

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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PAGE 6 MONDAY, MAY 7, 1962

The Athens Conference

While the NATO foreign ministers, meeting at Athens, have agreed to continue negotiations with the Soviet Union on Berlin, there is unfortunately no indication that they are in full agreement as to the contribution the four principal members of the alliance are willing to make toward a Berlin settlement.

They are completely firm on two points: namely, that Western military forces must remain in West Berlin to guarantee its survival, and that this Western island in the Communist sea must continue to enjoy free and easy relations with West Germany and the Western community. Beyond that, West Germany and France have been loath to go.

Britain and the United States, on the other hand, take the view that Russia can hardly be expected to agree to these two requirements without getting something in return. West Germany refuses to recognize East Germany, or any country in friendly relations with East Germany save and excepting the Soviet Union. This notwithstanding the fact that daily in a score of committees and commissions West Germans meet with East Germans and transact necessary all-German business with them.

What Washington and London want Bonn to do is admit openly what it is in fact doing. They want its concurrence in seating East Germans along with West Germans and the other Western Allies in a mission to control traffic over the access corridors to West Berlin. They also want what is known as the Hallstein Line broken to the point where West Germany grants diplomatic recognition and exchanges ambassadors with Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other eastern Communist states and resumes diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia.

The U.S. and British foreign ministers are convinced that unless such arrangement is made—or some alternative solution found—there can be no Berlin settlement. And there has been nothing from the conference to indicate any yielding on West Germany's part—or on France's either—to these conditions.

However, the meeting was of value in underlining the frightful nuclear problems involved in military strategy, as well as the importance and urgency of a disarmament agreement in which matter Canada, it is reported, won support of the Council for a declaration backing the Geneva conference which France, heretofore, has boycotted. Perhaps more was accomplished than appears evident from the news reports in connection with the Berlin problem, too. If so, this will soon be apparent when the Geneva talks are resumed.

John Bracken Honored

His many oldtime friends here will welcome the news that the Hon. John Bracken has been appointed to the Privy Council. This time, as the Ottawa Journal notes, the "Hon." is for life and Mr. Bracken, thus honored on recommendation of Prime Minister Diefenbaker, joins a distinguished company of Privy Counsellors including Mr. Justice Abbott of the Supreme Court of Canada; Earl Alexander of Tunis; Hon. George Black, the Yukon pioneer; Sir Winston Churchill; Hon. Milton Gregg, VC, Hon. George Drew, Hon. George Pearkes, VC, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, the Duke of

Windsor and various others of whom.

As the Journal remarks, the times were out of joint for the Conservatives when Mr. Bracken led the national party but he was a political force in the West for two decades and as an adviser and guide to good farming he was outstanding on the Prairies. In later years he has been a farmer in the Manotick district, where he has shown how a farm teacher can put his lessons into practice with impressive results.

It is worth recalling that it was Mr. Bracken, as national leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, who first maintained that our Borden-Tormentine ferry service should be regarded as an interprovincial highway. There was no talk then of a causeway, and Mr. Bracken was not elected to carry out his pledge to reduce the ferry rates to a minimum. But his highway concept will reach fruition when the causeway is built, and there is no doubt that were he in power in recent years he would be strongly in favor of the project.

A Great Achievement

American diplomacy has not always been successful, but there is one achievement to its credit for which we should all be devoutly thankful. This has been its treatment of Japan. It is now ten years since the American military occupation of Japan ended and the island nation regained its place as a sovereign state, while still benefiting from postwar American policy.

Instead of exacting tribute from a conquered nation in 1952, after a war of unprovoked aggression on Japan's part, the United States gave aid. Instead of imposing repression, it instigated democratic reforms. It fed the hungry, rebuilt the cities, and restored the economy. There are few parallels in all history to this example of repaying good for evil; and, of course, it has paid off for the United States, and for the whole free world as well.

