

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 10 Prince Street...

Election Platforms

The two political parties have announced their election platforms and by and large they are not too dissimilar.

The platforms of both parties are heavily weighted with proposals that depend upon Federal financial backing.

There is nothing new in looking to Ottawa to provide the wherewithal to finance projects essential to our well being.

The unfortunate aspect of that dependence is that Provincial politicians are relieved of the direct responsibility for raising the funds to pay for their projects.

The Conservatives would, in turn, relieve the school districts of the responsibility for financing teachers' supplements.

The Liberals in addition promise to extend rural telephone service. They also make promises to extend benefits under welfare, health, agriculture, highways, labour electoral reform fiscal policy, education, industry and natural resources and fisheries headings.

The proposal to introduce electoral reform is one that is long overdue. The complicated qualifications for the "property" vote and the fact that it makes it possible for one individual to cast multiple votes should certainly be exchanged for a simple "one man, one vote" principle.

On the other hand it is not nearly so obvious that single constituencies should be created. We already have constituencies so small that a candidate is tempted to devote the greater part of his campaigning time to seeing every one of his potential supporters in person.

Caribbean Safeguard

When trouble brews in the Western Hemisphere, the initials OAS usually crop up in discussions of ways to cope with it.

The latest tensions calling for OAS action have centered in and around the Caribbean area. Abortive invasions and revolts, accompanied by charges and countercharges of aggression, have involved not only the islands but mainland states, including Venezuela, Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

The movement got its start in the mid-1820's when the Latin American republics were emerging from Spanish colonialism, and the United States had been independent less than half a century.

and the United States was so slow in approving delegates that the meeting adjourned while they were en route.

But the idea of Pan-Americanism would not die. In 1889-90, representatives of the Western Hemisphere's then 18 independent republics met at Washington and set up a modest central bureau to encourage trade.

Later expanded and called the Pan-American union, the organization moved, in 1910, into a handsome Washington headquarters. As allies in World War II, the Latin Americans contributed bases, manpower, and such vital raw materials as minerals, rubber, and fibers.

At five-year intervals, policy-making Inter-American Conferences are held. Between conferences the permanent OAS Council meets regularly as a kind of all-American congress, empowered to take provisional action in emergencies.

Vatican Excavations

The discovery of Nero's gardens in Rome has unriddled a mystery long hidden beneath the soil of the Vatican Hill area. Italian archaeologists believe they have uncovered the ruins of the imperial palace and grounds where Christian martyrs, according to the historian Tacitus, "were sewn up in the skins of wild beasts to be torn to pieces by hounds, or they were crucified, or burnt at dusk to serve as torches."

Thus the summit and slopes of Mons Vaticanus, a low eminence on the right bank of the Tiber, became one of the most hallowed spots in Christendom. But traditions relating to it have lacked hard proof, and the precise locations of certain structures remained in doubt.

Some scholars believe the name Vatican is derived from a vanished Etruscan town called Vaticanum. Others suggest that Vatican Hill was the eminence from which a soothing king of legendary Rome declared his "vaticana," or message from the gods, about 600 B.C.

Historical records indicate that Nero's infamous circus lay within the park on Vatican Field. Supposedly, St. Peter also met his death there, was buried, and a shrine placed above his tomb. Later, in another wave of persecutions, his body was taken to a temporary hiding place in catacombs on the Appian Way.

Excavations in 1939 revealed a street of burial chambers, mostly pagan. More important, archaeologists learned that Constantine had sliced off the tops of tombs and filled them, cut back the steep southeastern slope of Vatican Hill, and constructed a huge earthen platform on which to build the first basilica.

Archaeologists were surprised to find no trace of Nero's circus, for Constantine's church was thought to overlap it. They assumed it could not be far away, and it is this theory which has been borne out by the new excavations.



GUESS WHAT HE'S AIMING AT

OTTAWA REPORT

Welfare For Freedom

By Patrick Nicholson

The development of the Welfare State throughout the Free World has brought welcome aid to the underprivileged, the old, the sick, the handicapped and the lazy.

