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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 — MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1964

Another Ominous Step

The leader of the banned African National Congress and other defendants found guilty under South Africa's drastic Sabotage Act were sentenced to life imprisonment last week. It is a relief to note that they weren't given the death penalty, as might have been the case. But these men were arrested eleven months ago for fighting for racial equality, and were held initially under South Africa's "90-day" no-trial law before appearing in court last October. The whole procedure in dealing with them was a travesty of justice.

Now, allegedly for the purpose of "safeguarding the freedom of the press" and of "assisting in the formation of an informed public opinion," another travesty is being enacted in the South African Parliament. It is in the form of legislation for the setting up of a Press Council. This council would have power to impose unlimited fines on the owners of newspapers and periodicals, which would be matters of complaint; and there would be no appeal from its decision.

Under this measure, all newspapers and all journalists working in South Africa (whether for domestic newspapers or as foreign correspondents) would have to register annually, and only registered newspapers would be allowed to contribute to the press. All cables for abroad would have to be filed at the head post office in Pretoria. Copies of articles airmailed or sent abroad by other means would have to be filed with the council's registrar. All such copy would be scrutinized and the council would have the power to discipline correspondents who sent abroad dispatches displeasing to the South African government.

A New Row

"Just when United States-Canadian relations seemed to be entering a tranquil period," complains the Milwaukee Journal, "along comes a new row that threatens to erupt into another battle royal." Its reference is to Ottawa's policy, announced last October, of permitting Canadian firms to import free of duty some vehicles or parts used to make cars and trucks. To obtain this concession, Canadian manufacturers must export more vehicles or parts than they did in the year ended Oct. 31, 1962. The policy is aimed at returning the large deficit Canada has been running in auto and auto parts trade with the United States.

While no significant increase in Canadian auto exports has yet been noted, the move has brought complaints from American manufacturers and several unions, charging that Canada is, in effect, paying its manufacturers a bounty. If the charge is upheld, the United States could retaliate by setting extra duties on imports of automobiles and auto parts in Canada.

Undersecretary of State George Ball in April. He conceded without question Canada's right to protect her independence, but was critical, among other things, of actions by either government designed to bring about the transfer of production from one country to the other. This was immediately interpreted in Canada as an attack upon Ottawa's tariff policy in the automobile industry.

The controversy was given a further impetus last week by Prime Minister Pearson, in addressing the international conference of Rotarians at Toronto. Without going into particulars, or mentioning Mr. Ball's name, he said that when the United States authorities threaten to take any action that might interfere with our economic progress there should be a real American rush on Washington "to remind people there that there are 18 billions of your dollars in Canada on which you wish to continue to get that good return."

This was interpreted as a reference to the possibility that U.S. retaliatory duties would be put on Canadian auto parts. "But," asks the Toronto Globe and Mail, "just what was it supposed to mean? Was Mr. Pearson threatening to be nasty to U.S. investment in Canada? Or was he simply pleading that the United States already owes so much of Canada that it should be kind to us?"

Surely, it adds, if he was thinking in terms of the auto trade, it would be better to explain the problem in reasonable terms.

University Planning

When the commission appointed to inquire into the problems of higher education in this province gets to work, it will be one of numerous bodies across the country engaged in such activities. This matter, indeed, has become of mounting concern to every province.

In a survey of the field, the Winnipeg Free Press points out that Nova Scotia now has a university grants commission, New Brunswick a royal commission which reported in 1962, Quebec a royal commission to report in 1964 (plus a director-general of higher education services), Ontario an advisory committee on university affairs and a department of university affairs. Alberta a survey committee on higher education, and British Columbia both an academic board for higher education and an advisory board grants commission. The Atlantic provinces have a central advisory committee on education.

The Winnipeg paper notes that there is agitation now for a study commission on higher education in Manitoba, for the purpose of assessing the province's total needs for the next ten years and the role to be played by existing institutions and any others that might be established.

Nowhere is overall planning more likely to pay dividends than in a field of this kind. Ultimately, it is to be hoped, it will be conducted on a nation-wide basis, with federal responsibility being recognized and assumed. In the meantime, the less wealthy provinces will remain handicapped, as they are now, in meeting heavy costs which no amount of planning is likely to make easy on the taxpayers.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The federal Department of Labor has published a report on "moonlighting" in Canada which shows that over a two year period some 158,000 Canadians, or 2.6 per cent of all employed people, held two, or more jobs at the same time. This percentage, the department says, is low by comparison with the U.S. experience. There multiple jobholders constitute from four to five per cent of the working force.

