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 herein. 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 off 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.

Khrushchev's Next Move

Berlin has been quiet of late, but Premier Khrushchev's attendance at the forthcoming congress of the East German Communist Party may stir things up a bit. The congress opens on January 15.

It is recalled that in July, 1958, Khrushchev headed the Soviet delegation to the last congress of the East German party, and four months later issued his first ultimatum on Berlin. This was a demand that Allied troops get out of the city in six months. Deadlines have been passed on other Khrushchev demands on Berlin, and in some cases the Premier has taken pains to assert that he did not intend to set a time limit. This time he may content himself with reiterating his recent proposal that a United Nations command should replace the allied occupation forces in West Berlin.

Western commentators are predicting that, in any case, he will have other matters to worry about. There are mounting East German economic problems to deal with. If other states in the Communist bloc cannot supply the necessary raw materials and consumer goods, the alternative will have to be West Germany, which is prepared to grant generous credits but on political terms that Mr. Ulbricht, party chief and head of the East German State Council, probably must first discuss with the Soviet leader. High up on the list of these conditions is the facilitating of traffic through the Berlin Wall and liberalization of Communist rule in East Germany along the lines followed in the Soviet Union and Hungary.

An intriguing proposal has been made by Willy Brandt, Lord Mayor of West Berlin, who has invited Mr. Khrushchev to see both sides of the Berlin Wall for himself. There are some doubts whether the Soviet boss will accept this invitation, but who knows? There is no hindrance of any citizen of the East bloc state visiting West Berlin; and, in any case, freedom of movement throughout all Berlin for official persons of the Soviet Union is guaranteed under the four-power status of the city.

If he is really prepared to seek an understanding with the West, this may be just the chance Mr. Khrushchev has been waiting for. Even as a propaganda move, he may consider it favorably.

Plain But Not Easy

It is plain, notes the Montreal Gazette, that the Glassco Commission wishes to change more than the techniques of doing government business in its recommendations for economy. It wishes to change government mentality. So long as it is felt that government services need not be businesslike, or should not be like business, nothing will prevent inefficiency, or spare the taxpayer. With the argument that government administration, unlike business, is not seeking profits but serving the public, the commissioners would agree; but their criticism is that the public is not being well served by waste and confusion.

The Commission cannot understand, for example, why a prep school maintained by the Government at Esquimalt has a staff of 96 to serve an average of 70 students. In fact, it found the ratio of staff to students in the three service colleges is 1 to 1.1. The instructional and other supporting staffs totalled 900 while the number of students totalled 999.

The Commission wonders why one person is needed at Ottawa headquarters for every 4.5 classrooms of the Northern schools, while the Indian Affairs Branch has a ratio of one for every 23.5 classrooms. It does not see why the Veterans' Land Act Administration has any reason for its separate existence, though it employs over 700 and costs $5,000,000 a year. It should be ended, and its work split between the agencies already in the field—the Farm Credit Bureau and the Central Mortgage Housing Corporation.

Other departments don't have enough staff. The Finance Department and the Bureau of Statistics have "serious shortages of professional manpower." The Patent Department has so inadequate a staff that it has a backlog of 70,000 applications. Plainly, there is a grevious want of balance between the number of persons employed and what they do. Too many persons are employed to do too little in some departments, while too few are trying to do too much in others.

Tragic Object Lesson

Despite its booming economy, South Africa's fanatical racial policies are threatening its future. It is running short of its most important asset—talent. In three years it will be short 2,000 medical doctors, 200 architects, 1,200 engineers, as an example. In small part this is due to the same troubles other nations are having—not enough people being trained. In addition, however, there is a steady drain of its talented people to other nations.

According to The Observer of London, there are enough trained South Africans now in Great Britain to staff a medium sized university. South Africa's universities of Cape Town, Witswatersrand, Natal and Rhodes are increasingly unable to fill staff vacancies as teachers migrate. Some of the best university people have gone to Britain, the United States, Australia and Canada. Some have even moved to the so-called black nations of Africa.

Professors and lecturers, doctors, chemists, lawyers, architects, scientists—there has been a regular flow of these trained men and women out of South Africa in the last few years. The reason was bluntly given by one senior lecturer who recently migrated to Brazil, and who stated before his departure: "I am very pleased at the idea of going to a country where there is no racial prejudice. Political problems are very distracting. I cannot concentrate upon important work here."

