

The Student Loan Plan

Provincial governments have been asked to inform Ottawa before the end of the month what authorities they are designating to issue eligibility certificates under the Student Loan Plan.

According to an Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Times, failure to make these designations is holding up machinery for getting the plan into operation.

If this be true, it shows a lamentable incapacity to co-operate in a measure which most of the provinces profess to regard as one of pressing importance.

The chartered banks have already undertaken a highly complicated plan, including the form of application that students will be required to fill.

With the possible exception of Ontario, with its numerous and spread universities, the lending authority will probably be vested in provincial loan boards.

Quebec is continuing its own plan outside the federal machinery.

Provision must also be made for students moving from one university to another and borrowing from more than one bank.

With each bank the student will leave what amounts to an IOU.

Six months after he has finished his course, his various borrowings will be consolidated and he will sign one note with one bank providing for payments of principle and interest over a period of from five to 10 years.

The initial rate of interest to be paid by the government during the student's interest free period will be something under the 5.75 per cent that is being set nominally as the interest payable by the recipient.

The Student Loan Plan is an entirely new venture, and federal officials will need the co-operation of the provinces to the fullest extent.

For one thing, it is pointed out, the payment of interest to chartered banks covering thousands of small loans across the country is going to require the establishment of a large-scale and widespread audit system to check on both banks and provincial governments.

French Brinkmanship

The United States and the Soviet Union have together set up safety rules for the power struggle in which they are still engaged.

If these rules are to continue to have effectiveness, both Washington and Moscow have a common interest in preventing other powers from getting their hands on nuclear weapons and members of their respective alliances from pursuing independent policies which might too radically upset the status quo.

This doesn't seem to worry General de Gaulle, who is bent on France having her own nuclear weapons, and is preparing to establish a nuclear testing centre 15,000 miles from home in the far Pacific.

It is intended to make this base operational by 1966. After which France will devote its efforts to exploding its first hydrogen bomb.

Virtually no detailed information about the progress of the base has been released, but it is known that the severe heat and lack of fresh water have proved greater problems than was anticipated.

Another problem stems from the fact that France's military and naval strength in the Pacific is negligible and not expected to be substantially increased.

The strong hostility to French testing by the United States is expected to be still another factor in convincing a less stubborn man than de Gaulle that

he is embarking on a dangerous course.

The strongest argument of all against the course is France's total inadequacy to build a nuclear force that would save it from annihilation in the event of it becoming involved in a nuclear war.

It would be just as dependent as ever on American nuclear strength for its ultimate security, and it would have increased the chances of a resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviets and perhaps of a decision by Moscow to arm its European satellites with nuclear arms.

That would be a pretty stiff price to pay for French entry into the big power league.

Blow To Complacency

It is generally assumed that despite the time-wasting that has been going on in Parliament, Canada is doing well economically.

Even without a wheat sale to Russia, it should still end the current crop year with exports substantially above 350 million bushels, a level which has been reached on only three occasions in the postwar period.

Other signs of economic gains are cited to show that we are headed in the right direction, and that there is no need for concern in this regard.

This is not the view of Mr. John Deutsch, head of Canada's Economic Council. Mr. Deutsch addressed a Canadian-American assembly in Harrison Hot Springs the other day, and his statements were disturbing, to say the least.

Canada's rate of economic development, he said, has fallen 10 years behind the rest of the western world. Our scientific and technological skills are 25 years behind those of the United States.

We have not yet begun to overcome the problems of unemployment, automation, and education, or the threat of synthetic to our natural resources-based economy.

A "vastly revised outlook" is needed, he warned, if this trend is to be reversed.

Such an outlook appears to be conspicuous by its absence at Ottawa. But surely it is a matter about which there should be a great deal of concern in that quarter—and on both sides of the House.

Why Not, Indeed?

A special committee of the House of Commons is reported to have decided that wine and possibly hard liquor should be served with meals in the Parliamentary restaurant.

It also is reported to have decided to recommend to the Speaker that reporters in the press gallery lose their privilege of eating in the restaurant—presumably because of its concern to keep temptation away from the news hounds, or perhaps as a gesture in the way of saving some of the taxpayers' money that goes into subsidizing of this restaurant.

There is no reason why reporters should be specially privileged, of course, and we hold no brief for them in this regard. But we agree 100 per cent with the Edmonton Journal when it says the committee's recommendations do not go far enough.

MPs receiving the equivalent of more than \$20,000 a year are well able to pay for their own meals. The committee should recommend that the cost of meals be raised to a level where the restaurant would not be a burden on the taxpayers at all.

"At the same time," suggests our Edmonton contemporary, "it might consider whether MPs should not pay what other Canadians pay for haircuts instead of 35 cents in a subsidized barber shop."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Thank goodness, our big centennial year doesn't include a visitation from the Beatles! After what happened in Vancouver over the weekend, we're glad the program committee settled for Wayne and Shuster instead.

