The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Music Festival Week

Keen public interest has been taken in the preparations for this year's Music Festival, in which some 2,000 entries are listed, representative of all parts of the Province. As noted in our news columns, the services of four top-ranking adjudicators have been obtained, with adjudication beginning today in Charlottetown and Summerside, and in Montague tomorrow.

This wonderful community movement has come a long way since the spring of 1945, when the possibility of holding a music festival was discussed at a meeting of the Central Royalty Women's Institute, resulting in the holding of what was called a spring festival in the following year in Prince of Wales College auditorium. The entries numbered 126, and it proved a popular move despite the lack of money and experience in promoting such a venture.

Following this achievement, it was decided to open the festival to the whole Province and to form a Prince Edward Island Music Festival Association to sponsor the activities annually. Then came the 1947 festival, which was a huge success; and every subsequent year has witnessed growing enthusiasm on the part of participants and the public generally. Today the movement is so firmly established, and so widespread in its appeal, that it has become one of our most cherished institutions.

This will indeed be a big week for all concerned, with the prospects of achieving the most noteworthy success in the association's history.

The Wrong Direction

A commentator in the Toronto Telegram confesses, with some reason, that he finds it difficult to work up enthusiasm for the "new chapter" in federal-provincial fiscal arrangements announced last week by Prime Minister Pearson. Unlike the coming together on a uniform pension plan, they do not appear to represent a reasonable compromise, but an abject appeasement of provincialism.

The impetus for making the hurried tax concessions came, without doubt, from Ottawa's understandable desire to avoid a clash with Quebec. Having officially recognized Quebec's exceptional position among the provinces, the central government was right to start translating that recognition into practice. But what justification had it for turning an exception into a general rule? There was no compelling reason for extending the necessary concessions to Quebec's nationalist ferment to the nine English speaking provinces.

Mr. Pearson justified the general retreat, which will mean higher taxes, by the growing financial needs of the provinces, chiefly in the field of education. These provincial needs are undeniable, but only if the central government and the people of Canada have resigned themselves to leaving untouched the existing division of federal responsibilities under the British North America Act, which is sadly outmoded in this respect.

We have, for example, provision for ten educational systems—one for each province—of which only the one in French-speaking Quebec has a legitimate claim to autonomy. The other nine could well be integrated under federal authority, since education, in present day conditions, is surely a national concern. There is nothing sacrosanct about the BNA Act clauses which decree otherwise.

Judged from this angle, the new tax deal with the provinces represents a shriking of the challenge in the way of national unity, a step in the wrong direction.

"Through Understanding"

Surveying the vast panorama of human achievements depicted at the opening last week of the New York World's Fair, 1964-65, President Johnson warned mankind that it must "conquer conflict" or "these achievements will go under in the devastation of tomorrow." It was an appropriate commentary on the fair's theme, which is "Peace Through Understanding."

Recounting how predictions made at the World's Fair in 1939-40 had underestimated progress of the past 25 years by failing to envision atomic power or space exploration, Mr. Johnson declared that if war and conflict can be outgrown, "speakers at the next World's Fair will look back in amusement at underestimates of the capacity and genius of man" made by himself, Governor Rockefeller, and Mayor Wagner of New York and others at last week's opening ceremonies.

Peace, the President added, could be achieved even before the present generation passes from the world scene. This is a stimuating thought, and it was given added emphasis recently by the simultaneous announcement, from Washington and Moscow, of cutbacks in nuclear production for military purposes.

The announcement followed ten days of intensive diplomatic activity which involved not only the decision of both powers to undertake the cuts, but a calculation on each side that the other's cuts would take place, and then the coordination of the simultaneous announcements. There has seldom been such swift action on the chessboard of power politics—perhaps not since the Korean conflict.

Following the test-ban treaty of last August, this move should help to create an atmosphere in which more difficult issues between the rival world powers can be resolved.

Recalls Controversy

One key area in the report of the royal commission on banking and finance serves to recall the bitter dispute in 1961 between the Diefenbaker Government and former Governor James E. Coyne of the Bank of Canada. The commission noted that the law is silent on the matter of government responsibility for monetary policy. Perhaps this was due to fear of government interference with currency and credit for political ends.

The main reason for giving the Central bank some measure of autonomy, said the report, has been "the historical tendency of governments of all forms to develop the habit of inflating the currency." While favoring some measure of independence for the central bank, the commission felt that this is not the freedom to evade the public will. In the event of conflict, "the political authorities must have their way, preferably by a process which ensures full and informed debate of their action." With this in mind, it recommended that the government be given the power to issue public directives to the Bank of Canada.

This must have brought a wry smile from former Finance Minister Fleming. The report went on to say that such power shouldn't be used except "in a situation of basic disagreement which would lead to the governor's resignation."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A hard-working crook has his troubles these days, but the brighter ones keep moving with the times. Los Angeles police report that some crooks have covered their fingertips with antiseptic "spray-on" bandages to avoid leaving fingerprints.