In an age when the goal is growth and progress, South Africa is almost deliberately turning backward. The natural resources of the country are great, but it is losing its best minds, and, with them, the initiative that will carry it over into the future. As Goldsmith well said, in a different context: "Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A nutritionist working with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has come out with a somewhat startling statement. It is to the effect that in Africa, Asia and Latin America, farmers are among the poorest fed members of the population.

* * *

Frozen fish may retain its flavor for longer periods than at present as the result of experiments now being conducted by the Fisheries Research Board. This was indicated at the board's annual meeting at Ottawa. The research is being conducted at the board's Halifax technological station.

* * *

The Swiss are producing a small permanent magnet to be worn by skiers in the Alps. If an avalanche buries a skier so equipped, a rescue team can spot his exact position with a magnetometer and try to dig him out before he suffocates. This development, comments an exchange, is almost as ingenious as that of the wife of a nuclear physicist, who sewed buttons to her youngster's rompers containing a harmless radioactive isotope. Then she kept track of him with a geiger counter

THE UNFATHOMABLE SMILE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Startling Contrast In Food Values

Just how far the prairies have advanced, from sod house to solid wealth, was vividly shown by the conviction of a lunch counter operator in Regina for serving "unwholesome food".

At the same time, this fascinating prosecution lends vivid substantiation to an assertion with which one of the best-known living Canadians recently shocked one hundred of the most prominent Senators and M.P.s.

"Seventeen millions Asians could enjoy a better standard of living than they now have, if they were permitted to come to live and scratch on the garbage dumps of Canada." Speaking before the Voluntary Health Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former director-general of the World Health Organization, gave this vivid example to contrast our plenty and waste with the pitiable struggle for a mere existence by the world's less fortunate nations.

The words of that distinguished native of Oakville, Ontario, shook and shocked his audience of parliamentarians. But casual conversation among that audience revealed general acceptance of his argument that Canadians are prodigal with their bounty.

We don't go as far as the mythical Texan, who traded in his Cadillac because its ash-tray was full. But we do discard many articles, not because they are incapable of further effective use but because the acquisition of a later model would bestow upon us some prestige in the eyes of the neighbours. Above all these parliamentarians agreed, we are wanton in that probably much less than half the food "consumed" in Canada is actually "eaten".

GOOD GARBAGE PICKINGS

Here the case of the Regina counter highlights Dr. Chisholm's words.

That purveyor of food obviously believed that food is intended to be eaten by humans, not discarded onto the garbage dump to foster rats. He said in the witness box, according to reports, that he saved untouched portions of butter, jam and toast from customers' plates and re-used them.

His former cook testified that her employer looked through the garbage every morning, and gave to her food to be served to the customers. She said he ordered that food returned on plates should be saved and served again. Saved potatoes were browned and re-served. Lettuce and tomatoes were taken from the garbage, and given to the dishwasher to be washed off before being served again. Returned toast was crumbled and used in making breaded pork chops.

The people of the Prairies obviously no longer practice the all-consuming frugality of the settlers, and their unused surpluses can be re-served to be eaten by others with relish — or perhaps with ketchup.

REMEMBER THE HUNGRY

This case proves the point of Dr. Chisholm, that there are millions of ever-hungry unfortunates in the world today, who would improve their lot if they were invited to migrate to a Canadian garbage dump.

But by Canadian standards, food served to one person is unfit for consumption by another.

"The story is so disgusting," said the magistrate, "that jail is too good for a man who would run a restaurant the way he did."

The moral of this story of the food too good to be wasted lies perhaps in the comments of those alerted parliamentarians who heard Dr. Chisholm's strictures.

There should be no call to reserve surplus food left on the consumers' plates. Our national obesity and our well-stocked garbage dumps, agreed those parliamentarians, suggest that we should revise our ideas. Over generous servings of food are a sign, not of generosity, but of foolishness. We would be healthier if we were to give away to needy people the last 25 per cent of the food we eat each day, commented one doctor in the audience.

Britain And Indonesia

Montreal Gazette

The revolt in Brunei, the small but oil-rich British colony on the island of Borneo, seems to have been crushed, Its consequences, however, may be felt from some time.

It had been intended that Brunei, along with Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak, should form a new country to be known as the federation of Malaysia. This Federation would, it was hoped, be strongly anti-communist. The British Government may still proceed with its plans but, since the revolt was partly caused by hostility to association with Malaya, the road ahead may be troubled. This Federation may prove even less successful than the ill-fated Central African Federation, which was equally logical in theory.

