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Subscription rates: Canada, U.S. and possessions \$12.00 per year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

Printed and published by Thomson Newspapers Ltd., 145 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

PAID 4 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1964. "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

De Gaulle's Tour

Today, after a three-day stay in Brazil, President de Gaulle's tour of South America will come to an end. As he cruised up the coast toward Rio de Janeiro last week-end, the first assessments were beginning to come in of his four-week trip.

Personally, the General was thought to have scored a success. For the most part he was greeted by cheering crowds. The exception was Argentina, where he spent the first half of last week and where his visit was marred by violent demonstrations in favor of the exiled dictator, Juan Peron.

From the political angle, the tour does not seem to have achieved very much. The purpose of the 73-year-old French President's arduous trip was to offer the South Americans a third choice, apart from dependence on Washington and conversion to Castroism. At every step he has spoken of the role that would be played by a European and South American bloc balancing "the competing hegemonies and the rival ideologies" that divide the world.

But government responses to his idea have been cool. Both the political and economic aspects of his argument were blunted by the President's failure so far to build Europe into anything approaching a "third force" and the limited amount of aid at France's disposal.

Perhaps the worst disappointment, according to the New York Times, was Argentina, a country where French influence has been strongest and which was expected to provide the warmest welcome. The huge mobs of Peronists that greeted him there—and which the police dispersed with guns, dogs and tear gas—felt he might aid their cause. They saw a similarity in that both leaders talk of a "third force" in which their country would play a major role. But since General Peron is widely regarded in the West as a demagogue who brought his country close to ruin, the comparison was both embarrassing and distasteful to President de Gaulle.

The New Japan

Gazing up at the audaciously designed 75,000-seat stadium in Tokyo where the Olympic games are now in progress, an American visitor was quoted as saying: "Sure it's good. We built it, didn't we?" This statement was full of hot air, as American newspapers have been prompt to point out. Actually, America's postwar aid to Japan came to an end some time ago. It didn't build the Olympic stadium or anything else; the Japanese did. And it serves to point up the global significance of the splendid, new Tokyo that has arisen out of the jungle of muddy excavations, concrete mixers and scaffolding that the city has been for years.

The leaders of the reborn Japan have boldly seized upon the 1964 Olympic games as the opportunity of the century to celebrate, before the eyes of the world, the emergence of a strong, healthy, highly civilized and respectable new Japan, less than 20 years after her smashing, humiliating and utter defeat in World War Two. So much has changed so quickly in Japan that her people feel an almost desperate need to earn the approval of the outside world. To this end, they spent an estimated \$2.8 billion getting ready for the

Examples. They built, but not just the tremendous sports complex with its stadium, gymnasium, arena, pools, playing fields, tracks and yachting course; not just the Olympic village to house the thousands of athletes and coaches from 98 countries, but also many miles of new superhighways, a fast monorail from the airport to downtown Tokyo, other new express trains, several new luxury hotels and other spectacular new buildings. All these have changed the face of the world's largest city—population, Aug. 1 calculation, 10,629,525.

The United States has poured tens of billions of dollars into various Asian countries since 1945, but the \$3.6 billion spent in Japan represents one of the big foreign aid success stories. It accomplished exactly what it was intended to do by making the Japanese economically strong and self-supporting.

Today Japan is going ahead by leaps and bounds. But she must manufacture to live, and the only way she can feed and clothe her 93 million people is by importing food and fibre and by selling the things she makes to other countries.

Faces Challenge

One of the side issues in the British elections today is the challenge which the Speaker of the House of Commons is facing for reelection. It is only the third time this century that the seat occupied by this official has been contested.

In Canada, of course, this problem doesn't arise since there is no Speaker's constituency as such. The Speaker being chosen from among the members of the House after each general election. But they do differ differently in the Mother of Parliaments.

