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The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink.

PAGE 1 MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1965.

Quebec's Rising Hope

Writing in the Winnipeg Free Press, Bruce Hutchison notes as a matter of grave Liberal concern the failure of Prime Minister Pearson to find as yet an acceptable French Canadian coadjutor. It is assumed that he can carry most of Quebec in a general federal election only because Mr. Diefenbaker has alienated it but an electoral victory would not solve the basic problem. If he is to have any chance of uniting the nation Mr. Pearson must secure not merely the votes but the confidence of the French Canadian people and he can reach them only through a leader of their own race whom they fully trust.

There is no such leader in Ottawa now Mr. Pearson's first choice, Mr. Lamontagne, and his second choice, Mr. Favreau, have both failed to win Quebec's confidence. The vacuum must soon be filled and there is no one to fill it except Maurice Sauve, who manages the forestry department with his left hand and, with his right, commands the loyalty of the new generation in Quebec Liberalism.

Mr. Sauve is the rising man in French Canada, for the moment anyway. He has risen so fast, writes Hutchison, that his friends already regard him as something like a second Laurier and his numerous enemies hope that he will trip over his boundless ambition.

Mr. Pearson must soon decide whether Mr. Sauve shall become his accepted Quebec lieutenant if the decision is affirmative, as seems probable, that would not settle the deeper issue raised by this young rebel's stand against the old Liberal machine in Quebec. For Mr. Sauve seeks much more than personal power. He is determined to cleanse the Liberal party in French Canada after its recent nauseating scandals.

In promoting him Mr. Pearson would risk the fury of some honest French Canadian Liberals, including federal cabinet colleagues, but he would begin his most urgent task. It is to prove throughout the nation that his government has finally decided to deal with the mess in Quebec.

The UN's Future

"The UN of Dag Hammarskjold is dead," mourns the headline of an article dealing with the future of the United Nations in a fickle world. There is much truth in this, though it is not necessarily a matter for despair. Basically, today's discussion of the effectiveness of the UN refers only to that one-sixth or one-seventh of UN activity which is wholly political and commands headlines. It is a discussion of power. The other five-sixths of the UN—the international war on poverty, ignorance and underdevelopment—is steadily growing. But its existence, of course, depends on the UN's political survival.

If Dag Hammarskjold were Secretary-General today he would undoubtedly operate his office in a different manner than was possible in the late 1950's. Political realities have changed basically since then. The UN of the 1950's was a club of about half the world. They represented a situation of diplomatic dominance by the big powers—particularly the United States and the Soviet Union—that could not go on forever.

In the early 1960's the new African nations poured in. Their total number now is 36—almost twice that of the Latin Americans who were once the mainstay of the pro-American majority. The Afro-American group came to constitute a simple majority in the Assembly.

Since the new political reality began to sink in, there has been what Soviet and French leaders regard as a marked aberration from the char-

ter-departure from the five-man rule of the Security Council board of directors. The exact balance of power between the Security Council and the General Assembly is still to be determined.

While the process of hard bargaining over the future of UN peace-keeping goes on, UN political power is at a low ebb. The whole postwar structure of world order and policing is being re-examined. The superpowers are involved in an agonizing reappraisal of their relations to each other to the UN majority, and to Communist China. But this need not spell disaster. Each succeeding generation must make decisions in the conduct of its affairs, and it is well to remember that the United Nations is now 20 years old.

Bungled Again

Immigration Minister Nicholson has reversed himself on the stand he took early last week in the case of Professor Sibley of the University of Minnesota, who was refused entry to Canada to address a Winnipeg peace meeting though his reputation had been vouched for by the governor of his state and other trustworthy persons. The professor's sin, according to an immigration official, was "that his views on certain subjects, as reported in the press, are of a highly questionable nature."

Mr. Nicholson admitted in Parliament that the decision left much to be desired, but argued that it was in accord with the Immigration Act and that his officials had acted properly. On Friday, however, under a further barrage of criticism in the Commons, he said he had decided to allow Prof. Sibley to enter Canada.

As Opposition Leader Diefenbaker remarked after this announcement, "repentance is always welcome." But it was a pettifoggish sort of repentance, to say the least. The admission in Prof. Sibley's case, the minister added, would be only for the purpose of filling speaking engagements arranged earlier, either by the Voice of Women or the student body of the University of Manitoba. After which, presumably, the visitor would be expected to take himself off or submit to the kind of bureaucratic inquisition which is reserved for suspects of malodorous repute.