* * *

The importance of salesmanship has been proven by the fact that since the Ontario Government organized sales missions to go abroad to sell products late in 1962, some $40 million in new business has come to Ontario manufacturers. Now another such sales mission is in the United Kingdom representing 11 Ontario firms.

ON THE OTTAWA PITCHER'S MOUND

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Ore Strike Sets Timmins Bubbling

The town of Timmins, still wearing its white mantle of winter, was bubling with exuberance after the fabulous nearby ore strike brought it world-wide fame.

The sun-soaked side of the main street was crowded with teen-agers on the year's first warm sunday afternoon. There were dark-glassed bouffant-haired shes and black-jacketed hes in winkle-picking shoes, chatting to the background trob of Beatles songs on their pocket transistors while they ate "patates frites". In the lobby of the big hotel, old-timers greeted each other and gossiped. It was just like any other community.

But there was a difference. The teen-agers grouped outside the Peach Garden Chop Sueys on Third Avenue, the couples in cruising convertibles, the crowd round the Tastee-Freez stand (seven cents or fifteen?) seemed to be elated with a vague something. The hotel lobbies echoed to more than normal sunday afternoon chatter.

"Its got a three to six per cent showing of copper." "This is elephant country — and you never find a lone elephant!" "You need a chopper here — there's no other way of getting in." "I got four claims adjoining Kidd Township for $26,000 and stock."

LONG HUNT REWARDED

The story goes back to 1957. As the prospectors pulled out of New Brunswick, after staking half the province in the mineral rush there, Vancouver-educated Dr. Walter Holyk fanned out across the North American continent in search of rich ore. It was no grubstake-and-pick operation for him; he represented the Twentieth Century breed of corporate prospector, with a degree and a helicopter, and a rich company behind him.

Following up on a lead-zinc find in New Brunswick, he turned up rich bonanzas — a phosphate deposit in North Carolina and a lead-zinc deposit on Baffin Island. Then he came to the Porcupine, where he was disappointed by the tests on some five dozen possible ore bodies. Finally came the great strike in Kidd Township in the virgin bush an muskeg about 15 miles north of Timmins.

First reports showed this silver-copper-zinc ore body to be 800 feet long and a maximym of 400 feet wide — the size of three city lots. It lies beneath 25 feet of overburden — silt, clay, muskeg and certainly snow and ice last week — reportedly to a depth of 900 feet. But I heard that it migh measure out to 1200 feet, and include a substantial layer of native silver. The ore was guestimated at $34 per ton; this could be conservative.

BOOM FOR TIMMINS

If my information is correct, that first strike in Kidd Township is worth approximately $1.5 billion, or almost exactly the value of all the gold mined the Timmins area over the past 35 years. Quite fabulous; and imagine all that coming from a hole no larger than three city blocks!

The same prospecting group was also drilling, I noted, at another site four miles southwest of the first; this has not been completely test-drilled, but early gueusses rated it on a par with the first.

These strikes are the first positive results from an exhaustive survey roaming the whole Porcupine area, from west of Timmins to the Quebec border — say 40,000 square miles. Yet modern scientific methods can locate ore bodies the size of three lots in that huge tract. It's like finding in a haystack not the proverbial needle, but a pinpoint.

As the man in the hotel said, its elephant country: there'll probably be four or five other strikes this summer.

Timmins, the dying gold boom town, understandably mortgaged its home and borrowed on its life policy and took a flutter on these life-saving strikes. The struck-rich company is a US corporation, whose shares are dealt in on the New York stock exchange. But is finds are ringed by claims held by Canadian companies, and buying shares in those is like buying a sweepstake ticket: one might draw an elephant, more likely one loses one's ante.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any corrrespondence regarding letters submitted.

CIVIC EXPENDITURES

Sir,—Letters are now appearing from taxpayers and others on the new essessments; one, asking for more letters. Well, here is one he is not going to like. These people have been sitting around for years watching those useless expenditures go sky-rocketing and have made no complaints until now when it is much too late to do anything about it even although on several occasions their attention had been called to the situation.

This condition started five or six years ago when the City brought in Halifax engineers to survey the Brighton area. They made a good plan with only a few defects and also advised the Council that the city should not be buying land for streets as it was the responsibility of the landowners to provide this land free and they got the reply, "We did not ask you for this advice and we won't take it". And so we have the white elephant of the Queen Elizabeth Scenic Drive which is no more scenic than Grafton Street.

Also began an era of useless expenditures, culminating in the garbage collection. Again they threw away good advice and let the taxpayers in for an extra expenditure of $50,000 a year in spite of the fact that large cities like Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Halifax get along with once weekly collection the year round. The reason given — well, some people wanted twice a week collection and quite likely it is these same people who are now grumbling about the taxes.