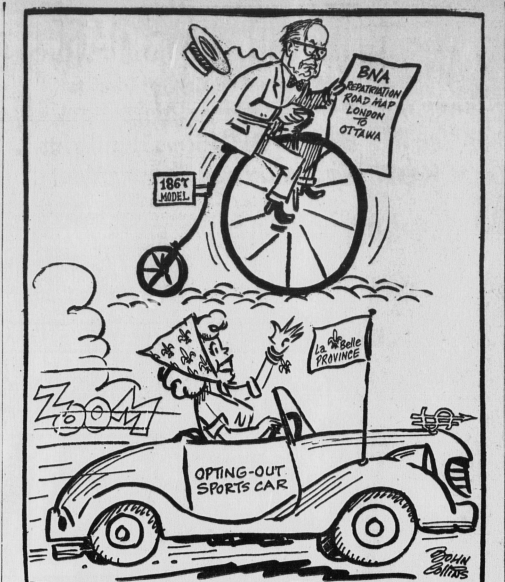
Sir Harry Hyllton-Poster, who has held the 600-year-old office since shortly after the last general election in 1959, is in little danger of losing. He has the support of the powerful Conservative machine in the predominantly Tory constituency of the cities of London and Westminster. On the other hand, he may be handicapped by the fact that his political impetuosity is the hallmark of his office and he is running without a party designation.

In the mid-nineteen-thirties and again last year the House of Commons considered creating a special constituency without constituents for the Speaker. A special committee of the House rejected the idea. The committee found that it would be "repugnant" to the custom and tradition of the House if the Speaker were not elected by the same electoral methods as other members. This gave the Labor and Liberal parties a logical excuse for running candidates against him. They say they have nothing against Sir Harry as Speaker of the House, but that it is unfair to the electorate to allow his seat to go by default.

EDITORIAL NOTES

When the question of Maritime Union came up a century ago, Premier Gray said it did not favor the idea "unless Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were to be annexed to Prince Edward Island." Could this be what the Premiers of our sister provinces now have in mind, in deciding to appoint a joint committee to study the matter? Such a proposal would be flattering to our conceit, but we doubt whether, even on those terms, it would be entirely acceptable. Look at the job we have running our own affairs now, without taking on this added responsibility!

News that the Commons flag committee is scanning 1,200 new designs and reviewing 3,000 which were studied by a no-result committee nineteen years ago, comments an exchange, must create doubt as to the present group's prospect of breaking the House deadlock. It has been dragging away behind closed doors now for three weeks and must report no later than October 20. After almost five months of argument to which the parties have subjected them, the people may be in a mood to accept almost any solution which appears simple and workable.



THE NEW MODELS ARE HERE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Respect For House Sadly Lacking

The absentee laggards of Parliament Hill have not got the message that Canadians want them to get down to the business for which they were elected. A month has passed since the "flag" was eliminated—albeit temporarily—from the active business of the House of Commons. Yet negligible progress is being made with the important legislation so urgently needed by our torn and slipping country.

Mike Pearson's "sixty days of decision" have dragged out into five hundred and forty days of inaction. There are some newcomers in the House of Commons—and a few oldtimers as well who are not getting on with their job. The House, its traditions and its rules. There are some with the letters MP after their name who forget that they are now Members of the House of Commons and act all the time as if they are campaigning for the election which they have already achieved.

There's the rub. The House of Commons has been debased into a mere debating chamber, when MPs paid handsomely by the taxpayers—have the responsibility to subordinate the nation's business to their own fate in some future election. Basically, that is wrong with Parliament today is that we have a government which lacks confidence in its own stability. Hence both Government and Opposition are warily eyeing the next election. The very item of the nation's business is evaluated by our politicians less as a national service than as a potential personal electoral weapon.

DEMOCRACY OUTMODED? Electors and taxpayers are entitled to know what has gone wrong with Parliament. Is our democratic form of government inadequate? Do we need the decisiveness of a dictatorship—or the ruthlessness of a dictatorship—a benevolent managerial dictatorship? The answer is No. Our parliamentary system is best suited to the needs of our democrats who would operate it as it is intended to operate.

able new leader could sweep an election. Two MPs have told me that they could capture more than 200 of the 265 seats under a new leader of the calibre which Canada's plights calls for. Liberal MPs have expressed their confidence that under a new leader, say Paul Martin, they could wipe the floor with the Conservatives. But the Liberals don't want to face an election until they would have formed a government which would not be dominated by a French-speaking majority. Meanwhile many Canadians from the board to the bored

are wondering what party they could vote for in an election during the present wintering stars. Thus today's public mood is fostering the erosion of our two-party system and favouring the perpetuation of political fragmentation. The New Democratic Party and the Social Credit Party may both pick up votes from disgruntled Grits and Tories. The restless and frequently absent members of the Liberal and the Conservative parliamentary caucus are contributing to their personal defeats in the election which so many of them fear.