One of the significant fields in Canada where our pockets have been unduly milked and our freedoms excessively curbed comprises the new media of communication, television and radio broadcasting.

Newspapers, magazines, theatres, cinemas and the churches have all established as disseminators of ideas in the days before bureaucracy intruded itself everywhere.

In striking contrast, radio and television stations giving us news, fostering our ideas, entertaining our leisure moments and educating our children are all operated by, or under the control of, branches of our government.

WHAT CANADA NEEDS There are two basic requirements which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was designed to fill.

The second requirement is to provide broadcasting services to small and isolated communities which would not be economic to private enterprise. For the C.B.C. to grab the monopoly of public television, while Little Dawson City had to depend on voluntary disc-jockeys, did not fit this pattern.

The great dangers inherent in an organization such as the C.B.C. have always been that politicians would lean over backwards to avoid the cry of "dictatorship" and hence that irresponsible cliques would be able to play ducks and drakes with the public mind and your money.

This column has occasionally referred to these two points. In what the C.C.F. M.P. for Port Arthur, D.M. Fisher, describes as my "daily dose of poison poured out week after week against the C.B.C."

The C.B.C. treatment of current affairs has a glaring leftist bias, which of course suits socialist Fisher. The C.B.C. treatment of your tax money reveals a glaring "couldn't care less" extravagance, which also apparently is not distasteful to the socialist selected to represent the interests of spendthrift Port Arthurians.

But a halt should be called to the unnecessary waste of our tax money by that body, whose counterparts in other countries provide acceptable entertainment more economically. The C.B.C. needs about \$70,000,000 of our money this year; it has been estimated that it will ask for as much as \$125,000,000 within two or three years.

Typical of the many little unnecessary "empires" which are swallowing our money within the C.B.C. are its news-gathering service (existing news agencies could do the job more cheaply), its film-processing laboratories (such as even Hollywood studios have now abolished) and its audience survey department.

Last year the C.B.C. spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to find out whether you preferred its programs to Buffalo, Bellingham and your record-player. But so inadequate are the reports by the 37 members of its audience survey staff in Ottawa, the 8 in Montreal and the 7 in Toronto, as well as the reports purchased from outside sources, that Mrs. Kate Aitken, chairman of the C.B.C. program committee, is now enclosing hundreds of voluntary audience surveys.

If Canada needs Kate's Kibitzers, why does the C.B.C. pay out so much money—out of your pocket—to build up this new and evidently useless little empire in its head office?

and German convinced him that a wise choice of suffixes and prefixes could reduce the size of the vocabulary considerably, while French and German proved the usefulness of the definite article which the Slavonic languages do not have.

Japan, Korea & The West

New York Times

A resumption of negotiations between Japan and the Republic of Korea looking to the establishment of full diplomatic relations, which has just been announced in Tokyo, represents a victory for moderation and patience.

In this case the major concession has been made by the free Koreans, who were deeply affronted by Japan's declared purpose to repatriate Koreans to the Communist North without the consent of the free Republic. On that basis they broke off the negotiations.

Fortunately the International Red Cross, to which Japan had appealed, has not agreed to play the point at which Japan had hoped, and the repatriation issue is still at a standstill. It ought to remain there for some time, until a better climate of agreement can be reached.

It can be misleading to make snap judgments on the Korea-Japan case without some feeling for the deep background of emotion and behavior that is involved on both sides. The Koreans were captives of the Japanese for almost half a century and were never resigned to their captivity. They still bear deep scars in their hearts as President Syngman Rhee does on his body.

The Japanese, on the other hand, have not regarded the Koreans as equals and find it hard to get used to that idea. Moreover, many of the Koreans resident in Japan have not been representative of the best qualities of the Korean people. There is no doubt that some of those Koreans in Japan have been, and some still are, Communist agents. The Japanese would like to close the book as quickly as possible.