Does anyone remember when the City brought in loam, cultivated, seeded and fenced the areas between sidewalk and curbs and the next year tore it all up and paved these areas? Then the traffic experts were brought in and another chunk of money thrown away, and so it goes.

If the Mayor had had his way a new City Hall would have been on the list, except that Mr. Hyndman put a stop to that, and if Mr. Hyndman had been a little more alert on this garbage thing they could have saved enough money in five years to build two City Halls.

One more point. The idea of this devised valuation is to balance assessments, which is a good thing; but, again, we are going to have complaints from property owners who were under-assessed previously and satisfaction from those who were overassessed previously.

I am, Sir, etc.,

A. SCOTT

Charlottetown.

Stalled In The U.S. Senate

By Harold Morrison

Seven weeks ago the U.S. Senate began debate on the historic measure to provide Negroes with more of their citizenship rights amid predictions the legislation would get passage if it obtained the full support of President Johnson, a Texan with fairly wide southern appeal.

But despite Johnson's frequent and fervent endorsements the legislation is still stalled in the Senate with Dixiecrats digging in for a filibuster that promises a long hot summer or debate with no passage unless proposals are sharply modified.

Meanwhile, Alabama's Governor George Wallace is continuing to pick up marginal and yet significant political strength in some northern states giving heart to the southern segregationists as they realize they are not alone in their struggle to keep the Negro separate and unequal.

SUPPORTED WALLACE

The Wisconsin primary was the eye-opener. Every reputable prognosticator predicted Wisconsin would shun Wallace, the man who defied the late president Kennedy, the U.S constitution and the courts in attempting to block integration of Alabama schools. Yet out of some 1,000,000 persons who voted in the state's Republican-Democratic primaries, about 260,000 said they would prefer Wallace for president.

It is small wonder, under circumstances which exist, that some of the more restless factions of militant Negro groups are resorting once again to violent expressions of their frustration.

The Negro plan to stall automobiles on the road to the New York world's fair was a flop. But some still managed to cause disruption and embarrassment, especially in heckling Johnson's opening speech. White civil rights supporters predicted the Negro, in taking such action, was merely cutting his own throat.

Filibustering segregationists undoubtedly will use these expressions of violence as argument that the Negro still cannot be trusted with full citizenship. And undoubtedly, the more the filibusters dig in, the more the Negroes will be tempted to seek stronger measures of protest.

EXPLOSIVE PROBLEM

The Johnson administration is well aware of the explosive nature of the problem ahead. Officials acknowledge that as long as Negroes must take to the streets to protest, there will be trouble.

Sporadic incidents of a violent nature have occurred this year in the Deep South, perhaps the beginning of repetition of bloodshed and deaths that marked the demonstrations of the last two years.

Johnson has urged compassion for the demonstrators and speed for the Senate legislation. He is probably aware, howevet, he cannot expect any Senate speed without application of drastic political pressure. Some civil rights supporters wonder whether he will dare risk full pressure in this election year when he wants the support of both the South and the North.

PIPELINE TO OPEN

LISBON (AP)—A new pipeline will open in Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) next January. It is 187 miles long and will link the port of Beira with Umtali in Southern Rhodesia.

Industrial Noises

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Prolonged exposure to noise has an adverse effect on hearing, reduces efficiency, increases fatigue, and interferes with concentration and communication with fellow workers. Many industries have problems along this line.

The answer may be simple, such as tightening nuts and bolts on machines or cushioning the mountings. Lubricating all moving parts and insulating walls and ceilings will help also.

An unusual noise situation confronted a group of carpenters in a New Zealand plant. They complained about the racket produced by a wood planer. Not only was it loud to the ear but there was an associated feeling of physical discomfort. The specialist who was called in to investigate found that sound pressure levels in the operator's working zone were high enough to damage the ears.

In addition, an unlined brick wall reflected the sound, creating unpleasant and objectionable noise for all the men in the room. Correcting this aspect might have helped but the consultant wanted to find out why the machine made so much noise.

His testing device showed the peak intensity was located alongside the work bench. It was not the usual noise arising from a planing machine. Additional studies determined that the exhaust fan playing over the revolving cutter blades was the source of most of the excess noise. This was confirmed by operating the machine with the fan switched off.

Apparently air struck the revolving blades at an unusual angle or with excessive velocity. The consultant recommended changes only to find that the machine originally was built with these suggestions. But someone in the carpenter shop had made alterations when the planer was assembled.

The moral is obvious. It is advisable to seek the origin of loud noise because corrections often can be made.

TIGHT-FACED

J.R. writes: Is a feeling of tension in the face, particularly around the mouth and jaws, a sign of general nervousness? My husband tells me I grind my teeth in my sleep.