This was adding insult to injury, and calls for a full explanation on the minister's part. If he was right in the attitude he took first, he should have stuck to it and not willed under pressure of public opinion. If he was wrong—and that is the general opinion, to put it mildly—then he should admit his error and apologize.

Properly Safeguarded

As the Dorton inquiry takes its tortuous course, readers who are following the evidence cannot fail to be impressed by the scrupulousness shown by the presiding jurist, Mr. Justice Dorton, in dealing with the various issues involved. A case in point was his insistence that Erik Nielsen, MP, who first made charges against certain ministerial aides in a speech in the House of Commons, should not be required to give his sources of information when he appeared before the commission of inquiry.

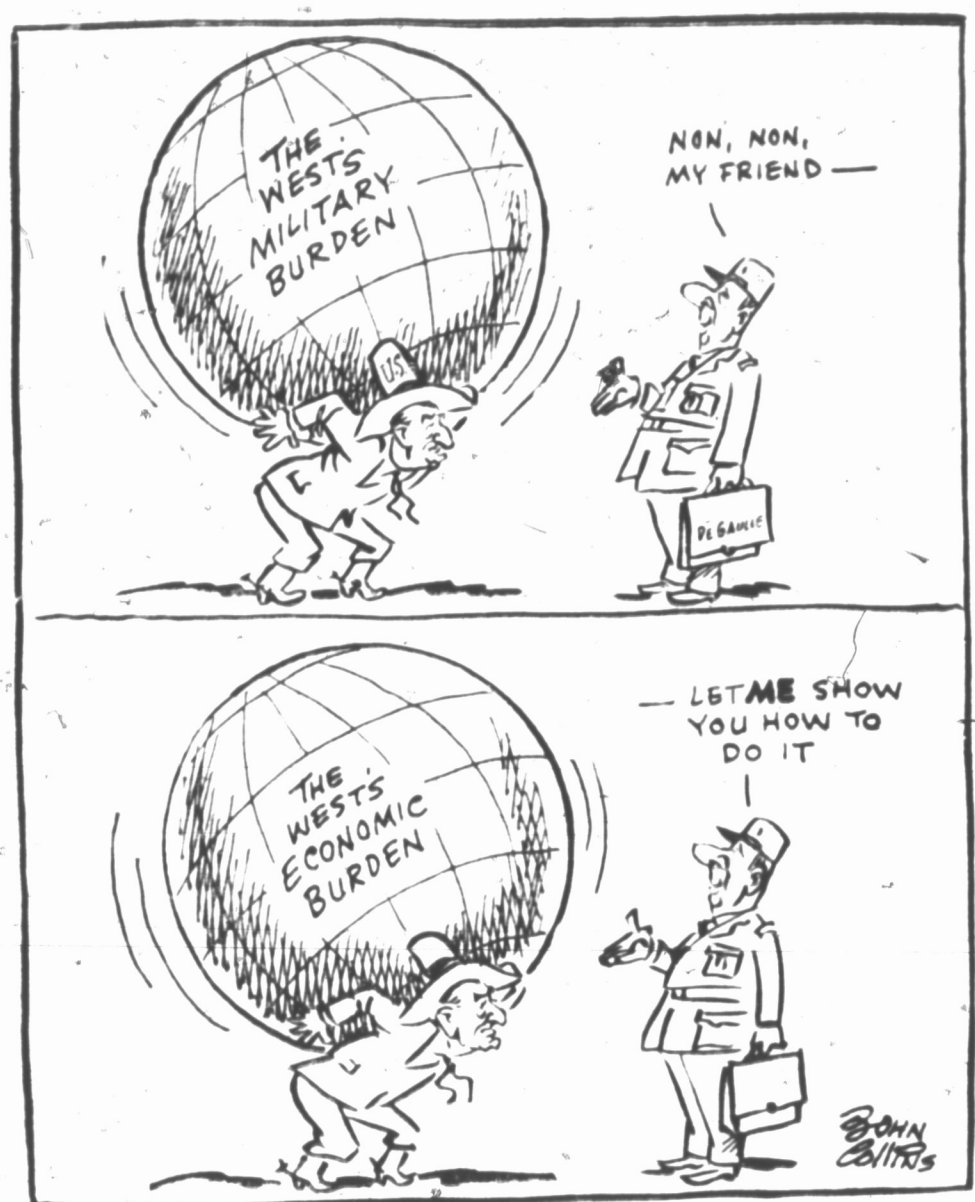
As the Ottawa Journal remarks, every one of the battery of lawyers attending the inquiry hearings would love to know how Mr. Nielsen came to learn so much. They had to be content with Mr. Nielsen's declaration that he had not depended on one source.

