The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

A Fine Achievement

One of the best ways of judging the level of civilization achieved in any modern community is by the provision it makes for its sick, its orphaned, and its infirm. Pagan civilizations paid little attention to this obligation, but Christianity brought a new concept to bear on both public and private responsibility towards those who were unable, adequately, to look after themselves. There are many institutions here which reflect this Christian attitude, and it is a matter of pride that they have expanded their activities in recent years, and that no appeal made on their behalf has gone without enthusiastic support.

Our Roman Catholic citizens have reason to be very proud, in this connection, of the magnificent new Sacred Heart Home which they have erected in Charlottetown for the accommodation of some 125 aged persons, and which was officially opened this week. It is an impressive five storey structure of brick and steel, serviced with elevators, with all walking areas hand-railed and with one whole floor devoted exclusively to the accommodation of bedridden patients.

The building not only contains every modern convenience both for care and administration, but its appearance, architecturally, is most pleasing. It has gotten away completely from the old type of institutional building, which too often resembled a jail rather than a home or hospital, and gave one a sad impression before ever entering its doors. This edifice exudes hospitality and warmth, and fittingly symbolizes the humane purpose to which it is dedicated. It is a credit to Charlottetown and the Province, and we congratulate all concerned on its erection and completion at this time.

Was He Misquoted?

According to a London despatch, the Canadian delegation at the Commonwealth Conference just concluded are incensed at misrepresentations which are regarded as having been officially inspired in the British press about the position Canada took at the conference discussions. External Affairs Minister Green, in particular, is quoted as complaining about reports in the British press being "completely inaccurate and unfair."

It is a serious charge, especially as it would seem to involve the British government as well as the British press, in encouraging a slanting of the news in such a way as to discredit Prime Minister Diefenbaker and his associates.

Some of the statements attributed to Mr. Diefenbaker gave the impression that he tried to arouse prejudice against Western Europe's longterm stability. Are these the remarks in dispute? He was quoted, moreover, as warning that Britain's membership in the Common Market might drive Canada into closer association with the United States, and of vaguely hinting at the threat that North America might have to reconsider its defense commitments to Europe. His alleged statement on this point was that "it must raise the question of whether the effect would be to make North America feel less obliged . . . to share in Europe's defense."

These statements were allegedly made several days ago, and have not been specifically denied. Surely, if they represented a garbled version of what the Prime Minister said, a correction should have gone out immediately. For they have already done harm to Canadian-American relations.

Washington commentators are asking, pointedly, what mandate Mr. Diefenbaker had to forecast American policy in Europe. It is quite within the capacity of the Kennedy administration, they say, to explain and defend its own policies without the unsolicited and unwelcome intervention of the Diefenbaker government.

Officially, the U.S. government has been silent on this matter. But it has let it be known that it remains firmly committed to the complete fulfillment of its NATO obligations regardless of the future size and scope of the Common Market, and that it will continue to work for the closest co-operation between the United States and Europe as part of President Kennedy's design of "interdependence" for the free world.

It is to Prime Minister Diefenbaker's interests, and Canada's, that he give chapter and verse for any garbling that has been done to his statements, on this or any other phase of his presentation at the Commonwealth conference. General charges about misrepresentation in the British press are not enough. Certainly when Parliament meets next week it will want to hear more about this allegation, and it will be in no mood for anything but the facts.

Final Approval

The Federal Cabinet has now given final approval to an agreement which will make $50,000,000 available to the provinces between now and March 31, 1965 for rural rehabilitation and development. Each province will receive initially $750,000 for approved projects. The balance of the federal contribution will be distributed according to a formula based on each province's net agricultural production, its rural population and the number of farms it contains whose annual gross revenue or potential revenue from farm products is less than $1,200. The provincial governments are expected to announce the first series of projects within a month.

The Shaw Government has shown a keen interest in this program since it was proposed in January, 1961, by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton, and we have no doubt that it will take full advantage of its provisions now that it has gotten under way. The equal distribution of the initial grants is particulary gratifying, since the basic intention is to divert submarginal and marginal farms to more profitable use, and to give the men now farming them a more useful and rewarding occupation. Emphasis will also be placed on soil and water conservation, and on the development of projects that will create new income and employment in rural areas.

