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Help in fight against the "crippler"

FOR the past four years now, ever since January, 1955, a certain segment of the Prince Rupert population has been able to obtain relief from pain and suffering. They are the people striken with arthritic and rheumatic diseases who prior to the opening of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society clinic here were hard pressed for the therapy they needed.

Since that time more than 8,000 treatments have been given both in the clinic at the Prince Rupert General hospital and in patients' homes. In addition the hospital treatment has been augmented by the inauguration of CARS post natal treatments.

There are two things which pose a constant threat to the life of the CARS clinic here (a) the chance that the physiotherapist might move away, either through getting married, the transfers of physiotherapist's husbands or the offer of a better position and (b) funds to carry on for another year.

The local CARS branch has recently welcomed a new physiotherapist so that all that remains is the financing of the project.

The CARS headquarters in Vancouver helped the city clinic out in its first year but since then it has been up to the people of Prince Rupert to help provide this needed service. This year the local branch's quota is $4,500 and tonight volunteer canvassers will call on residents for donations. Every dollar given to this worthy cause will help relieve the suffering of someone who has been struck by this painful and crippling disease.

Give all you can to make sure that the clinic continues to flourish and that Prince Rupert does its part against arthritis of which there are 80 different phases to plague the human body. One never knows when this "crippler" will strike and you too may need CARS' assistance. Make sure you've done your part.

EVERYDAY movements are often impossible for an arthritic to perform. This long-handled comb, supplied by the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, is one of the many gadgets which help patients to be independent despite crippled joints. The Prince Rupert branch of CARS stages its campaign for funds tonight with a house-to-house canvass.

Teen-agers as citizens

From a Chapel Talk by Headmaster Lyle Farrell of Proctor Academy, Andover, N.H.

There was a time when the expression "teen-ager" represented a boy or girl between the ages of twelve and twenty. Of late years the word has taken on a great new connotation, that is, additional meaning. To many people the term seems to indicate a state of being wherein a boy is incapable of using mature judgment, when he is in danger of becoming delinquent if he is not carefully watched, who is selfish, uncooperative, contemptuous of adults and all authority, has no interest in or sympathy for the problems of the people around him, one who lives completely in the present with no thought whatever for the future, has no idea whatever of the value of a dollar, and is a disagreeable, confused, emotionally disturbed individual.

Here at Proctor we do not recognize the existence of any such person. There are no "teen-agers" at Proctor. Our boys are between the ages of thirteen and nineteen, but any similarity between them and the description I have given ends with the number of years that they have lived.

The nature of our school government makes this a democratic community, wherein everyone is a citizen whose opinion is valued, whose ideas may be heard, who is expected to be interested in the good of the whole, and who is willing to think and work for the well-being of the entire group. . . .

We are sure that the young people who are charged with being unwilling or unable to make sensible decisions have probably had little opportunity to make decisions of any kind. If they have not been cooperative members of school or family, they have probably not been members of those groups on anything like full citizenship, with the responsibilities and privileges that citizenship carries with it. We find that our boys will react quickly and favorably to trust and responsibility, that to develop good citizenship you must first give the boy the status of a citizen.

Here at Proctor the opinions of the boys do count and are heard in the school meetings, in the house meetings, the cabinet meetings, and in the student council meetings.

This is good citizenship at its best. In cities, towns, schools, and homes where young people are being troublesome, if they could be made to feel that their opinions counted, that they were liked and respected, if they could be given important responsibilities to carry out, I believe that the word "teen-ager" could go back to its original simple connotation, or be forgotten entirely.

Triumph and defeat

Far and away the happiest individual results in Britain's general election were the victory of Sir Winston Churchill and the thorough trouncing of Fascist Sir Oswald Mosley.

Churchill, a member of Parliament for some 60 years, goes home. The House of Commons is home to him and the British like to see him there as the symbol of the best in British democracy.

No such accolade can be given Mosley, who tried to ride into Parliament on racial antagonism but ended up with so few votes he lost his deposit. This is a matter for widespread joy.

Racial antagonism is not a vote-catcher in Britain. In fact, a Negro physician running for Labor trimmed the majority of the Conservative Minister of Housing.