Even the flag of the State of Hawaii, notes the Vancouver Province, embodies the Union Jack. It seems that the people of those islands are proud that their traditions and historical background include associations with Britain. Once it was the standard of an island monarch that is now a state of the Union. Its red, white and blue combines the Union Jack, America's stripes and the French tri-color. Ironically enough, it may soon be one of the remaining official flags of the western hemisphere embodying the Union Jack.



Nonirritating Smoking Method

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Can a man smoke without inhaling and still enjoy a cigarette? This is not easy but Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen has found a way. He has developed a new cigarette which has a built-in filter which allows the smoke to pass through the nose while the smoker inhales the nicotine through the lungs. The lips are then opened and the air in the lungs and smoke in the mouth are exhaled simultaneously. The rest of the oral cavity is closed by the soft palate and the nostrils are closed during the nasal inhalation of air.

It is difficult to determine whether smoke reaches the lungs except by chemical studies on the amount of carbon monoxide in these organs. The concentration in the blood of the average smoker is as high as that of a person sitting in a smoke-filled room. Tests are being conducted on the use of this new technique.

Dr. Barach's interest in this subject stems from the large number of smokers who have chronic respiratory disease, especially emphysema, which is caused by persistent cough and shortness of breath. Lung cancer is also a major cause of death which follows the inhalation of smoke and other air pollutants.

ARM HAIR
N.P. writes: My 14-year-old daughter fell and broke an arm. She is now in a cast and is having a great deal of trouble. I have heard that there is a new treatment for broken bones. Can you tell me what it is?

REPLY
No. Because of the cast, the hair was protected from the sun. The hair has been replaced by a normal growth.

HEEL SPURS
A.B. writes: X-rays show I have heel spurs. I am in pain and have been told that surgery is the only way to get rid of them. Is there any other way?

REPLY
Surgery may be needed if the spurs do not help.

BACKACHE FROM KIDNEYS
A.B. writes: I have been having backache for some time. I have been told that it may be my kidneys. Can you tell me what to do?

REPLY
Kidney pain usually is localized on one side or the other of the small of the back, depending upon which organ is involved. Low back pain usually stems from a muscle strain.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS
M.E.L. writes: Should a person with diabetes be consulted for diabetes of the pituitary gland?

REPLY
The pituitary gland is in the brain but your best bet is to consult a physician who specializes in internal medicine or endocrinology.

WEEKS TO MONTHS
W.B. writes: How long does it take for a hair to grow out of a bald spot?

REPLY
From a few weeks to a year. The average is 1 to 3 months. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT: Put a rubber band on the back of your bicycle.



CHINESE FORTUNE COOKIE

Ottawa Report by Patrick Nicholson

Perhaps They're Better At Politics!

The poets of Parliament Hill opened up in full spate with reference to the "unofficial" visit to Queen Elizabeth by Transport Minister Pickerskill during his "private" trip to England.

"I predict," he writes, "that if the resolution on the flag comes a vote, the Government party and the official opposition will divide almost to a man on party lines. This will give ample proof of emphasis on party political considerations, and the wishes of the electors will be pushed into the background."

This danger has haunted Parliament Hill ever since Prime Minister Pearson declared that his government would stand or fall on the vote of the House on the flag issue. By thus making a particular point of issue, he has opened the door to a new parliamentary bill changing the

design of Canada's flag every time a new party forms the government.

PEMBROKE'S VOICE
Possibly inspired by the suggestion of this column, residents around Pembroke, Ontario, have flooded Parliament Hill with letters on the flag question.

In three days, more than 300 letters reached Robert Coates, M.P., the champion of the Red Ensign. These came from Pembroke, Camp Petawawa, Chalk River, Madawaska, Eganville, Foresters Falls, Cobden and a district. Many were copies of letters sent to Prime Minister Pearson or to State Secretary Maurice Lamontagne. This column suggested that readers should write to express their personal views, whatever they were, on the flag issue; only this is the voice of the people which will count.

NO WORK, NO RELIEF?
Ottawa Journal

"Our Government does not believe that the state owes any able-bodied man a living," proclaims Mr. Dave Bold, the Social Welfare minister in the new Saskatchewan Liberal Government.