The Queen's New Flag

It was recently announced from Buckingham Palace that Queen Elizabeth had adopted a new personal flag specifically for use when she is in Canada. (This, of course, has nothing to do with the dreary "flag controversy" that has been going on at Ottawa.) Created after consultation with Canada, the flag shows the Canadian arms with the Queen's own device in the centre—the letter "E" surmounted by the royal crown, encircled by a chaplet of roses, all in gold on a blue field.

Queen Elizabeth first had a personal flag for use during the royal visit to India and Pakistan in 1960-61. But in that case the personal emblem and the blue field occupied the whole of the banner, since in those countries Her Majesty was recognized merely in her capacity as Head of the Commonwealth.

The new flag symbolises the fact that she is Queen of Canada, just as the only other similar personal-cum-national flag so far in existence—the Queen's Sierra Leone standard, used on the visit there last year—symbolized that country's recognition of the Queen as Sovereign. These new flags do not in any way supplant the Royal Standard, which is especially the United Kingdom's royal flag. It is expected that the future will see the creation of more personal royal flags for other Commonwealth countries.

THE NARROW DOOR

ENGLAND'S STATELY HOMES

Ancestral Mansions Are Costly Luxuries

National Geographic News Bulletin

A choleric duke of the old school would doubtless turn purple with rage at the state of affairs these days in the stately homes of England.

Cars and buses fill parking lots in the very shadows of Ditchley Park, Ashby de la Zouch Castle, Dodington House at Chipping Sodbury, and other monuments of a bygone age.

Queues of curious visitors wind through once - sacrosanct drawing rooms, libraries, picture galleries, and bedchambers. Some sight-seers even stay for tea —at sixpence a cup.

DEATH AND TAXES

Those inexorable twins, death and taxes (plus the death-watch beetle), are transforming the old "great houses" into common property. About 450 historic homes in Great Britain are opens to the public, for a fee.

Peers of the realm have thrown open their ancestral homes to the masses because they need help to run them. A young lord who inherits a vast estate may find himself saddled with millions in death duties. Add $50,000 or so a year for routine maintenance, and the burden is obvious.

Special upkeep on a 500-year-old house can be staggering. At the Manor House in Curry Mallet, Somerset, for example, death-watch beetles are chewing the massive Norman beams in the banqueting hall; woodworms infest the minstrel gallery; furniture beetles are in the furniture. And, The Times of London gloomily reports, the roof leaks, too.

The beleaguered aristocrats are carrying on in the best tradition of stiff upper lip and all that. Said Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (pronounced Bewly): "Deep in our hearts we hated having people into our houses, but it would be absolutely wrong to run out and give up the fight."

As added attractions to the 13th-century abbey on his estate Lord Montagu has opened a "fully licensed" restaurant and antique automobile museum. The museum honors Lord Montagu's late father, an early motoring enthusiast who gave King Edward VII his first auto ride.

BISON AND GOLF

Woburn Abbey, seat of the Duke of Bedford, is reputedly England's most popular stately home. It draws some 350,000 persons a year. The Abbey offers a zoo featuring American bison, a merry-go-round, slot machines, a miniature golf course, and paddle boats on 14 assorted lakes.

For about $35, a tourist can spend the night at Woburn Abbey — a bargain, the Duke says, compared with a suite at the Savoy.

The Duke of Bedford, who incurred inheritance taxes of $14 million on his father's death in 1955, shrugs off complaints about footing taxation. "What I owe to history," he has been quoted as saying, "isn't a patch on what I owe to the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Blenheim Palace, home of the 10th Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill, attracts visitors more discreetly. Blenheim recently added a motor boat for trips on the manorial lake. "But a small motor boat," it was emphasized by the Duke's agent. "We don't want to turn the old place into a fairground."

His Grace is aware of his drawing power, however. "After all," he confided, "a duke with a palace tagged after his name has a pretty strong appeal, particularly if he's living in the palace."

The Duke of Marlborough personally conducted tours until "everybody began to pester me for autographs when they found out I was the Duke."

But the dutiful Major Sir Joslan William Vivian Ingilby, Bart., greets visitors to his Ripley Castle. "I'm Ingilby," he says briskly. "An honor to have you here."

