration in his application for the loan. If found guilty, his punishment will be a fine of up to $500, plus the order to repay the loan with interest at once; if he cannot produce the money, he will go to prison in default. The initiator of this fraud, the building contractor or his fast-talking salesman, cannot be touched under the National Housing Act, and long before his victim goes to jail he skips into another community to begin his depredations all over again.

OUT-OF-TOWN RAIDERS

Canadians spend up to half a billion dollars a year on the repair and maintenance of their homes. Of this large sum, perhaps one-tenth is borrowed under government guaranteed Home Improvement Loans. Most of this money is spent with honest building contractors who give fair value for the work performed.

But the concrete walk which crumbles, the storm windows which don't open, the newly - paved driveways which yield a harvest of weeds, the chimney which does not need repair, the breezeway which drains towards the house, the aluminum storm door which sticks, the aluminum siding imperfectly affixed — these are the stock-in-trade of the fly-by-night "improver", who frequently overcharges grossly for his work.

What can the home-owner do? First, be wary of the door-to-door salesman; second, always get a competitive quotation from another and reputable contractor; and most important, deal only with well-established contractors long known in the community.

Caveat emptor — and stay out of prison!

Meeting In Ethiopia

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

African leaders are gathering in Addis Ababa this week under the uniting drive of two forces: Geography and the powerful desire to end forever the continent's colonial age.

The meeting in the Ethiopian capital is designed to accomplish what has never before proved possible — an alliance among more than 30 countries whose differences are almost as vast as the continent.

If the goal is achieved, it would lead to tremendous pressure on the remaining white-ruled territories of the south—the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique; Southern Rhodesia and above all the apartheid regime of South Africa's Hendrik Verwoerd.

The meeting comes at a time when these white regimes are increasingly on the defensive. Excluding South Africa, 32 African nations now sit in the United Nations. All but nine have entered since the end of the 1950s.

Together with the Communist bloc they have put continual pressure on the white rulers, passing resolution after resolution demanding an end to apartheid, Portugal's ouster from Africa, British action to turn over power to the Negro majority in Southern Rhodesia.

COULD PUSH STRUGGLE

The Addis Ababa conference could push the struggle one step farther.

A resolution before this week's foreign ministers conference—preparing the way for the heads-of-state meeting starting next Wednesday, would set up a special fund for the support and training of liberation fighters.

The resolution, brought in by Sudan's Foreign Minister Ahmed Kheir, also would set up a complete boycott on trade with South Africa and deny airspace and territorial waters to South Africa's ships and planes.

The big question now is whether the 31 delegations at Addis Ababa can overcome the differences of race, religion, color and language—as well as those purely political and economic — that until now have dampened the dream of pan-Africanism.

Education In Bolivia

Unesco Features

Education is being given a high priority in Bolivia. In this country, where nearly a quarter of the national budget is allocated to educational projects, a widespread movement to extend schooling has sprung up among all sections of the population: school teachers and parents, students, trade union leaders and politicians. Literacy and adult education campaigns are being carried on all over the country.

A Unesco mission which visited Bolivia last year noted considerable progress in school construction: the number of rural schools rose from 2690 in 1951 to 5799 in 1962. According to the mission, this achievement is due in part to labor and materials supplied by local communities.

Last December a teacher training seminar was held in La Paz, sponsored by Unesco and the Bolivian government. Participants examined various measures which would enable training colleges to include more science in their programs and to adapt them to present needs. One of Bolivia's major problems at the present time is the in-service training of some 18,000 primary school teachers—who represent 82 per cent of the country's elementary teachers.

To alleviate the shortage of teaching staff students are taking part in literacy campaigns. In March this year, about 50 of them from seven Bolivian universities, participated in an intensive training course organized as part of the national literacy campaign by their National Student Union, COSEC and Unesco. At the end of the course, two campaigns are being organized: one in the mining region of Potosi, the other in the Puna rural area.