Even more important, perhaps, is the Indonesian connection with this revolt. The rebels were trained in Indonesia.

President Sukarno has not yet absorbed his most recent conquest — West New Guinea. But it must be suspected that despite his statements to the contrary, he intends to make more annexations wherever he can. The British colonies on the island of Boreno, including Brunei, may be among his objectives.

The revolt in Brunei, which seems to have been extremely well conducted, raises two possibilities — that the proposed Federation of Malaysia may be difficult to achieve, and that an Indonesian claim to these territories may be difficult to prevent.

No Automatic Solution

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Despite United Nations successes in breakaway Katanga Province there are fears in some quarters that conditions will remain chaotic in the Congo for a long time.

As usual, Moise Tshombe, the wily president of Katanga, is at the centre of this speculation although he now controls only one of Katanga's six main towns.

The huge complex of the European-owned Union Miniere du Haut Katanga is divided into three important parts—at Elisabethville, the Katanga capital; at Jadotville and at Kolwezi, the latter being the only one now in Tshombe's hands.

Tshombe's threat to carry out a scorched-earth policy if the UN Congo force advanced on Kolwezi, which is 280 miles west of Elisabethville, may have been simply a desperate bid to force new negotiations with the UN command.

DYNAMITING FEARED

But estimates in Brussels are that if Tshombe did in fact dynamite installations and power dams he would interrupt the over-all operations of the copper and cobalt producing Union Miniere for a prolonged period.

Some sources say that even with Katanga integrated into The Congo along the lines proposed by UN Secretary-General U Thant the central government's financial problems would be far from solved.

Katanga's tax revenues from Union Miniere have been running at the rate of about $30,000,000 a year while the central government has been hitting a monthly deficit of around $10,000,000, these sources estimate.

They say that although it may be true The Congo will never reach a decent degree of prosperity without Katanga, it is a serious mistake to believe the end of Katanga's secession would mean automatic solution of The Congo's problems.

Tribal differences throughout the vast land remain an ever-present source of danger and conflict, in the view of observers at the scene

This Changing World

Globe And Mail, Toronto

In this constantly changing world the men dealing in international policy must acquire a convenient memory. Only then can they deal successfully with global problems. This is particularly true in Asian and Communist nations.

During 1960 and 1961 the Chinese and Soviet Governments and press were heaping abuse on General Phoumi Nosavan, the Right-Wing soldier whose assault on the capital of Laos forced Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma to flee to Cambodia.

Today Mr. Nosavan is Prince Souvanna's Deputy Premier. As the person who was perhaps the most outspoken Laotian politician on the evils of Communism, General Phoumi Nosavan was the obvious man to send to Peking, where he was received with due courtesy by Premier Chou En-lai, and to Moscow, where the Russians treated him royally.

When he left Moscow recently as head of a Laotian Government trade and economic delegation he told the press that he was returning home "with a feeling of great satisfaction."

More important is the virtual somersault in Sino-Pakistani relations. An alignment between Peking and Rawalpindi would have seemed inconceivable a few years ago. But during the past 12 months, and particularly since the Himalayan fighting between China and India, the change in attitudes has been dramatic.

Pakistan, a conservative and Islamic State whose leaders have an open aversion for the Communist system, lately has talked to China in the friendliest terms. The two nations have agreed in principle on their frontiers, and Peking greeted the New Year by sending a Communist trade delegation to Pakistan.

After an eloquent welcome by Pakistan officials, Peking's Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Lin Hai-yun, said his delegation was determined to sign China's first trade agreement with Pakistan. For a nation which has accepted millions of U.S. dollars in economic and military aid, aimed largely at preventing the expansion of Communist power and economy, Pakistan was playing the game of sitting on both sides of the fence simultaneously with remarkable success.

Lice Are Problem Even In This Age

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

IT IS questionable whether many Americans are interested in lice. But the little fellows are still with us and could raise havoc if we had a war or lowered our standards of cleanliness. These parasites transmit disease in addition to being an annoyance. They are easily killed with insecticides and medicated shampoos are available for head lice.

At one time it was believed that the louse originated in the perspiration of man and infestation was looked upon as a sign of well being. Even a king could flick a louse from his blouse without losing prestige. Some of the children evacuated from the Mediterranean area to England during World War II had to be deloused. Public health officials caught the mothers putting live lice back into the hair of their youngsters "for luck." They believed vermin were natural concomitants of childhood.