The welcome isn't quite as cordial at all historic homes. Mr. F.F. Mayall, the owner of Lee Hall, ancestral home of the Lee family of Virginia, was appalled when it was suggested that Civil War buffs would enjoy touring his home. "This is quite a small house, and the thought of busloads of people tramping about is absolutely frightful," Mr. Mayall said.

MARQUESS IN COTTAGE

Owners of stately homes do not all live palatially. The Duke of Norfolk moved out of Arundel Castle and is making do in a 12-bedroom house on the grounds. The Marquess of Bath has a 100-room Tudor mansion, Longleat House, but lives prudently in a cottage. Besides, Longleat House is said to be infested with $240,000 worth of death - watch beetles.

Historic houses sometimes are turned over to the National Trust, a private agency operating with governmental blessing, the National Geographic Society says. The owner may live in his home while the Trust maintains it. When the owner dies, his heirs avoid death duties, and the house is preserved as part of the national heritage.

For peers who choose to go it alone, every little economy helps. The Marquess of Hertford lights Ragley Hall, Warwickshire, with candlelight (night tours, two and six). It's not only picturesque, but saves on electricity.

In spite of tours, the National Trust, and valiant efforts by the owners, a few stately homes have been converted into private schools, nursing homes, offices, and the like.

Henlow Grange, Bedfordshire, stood vacant and neglected for eight years. Then, as the local gentry cringed, the 800-year old Grange became an expensive beauty farm for women. Sic transit gloria mundi.

A NATO Nuclear Force?

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United States has a tendency to scoff at French "grandeur" and to dismiss as "nonsense" persistent French questioning of how far the United States would be prepared to go in the defence of Europe if it meant pushing the nuclear button.

McGeorge Bundy, President Kennedy's security adviser, has bluntly stated that beside the "reality" of the U.S. nuclear pledge to the defence of Europe "much recent dialectical discussion of details of nuclear tactics is of curious nonsense."

He makes his statement in the current edition of the foreign affairs quarterly, where he criticizes unnamed allies for a lack of reciprocity with the United States and admits relations with France are "tempered and partially out of order."

The position that Bundy reflects—and it is known his article was cleared with the president — contrasts with the equally blunt statement of French Defence Minister Pierre Messmer, who in a magazine interview raises doubts whether Europe can rely on the United States and for that reason presses his point that France must have a nuclear force for her own security.

STUDY NATO FORCE

A point involved on both sides of the controversy is that the United States has promised to give consideration to the idea of developing an independent NATO nuclear force and has stated it is prepared to act on the basis of what Europe itself might consider best.

Behind this attitude may have been U.S. reasoning that there are so many minor frictions and power plays in the European family that no single idea would emerge on which the entire family would agree. Therefore there could be no criticism of Europe continuing to rely on the United States for nuclear defence.

Now there seems to be a reshaping of the U.S. position.

Last month, J. Robert Schaetzel, U.S. deputy assistant secretary for Atlantic affairs, delivered a speech at Mount Allison University in New Brunswick where he said the United States has "encouraged study of various multilateral approaches" to the NATO nuclear force concept.

But he added that the United States considers that a NATO nuclear force "must be so integrated that no country could withdraw its contribution and reconstitute it as a national force."

LACK CONTROL

In other words, it would seem, the United States would ask its Allies to give up their military sovereignty, as far as nuclear troops are concerned, in order to participate in a nuclear deterrent over which they could have little control because they couldn't threaten to withdraw.

This is the kind of political act the United States knows many of its Allies would be reluctant to execute. It is the kind of thing that tends to give weight to the French view that a NATO nuclear force is unattainable.

The point that stands out most clearly in U.S. "engagement" of a NATO nuclear force is that the United States does not want proliferation of nuclear missiles, fearing this might engulf her in a nuclear war not of her own choosing.

The question unsettled in the minds of some Europeans is whether the United States is more concerned about her self-preservation than the defence and welfare of Europe.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(September 20, 1937)

The first Students Social Rally of the season was held Saturday at the "Y" building. About 125 students gathered for the "get acquainted" occasion. Details of the event were well handled by Ralph Calder and Jim Burnett.

A lady walking on Kensington Road shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night narrowly escaped serious injury when a passing car swerved onto the sidewalk, levelling the fence of a local resident, and passed close enough to the pedestrian to tear open her coat, ripping the buttons off, but fortunately without causing bodily injury.