BIGGER FACTORS But there are some bigger factors that must also be taken into consideration. Japan and a free Korea must live together in peace if there is to be peace in the Far East. They can be mutually helpful, if there is enough understanding and good-will on both sides. The Koreans do not propose to be a dumping ground for cheap Japanese manufacture at the expense of developing their own industry. And the Japanese do not like to see their accustomed and vital fishing grounds curtailed by what they regard as pure, Korean chauvinism.

There are half a dozen other sharp issues that must eventually be resolved, before Japan and a free Korea can become really "good neighbors. But that is not merely a desirable goal, it is an imperative. Our own efforts should be directed, therefore, to promoting the largest possible degree of resilience on both sides.

The Father Of Esperanto

Francoise Niederhuesen in Unesco Features

In the streets of the unhappy town of his birth, savage men with axes and iron bars felt like wild beasts upon peaceful citizens whose only crime was that they spoke another language and held another creed than those savages."

The man who wrote these lines was named Lazar Ludovik Zamenhof. You may not know his name, but you certainly know his life's work, for Zamenhof was the creator of Esperanto, an international language of communication between peoples.

He was born a hundred years ago on December 15, 1859, in Bialystok, a frontier city near the borders of Lithuania, Poland and Byelorussia, where communities speaking different languages and practicing different religions liv-

NO DECLENSIONS

His knowledge of English and French convinced him that a language could get along without the complicated declensions and conjugations of the Slavonic tongues. A careful study of Russian

and German convinced him that a wise choice of suffixes and prefixes could reduce the size of the vocabulary considerably, while French and German proved the usefulness of the definite article which the Slavonic languages do not have.

His work led to the publication in 1887 of a textbook on the "Lingvo Internacia" — the international language — which he signed with the pen-name, Dr. Esperanto ("the who hopes"). The book, whose publication was financed by his future father-in-law as a wedding present, explained the main characteristics of the "lingvo": a vocabulary with its roots drawn mainly from the Romance and Germanic languages; detachable prefixes and suffixes added to these roots and serving for all grammatical distinctions; and a very simple grammar consisting of 16 short rules. The language, moreover, was fully independent and had its own individuality.

TOLSTOY'S SUPPORT In the following years, other textbooks were published as well as a dictionary and translations into Esperanto. At the same time, the first supporters came on the scene: first in Poland, then in Germany, Bulgaria, Russia, etc. Soon, groups were forming everywhere. In 1894, an important event occurred — the support of Leon Tolstoy who wrote in "Posrednik": "After only two hours of study, I was able, if not to read it freely, he urged everyone to learn this language because the sacrifice is so small and the eventual benefits so great that no one should refuse to try it."

The movement was growing steadily. In Scandinavia, England, France and elsewhere scholars were becoming interested in the experiment. In 1905, the first Esperanto Congress was held at Boulogne-sur-Mer in France. To attend it, Zamenhof and his wife travelled all the way from Warsaw in a third-class railway carriage. Zamenhof was awed and somewhat overwhelmed by his stay in Paris; he was given an official reception at the City Hall and decorated with the Legion of Honour, and he dined on the Eiffel Tower with a group of world famous scholars.

AT BOULOGNE At the Congress of Races in London, in 1911, Zamenhof presented a report stressing that physical differences were less important than those of language

Chest X-Rays Are Important

By Herman N. Sundeboom, M. D.

MANY thoughtful communities throughout the country offer chest X-rays free to various individuals and groups as part of a nation-wide drive to help stamp out tuberculosis.

Unfortunately, too many persons fail to take advantage of this opportunity to have an expert peek at their lungs. CONCENTRATE ON GROUPS While some programs make the X-ray examinations available to the public at large, others concentrate on groups in which long experience has shown that TB is most likely to be found.