Toronto-born Sir Beverley Baxter, Conservative was returned. Mrs. Shirley Williams, Labor, daughter of Professor George Catlin of McGill University, Montreal, was defeated. Eric Johnson, Conservative, who used to be a cattle rancher in the Cariboo, was returned.

However, the tale of victory and defeat had deeper political significance. Labor's treatment at the polls indicates it will have to look around for new personalities and policies to bind the voters.

Leader Hugh Gaitskell's majority was slashed by 5,000. Ian Mikardo, vice-chairman of the Labor party, lost his Reading seat to the Conservatives. Aneurin Bevan, who would have been Foreign Secretary if Labor had won, increased his majority. But there was no escaping the fact that Labor generally was slipping and needed re-charging.

Macmillan, too, is likely to look around for new faces and new ideas in his Government. He now has his first mandate from the people and he is free to press ahead with new policies.

—The Toronto Telegram.

Who's confused in the pub?

Believe it or not, there are men who go into Vancouver taverns, drink one small glass of beer and then leave. It is true that temperamentally such citizens tend to resemble people who can eat only one salted almond out of a dish during dinner. But—again—there are people who like to eat only one salted almond out of a dish.

Does it not appear, therefore, that the B.C. Hotels Association is ignoring the wishes, and the rights, of a section of the community when it petitions Victoria for a ban on the sale of small beer glasses in favor of the uniform dispensing of this beverage in 12-ounce, 20-cent glasses?

Such an interdict might even be considered a restraint of trade, since it interferes, to a minuscle extent, with the law of supply and demand upon which our relatively free market is still supposed to depend.

The main reasons advanced for sending in this petition were that because of the existence of two sizes of beer glasses the machines that wash them are confused, the waiters are confused and the customers are confused.

If the machines are confused, surely in the age of the electronic brain more versatile machines could be installed.

If the waiters are confused, then they have small hope of being promoted to cocktail lounges where they may be asked to deliver a singel order consisting of, let us say, one Daquiri, two Scotches and soda, one Grasshopper, a White Lady and a hot rum toddy.

And if the customers are in such a state of confusion that they are stymied by the mental hazard of deciding whether they want a small glass or a large glass, then perhaps they should be served nothing more.

Is not this suggestion another, small illustration of the modern tendency to limit individual freedom in the interests of commercial efficiency? —The Vancouver Province.

The Packsack of Gregory Clark

If you are going to take Mr. Pearke's advice and build your own atomic bomb shelter in your cellar, be sure and put a window in it. Because you will want your wife to see it is you, if you get home from the office after the bomb goes off. Besides, the children will likely be at school at the time, and there would be no sense opening and shutting the bomb proof door, letting in all that blast and fallout, as your wife keeps running out to the street to see if the children are coming yet.

Yes, a window is a necessity in a bombproof shlter if for no other reason than to see who that is knocking at the door. Suppose you get home safe from the office, through all that tangle of traffic of everybody rushing this way and that, and suppose the children reach home safely, and there you are all cosy at last in your shelter. Sure as fate, some of your shiftless neighbors who were too lazy to build a shelter will come hammering at your shelter door begging to be let in. The window will allow you to signal them to go away.

Then, along about an hour or so after the bomb goes off there will begin the looting. Strangers from other parts of town will come exploring. You don't want them exploring your house without your knowledge. So you must have a window from which to watch your property. And, of course, in one corner of the window you will want a bombproof porthole or gunport out which you can shoot at them.

These are just a couple of the practical aspects of a domestic bomb shelter you have to consider.

All Aboard with G. E. Mortimore

I love this country, and my feeling for it is little diminished by the fact that some of the more ignorant Britons think of Canada—when they think of Canada at all—either as a colony or as an appendage of the United States, and refer to Canadians as "foreigners."

Britain has changed since I was last here eight years ago. I would liken the country to an odd friend who has put on weight, acquired a double chin and modified his opinions.

Working people have more money than they ever had before. An average wage of $37 a week doesn't sound like much. But how many things will it buy? More than the average British pay packet has ever bought before.