TEN YEARS AGO
(September 20, 1952)

The members of the Prince Edward Island Home Economics Association held their dinner meeting at Robson's Restaurant, Summerside on Friday. Miss Doris Anderson MA, president, reported on a number of items under discussion. Featured at this meeting were special addresses and reports covering many topics of interest.

Three speakers competed in Freetown Hall last evening for top awards in public speaking in Prince County. Lorne Ramsay, Malpeque, was unanimously declared the winner. B. H Colwill, Sherbrooke and Miss Marlene Huestis, Kinkora, tied for second place.

CANADIAN HIND

Bacon-type hogs, rather than the heavy lard-producing kind, are favored by Canadian farm producers.

Care Is Needed With Animals

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

TULAREMIA usually is associated with hunting and the skinning of wild animals, especially the cottontail and wild hare. Prevention is almost entirely a matter of personal precautions. Hunters must be careful in areas where the disease is known to exist. Butchers and housewives ought to wear rubber gloves when handling wild rabbits.

Tularemia is chiefly a disease of wild animals, including squirrels, woodchucks, foxes, and coyotes, as well as of rabbits. Man enters the picture by handling the infected carcass, consuming tainted meat, or by the bite of an infected, blood-sucking fly or tick that has lived on infected rodents. The causative organisms are transmitted through the bite of these insects.

Human infections occur in various forms, depending to a great extent upon the time of year and the way the disease is contracted. In 60 per cent of all cases, an ulcer arises at the site where the organisms gained entrance to the body.

This is likely to be on the fingers or hand, especially in the winter time when contact is made with infected animals. In the summer months, insects are the most common vectors and ulcers are likely to arise on exposed parts of the body. The eyes may become infected as a result of contact with hands or spattering of water while cleaning the animal.

Unless streptomycin is used, the victim is in for a prolonged illness with chills, fever, malaise, headache, and swollen, tender glands in the area nearest the site of the initial infection.

Our advice to hunters: Don't handle sick or dead wild animals and avoid shooting slow moving game. Such rabbits are likely to be infected with tularemia. It is advisable also to discard any carcass in which there are enlarged glands or peculiar whitish spots on the insides.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

RHEUMATIC HEART

J.M. writes: How does a doctor determine whether a person has a rheumatic heart?

REPLY

There is no question about the diagnosis when the individual has had rheumatic fever and develops the murmurs and changes in heart contour that are associated with valvular damage. Diagnosis is less certain if there is no history of rheumatic fever or other strept infections, unless the murmurs are typical of the heart lesions usually produced by rheumatic fever.

HIP PAIN

A.S. writes: Periodically lately, I have been getting pain in the hip; can't tell whether it is in the bone or muscle. I would like you to suggest some causes of this condition.

REPLY

Arthritis, myositis, injury, are among the possibilities. X-rays and a thorough examination would be needed to make the diagnosis.

NOTES BY THE WAY

One of the greatest puzzles in life is how a fool and his money get together in the first place.— Hamilton Spectator.

A woman is never fully convinced that a man loves her until he buys something for her that she doesn't need at a price he can't afford. — Sarnia Observer.

The suspension in a new British car does away with steel springs, torsion bars and shock absorbers, and uses only a single waterpipe. Whom do we call now— mechanic or plumber?— Toronto Telegram.

Success often comes to the man with a level head on his wife's shoulders. — Galt Reporter.

The reason that some people never wake up and find themselves famous is because they never wake up. — Brandon Sun

At the height of the summer in Tampico, Mexico, a tourist asked his taxi driver why he kept driving from the left-hand side of the road to the right, and vice versa. Said the driver: "Here we have no left and right. Only sun and shade." — Galt Reporter.

Nuclear Testing

Guelph Mercury

Investigations which are now going on in Scotland into seismic disturbances and their recognition, have disclosed that it may be possible to have a world - wide nuclear detection system with far fewer stations than has been thought necessary.

The discoveries that have already been made could have a vital bearing on negotiations for a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, which today is causing much concern and controversy in many countries of the world.

Sir William Penney, deputy-chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, is of the opinion that through these tests the number of stations needed for world - wide detection of nuclear tests could be reduced to 20.