In the 1930s that was a familiar phrase. Mr. Maclean and Mr. R.B. Bennett approved of it. But before the depression was over they had discarded it. Neither the Dominion Government nor provincial governments could afford to run such a scheme for everyone fit to work but unemployed certain chores before he has to do it for himself and his family.

In the pursuit of the no-work, no-relief policy, the present Conservative governments had work camps where men were given

food, clothing and shelter plus a miserly cash allowance. Provincial municipalities and organized employment projects where men with picks and shovels had to do what mechanized equipment could do in hours.

It won't be easy for Mr. Bold to out his policy, but there is something to be said for his trying. If implemented it would at least keep the lay relief recipient in danger of work.

PUBLIC FORUM

LIQUOR LEGISLATION
Sir... would like it at the outside if you would allow me the space in your paper to express my views on the liquor legislation now being enforced in this Province.

If anyone wishes to question my motive in writing this letter, I wish to make it clear that I have no interests in any of the liquor outlets in this Province which I am legal or illegal. In fact, I am at present a sobriety officer and have spent some time on the present situation, has caused me to come to the conclusion that the liquor laws are not being enforced as they should be.

If I wish to share with you which I will recall a few years ago, the law was allowed to purchase four quarts of liquor, or its equivalent per month. This regulation was changed shortly after the present Government came to power, so that the only limit was a man's three per cent of his income.

During the last two years several outlets, which have been closed, have recently begun to sell liquor. We were told that the law was being enforced, but it was not. It was legal or not, but it would appear to an ordinary observer that the law was not being enforced. I think the present closing of these outlets are two factors which point heavily to the above contention.

I think the present closing of these clubs is a very poor way to deal with the problem. The Government is again enforcing the laws of the Province. It would be a much better alternative to bring forth legislation making them legal, after which the operators of these clubs had not been charged with running illegal outlets for years if they were legal during this period, in what way was legislation changing making them illegal?

The situation reminds me of the parent who allows the child to go undisciplined until he is 12 years old and then suddenly spans him - out of him for no greater misdemeanors than he was previously committing.

It also worth to note that it is my feeling that liquor outlets similar to those which have been closed should be given a license to operate, provided that they are inspected regularly by officers of the law for this purpose, and provided they meet certain standards in cleanliness, hygiene and other standards which would be preferable to see people who wish to drink to do so in a responsible manner rather than at a bootlegger's or in the alley. The really illegal and numerous outlets in this town, the bootleggers, have not been bothered very much by our law, and I think the latest move by the Liquor Commission will be a boon to such establishments.

Some may say that legalized clubs will not have been any effective than that of other provinces. The fact is, however, that the liquor clubs and foster a more responsible approach to the drinking of alcoholic beverages if it is an S.R. etc.

A SENSIBLE CITIZEN
Charlottetown.

How Strong Is Russia?

The Spectator, London

Within the last few weeks Russian scientists launched a rocket from a base near the Arctic coast, apparently as part of their lunar research programme. A few minutes after it was launched the rocket flew up and became the latest in a long series of launchings carried out by the Soviet Union since 1959 which have ended in failure.

The failure was not, of course, announced in Russia, Pravda keeps its pages strictly for reading the successes of the Soviet system. Nor was the fact announced officially or given much publicity in the West. The American government, which goes to some trouble to follow the American voice up in space, prefers to keep its information to itself.

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The War In Laos

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The War in Laos has reached a new turn which may indicate the path the United States may finally follow in its whole approach to the crumbling situation in Southeast Asia.

It is the path of intensified military action, aggravated by a breakdown in political relations within the Communist and western camps.

While the state department remains aloof, reports from Communist China and the United States have launched a bombing and strafing attacks on Pathet Lao positions on the strategic Plateau de Jarres. The reports seem to indicate the planes are being challenged only by ground forces.

The ironic element is that the United States has been launching a group of countries, including Canada, in consultation in Vietnam, the recent Pathet Lao advance and what Lanhan President Johnson has said about the situation in Laos and South Vietnam.

TALKS MEANINGLESS
In the American view, the Viet-Lao consultations are nothing more than tragic but necessary steps in pushing back the Communist advance. Nor is much stock given to the prospect that either a six-country conference in Zurich or a 14-country conference in Geneva would reverse the Communist thrust in Laos and South Vietnam.

While six-country consultations proposed by Poland have been speeded up to 2,000 miles an hour, the risk of enlarging the Viet conflict the bill still must be answered.

President Johnson has now wisely called the superpower to the risk of enlarging the Viet conflict the bill still must be answered.

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