Japan is today the thriving workshop of the Orient. In spite of Communist inspired demonstrations and fears that stem from the atomic bomb explosions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the great majority of Japanese are staunch friends of their former foes. A great deal is due, of course, to the Japanese themselves for their ability to adjust to radical changes and to co-operate as they have been doing; but they could never have made the phenomenal progress they have achieved except for the underpinning provided during the seven years of American occupation.

Too Few Doctors

According to the latest figures received by the Health League of Canada, there are approximately one and a half million doctors for the world population of three billion people. Ironically enough, one of the smallest countries in the world—Israel—with one doctor to every 420 inhabitants—is the best provided for medically and is followed by the Soviet Union with 550 inhabitants per doctor. Czechoslovakia and Austria with a doctor to 590 and 620 persons respectively are next in line. The figures for the United States, Scotland and France show a doctor per 790, 870 and 930 persons. In terrific contrast, India has only one doctor per 5,000 of its population and Afghanistan one doctor per 58,000. At the extreme end of the list stand Mal with 80,000 and Niger with 96,000 inhabitants per doctor.

EDITORIAL NOTES

As every farmer knows, looking after the livestock is a chore that fills an unbroken succession of seven-day weeks from January 1 to December 31. At long last, however, some chance for a break in this schedule is on the way. In Sutton, Ontario, there has been established a Relief Milking Service, on which the farmer may call at any time. This service extends beyond milking cows to cleaning barns, feeding and watering stock, seeding a crop, putting in hay and even trucking the milk to a dairy. This variation on the theme of babysitting may eventually provide opportunity for all our farmers taking much needed holidays—if not for a week or two, at least for a week-end.



REMOTE CONTROL OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Need For Change In Elections Act

Our federal election campaigns are made needlessly long by an obsolete and foolish statute. Their length has predictably been criticized by the two chief sufferers, the rival leaders of the two big political parties, before they have lost their breath in the first lap of this monotonous marathon. The "Canada Elections Act" sets out the day-by-day detailed program which must be followed in compiling the lists of those entitled to vote. This procedure covers from the 54th day before polling day until the 11th day before polling day.

So notice of an election must be given approximately eight weeks before the date set for actually marking the cross on the ballot paper. And inevitably that period becomes the approximate length of the campaign. This tedious timetable... For compiling the voters' lists, the appointment of enumerators; the house-to-house visits by enumerators to enable them to prepare the preliminary lists of electors; the printing and distribution of those preliminary lists; the appointment of revising officers, and their sittings to hear applications from electors whose names were omitted from the preliminary lists; and finally, not later than the 11th day before polling day, the presentation of the completed and corrected lists of electors to candidates and to the returning officers.

It is of course quite absurd for us to suffer under this protracted and inefficient delay in these days of speedy communication. Does it really take two enumerators 45 days to produce accurate lists of about 300 voters living in one polling district? Must there then be a further wait of eleven days before those lists are used at polling stations? The political requirements certainly do not call for election to be stretched over eight weeks. The party leaders and other chief speakers can now cover the country by jet aircraft much more swiftly than was the case in the good old days of the leisurely election campaign train. And television enables the brass as well as the local candidates of every party to get into the living room of almost every family in Canada simultaneously. Instead of seriatim by house-to-house calls as in the old days.

Thus the electors do not need eight weeks to hear the issues, although candidates perhaps rightly insist that there is no substitute for the personal contact and handshake. However, the expense to political parties, the grueling to the candidates, and the ordeal to electors, all now demand a telescoping of this electoral process. If the electoral officials cannot devise some means of compiling accurate voters' lists in less than six weeks, their job might well be handed over to the census bureau, who could certainly make a speedier job of it. Failing that, a better answer would certainly be to institute the system of maintaining permanent voters' lists, which would be kept constantly up-to-date, and could be used in provincial and municipal elections and in referendums, as well as in federal elections.