Parliament's ability to ensure propriety in public business would be sorely limited, as The Journal well says, if members had cause to fear that information about their sources they were unwilling to give the House could be forced from them before an outside inquiry.

When the questioning of Mr. Nielsen approached what he considered the danger area, Mr. Justice Dorton reminded the lawyers of the agreement that the witness should not be asked his sources of information. The commissioner was watchful and effective. Unless MPs are so protected their value as representatives of free people will be ended.

EDITORIAL NOTE

One would suppose that the border between Ontario and Quebec had been fully defined years ago. But the Ontario minister of lands and forests, Mr. Roberts, says there is still an undefined area and both provinces were looking for the correct line and description. This is in the Lake St. Francis area, a widening of the St. Lawrence River, which contains a number of islands inhabited by a few Indians and by summer cottagers.



CHARLES ATLAS

FIRST CONCERTED EFFORT

World Study Of Fresh Water Resources

National Geographic Society

Possibly the biggest long-range international science program ever undertaken is now studying a single substance—water.

The International Hydrological Decade, which began January 1, 1965, is the first concerted attempt on a world scale to take stock of increasingly hard-pressed fresh water resources. President Johnson has urged American universities and scientific societies to cooperate in the 10-year program supported by the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Almost all the world's water, 97 per cent, is too salty to drink. The National Geographic Society says. Most of the rest is locked up as ice, principally in the Antarctic ice sheet. Some fresh water is stored partly in lakes and rivers on the land's surface but far more lies in invisible subterranean pools, sometimes beneath lifeless deserts.

A GLOBE-TROTTER Hydrology is simply the study of water. Hydrologists take special interest in the hydrologic cycle—the system by which

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

THE DIALOGUE

Sir—Mr. Moon is very busy about his work. He has not a minute to spare. For he is working for Mr. Sun, and doing his best in taking up the work where Mr. Sun leaves off. Mr. Moon's task is a very important one. His work keeps him busy 24 hours a day. Sometimes Mr. Cloud gets in his way. But like the Globe Maker, "he sticks to the last," keeps at the job. Lately he has been annoyed by Mr. Man snooping around. So he lets loose a violent tirade upon him. "What in thunder brought you up here?" "Oh, I just came up to see what kind of stuff you are made of." "You get right down to earth where you belong. There is enough down there to keep you busy." If Mr. Man is wise, he will leave Mr. Moon alone and get on with his own job. I am, Sir, etc. W.D. JOHNSTON, Montserrat, P.E.I.

IN APPRECIATION

Sir—I should like, at this time, to thank all those people who contributed their time and knowledge during the radio and television programs arranged by the Prince Edward Island Education Week Committee. Appreciation is expressed to the Minister of Education, the Hon. Dr. L.G. Dewar, M.D. and to the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Malcolm MacKenzie, and their department for all their assistance. To CFCY for their very generous contribution of time as a public service. To the National Film Board for services and facilities. The following are the members of the Prince Edward Island Education Week Committee: Mrs. Frank Ross, Mr. Matthew Hagen, Mr. John Martin, Mr. Charles Campbell. This committee attempted to involve a godly number of professional educators and informers lay people to discuss a variety of topics in the broad field of education. I am, Sir, etc. MRS. DAVID MUTCH, Chairman, Prince Edward Island Education Week Committee.

Is Facing Extinction

The Canadian Press

The one-horned Indian rhino, one of the world's rarest animals, is facing one of its gravest threats. Poachers have taken a big toll of rhinos in the last six months. Thirteen rhino carcasses were recently located in the Kaziranga sanctuary in eastern India, the only other place where the one-horned rhino is still to be found besides the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal. The rhinos are being hunted for their horns, believed by Asians to have great medicinal value. A single horn is said to fetch anything up to \$1,000. India, China, Burma, Thailand and the tiny Himalayan kingdoms of Bhutan and Sikkim are the principal markets for rhino horns. Potions made with powdered rhino horn are believed to confer "eternal youth" and cups made of the horn are said to neutralize the strongest poison. Another belief is that a rhino horn placed under the bed of a woman at the time of childbirth would make her labor almost painless. A report in a Calcutta newspaper said a tribal chieftain in Bhutan recently paid \$2,500 for

Sneezing An Snuff

By Dr. Theodor R. Van Dellen. Snuff contains finely-ground tobacco but for generations was made of other substances that irritated the nose. It produced a good sneeze which was considered the most effective way of cleansing the nose. The peppery product still is used to stimulate the reflex, for example, when a curious youngster has a bean stuck in his nose.