The previous figure, and one which has been a stumbling block of an agreement on banning nuclear tests has been 170. Not only would these 170 stations involve a large number of territories, but many of them would have to be on American and Russian soil.

If the number of detection stations could be cut down to 20, as Sir William suggests, or even further to 12, a figure put forward by E.F. Newley, deputy director at Aldermaston, the problems being encountered in the nuclear disarmament discussions at Geneva would be somewhat eased.

The first major task for the scientists at Eskdalemuir, in Scotland, where the tests are being conducted, was during a project when depth charges were exploded in the English Channel. They monitored the signals coming through the earth from these explosions. Other experiments of a similar nature are scheduled to take place in the North Sea and the Irish Sea in the near future.

Wildlife Service Report

Ottawa Journal

A survey by airplane has revealed there are about 26,000 Peary caribou and 7,225 muskoxen on the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

So what?

Chiefly, we must admit, a simple satisfaction that these creatures are there and that our wildlife policies have been effective enough to save them from extinction.

The Canadian Wildlife Service, in making report on the research program it conducts, says the caribou-muskoxen survey will be helpful in managing the use of caribou by Eskimos.

This is the most agreeable aspect of wildlife research — the ever - present suggestion that wildlife is useful as well as interesting.

Caribou are useful in feeding Eskimos but they will also be useful, we hope, in attracting more curious tourists to the Cape Breton Highlands National Park, in a more convenient and amiable territory than the Arctic Islands where few tourists will go even for a muskox.

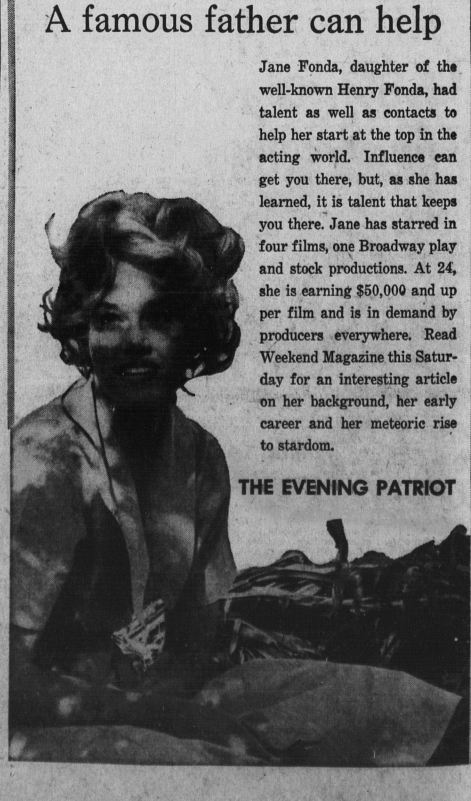
In the Cape Breton area caribou have been extinct for 60 years, wiped out by hunters, and the Wildlife Service is making arrangements to re-establish them within the safety of the park. While the park was being surveyed in preparation of caribou being returned, Wildlife officials saw at least 15 different moose. This was gratifying because moose also had been exterminated more than 50 years ago and, 14 years ago, were reintrodnced and have done well.

What will trouble anyone reading the Wildlife report is the hint of uncertainty at almost every page, the uncertainty, for instance, about the polar bear, the tough monarch of the North. The service feels it must find out more about his way of life to ensure his continued existence.

The main anxiety about buffalo is that an outbreak of anthrax be kept from the main herd of 10,000 in Wood Buffalo National Park, but there have been worries about other diseases and the rate of reproduction.

Man cannot really protect wildlife thoroughly. Buffalo losses were caused by poor ice and heavy snow conditions in Alberta and the blue goose hatch in 1961 was affected by something as unpredictable as overcrowding in the nesting area because only a fraction of the usual land was free of snow when the birds were ready.

A famous father can help



Jane Fonda, daughter of the well-known Henry Fonda, had talent as well as contacts to help her start at the top in the acting world. Influence can get you there, but, as she has learned, it is talent that keeps you there. Jane has starred in four films, one Broadway play and stock productions. At 24, she is earning $50,000 and up per film and is in demand by producers everywhere. Read Weekend Magazine this Saturday for an interesting article on her background, her early career and her meteoric rise to stardom.

THE EVENING PATRIOT