Last year, after a similar course, students successfully carried out a six-month's adult education course in La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija and Oruro.

New Hope For Hungary

Galt Reporter

Better times are apparently in sight for Hungary.

Premier Janos Kadar, himself a victim of the former terror regime, indicates a trend toward kinder conditions in an effort to correct the mistakes of Communism's harsh past.

Following his one - ticket election victory in February, Kadar said:

"I know that a large number of voters do not accept communism and that they voted only in order not to be called bad boys. Now it is up to the party to prove to them that they have one the right thing." Hence, the change.

To win the confidence of the still-wary masses, Mr. Kadar's government is making visible efforts to better the people's lot.

The change has flooded the market with more food and industrial goods than Hungary has seen in 15 years of Communist rule.

It brought a sweeping amnesty last month that freed thousands of prisoners including most of the freedom fighters in the 1956 uprising.

The monthly per capita income has climbed in two years from about $123 to $150. This is still a meager sum for an average family of four, so more than 60 percent of Hungary's married women work in factories or offices. The dollar equivalents used are based on the official exchange rate.

Unlike other consumer countries where food prices were hiked to curb consumer demand because of shortages, Hungary has kept prices fairly stable.

Pork runs about $1.20 a pound, eggs 12 cents each, and imported oranges $1.16 a pound. Butter at 2.91 a pound is too high for most.

Hungary still has a housing shortage, but rents are low. A two-room apartment goes for $5.29 to $7.50 a month. It costs about $14 for electricity plus another $14 for winter heating.

Vinegar Leads To Pneumonia

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A CHICAGOAN writes: "Five months ago I was the victim of an overdose of drugs. I lapsed into unconsciousness and no one was able to bring me to until someone suggested vinegar. It was poured down my throat, some of it going down the wrong way.

"When I finally regained consciousness my mouth and throat felt as though I had gargled with sulfuric acid. I was coughing, gagging, and vomiting continously and could not eat or drink anything. In time, a cough and shortness of breath became so bad I was unable to walk up a flight of stairs without becoming exhausted.

"After two months of this I decided to go to the doctor, who x-rayed my chest and told me I had pneumonia, caused by inhaling vinegar. After 21 days in the hospital and being up and about for four months I still hear rumbling and rattling sounds in my chest. The doctor says I'm making good progress but I'm somewhat alarmed and suspicious. Should I see another doctor?"

A consultation may be in order unless additional X-rays have been made and definite progress is noted. In the circumstances, you are doing as well as can be expected. You must be suspicious of all physicians, considering the length of time you waited after passing out and developing aspiration pneumonia. There might be some permanent damage to your lungs as a result of your procrastination or negligence.

Several lessons can be learned from this reader's experience, so it has not been in vain. The first is not to give fluids to an unconscious person. He cannot swallow and some of the liquid is likely to go down the windpipe into the lungs, irritating the membranes and leading to pneumonia.

An overdose of drugs that causes unconsciousness is serious enough to call a physician or a poison control center in one of the hospitals. In this instance the contents of the drug must have been known and the best antidote could have been given.

SORE, WEAK ARM

L.S. writes: My husband has had Buerger's disease for years. Now his right arm is painful and has lost most of its muscle. Do you think the disease is spreading?

REPLY

It could be, if there is evidence that poor circulation is the cause of his distress. But Buerger's disease victims are not immune to neuritis, bursitis, or other painful conditions.

HYPERREACTS TO STRESS

L.N. writes: If a person's blood pressure rises during a period of stress, will it go down without medicine after the stormy period passes?

REPLY

Yes, but the fact that it went up means that this individual is a hyperreactor and a good candidate for hypertension in the future.

INFECTED BRONCHI

M.P. writes: How does bronchiectasis differ from chronic bronchitis?

REPLY

It is more serious because the bronchi are dilated, allowing more secretions to accumulate. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on bronchiectasis.