Out attitude toward lice depends upon basic beliefs. In countries where these hitchhikers are welcome, authorities have a real problem on their hands when louse-borne diseases are pervalent. Superstitions must be overcome before any cleanup program can be successful.

Lice are tiny but large enough to be seen and can be detected if a thorough search is made. They lay eggs that become firmly cemented to the hairs and protrude from their shafts as small, pearly, pear-shaped bodies. Lice become motionless when exposed to light but move slowly when stimulated.

They do not jump or leap, which explains why direct contact with an infested person or his belongings is necessary to acquire the pest. The new victim is bothered by itching whereas those who always have harbored a colony or two never seem to be troubled. They may be immune to the bites.

It is doubtful whether a school house existed in any part of the world where one or more individuals were not infested with head lice. A child so afflicted may disrupt an entire school. It is surprising how apathetic some families can be about the infestation. They shrug their shoulders and say, "It was caught at school and should be treated by the school."

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

BLASTOFFS

J.B. writes: Does blowing your top all the time cause heart trouble and ulcers?

REPLY

Yes, if such lack of self-discipline is an indication of being emotionally disturbed most of the time. On the other hand, some people feel better after blowing their top, provided this is used as a means for releasing tension. In such cases the family or associates may develop ulcer or heart disease.

UGLY VEINS

W.M. writes: Do varicose veins look any better after they are operated on?

REPLY

The appearance of the legs improves as soon as the veins lose their wormy look — that is, are removed or obliterated.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
January 11, 1938

The Christmas Season was spent with the customary observances at Falconwood Hospital, the staff whole-heartedly joined in making the occasion a pleasurable one for the patients. The wards were attractively decorated, and a number of Christmas trees added their brightness to the decorations. Candy, and fruit were contributed by generous citizens of Charlottetown.

A motor-boat seized recently by a Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol cruiser, was destroyed by officers on the Marine Wharf, Charlottetown Saturday. Wood from the destroyed boat was quickly carried away by youths for kindling wood.

TEN YEARS AGO
January 11, 1953

London, Jan. 9 - (CP) — Canadian soldiers visiting England on leave from Germany don't have far to go to find homelike hospitality in London and a Canadian hostess and "mother confessor" who has their interests at heart. Groups of them flock continually to the British leave centre at Nuffield House, just behind St. Martins-in-the-field, off Trafalgar Square, where Miss Lena McLure of Charlottetown holds forth. She is employed by the British Centre.

Much interest is being shown in the Royal Canadian Academy Diploma paintings currently exhibited at the Harris Memorial Gallery this week in Charlottetown.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When you consider the price of a steak it's easy to understand why cows are sacred in India. — Calgary Herald.

Sports fans in China must not boo referees for bad decisions; they must only report to the authorities. We suspect the average Canadian referee would prefer a boo or even a fresh egg to a visit from the Commissar. — Toronto Telegram.

In one Ohio town, citizens collected $10,000 to send a high school band to march in a football parade in Miami on New Year's Day. Yet this same high school is in danger of losing its accreditation because the library is below minimum state standards, a third of the teachers are unqualified to teach, and the town, it is reported, shows no interest in raising the tax levy to remedy these situations. The people seem conditioned to buying frills, but the educational necessities are something else again. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

The case of a British girl, who under the spell of the beauty of a Spanish night allowed her American fiance to kiss her in public, is an interesting one. Immediately two policemen swarmed down on the couple and they spent the next two days in jail. Kissing in public is illegal and the stern implementation of the law indicates in dramatic fashion the dictatorship of the Spanish government. — Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Despite the long - held belief that dreams are restricted to black and white. Drs. William Dement and associates now report that dreaming in colors appears to be the normal way to dream for most persons. It is "lack of color rather than its presence in dream-recall which requires explanation," they said. A study of 28 male and 10 female college students showed that 82.7 per cent of dreams recalled included some recall of color. — Medical Tribune.

Expensive Money

Winnipeg Free Press

Undoubtedly in the coming year more will be heard from those well-intentioned, though woolly-minded, people who advocate a state lottery to finance some of our social services, particularly the operation of hospitals. New Zealand has just completed its first year of a lottery of this kind. The results are illuminating.

According to reports from Auckland, the lottery has been a financial success beyond all expectations; so much so that clients have had difficulty buying tickets. There has, however, been criticism of the lottery on moral grounds; and the government now is in hot water over the distribution of the profits, with every conceivable organization asking for a share of the loot.