The use of snuff became popular in Britain at the time of the Great Plague (1662). It was regarded as a prophylactic against the disease and useful against unpleasant odors. According to Dr. F. C. N. Harrison of London, snuff-taking was fashionable in England at the end of the 17th century. Many great personages, including Lord Nelson, the duke of Wellington, Disraeli, and Dr. Samuel Johnson refreshed themselves with a pinch of snuff taken from a beautiful and valuable box. George III and his wife, Charlotte, snuff takers, were addicted by this time. It was made of tobacco which had the stimulating properties that make it habit-forming. Regular use did not sneeze.

Some transferred the pinch directly from the snuff box to the nostril, others used a small silver spoon to convey it from the back of the hand to the nose, ultimately it is inhaled. Most Americans place a liberal portion just inside the lower lip snuff dip. There is a questionable association between snuff and the development of cancer in the mouth, nose, and sinuses. Dr. Harrison is of the opinion that some of the material finds its way into the sinus when the individual takes a good sniff. He cites the observation that sinus cancer is common among the Bantu tribesmen, who are habitual users. They do not smoke cigars and the incidence of lung cancer is low.

Scientific proof for this contention is lacking because snuff contains substances other than tobacco. It is used all over the world and differs in preparation and constituents. In Thailand it is 30 per cent dry tobacco and 30 per cent oriental gum. Bantu snuff contains various mixtures of more than 20 incinerated herbs and plants. In England it is made from finely ground tobacco leaves and stalk which is cured and perfumed.

TO PLACE TO HEDGE. B.Z. writes: Is it all right for a person with a circulatory disorder of the legs to smoke if he does not inhale? He was told to quit smoking.

REPLY. This is no place to hedge. There is no easy way to stop smoking. Will power is required and one puff will make the individual a smoker again.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An old man says he had been associating with people all his life but has never got used to them. Vancouver Sun. "Bring me a plate of hash," said the diner. The waiter walked over to the kitchen elevator. "Gent wants to take a chance," he called down the speaking tube. "I'll have some hash, too," said a second customer. "Another sport," said the waiter. Gall Reporter. The five-year-old had just been vaccinated, and the nurse was preparing a bandage for the other arm. "Put it on the other arm, will you?" the youngster asked. "But I want to put it over the sore," said the nurse. "So the boys in the neighborhood won't hit it?" "Put it on the other arm," the repeated. "You don't know the kids in my neighborhood." Financial Post. It's true you can't buy happiness with money, but you can't buy groceries with happiness, either. Sarnia Observer. Farmer: This is the laziest rooster in the world. Butcher: How do you mean, lazy? Farmer: He has never crowed in his life. He always waits for another rooster to crow and then he nods his head. Montreal Star. When President Johnson temporarily federalized some of the Alabama national guard Saturday. Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (March 29, 1940) The first session of the 44th General Assembly of the Province was formally opened yesterday afternoon by His Honor Lieutenant Governor LePage. The members assembled at 2:30 and were sworn in by Mr. Justice A.E. Arsenault. Mr. W.F. Allan Stewart, First Queens, was elected speaker of the House. Premier William Abernethy's Social Credit Government was assured of remaining in power yesterday when their 29th supporter was elected to the Alberta Legislature, and later in the day another Social Crediter won to give the party 30 seats in the 57-seat house. TEN YEARS AGO (March 29, 1955) Hon. B. Earle Macdonald and Mr. Alex A. MacIsaac were the unanimous choice of a largely attended Liberal convention called last night at the Community Centre to run as candidates for Fifth District of Queens in the forthcoming Provincial election. Mr. Fauntleroy G. Kennedy, Regional supervisor under the Veteran's Land Act, was appointed a Justice of Peace for Prince Queens and the King's Counties. Angry housewife: "H ave you ever done a lick of work?" Tramp: "Lads, if you think asking dames like you for a bite to eat isn't work, you don't know what work is!"—Toronto Star. The U.S. embassy in Moscow is installing closed circuit television cameras to keep an eye on Soviet workmen who may be installing secret microphones. James Bond would approve. Ottawa Journal.

The President's Power

Milwaukee Journal

When President Johnson temporarily federalized some of the Alabama national guard Saturday.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

When President Johnson temporarily federalized some of the Alabama national guard Saturday.

The original law survives in the 1966 re-enactment of laws relating to the armed forces. It requires a proclamation commanding the obstructers of justice to cease and disperse, which Johnson has issued. The pertinent language of the law says a that

The president, by using the militia or the armed forces or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress domestic violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy if it so hinders the execution of the laws of the United States within a state that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that state are unable, fail or refuse to give that protection.

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