TUMOR GROWTH

E. G. writes: How fast do tumors grow? I was told three years ago I have one.

REPLY

Some grow fast and others slowly. The rate depends upon the type and whether the lesion is benign or malignant.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Portly? Count your calories.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

May 18, 1938

Rev. C. de W. White, Summerside, newly appointed rector of St. George's Church, Halifax assisted at the convocation ceremonies at the University of Kings College, giving the Alumni Address. Roderick Smith also of Summerside, was the Valedictorian.

Halifax, May 18 — The 62nd Diocesan Synod of the Church of England in Nova Scotia ended here tonight, after a two-day session. More than 200 clergy and laymen from this province and Prince Edward Island were present at the meeting presided over by Bishop John Hackesley. Rev. A. LeDrew Gardner, St. James Church, Halifax, read the Parish Endowment Committee report which the Synod adopted.

TEN YEARS AGO

May 18, 1953

Miss Mary MacMillan, of Pownal, a graduate of the Char lottetown Hospital School of Nursing, last week won the Canadian Award of 1953. This award is for "Excellent nursing care and interest in professional growth and group activities."

London, (CP) — Canada's 12 Navy Sea Cadets here for the Coronation visited the Tower of London and Saint Paul's Cathedral Monday, then took the afternoon off to rest aching feet. Most of the sightseeing by those where the ghost of Anne Boleyn walks in the tower, with her head tucked underneath her arm.

APPROVE CLASSES

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. (CP)— Teaching of oral French in grade 8 public school classes here has been approved by the board of education. Specially trained teachers will conduct daily 15-minute classes starting in September

Speaking for Myself

The Main Revolution is a Quiet One

When I visited Montreal briefly in the past week it was for the first time in a little more than two years. Yet I did not expect it to seem strange because my acquaintance with the city, no matter how superficial, stretches back for more than 40 years.

Oh, I knew there were impressive physical changes to see — a transformed central area with many new, massive, towering structures. But those I was largely able to visualize, for I had seen work in progress on several of them—particularly Place Ville Marie —during several previous stays at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, which has become by now my favorite Canadian stopping place.

And I thought, too, that I had some understanding of Montreal and the province of Quebec a rudimentary understanding, if nothing better —linked vaguely with the long ago time when I used to study their affairs and visit the city quite frequently, while I was resident correspondent, at Washington, D. C., for The Montreal Star.

FELT WITH CERTAINTY

But the Montreal I visited in the past week was entirely new to me; and most strikingly so in a non - physical sense. The great change was in what could be felt — in spirit and attitudes — rather than anything that can be seen and measured.

It is, even so, a quality of newness that is far more massive than any of the new structures; and to be felt with just as great certainty as the new buildings can be seen.

Of course I was quite prepared for a great deal of change—would have seen no reason for being surprised by it—in view of the fact that in the province, since my last previous visit, had seen the rise and dwindling of Social Credit; a surge of French Canadian nationalistic feeling; and even the rise of a separatist movement that has managed to make itself heard, in part through the activities of bomb-throwing terrorists among its supporters.

SEIZED AS RIGHT

But the newness I found this time in Quebec—yes, there is room for calling it a revolution—seems to lie somewhat apart from, although underneath, those surface manifestations, including the violent ones.

It has been described as a French Canadian "explosion of aspiration" — as a fierce and swift drive to assert and maintain a special, recognizable identity.

More important than these things, though, is the fact (as I see it) that the French Canadian has ceased "seeking" things — stopped "demanding" them — and is seizing as the right those things required to give dignity to a human being.

It is a confident dignity, yet warm and friendly, but it simply refuses to be denied.

The French Canadian is not merely marching toward that fulness of dignity. He has already grasped many of its parts — has begun wearing them — is becoming an ornament to them. He knows where he is going and what he is doing. The question now isn't concerned so much with those things, but with how Canadians outside Quebec accept and adjust themselves to them.