It was a woman—the fair Helen—that caused the Trojan War; and now the Manchester Guardian suggests that the next war might be known—if anyone survives to know it—as the War of Rockefeller's Bride. Had Governor Rockefeller not taken a second wife after his divorce he might have won an extra 1.6 per cent votes in the California primary. If he had done this, Goldwater could scarcely have got the Republican nomination and become a threat to world stability.



NIKITA'S LITTLE HELPER

LOST IN WEST AFRICA

Independence For The Gambia

British Information Services

The first European connexion with the Gambia were in the 15th century. In 1888 charters were granted to English merchants to trade with the Gambia and for the next 200 years there was commercial rivalry between English and French merchants for influence in the area between the Senegal and the Gambia rivers.

Between 1918 and 1928 the Gambia formed part of the British Crown Colony of Senegambia.

In 1921 it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Government of Sierra Leone. Two years later it was constituted as a separate colony and between 1928 and 1963 it was administered together with Sierra Leone.

After the Gambia had finally become a separate colony in 1963, boundaries with Senegal were delimited and protractore treaties signed with the chiefs living along the river. In 1962 the Protectorate was established.

Short of crawling to Washington on his hands and knees, it is difficult to see what more President Fidel Castro of Cuba can do to improve his country's strained relations with the United States.

For the third time in as many weeks there has come an overture from Cuba, simply asking that negotiations be opened. In the official party magazine, Cuba Socialism, Communist leader Bala Roca says that "agreements between Cuba and the United States is still possible."

This has recently been stated by both Premier Castro and his brother, Raul.

If it gives Washington any satisfaction to call this grovelling: "If it is considered that Cuba is pleading for co-existence out of sheer economic necessity, so be it."

The point is that overtures are being made. Castro has a pledged to cease his Latin American subversion; he has offered to negotiate every point of difference that has arisen between himself and Washington, including compensation for seized U.S. properties.

It passes all understanding that the State Department's unwillingness to remain that the issue of Communism in Cuba is "not negotiable" when the United States has sent its own ambassadors with Russia, the greatest Communist power on earth.

Cuba has become an emotion of Red bogymen in the American mind, the more so because of its geographical proximity to the mainland. Nor is the situation helped by linguistic periodic calls like Time, whose slanted reporting on Cuban affairs makes Castro the eternal villain of every story and dismisses as worthless every offer to ease Cuban-American tensions.

"No dispute on earth is negotiable; all that requires is some trust and goodwill on the part of all parties concerned."

Today's Souless Buildings

Orilla Packs and Times

It is fashionable today to deride our modern, box-like buildings to claim that they are stark pyramids despite the spirals of life in which we live, and the modern architecture freed from the shackles of the past, is only now taking full advantage of the new methods and materials available.

The unrelieved planes, the harsh, straight lines, the masses of concrete and glass are described by such euphemisms as "purity," "implicity," or that old reliable "functionalism."

Today's buildings are free to the Middle Ages or the Wren Church to the Restoration, the apartment house to the office block is our own time, where old, architecture has simply been replaced by new materials and these new materials are being used with an unprejudiced eye as any new and grandiose measure of the splendour of the past.

African Tragedy

Ottawa Journal

Canadians are so deeply involved in the world's troubles that it is no surprise to find a Canadian Canadian newspaper from remote Northern Rhodesia is one of the victims of the fanatical Lumpa sect.

So far as is known Father Lafontaine of the White Fathers has suffered no physical harm but in an article in the London Times a former administrative officer at the Lusitania district tells of the disappearance of the priest.

Mr. Paul Clairmont, the writer of the article, says that Lumpa sect is a peaceful sect and while missionaries had not made a great progress Father Lafontaine had established a contact with others who have labored for progress in Africa, the rattle gun has been a source of disappointment.

Seventy-four Lumpas were killed in Lundazi province by security forces in one day recently and to Father Lafontaine, the Canadian and to others who have labored for progress in Africa, the rattle gun has been a source of disappointment.

Sickle Cell Anemia

By Dr. Theodore B. Van Dellen In 1964 an intelligent Negro of 20, a student in New York City from the West Indies. He travels to Chicago to attend one of the professional schools. But he was not feeling well and consulted the doctor of James B. Herrick, famous heart specialist of Chicago, about his cough, feverishness, weakness and dizziness.

Dr. Herrick questioned the young man carefully and learned that over the last three years he had been gradually longer cared to exercise, and was bothered by shortness of breath for similar cases. He felt the whites of his eyes were tinged with yellow and he had a sickle-shaped form, and crested-shaped forms.

This was the first description of a patient with sickle cell anemia. Dr. Herrick published his findings in 1910, holding that other physicians would be the lookers for similar cases. They were and additional research showed that the disease was hereditary; it is confined mainly to the Negro or to those of Negro ancestry.