These groups where the search for tuberculosis is most fruitful are: army recruits and inductees; patients entering clinics and general hospitals for treatment of conditions other than TB; industrial employees, especially those working in heavy industry and dusty trades; and finally, a young group in which the membership comprises many young men or young women or both.

TUBERCULIN TEST Some doctors recommend a tuberculin test before a chest X-ray is taken. In this test, a drop or two of tuberculin is injected into the arm.

A positive reaction tells the doctor that at some time tuberculosis germs have infected the patient. However, it doesn't tell him whether or not it is an active case of TB.

But a positive reaction usually is followed by a chest X-ray which will disclose the extent and nature of any infection which might be present.

COMPLETE EXAMINATION Before a final opinion on the patient's condition is issued, a complete physical examination is performed, laboratory tests are made and a medical history is taken.

Through the use of streptomycin and other drugs, most cases of TB can be arrested. However, bed rest in a tuberculosis hospital is still an essential part of treatment, at least in the early stages.

LONG TREATMENT Fortunately, the bed rest isn't as prolonged as it once was. Even so, medical treatment of tuberculosis generally lasts for a minimum of eight months to about one and one-half years, even in the better cases.

Long before this, thought the patient is permitted to get up and about, and the final stages of treatment may be administered at home.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Mrs. H. L. W.: What is the cause of this muscular spasm and how should it be treated?

Answer: This may be due to a circulatory condition and it is best to consult your physician.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(August 18, 1934)

Further details of the Provincial Carier Celebration to be held on August 24th were discussed at a committee meeting last night. It is understood that the liner Champlain will anchor in the Harbour and the official party will land at 1:30 p.m. The unveiling ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock after which a civic reception will be held for the party.

Last evening His Honour Lieutenant Governor DeBlois and Mrs. DeBlois entertained the visiting tennis players and a number of guests at a very enjoyable dance. Governor DeBlois, with his charming setting, proved a fitting climax to the round of entertainment enjoyed by the visitors while here.

TEN YEARS AGO

(August 18, 1924)

Two P.E.I. Officers of the 5th

and customs. He meant to discuss this idea at the tenth Universal Esperanto Congress in Paris when war broke out in 1914. To Zamenhof, this was a terrible blow, but he continued to fight for his ideals. Back in Warsaw in 1915 he drafted "Letter to Diplomats" in which he emphasized that the main duty of any future peace treaty would be to guarantee to all races and minorities equality and freedom in the countries in which they lived. This was his last public act: he died on April 14, 1917.

FURTHER GROWTH

Zamenhof had foreseen that Esperanto would evolve and grow like any other living language. From a vocabulary of 904 roots which could be used to form about 1,000 words (1887), it has grown to more than 80,000 words based upon some 2,000 root words. Zamenhof himself contributed greatly to enriching the language, not only by his poems, speeches and articles, but also through his translations into Esperanto of works by Gogol, Shakespeare, Dickens, Moliere, Hans Andersen, Goethe, Schiller, Heine and Sholem Aleichem. His version of the Old Testament which he translated in full was published after his death in 1926.

Two world wars destroyed many Esperanto libraries and organizations in Europe, but they were unable to stamp out the language and the ideal which inspired Zamenhof. Today, there are several million Esperanto speakers throughout the world. Literature, both original or translated, amounts to more than 50,000 volumes. There are chairs or courses in Esperanto in some thirty universities. The language is taught in schools in twenty-two countries, to say nothing of countless evening classes. Twenty radio stations broadcast programs regularly in the language.