Cheap Nuclear Weapons

Christianson Nuclear Monitor

"The cost of nuclear weapons fell dramatically... in the years '50 and '60."... because of advances in nuclear technology. It falls, and as the technology becomes simpler, we can expect more and more nations to acquire the capability for both developing and producing such weapons.

years carried on raids on the Chinese mainland. The danger during the crises in the Formosa Strait during the Eisenhower administration was that the United States and its allies would be tempted to recapture the mainland under the help of the United States and its allies. It was therefore in the national interest to bring the war to a halt.

Can we imagine that danger? "You can imagine the danger that the world would face if 10, 20 or 30 nations possessed nuclear weapons."... that is, that they possess them today.

Can we imagine that danger? "You can imagine the danger that the world would face if 10, 20 or 30 nations possessed nuclear weapons."... that is, that they possess them today.

Give Nationalist China more weapons. How easy it would then be to start the World War III. The world would be blown off in Red China on May Day from a suitcase. Who would know when a bomb would be blown off in Red China on May Day from a suitcase. Who would know when a bomb would be blown off in Red China on May Day from a suitcase. Who would know when a bomb would be blown off in Red China on May Day from a suitcase.

ONE ILLUSTRATION Take just one illustration. Few people stop to think that there are small countries which want to start World War III. Few people stop to think that there are small countries which are ready engaged in what they consider the beginnings of World War III. Few people stop to think that there are small countries which are ready engaged in what they consider the beginnings of World War III.

The overriding national aim of each man was to regain his own territories that had been lost in war by the Communist Chinese. Hee was in the Communist Chinese. Hee was in the Communist Chinese. Hee was in the Communist Chinese.

is this only one corner of the "danger" to which the Defense Secretary referred from a preceding nuclear arms race. Have Americans thought it through?

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of any question of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the views of its contributors. All letters published are subject to editorial condensation and are not necessarily those of the Guardian. The Guardian is not responsible for the return of letters submitted.

Kissing Cousins

Hamilton Spectator

winds like a giant artery through its heart, Hamilton has become a county seat, a leader in the fields of printing, industries, and a clean and ultra modern showplace.

Mr. Employer

Well, I guess that's easy enough. Mr. Employer, we need your help, our Prince Edward Island United Farm campaign is trying to raise \$258,483 so that 27 Agencies can carry on their work.

CREDIT TO THE ISLAND

Sir—I hope that you will kindly permit me through your columns to express my thanks to all those who contributed towards the inspiring singing during the Youth Rally on Wednesday, October 7, on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip. In particular, I would like to thank all those teachers who rehearsed the numbers with their classes during the days leading up to the rally. The young people were very well drilled to watch the Queen and they sang with splendid unanimity, no mean feat for a crowd of over 2,000. They were a credit to the Island, as their voices were carried by broadcast all over Canada.

STARR A DRIVER

LONDON (AP)—Ringo Starr, the Beatles' drummer, now is a full fledged British driver but he hasn't a car yet. Ringo told friends he had probably get sports car like the other two Beatles license-holders, George Harrison and Paul McCartney.

FAIR BRINGS BUSINESS

NEW YORK (AP)—The world's fair has brought 4600, 100,000 worth of new business to New York City, the New York Convention and Business Bureau reported Tuesday.

Winds Bring Big Problems

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Hurricanes continue to devastate many communities. For a purpose of identification, they have been given female names (we don't know if the weatherman is a misogynist). The weather conditions that bring them on are detectable days ahead so that ample warning can be given, including the path of winds expected to take. While these super-storms threaten the lives of everyone in their vicinity, they are a bigger problem for officials than for individual citizens.

These giant cyclonic windstorms usually are accompanied by rain, lightning and lightning. The wind velocity at the edge of the whirlpool is in excess of 75 miles per hour. The forward progress of the storm is 10 to 12 miles per hour but the true picture is not appreciated unless we realize that high winds extend outward as far as 200 to 300 miles from the storm center.