Blond students showed anemia but it was the appearance of the cells that puzzled Dr. Herrick, who wrote: "The shape of the reds was very irregular, but was especially attracted attention was the large number of this, sickle-shaped, and crescent-shaped forms."

Nine per cent of American Negroes and 45 per cent of Africans are afflicted with the trait. A defective gene is inherited from one parent. These persons carry the trait but have no symptoms of the disease. But when the disease strikes, red cells are destroyed and their debris clogs the small blood vessels.

As a result, there are periodic bouts of pain the bones, joints, and abdomen, along with a tendency to develop ulcer and joint disease. They have no resistance to infections, but must be avoided at all cost. There is no specific remedy except blood transfusions, the more over periods of crisis.

SWOLEN CHEEK

REPLY Mrs. N. writes: "For more than a year, one side of my face has been swollen, hot, and red. It has been going on since I had a bad sunburn. There are any ways to correct this cheek to normal size?"

REPLY I doubt that you will be responsible. Consult your physician the next time they check your face and glands in this area. The sides of the face are not always under control. Do not assume you have taken this into consideration.

SLOW PULSE

REPLY Mrs. N. writes: "What is the reason the heart beats slowly?"

REPLY Many healthy persons are braced and at times, no evidence. Others have a low metabolism. People with rates of 35 beats per minute are not abnormal. It is a heart block caused by rheumatic fever or coronary thrombosis.

JAW INFECTION

REPLY Mrs. S. writes: "What is the worst that can happen if a case of Ludwig's angina is not treated?"

REPLY Most victims die unless treated with antibiotics. Ludwig's angina is a virulent infection of tissue spaces in the front of the mouth. Later it involves all tissues from the lower jaw to the collar.

PIERCED EAR PROBLEM

REPLY Miss B. W. writes: "Is there any way to correct the hole in the ear resulting from pierced ears?"

REPLY Surgery, provided the growth is a tumor.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

EAT FEVER CALORIES on sizzling days.

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

CRUISE FOR BIRTHDAY

OLBIA, Sardinia (AP)—Princess Margareta celebrated her 34th birthday Friday with roses, holidays of good wishes, and a sun-drenched yacht cruise off Sardinia's Emerald coast on a yacht owned by the Aga Khan.

The princess arrived here on vacation Aug. 19 with her husband, Prince Ranier.

STORMS KILL 26

PARIS (Reuters)—More than 20 people were killed here as a result of a severe storm that lashed during storms and gales which swept across France in the last three days.

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One in 20 North American suffer from hay fever to some degree.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A young surgeon received a telephone call from a colleague inviting him to play pocket "Going out dear?" asked his wife. "I'm afraid so," he replied gravely. "It's a very important case. Three doctors are there already."—Montreal Star.

You may be sure your youth has fled when you precede your kids to bed.—Macmillan.

Most people who had an unhappy childhood consider a much better than having no childhood at all.—Toronto Star.

Once Bitten

Winnipeg Free Press

It is no news that mosquitoes like some people better than others. But the information contained in a survey made recently for the manufacturer of an insect repellent, while it won't keep the critters away from the unfortunate, may give them a slight feeling of superiority.

The survey, made among 800 people in 16 Canadian cities, showed that mosquitoes do prefer blonds. The person they like is someone with a dark complexion, who wears dark clothing, is energetic and healthy, and uses cologne or after-shave lotion. The insect will ignore cool, light-skinned people who

take a lot of baths and don't use a lot of body cream.

One can conclude from these findings that the way to avoid being bitten is to dye one's hair blonde and sit in a bathtub all day. On the other hand, if one is particularly dark, does not wear dark clothing, checks all kinds of cologne and scents, bathes only once a week, and has a summer evening—and then the conclusion is obvious. This party is extremely energetic and healthy.

Mosquito wells may, therefore, not be looked upon with the same personal pride as a thick head of hair or a bright and sparkling eye—proof positive of abounding health.

Did War Almost Occur?

London Free Press

There are disturbing and conflicting reports about what took place in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964. The attack was North Vietnamese torpedo boats on U.S. destroyers, and the retaliatory strike by Amerca's planes at North Viet Nam.

It is suggested that the original attack may have been undertaken by Communist commanders in the mistaken belief that the U.S. destroyer Maddox was there as a back-up for South Viet Nam torpedo craft which were then attacking islands off the coast of North Viet Nam.

A Swedish newspaper in fact says the question of who fired first throws a spotlight on the objectivity of news media in a crisis of this type.

The handpicks of news media of course are great in trying to cover a war where there is no real front and where communications are at times nonexistent. The U.S. Navy itself might have gone wrong. Viet Nam coastline.

Excuse the rashness and stupidity of the Communist naval action against the U.S. Washington.

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