REPLY

Yes. Several dental devices are available to protect the teeth while sleeping. Meanwhile, consult your physician for something to calm those nerves.

FACIAL PAINS

R.K. writes: Could shooting pains in the jaws and through the teeth indicate rheumatic fever or multiple sclerosis?

REPLY

Pain of this type usually stems from neuritis. It could be caused by multiple sclerosis, which is a bizarre disease with a variety of symptoms, including neuritis. Facial pains are not characteristic of rheumatic fever.

ENLARGED THYMUS

Mrs. B.K. writes: What is done for an enlarged thymus in a newborn?

REPLY

Nothing. We know now this gland is at its maximum size in infancy and seldom produces symptoms such as coughing. In the past, X-ray treatments were given to shrink the structure.

SOLIDS FOR INFANTS

V.Z. writes: Do you think the early feeding of solids is making today's babies nervous and high-strung?

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Government grants you freedom of speech, but it doesn't guarantee listeners nor does it insure you against injury if you speak out of turn.— Timmins Daily Press.

A teacher, unfastening with difficulty the overshoes of one of her little pupils, asked, "Did your mother hook these for you?" "No," the child said, "She bought them."— Sarnia Observer.

Sir John Suckling was an English poet who lived more than 300 years ago and attained a reasonably wide reputation for his poetry. He is not highly regarded nowadays and only a few of his verses are read. But Sir John Suckling made a more permanent contribution to the well-being of the world, even if he does not get general credit for it. He invented the game of cribbage.—Windsor Star.

Another way to have one foot in the grave is to rest it too heavily on the accelerator. — Galt Reporter.

A sponsor's idea of the ideal television program is an episode which gives the viewer a headache followed by a commercial which sells him a pain reliever.—Calgary Herald.

In many cases when a person's ship comes in, his creditors are waiting at the dock with foreclosure papers.— Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

This weather is very threadbare material for small talk indeed, but don't let that prevent you from using it as a conversational gambit. Last year the Michigan Bell Telephone's weather service received 39,366,852 calls — six million more than in 1962. Nobody can go far wrong in talking about something which commands that interest. - Detroit Free Press.

Surprise In Zanzibar

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

East Africa in general, and Zanzibar in particular is developing a penchant for political surprises.

The act of union announced Thursday that will turn Zanzibar and Tanganyika into one state caught Commonwealth officials in London completely unawares and they are still wondering whether the development is good or bad.

At first glance the timing of the announcement suggests the merger was made to forestall attempts to turn Zanzibar ino an African Cuba, a possibility that has seriously worried Western observers since President Karume's revolutionary party seized power in January.

The pro-Communist pivot in Zanzibar, Foreign Minister Sheik Muhammad Babu, was significantly out of the country when Karume's revolutionary council ratified the agreement with Tanganyika's President Nyerere.

Babu's return — he is currently in Pakistan— may signal a left-wing counter blow in Zanzibar where the Communist diplomatic corps has swollen ominously in recent weeks.

BRITAIN OPTIMISTIC

If, on the other hand, Karume stays in control and the act of union goes through, the Communist stranglehold tightening around the island will be broken.

At the moment Britain is optimistic. But some experienced colonial officials like to cite an old proverb dating back to the days when Arab-dominated Zanzibar was the slave-trading capital of East Africa:

"When Zanzibar plays the pipes, East Africa dances to the tune."

There is still a danger, they say, that Zanzibar could become a Communist fifth column in Tanganyika and act as a springboard for Communist subversion throughout East Africa.

Countering this argument is the difference in population — Zanzibar has only 300,000 compared with Tanganyika's 9,000,000 — and the explosive mixture of racial district mingles with the sweet odor of cloves on Zanzibar.

After expelling the Arab-Asian rulers last January, the African majority is beginning to worry that Babu's red-tinted robe may merely conceal a new form of Arab domination. If that proves the case, cloves won't be as cheap in Moscow stores as some people fear they may be.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTC - FIVE YEARS AGO
(April 27, 1939)

Mr. Clifford MacDonald was re-elected president of the Hi-Y Grads Club at the annual meeting of the organization. Mr. Walter Cox was elected secretary and Mr. George MacDougall was made treasurer.

The Y's Men's Club were entertained by Y's man O.K. Presby and his orchestra. J.L. Curran spoke on behalf of the Hobbies and Norville Luck expressed gratitude to the club for assistance in the recent YMCA campaign.

TEN YEARS AGO
(April 27, 1954)

Messrs. George Hughes, Berwick, N.S., and Louis Hughes, Gander, Newfoundland, sons of the late conductor John Hughes, Charlottetown, are revisiting the city, having been called home on business.

The number of applications received from the teachers of the province has practically assured the holding of another summer school this year, Dr. L.W. Shaw reported.

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