This is done in other countries with resulting speed in elections and apparent satisfaction to all. Surely what anyone else can do, we can do better? In any event, there is now a widespread recognition in political circles here that Canadians no longer want, and parties can no longer afford, the over-expensive candidates through an eight-week election.

Losina Ground Guelph Mercury

Communism is on the wane. Russia is paying the price of trying to do too much with too little. Khrushchev has ordered Russia to beat the U.S. in the arms race, and in industrial output. And now he is asking Russia to provide more food, and better housing. Something has to give way. Nobody expects Russia to quit trying to Communize the world. But Western experts do see signs that Russia's drive for world revolution is blunted, and is slowing down. Hunger is widespread within several Communist nations. Rattling of missiles no longer serves to cover up deep trouble in Communist farms and factories, or deep drifts between Communist leaders. All this is pushing Khrushchev into a peculiar form of isolationism. A well informed authority, in close touch with Soviet affairs, puts his analysis in these terms: "To keep on competing in the space and arms race Russia must make large investments of capital, plant and energy. To strengthen industry and production more food at home, Russia must make other big investments. Top problem for Khrushchev is the allocation of Russia's resources. These are not adequate to attain all the goals set in all fields."

World revolution as a basic goal has not paid off as expected. In South Asia, Africa, and Latin countries, they have not turned to Communism as the answer to all their needs. In addition the non-Communist world is displaying new prospects and is developing economic strength which far surpasses the Communist world. Western unity is sure to force the Russians to finally abandon their probing of more conquests, but this may take 50 years—

Cystic Fibrosis Said Astonishing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen AN ASTONISHING disease has come to the attention of the medical profession during the last 25 years. Cystic fibrosis was described originally as a hereditary and fatal childhood disorder of the pancreas and lungs. Most of the little victims died within seven years after the condition was diagnosed.

We know now that not everyone develops the full-blown disease. Adults may have a partial involvement with minor manifestations. Furthermore, there is some evidence that the disease may be a precursor of bronchial asthma, emphysema of the lungs, nasal polyps, diabetes, peptic ulcer, or cirrhosis of the liver. The technical name of the condition is mucoviscidosis. The victim inherits an abnormality of the secreting glands, such as those that manufacture mucus and sweat. In this respect, mucoviscidosis can be generalized, affecting all the glands that secrete fluid into the body cavities or from the skin.

The troublesome feature is that the mucus is not normal; it is extremely thick and sticky. The secretion of the sweat glands has a high concentration of salt. When the lungs are affected, the bronchi and windpipe are filled with such thick mucus, the passageway is blocked. In time, the lung tissues and air sacs become infected and overdistended (emphysema). Persistent cough, and hoarseness ensue.

Those with involvement of the sweat glands are likely to perspire profusely and the loss of large amounts of salt leads to heat exhaustion. In some instances, this is the only manifestation of the disease. When the pancreas is affected, the concentration of a certain enzyme is reduced, which leads to a marked disturbance of the bowel. The glandular cells lining other organs secrete the stomach juices, saliva, tears, bile, and other fluids. The full-blown form of the disease is difficult to treat, but it is surprising how much can be done when partial abnormalities exist. The best diagnostic test is done on sweat; in cystic fibrosis, the concentration of salt is abnormally high.

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

J. W. writes: I have a loud murmur in my heart. Can I take long walks?

REPLY Yes, provided walking does not lead to shortness of breath, chest pain, or palpitation of the heart.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (May 7, 1937) The returning slate of officers was unanimously re-elected at the annual meeting of the Charlottetown Community Concert last night. They include honorary president Judge A. E. Arsenault; president, W. Harry Tidmarsh; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. B. Cosh and Col. K.S. Rogers; treasurer, J.J. Morris, and secretary, Percy D. Williams. Last night's meeting was held in the Canadian National Hotel.

"London" was the subject of an interesting address by Y's man Hazen Wigmore at the weekly meeting of the Charlottetown Y's Men's Club. The meeting was held at The Old Spinnaker, because of the Hobbies Exhibition at the YMCA.