In the first year of the lottery, the New Zealand government took in $1.3 million in duty on lottery tickets, and had nearly $4 million surplus to distribute to worthy causes. (Prizes in the first year totalled $6.6 million. Presumably this proportion of prize money is necessary if the lottery is to be successful. But it can be seen that much less than half the money raised through the lottery goes for the purpose for which the lottery was established.)

WHAT ABOUT CANADA

Setting moral arguments aside, how effective would a lottery of this kind be in solving some of the financial problems associated with, say, Canada's hospital services plan?

New Zealand has about 2.2 million people; Canada has about 18 million. It could be expected, therefore, that a similar lottery in this country could possibly produce some $36 million annually; or $45 million, if the duty received by the government were applied to the purpose for which the lottery were set up.

That looks like a tidy sum of money. But how far would it go towards paying hospitalization costs? In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963, it is estimated that Canada's hospital insurance program will cost about $800 million. A lottery such as the one run by New Zealand would raise about a twentieth of that amount, leaving nineteen-twentieths to be raised by normal means.

GARGANTIAN SUM

Putting it another way, in order to raise through a lottery enough money to finance our hospital insurance program, Canadians would have to buy at least $1.6 billion worth of sweepstakes tickets each year. That sum is about one-quarter of the national budget.

In brief, the New Zealand experiment proves what has long been held by opponents of national lotteries; that, as a means of raising money, such lotteries are wasteful, inefficient and highly expensive. It is to be hoped that proponents of a national lottery for Canada will take a close look at the New Zealand experiment before advocating a similar plan for this country.

Mr. Pearson's Loss

Ottawa Journal

An indignant correspondent writes that we should apologize for a seeming contradiction in reporting that December 19 scene in the Commons when the Liberals refused the Prime Minister a hearing.

Our correspondent observes that on December 20 we said Mr. Pearson tried to quiet the barrackers and also said on December 21 that he did not rise to check his followers after he had declared he was willing to give the Prime Minister "a few minutes."

No apologies are required. There was no contradiction. When the uproar started Mr. Pearson did attempt, while seated, to wave down his men. He did no more. He should have shown his leadership; he should have been on his feet, demanding there be fair play.

Instead, as the Montreal Gazette notes, he was 'sitting 'beet red and silent' while his own followers hooted, hollered, screamed, bawled, roared, squeaked, yapped and whinnied to drown the voice of the Prime Minister." And this after he himself had asked for these "few minutes" for the Prime Minister.

OTHER INCIDENT

Mr. Pearson has a reputation as a fair-minded man which was enhanced during the last election when he said that Mr. Diefenbaker, interrupted by rowdies at a Vancouver meeting, had "a bad deal" on that occasion. The Liberal leader then expressed the admirable opinion that national leaders were entitled to a hearing.

In his new year statement Mr. Pearson offers a long list of Liberal proposals for the betterment of Canada and "forward-looking action by government." Among the objectives — and honorably so — is the removal of the Conservative Government at the earliest possible moment and Mr. Pearson enters 1963 hopeful this may be done.

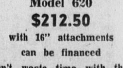
FREE PRESS QUOTED

What Mr. Pearson still has to assess is the damage done his cause by the backbenchers he did not control. The Winnipeg Free Press, good friend of the Liberals, observes that these party men have raised memories of the 1956 pipeline debate, "an episode which the Liberals have been trying to live down."

The Liberals have sought to prove that they are worthy to rule Canada and that their errors and arrogance of the past are regretted. The strategy has been to show a new party image, with Mr. Pearson, the statesman-sportsman, guaranteeing the highest standards of publec life.

But sitting "beet-red and silent" admid a shameful scene in Parliament perpetrated by his own party is simply not good enough.

DIAL 4-7125
Purity Dairy Ltd.
"Parents Prefer Purity Products"



PIONEER
Model 620
$212.50
with 16" attachments
can be financed
Don't waste time with that old saw. See us soon.
ALSO
Reconditioned Chain Saws all prices . . .
We Service
MURRAY WHITE
Your Pioneer Sales and Service Dealer
John St. off Gerald St.
Dial 4-7189

From the Rockies to the Atlantic!
CANADIAN OIL
COMPANIES, LIMITED
MAKERS OF
WHITE ROSE
GASOLINES • FUEL OILS
FS-8