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Thousands of new houses are blotting out square miles of countryside. Refrigerators and washing machines, bought by "hire-purchase," are to be found in many of the poorest households. I don't remember a house without television—although I must have seen one.

The graph of car ownership is soaring. Only eight per cent of the people of Britain own motor vehicles, against 32 per cent in North America. But people are buying cars at such a rate that they threaten to bring traffic on the narrow and winding (but well-paved) roads to a standstill. Time and Tide magazine last summer commented on this situation as follows:

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Since all experience of the past 40 years indicates that nothing will be done to improve our roads (and if anything were seriously undertaken it would ruin what countryside remains to us) the answer is speed on the 20-hour week . . . Only then will motorists be able to spare the time to travel at an average speed of seven or eight miles an hour towards their destinations."

Now people are travelling abroad. People who formerly looked on a charabanc ride to the next village as an adventure are now to be found sunning themselves on the Riviera, the Costa Brava and the Adriatic.

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A zeal for cleaning up and painting up is spreading. I visited some ancient pubs in the Dorset countryside and found that several had been spoiled by harsh fluorescent lighting and shiny new coats of varnish on ancient beams. One old country pub had been hung in the worst possible taste with wallpaper that was meant to imitate building stones.

There has been a certain blurring of class boundaries and levelling of the class structure.

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The barriers still exist. But increasing numbers of people are jumping, bypassing or just ignoring them. Some generations from now, perhaps, those barriers will have crumbled.

For all the true defects of the English class system, one thing might be said in its favor: Many of the top dogs felt, and still feel, that they have an obligation to serve and help their country and their fellow-humans. The sense of duty doesn't seem to be so firmly implanted in the rising masses, despite all the ideals to which the Labor party pays lip-service. The trend is toward "every man for himself," which is such a popular slogan in North American society.

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How can working people "rise" on $37 a week, someone may ask. That sum buys more than you would think, when a haircut costs 25 cents and in a number of places you can get a rent-controlled five-room house for $10 a month.

The Conservatives have pledged themselves among other vote-catching measures, not to relax rent controls. Rents of many houses are fixed so low that landlords can not afford to make repairs on them—while the tenants, with two or three members of the family working, may be making $180 a week. In addition, one-quarter of all Britain's dwellings are now publicly owned by local councils and rented at modest rents.

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The experts felt that the two parties did not differ greatly in their foreign or colonial policies. In every field both major parties are turning into flabby, amorphous groups that try to be all things to all men.

I was going to vote Conservative until I remembered I didn't live here. I'm going back to Canada tomorrow.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

U.S. wants others to give more foreign aid

By DAVID ROWNTREE
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Fourteen years after the end of the Second World War, international economics have reached a turning point.

The heart of the matter is that, beginning last year, the United States became a major deficit country. That means it has to send abroad more gold and other assets in a year than it takes in to balance its international payments.

Until 1957, the U.S. always had an annual surplus and built up gold reserves of more than $20,000,000,000. Then last year it had to pay out $3,000,000,000. And this year its transfers of gold and other assets are running at an annual rate of about $4,500,000,000.

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Because of this, officials in Washington are trying to achieve two things:

● They want an end to other countries' restrictions against buying from the dollar area and making payments in dollars. In this, Washington is strongly supported by Ottawa.

● And they are urging the countries of Western Europe, whose economic growth, along with Japan's, has been the strongest and most remarkable since the end of the war, to take a bigger share in making financial grants to underdeveloped countries.

Despite American foreign aid, World Bank loans, Colombo Plan contributions from Canada and the Commonwealth and other aid by Britain and France, the poorer countries still regard it as not enough.

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The reason is not ingratitude. Most of the world's non-industrial countries earn foreign exchange through sales of raw materials and food to the industrial nations.

But in recent years the prices of these commodities have fallen sharply. One survey estimated that the loss in export earnings to the underdeveloped countries was equal to six times the total loans made by the World Bank in one year. The countries of Western Europe were the ones that profited by cheaper raw materials.

The United States probably will reduce its foreign aid outlays next year although Washington appears unlikely to follow the advice of some business circles and cut it entirely until the drain on the gold reserve is stopped. But the pressure is on for Britain and Europe to shoulder some of the load.