Numerous health problems arise. People may be forced to remain in shelters for several days. Some have minor injuries; the children may develop contagious diseases and police officers may go into labor. Other persons must be treated for food, animals and a few become hysterical.

Hospitals often are used as shelters for the injured. They are large and safe. Most modern homes can take a hurricane, provided the windows are boarded to prevent flying debris from crashing through.

DEPRESSANTS AND RELAXANTS

D. Z. writes: What is the difference between a sedative and an antispasmodic drug? Sedatives induce drowsiness and sleep whereas antispasmodic drugs relax the smooth muscles that surround the blood vessels, intestines, stomach valves, and other body openings.

RUSSIAN ANSWER

"The latest orbit is therefore "the complete answer to those who have been saying the Russians have lost interest in sending men to the moon," says Kenneth Galland, vice president of the British Interplanetary Society.

NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Excited Young Father—"Quick! Tell me it's a boy!" Nurse—"Well, the one in the middle is"—Toronto Star.

That there are billions of hectares on money doesn't keep many people from kissing it. —Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

When the agent for the life insurance company said "Mrs. Smith the amount of insurance her husband had carried, he asked her to take out a policy on her own life. "I believe I will," she said, "my husband has the good luck with his." —Montreal Star.

Household appliances are the wonders of modern science which always break down when a husband is out of town.—Calgary Herald.

"How far is it to the next filling station?" the driver asked a farmer. "Right onto two miles and a half." —The Stanley Cup series.—Fort William Times-Journal.

The 2,600,000 members of the German Automobile Club are being told in a pamphlet: "In the U.S. history of getting a license. You can do them all better at home."—New Yorker.

Lord Rochester's remark is still apt: "Before I was married I had six theories about bringing up children; now I have six children and no theories."—Ottawa Journal.

President Johnson says his aims at the biggest landslide in U.S. history in the election. Most politicians just hope to win, but Texans are big in every way.—Ottawa Journal.

Political pundits who were predicting a Canadian election this fall now talk of June 1965 as the probable time for another battle of the ballots. That's a talking point that will not interfere with their prediction of attention to the Grey Cup, Christmas, New Year's, Easter and the Stanley Cup series.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Beagle River sign says has trouble with a sore throat, but nobody can say it came from leaving his head unprotected.—Ottawa Journal.

Soviet Space Research

By Harold Morrison Canadian Staff Writer

In successfully sending into orbit a three-man space ship, the U.S. is far ahead of the U.S. in the race to get a man on the moon by 1970. There is no question in the minds of many scientists that the U.S. is still far behind the Soviet Union in orbiting progress, though there has been a major American move to close the gap.

In practical terms, the question remains of how many years of work are represented in the present gap—two, three or five.

TEMPORARY EFFECTS

A month ago two Soviet medical experts reported at the Warsaw meeting of the International Astronautical Congress that Valery Bykovsky, who remained aloft for five days last year, suffered temporary effects of low blood pressure, fatigue, changes in body chemistry and emotional instability.

Unoubtedly, the inclusion his time of a doctor and a scientist for prolonged flight indicates the Russians want more detailed information on the human impact of long distance space travel.

There also has been scientific speculation, discounted in Moscow, that the inclusion of three men for the first time would allow the Russians to achieve a new space spectacular—to allow one or two men to venture outside the ship. This would be another essential step if man is to reach the moon.

The "GOOD L'IL ANGEL" Talks to

MR. EMPLOYER



Mr. Employer: Well, I guess that's easy enough. Mr. Employer, we need your help, our Prince Edward Island United Farm campaign is trying to raise \$258,483 so that 27 Agencies can carry on their work.

L'ily Angel: Well, first Mr. Employer, how about letting our employees sign up on a payroll deduction plan so they can give regularly every week.

L'ily Angel: And then you can give a donation to our campaign for your business. You'll get a receipt for income tax purposes.

Mr. Employer: Okay, L'ily Angel.

L'ily Angel: And then how about signing up on your own payroll deduction plan. You don't want to have your employees do anything YOU don't do, you?

Mr. Employer: Well, L'ily Angel, I guess you're right, I will use the Fair Share Plan—one hour's pay per month!

L'ily Angel: Thank you, Mr. Employer, this makes you a good L'ily Angel too.

Mr. Employer: Aw, gee, shucks, L'ily Angel.

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