"Esperanto," Zamenhof once said, "knows neither weak nor strong nations, privileged nor inferior peoples. All of us equal on neutral ground, should consider ourselves members of the same human family." To pay tribute to this great vision, Esperantists from all over the world are meeting in Warsaw early in August for their Universal Congress.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Man is the only creature able to talk himself into difficulties which otherwise would not exist.—Brandon Sun

Another example of wishful thinking engaged in by major nations is that if they'll prepare for a horrible end war, there will be no war.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

Out of the mouths of babes come words father should never have said within their hearing.—Irish Digest, Dublin Record

A pamphlet on how to destroy ants has just been issued by the Agriculture Department. Armed with it and the necessary chemicals, "we will fight them in the cellar, the kitchen, the garden and the picnic grounds..." Ottawa Citizen

A hospital for orphaned baby seals is being established in Bremerhaven, where 13 motherless baby seals have been delivered to the Bremerhaven zoo by fishing vessels. Zoo officials are working on some method of feeding the seals, which are accustomed only to seal milk, an item in short supply even in the zoo.—West German Bulletin

Skin divers cannot use spears in Ontario waters. This was emphasized when conservation officers of the Ontario department of lands and forests arrested a Toronto resident just as he emerged from Lake Simcoe wearing a snorkel tube and face mask and carrying an underwater spear. It is illegal to have possession of a spear within 50 feet of the water.—Ontario Lands and Forests Bulletin

Signals Regiment won first places in Canada-wide competitions held by the Canadian Signals Association. Major F.S. Jenkins took first place in a paper applicable to field officers and Captain R. G. Dumont won first place with a paper on signal subjects pertaining to junior officers.

Miss Annabel Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Allen, Summerside, has been granted a scholarship by the Provincial Government to study Dental Hygiene at Forsythe College, Boston. The course will be of one year's duration. Miss Allen has been on the teaching staff of the Summerside High School.

MAXIMS My soul trusteth in thee: yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be overpast.

Jobs Can Be Found Toronto Glean and Mail

What is all this about unemployment in Canada? What is all this about jobs being hard to get?

Less than 24 hours after the lay-off of Avro workers last February, three test engineers living in Milton decided "to do something instead of just being unemployed." That evening one of them appeared on television and announced plans for a self-help employment agency. Next day a mass meeting received wide newspaper, radio and television publicity.

Within one week 35 men were placed in jobs. This week, less than five months later, the agency closed because it cannot fill proffered posts.

JOBS LOCATED Jobs have been found for 210 of the 217 men registered. In addition, a considerable number of jobs were passed on to other organizations when the agency could not find men with the necessary qualifications. Most of the remaining seven "unsuccessful" applicants are over 50 years of age and some of these have found temporary jobs.

Of the 210, about 25 have gone to the United States and another 15 to other parts of Canada. Only four or five have returned to Britain and one of these turned right around and came back within days of landing. All the others have found work within commuting distance of their Milton homes.

At least four groups have started new businesses. One small aircraft manufacturing industry in Georgetown hopes to stage its first test flight that fall. Another new firm is on the verge of completing negotiations to become sole distributors of a British diesel engine. A third group set up a handyman's service and ever since has battled a three to four-week backlog of work. One Briton who ran a real estate business as a sideline has expanded and now employs a fellow ex-Avro man.

Nearly all the 210 men were skilled workers; it is significant that the majority found new jobs as skilled, and usually also as remunerative, as their Avro employment. Many got work in other engineering fields, but others have switched completely, often to selling.

At first many regarded their new jobs as temporary expedients until they could get back into their own line. Now a surprising number find they enjoy the new work and plan to stay in it. While some men have taken a drop in pay, others have done better. One professional engineer is now a plant manager. Milton also has benefited. The agency organizers presented a brief to Milton Council urging formation of an industrial commission. This was done and one of the former Avro men is a member. Others participating in enthusiastically trying to sell Milton's advantages to prospective industries.

The moral seems clear. There are plenty of good jobs available in Canada today. Given energy and initiative, they can be found.

IF YOUR GUARDIAN IS LATE... OR MISSED DIAL 6561 and a paper will be delivered right to your door. Special delivery service available between 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. if your paper is late — or missed. For the Fastest Service in Town, call ED'S TAXI DIAL 6561 173 Great George St. Charlottetown Ed's Slogan: "To maintain the goodwill of those whom we serve — the goal for which we strive!"