

seems to be a question of interpretation, and the argument could go on indefinitely—if the public stands for it.

Who cares now what the Fulton formula set out, two Parliaments ago? Whatever its provisions, it failed of acceptance in 1961. It didn't, therefore, come before the House of Commons for examination, and it has only an academic bearing on the present proposals. What is pertinent now is that the new provincial right is to be extended to "any matter coming within the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada," thus removing a constitutional barrier which was put in the BNA Act largely to protect the interests of the smaller provinces.

There have been soothing assurances that the proposed amendment is not as dangerous as it sounds because each such invasion is subject to the approval of Parliament. But as the Winnipeg Free Press pertinently asks in a further editorial comment on this subject, what Parliament will have the courage—when the constitution categorically provides for such a procedure and when four powerful provinces demand its implementation—to withstand the pressure?

There is no evidence that either the present Parliament or the last one—nor probably the next one, for that matter—would have the fortitude to stand up to a formidable combination of, say, Premiers Lesage, Bennett, Manning and Robarts.

"It is a shocking and disheartening fact," says the Winnipeg Liberal paper, "that among all the federal and provincial leaders none has been willing to take a stand for the nation as a whole. Without so much as a word of caution to the public they have all been willing, each for his own narrow political reasons, to take the first step toward constitutional anarchy. Not a single competent constitutional expert in the county will support what they propose. One of the most respected, Professor Bora Laskin of Toronto, has called their scheme an unmitigated constitutional disaster—which it certainly will be if adopted as it is now drafted."

A Fine Citizen

The death of former City Police Chief A. Birtwistle will be learned with regret by many friends at home and abroad. Though not a native of this province, he became very much attached to it during his long years of residence here. It was his pride to be called a Prince Edward Islander, and he gave a fine example of citizenship in the social and recreational activities in which he loved to take part.

Mr. Birtwistle had served in the British Army in his younger days. Later he participated actively in the First World War as a member of the Northwest Mounted Police and served in the RCMP when that organization was formed in 1920, before taking over his police duties in Charlottetown. His wide experience was a great asset to the civic authorities, and it was supplemented by outstanding integrity and the capacity of performing all his duties with the tact and courtesy of a thoroughgoing gentleman.

These, indeed, were the qualities which impressed all who came in contact with Chief Birtwistle. And it is pleasing to note that his years of retirement were perhaps the most fruitful of all in the enjoyment of the amenities of life, in the contacts he was able to make with friends near and old, in the pursuit of rejuvenating hobbies, and in the broadening experience which comes both from travel and from the reading of solid literature. Books to him were a source of never failing pleasure, and he credited much of his own cheerful philosophy of life to their mellowing influence.

His passing, at a ripe old age, was like the leaf falling from a tree; bringing sadness to loved ones; leaving memories that will endure, and an example that will be fruitful to the whole community.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Taking a leaf from the Shaw government's book, the Ontario government held a cabinet meeting in northwestern Ontario last week. This is the first time since Upper Canada became the province of Ontario under Confederation, notes an exchange, that any cabinet meeting has been held outside Toronto.

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The abuse of the amphetamines has become so extensive the government is establishing more rigid controls over their manufacture and distribution. The pills are sold along with out these pills (called benzedrine), the sales volume reached enormous proportions. These drugs are a mixed blessing. They stimulate the central nervous system and help depressed individuals by providing a lift in mood. They also are used by the obese to lessen appetite. But they may backslide when the excitement wears off. There are many deplorable cases of amphetamine addiction. Some say they are taken by workers to increase alertness and attentiveness on the job.

Conventional tests have been reported on their use by athletes but there is no agreement as to whether any improvement in prowess is due to the psychic stimulation produced or to better coordination and form, increased strength and endurance, or enhanced motivation. A slightly better performance is noted, but the pills should not be construed as sanctioning their use. In all probability, the only person who is most the one who has gone through a period of prolonged sleep may then need a lift for a short time.

Drugs of this type have a habit of making the user feel elated. The elated individual may suffer from insomnia and become irritable, depressed, and restless.

There is no substitute for the driver who uses the medication to stay awake. It may help for a little while. But drowsiness catches up with him and produces momentary lapses in performance. Judgment also may be influenced, which is dangerous for any one at the wheel.

It is questionable whether the amphetamines have a harmful effect upon the body except for those with high blood pressure or heart disease. But they are harmful because they are habit forming. It is doubtful, however, whether they produce addiction. In my search for information along this line, I found one reference to their addictive qualities. An Edinburgh physician, by studying the brain waves, was able to detect dependence in several persons whose excessive quantities of these drugs.

ALLEGY INCIDENT M. G. writes: So many of my friends have allergies. I wonder how common the condition is.

REPLY One out of every 10 persons said to suffer from some form of allergy.

CONJUGIAL GLAUCOMA G. W. writes: Can glaucoma in a five week old baby be cured?

REPLY Possibly, depending upon the cause of this eye defect, which is born with a defect that interferes with drainage of fluid from the eyes.