TEN YEARS AGO (May 7, 1952) The Travel Bureau received 1606 enquiries for literature and other information regarding Prince Edward Island, during the month of April, according to information released yesterday. People in Japan, Argentina, Chile, Turkey, Denmark, Syria, Porto Rico, British Guiana, Malaya and the Philippines sent in a variety of questions, chiefly dealing with vacationing.

Margaret Janet Jardine, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J.W. Jardine, Kensington, graduated from School of Nursing, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on May 1. Mrs. Jardine attended her daughter's graduation accompanied by her daughter Isabel, and her sister, Mrs. A. B. Cutfiler.

DANISH CENTRE The University of Copenhagen was founded in the Danish capital in 1479, and rebuilt after 1810.

The case of the Ghana cabinet minister's wife who bought an \$8,400 gold-plated bed during a memorable shopping trip to London has ended with the minister's dismissal and government seizure of his \$200,000 mansion.

The minister, Mr. Krobo Edusei, who once said, "Sure people give me money, but they never get anything for it," thus proved as vulnerable as any other of President Kwame Nkrumah's underlings. He had previously shown considerable staying power — last year he survived a purge that saw the ouster of five other cabinet ministers accused of similar high living.

Now, because of the ludicrously publicized indiscretion of his wife, Mr. Edusei will henceforth — if he keeps out of jail — consist of the modest and simple way of life demanded by the ideals and principles of Mr. Nkrumah.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Some people are of the opinion that the person who does the Twist was quite a bit twisted before he did it. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle. Maybe, as the experts say, our children are getting soft, but they are still pretty tough at the family bargaining table, negotiating a new allowance. — Calgary Herald.

A little boy was sitting in church next to an elderly lady. As the collection plate was being passed, she fumbled around in her purse but couldn't find her money. Finally, the little boy tapped her on the arm excitedly, and whispered loudly: "Here, please take my money, M'am. I'll hide under the seat." — Montreal Star.

Tenors And Turnips

Dickens began it, probably with "Little Dorrit." Shaw continued it with "Pygmalion" and "My Fair Lady," brought it right up to 1962 — the sentimental attachment of the whole English speaking world to Covent Garden. The prospect that the garden may lose much of its familiar character in the too-near future will doubtless increase the tourist parade through its piazzas and streets this summer. It speaks well for the quality of performance at the Opera House that although rarely in the course of human history have so many produce stalls stood so handy, more Valkyries than vegetables have flown in the operatic skies of the grand old theater. Incongruity, thy name is Covent Garden, where the architect

lectural aristocrat, Inigo Jones, rubs elbows with urchins of design. But an aesthetic jumble may, "with a little bit of luck," go jumbling along for a few centuries after Nell Gwynne. Let someone accuse it of impracticality and of causing a traffic jam not only on a Red Queen's yesterday and tomorrow but on a Common Market-bent Londoner's today, and something has not to give. So studies are being made toward relocating many of Covent Garden's activities. And that articulate sociologist who always pops up in a dilapidated accent to say "Things is different now" acquires Delphic solemnity. The ill wind may blow a little relief toward over-photographed bushes at Buckingham Palace but the coster's cap will be taking the extra wear and tear this summer.

Employment Opportunities

Civil Service of Canada

EMERGENCY MEASURES OFFICER, experienced administrator with a thorough knowledge of logistics associated with marine operations, transportation and food distribution, Fisheries, Ottawa, \$9940-\$11,200. Competition 62-403.

PETROLEUM GEOLOGIST, to analyse well data and report on productive areas in Canada. National Energy Board, Ottawa, \$7760-\$10,300. Circular 62-1651.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE ENGINEER, to be responsible for all aspects of construction and maintenance for the Roads to Resources and Northern Development Roads Programmes, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, \$8220-\$9300. Circular 62-1257.

BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES MAINTENANCE ENGINEERS, Civil Aviation Branch, Transport, Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. \$8220-\$9300. Circular: 62-1258.

REGIONAL AND AREA SOCIAL WORKERS, Bachelor's Degree in Social Work and four years of experience OR Master's Degree and two years of experience, for some positions supervisory or administrative experience is necessary. Northern Affairs and National Resources, Northern Centres, \$6180-\$6900 and \$5700-\$6420, plus isolation allowance. Circular 62-2067.

TRANSPORTATION ECONOMISTS, graduates in economics or commerce experienced in analysis and research; experience in transportation economics desirable. Transport, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, Ottawa, \$6240-\$10,300. Circular 62-2012.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER, to direct a programming unit engaged in applications from research to accounting. Data Processing Service, Agriculture, Ottawa, Up to \$7860. Circular 62-1100.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER — DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, to control design, development and supply of prototype and production models of new and modified mechanical and optical instruments for artillery, armour and infantry weapons. Army Development Establishment, Ottawa, \$7320-\$8400. Circular 62-1301.

SALES MANAGER, BILINGUAL — INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PUBLICATIONS, experienced in the procurement, publicity and sales of publications, Public Printing and Stationery, Hull, P. Q. \$6660-\$7660. Competition 62-257.

INSPECTION AND METHODS OFFICERS, university graduates or members, through written examination, in a recognized professional organization, at least three years of responsible experience in management and administration. Public Works, Ottawa, \$6420-\$7140. Circular 62-200.

ESTIMATOR, experienced in the estimating field, with a good knowledge of building materials, construction methods and costs and varying conditions encountered in construction field. Public Works, Ottawa, \$6000-\$6650. Competition 62-256.

Experienced LIBRARIANS for employment in Cataloguing, Reference and Acquisitions Sections of the National Library, Ottawa, \$5640-\$6540. Circular 62-2051.

COMMERCIAL ART UNIT SUPERVISOR, with ability in, and a good knowledge of, illustrative techniques and allied processes; supervisory experience. National Defence, Navy, Ottawa, \$5640-\$6180. Competition 62-750.

COLOUR PROCESSING TECHNICIAN, with a thorough knowledge of sensitometry and processes and techniques to be used. Agriculture, Ottawa, \$4620-\$5160. Competition 62-375.

PLANT PROTECTION OFFICERS, university graduates in agriculture preferably with specialization in entomology, pathology, horticulture or field husbandry, Agriculture. Present vacancies Vancouver, Fort William, Toronto and Ottawa. \$4560-\$5160. Competition 62-378.

FLOTMAN, with at least four years of experience in grounds maintenance and crop production and management. Agriculture, Ottawa, \$3750-\$4200. Competition 62-377.

For competitions marked \* write to Civil Service Commission, Ottawa quoting Circular Number as indicated. For other positions, details and application forms available at major Post Offices, National Employment Service Offices and Civil Service Commission Offices. Please quote Competition Number indicated.

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The Gold Bed

Winnipeg Free Press

Mr. Nkrumah's ideals and principles is his passage of a bill extending to 20 years the five-year "preventive detention" law that can be clamped on any Ghana citizen at the government's discretion.

Or his Criminal Code amendment giving a 500-pound fine or three-year prison term, or both, to anyone "who does an act with intent to insult or bring the president of the Republic of Ghana into hatred, contempt, or ridicule." Or his creation of a handpicked three-man court of no appeal empowered to order execution of anyone for offences ranging from unlawful assembly to treason. Or his breaking of a dock strike last year by ordering arrest of 50 "enemies of the state." Or his gross self-glorification, and his butchery of the country's economy. The gold bed incident may be funny, but nothing else in Ghana is.

Advertisement for Canadian National (CN) featuring a large scissors graphic and the text: 'Cut travel costs increase travel comfort take the train'. Includes the CN logo and 'Canadian National the way of the worry-free'.