MADE HAIR CURL

In a way, I guess, some of the adjustments are going to seem difficult for us, due to those of us who are predominantly or solely English-speaking. Perhaps we will feel at times that strengthening the identity of the French Canadian is being achieved at some cost to our own identity.

Well, even if there is, I do not think that will be too high a price to pay for the correction of what I have now come to see as some ancient wrongs, so long as no guiding principles are sacrificed as well.

In Montreal I was meeting with a dozen of Canada's top news executives as plans were developed for the Charlottetown session next year of the Canadian Managing Editors' Conference. As members of the executive committee they came from many parts of Canada, with only three of them from Quebec.

I think everyone there would agree when I say it "made our hair curl" as we heard some details of the bald indignities — the arrant inconsiderateness — the failures to show common, basic respect—which French Canadians have ceased tolerating.

FEELING OF SHAME

The largest feeling among those editors seemed to be of regret — or even of shame, which comes closer to describing my mood — over having remained largely blind for many years to a number of Quebec conditions that have only lately been made easy to understand.

Accompanying that feeling was a desire to help bring about whatever adjustments are required by the elimination of those conditions. It is no accident that the editors chose as a chief theme for their conference in Charlottetown: "What French Canada Wants from the Rest of Canada."

On the whole, though, I do not think there is much in what French Canada wants that will be found seriously unreasonable, if the matter is approached in a spirit of understanding.

A senior editor of one of Canada's greatest French - language papers put the matter to me in this way: "The troubles will not be too difficult, if only our two races quickly learn to be more comfortable with each other."

MEETING OF EQUALS

Of course that is not as easy as it sounds. "Being comfortable together" requires a great deal of efforts on both sides — rapport can come under some difficult strains—when there is a language barrier to hurdle.

Yet there is a way over it, as I've said before about other matters, not through sympathy—not by arguing a case for the "poor French Canadians" in a mood of condescension—but through empathy, which requires being able to feel what the other person feels.

Above everything, "being comfortable together" requires that whatever dialogue takes place, in whatever language, must be between equals.

In the new dignity, born out of established human worth, which I found everywhere among French Canadians I met in Montreal in the past week, and in the changing attitude of English - speaking Montrealers toward them, I am sure a fine basis can be found for that equality, if the rest of us deserve it.

Meanwhile, it is a new dignity that has already been largely achieved, and is not merely something being sought. That's what is really new in Montreal: the first result (and a lovely one) of the quiet part of Quebec's continuing "revolution."

Burton Lewis

"The Biggest Business"

Ottawa Journal

Federal, provincial and municipal government, obsessed with the division of rights and tax dollars, must turn their united attention to the present problem of crime.

The terrorist activities in Quebec are new and horrible. Older, but no less horrible, are the activities of other criminals.

It is no secret that the criminal element is more formidable, better organized.

In November, 1961, Commissioner Harvison, RCMP, said American crime syndicates were showing increased interest in Canada. They were moving "to take over direct control of some existing criminal organizations and to expand their criminal activities".

Have efforts to check organized crime been successful? Testimony that they have not, in one large Canadian community is given by Claude Wagner, QC, deputy chief Crown prosecutor in the Montreal district. He says:

"There exists today a crime oligarchy that forces common vulgar criminals to dance like puppets on strings. There exist today professional gangs of armed robbers who possess arsenals that would cause the invaders of Cuba to be jealous.

The traffic in illicit alcool and drugs has reached the point where, if the profits were taxed, government deficits would be wiped out. Many people would be surprised to learn the identity of those who operate gambling here."

He said a band of organized arsonists had operated with impunity, and added that the public would be astonished to know the whole story about white slavery and prostitution.

The FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT
"Your Island Steak House"

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
Windsor, Nova Scotia
Founded 1788
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Grade VI to Matriculation
Syllabus designed to prepare boys for University
Athletics and Cadets an integral part of programme
Opening Date
SEPTEMBER 9, 1963
early inquiry advisable owi to limited vacancies.
For further information apply to:
JOHN S. DERRICK, M.A.
Headmaster