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Retreat In Rhodesia

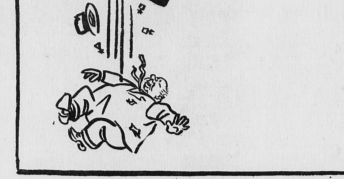
By Carol Kennedy Canadian Press Staff Writer The retreat by Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith to the face of Britain's ultimatum following his threat to seize independence for his self-governing colony will be widely regarded as a triumph for British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in his big overseas crisis. It was a critical test of wills in a potentially dangerous situation and Wilson appears to have come out on top by applying shock therapy tactics rather than conventional diplomacy. The Wilson government had served notice seizing independence unilaterally would be regarded as treason. Sir Hugh Foot, the Wilson government's representative at the United Nations, recently warned against the possibility of race tensions in Southern Africa exploding into a "color war." Rebellious white-ruled Rhodesia would likely spark a spark to the tinderbox of black nationalist passions—not in Rhodesia but elsewhere in the continent. Rhodesians are in detention, almost certainly in the neighboring black-ruled states of Zambia and Malawi. "UPSET EVERYTHING" From Smith's choice of words in his retreat, the Wilson ultimatum had "upset everything"—it is possible to deduce that he was in fact planning to resort to unilateral action. He now says the Nov. 8 referendum was not held in a free and fair manner for unilateral independence, but he did not make this clear before the referendum. What made Smith pull back from the brink? Most certainly because the oppressive black freedom and the conviction a Labor government in Britain was less likely to make ground than a Tory administration.

SLUCIDE MONTH All through October—known in Rhodesia as "slucide month" because the oppressive black preceding the rains trays the nerves—defiant Rhodesians appeared to be in a mood of defiance. Premier Verwoerd's South African policy, unpopular with the British and international community, was enjoying a galloping progress. By a coincidence, a color scandal provoked in Rhodesia broke over Rhodesia's paraded police. Although Rhodesia probably could get along in alliance with South Africa and Portugal in the event of British military backing, about 10 per cent of Rhodesia's exports are taken by Britain and one-third of her air-transport is bacco crop. The colony was a formerly British-ruled Southern Rhodesia. Its official name became Rhodesia when neighboring North-West Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia recently on independence from Britain.

Hail The Interpreters! Milwaukee Journal er on encouraging development of a country's resources read: "Some Prospects for Increasing Slave Hunting on the West Coast of Africa." An official correction was issued saying that "at the request of the South African government, rhinobolovs (fish catching) should be substituted for rhinobolovs (slave hunting)." One of the most welcome interpreting mistakes occurred during one of those excessively windy seminars. After a delegate had rambled on for almost an hour, the headmaster of the center stood up and announced: "Gentlemen, Mr. S., after reviewing the situation in terms with which you are all thoroughly familiar, said it is high time we went to tea."

INGOT OUTPUT UP

OTTAWA (CP) — Production of steel ingots in the week ended Oct. 29 increased 2.6 per cent to 175,505 tons from 171,623 in the preceding week, the bureau of statistics said Tuesday. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-60, of 96,108 tons equaled 100, was 102 in the week ending Oct. 24, compared with 178 a week earlier and 164 a year ago.



THE LONG SWIFT SLIDE

DEARTH OF STUDENTS

Canada's Drastic Doctor Shortage

Canadian Doctor Much has been reported that recently of published reports that more than 90 per cent of qualified medical students in Canada are turned away by the nation's medical schools for lack of space. Whatever the political implications of this widely publicized fact might be, it is not for us to guess at this time. But we do feel obliged to point out the possible fallacious conclusion to which this statistic might lead. It is true that medical training facilities need explaining, and possibly faster than at the present rate. But it is not for lack of space alone that Canada now faces an admittedly drastic doctor shortage. For one thing, it is generally known that a large number of potential medical students apply to more than one medical school. These accounts for at least part of the "didn't make the list" at individual schools... from whose figures the above percentage was calculated. But a more intriguing feature on the cause of the doctor shortage comes from Dr. Clarence Goss, past president of the Nova Scotia Medical Association. THE FAMILY DOCTOR His well-taken point is that the doctor shortage might more precisely be defined as a family doctor shortage, and a shortage which could be eased with existing medical school facilities. It remains to be seen whether Dr. Goss points out the growing trend toward specialization in medical school graduates and an educationally oriented aim at attracting and graduating more family physicians. He also suggests that the current classes and shorter basic course might work better. He is not disputing his challenger's modification of Canadian medical school curriculum and aims at attracting and graduating more family physicians. He also suggests that the current classes and shorter basic course might work better. He is not disputing his challenger's modification of Canadian medical school curriculum and aims at attracting and graduating more family physicians.

China And Nuclear Spread

New York Times Peking's proposal for a world-wide summit conference and destruction of all nuclear weapons is propaganda and obviously impracticable at the present time. More to the point is the suggestion that China be invited to the eight-nation disarmament conference when it resumes in Geneva next year. But France has refused to participate. Another solution is that of Secretary General Thant, who is pressing for a dialogue with Red China. He has proposed a conference in 1968 of the five nuclear powers—United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and Communist China. The immediate objective of arms talks among the five nuclear powers, whether in Geneva or elsewhere, is that the five should be invited to participate. It is an agreement not to transfer nuclear technology to non-nuclear nations which, in turn, would agree not to acquire it. On no subject do the Big Five, including Peking and Paris, have a greater common interest. Their own survival is

Travel bargains

Table listing travel destinations and prices: Charlottetown to Sackville \$220, Moncton \$290, Truro \$3.70, Saint John \$4.30, Halifax \$4.80, Antigonish \$5.20, Sydney \$9.50, Quebec \$12.15, Montreal \$13.00, Ottawa \$15.70, Winnipeg \$35.00, Edmonton \$47.00.

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