The diplomatic mumble

Remember poor Gluck who got into considerable difficulty as a potential ambassador to Ceylon because he couldn't reel off the name of his intended host—Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike?

His plight was recalled the other day when a reporter noted that the next ruler of Nigeria may be one of these three—Obafemi Awolowo, Nnamdi Azikwe, or Albaji Ahmandu, the Sardana of Sokoto. A story the same day said a man named Yu Tsendenbal, the current Communist-khan of Mongolia, sends greetings.

In Afghanistan we cozy up to Ala-Hazrat Al Mutawakil Al-Allah, and in Brazil one Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira. In Cuba we have just had Urrutia, and there are Novotny, Siroky, Kekkonen, Karamanlis, Asgeirsson, Sihanouk and Nkrumah to consider.

It is apparent that one of the new tests of any fledgling aspiring of the Foreign Service must be his ability to develop a smooth mumble when, on behalf of us all, he doesn't quite catch the name. —Denver Post.

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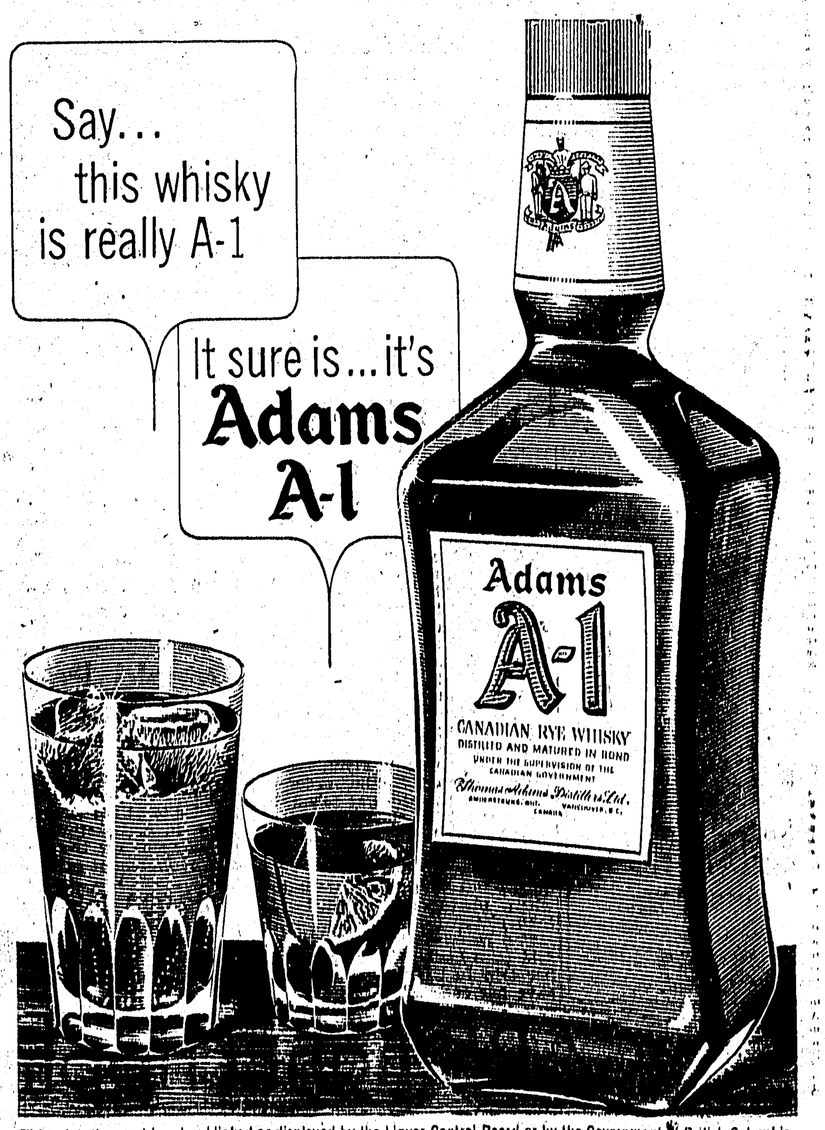

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