



VETERAN CITY FIREMAN BURIED YESTERDAY

Veteran fireman Harry Harley was buried yesterday morning following Requiem High Mass at St. Dunstan's

Basilica. Here the casket is seen atop the old LaFrance pumper as it weeds its way slowly towards the Catholic

cemetery. Firemen turned out in full uniform for their former associate.

back, unless their really top-grade work is going into space or military efforts."

Chemistry—Some good research in special institutes. But the Soviet chemical industry lags.

Geophysics (the study of the earth)—The Soviet Union is at least as strong as the U.S. and is ahead of everyone right now in study of the Arctic regions.

Atomic and nuclear research—The Soviets are stepping up their research to control the fusion or H-bomb reaction to produce electric power. The United States would "have to spend at least twice as much as now is budgeted to match what the Soviets are doing" in terms of research workers and experimental facilities.

DOING ORIGINAL WORK

High energy physics, using accelerators to probe the atomic nucleus—The Soviets are less productive. But they are doing some original work are apparently putting manpower into this research and "a younger generation is growing up that is impressive." They may be "five years behind us now, but watch out what they can do in the future. Twenty years from now, the U.S. could be a poor second."

THE SCOREBOARD

Physics and mathematics—"Good theoretical work."

Biological sciences in general—"They're 20 years behind us." Biochemistry and molecular biology, including research on the genetic code—"They missed the boat. They were slow in merging the skills of chemists, biologists and physicists. Lyzenko (Trofim Lyzenko, who champions environmental influences as directing hereditary characteristics) is still entrenched. Good students laugh at it, but till it's a heavy dead hand on genetics research."

Cancer research—"About as good as it comes, from their top men. Then there's a wide gulf. They are putting major effort into this."

Computers and computer research—"They are 10 years

hands are tied by lack of equipment, for one thing."

SHARP CONTRASTS

In general, the Soviet Union "is still a crude and unsophisticated world, with brilliant exceptions," says Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, Russian-born scientist.

A well-known cancer researcher now with the Paris Institute for medical research at Temple University, Mr. Shimkin last visited Russia in 1962.

"There has been marked improvement since 1956—better housing, better laboratory equipment. Their large equipment is good. But the little stuff tends to be bad—a syringe will leak, or sticky tape won't hold, for example."

Scientists interviewed mentioned the following weak nesses, as seen through Western eyes:

Dogma—The Lyzenko school and the Pavlovian stress on conditioned-reflex in physiology and psychology are blinders in research thinking or approaches.

Teaching versus research—Both lose valuable stimulus from one another insofar as universities mainly do teaching, and special institutes are charged primarily with doing research. University teachers especially are likely to fall behind, and become staid.

Centralized control—Political, or political-scientific, hierarchies have a main voice in saying what research should be done. Scientists have far less chance of choosing what they are enthusiastic about doing— or changing the direction of research when or if it turns up something more important or interesting than expected.

Industrial support—The Soviet Union does not have as broad an industrial base and know-how.

Secrecy—The Russians suffer "from the European mania for

lock things up." Even at institutes doing similar work, only a few miles apart, a scientist may have clearance to enter one, but not the other. There appears to be less free exchange of ideas and information among their scientists.

Manpower—War-time losses of millions of men were a severe drain, in human resources for science and other national endeavors.

War-time losses of millions of men were a severe drain, in human resources for science and other national endeavors. Disease control—Basic health care services are better applied and distributed, several American specialists felt, and the Soviets also possess certain machinery for basic epidemiologic research into causes and control of diseases.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED

in Charlottetown and Vicinity

The Departments of Education of the provinces are cooperating with the Centennial Commission of the Federal Government in promoting a Federal-Provincial Youth Travel Program beginning in 1964 and continuing until 1967. The basic purpose of the program is to introduce young Canadians to the geography of this country, to its political and educational institutions, to the various aspects of its cultural life, and to its artistic and industrial achievements. Furthermore, it should provide them with a more intimate understanding of and deeper insights into the various human and material forces under which the nation is developing.

This province will receive one group of 24 high school students and 2 chaperones from Winnipeg for the period July 17 to 23. A similar group from this province will be accommodated in Montreal and vicinity about mid-August. The students are within the ages of 15 to 18.

It is the desire of the promoters of the program that the students be billeted in private homes, preferably where there are members of their own age group. It is proposed to have the visiting students from the province accompanied, where possible, by students from the homes in which they are billeted. The hosts would be expected to serve the students breakfasts and an occasional evening meal.

Families willing to provide free accommodation for these students are asked to write or phone (4-4226) the Department of Education as soon as possible. Two students to a home would be preferred, but accommodation for one would also be acceptable. Please indicate the number of students that can be accommodated and whether girls or boys are preferred.

Department of Education
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Specialists Have Mixed Reaction To Russian Advances In Sciences

By ALTON BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Writer
With a flaming roar, the great rocket inched upward, slowly gathered speed, and flashed from sight, hurling the first beeping Sputnik into space. It was Oct. 4, 1957. The Soviet Union, not the United States, had pioneered the astounding new space age.

Many people were awed or dismayed by the feat. Some, incredulous that the Soviet Union could contribute major achievements, seized on a theory the Soviets had built upon stolen secrets and captured German experts to vault into space and to produce nuclear weapons. But behind the curtain of se-

crecy, it was clear the Russians were emphasizing education, science and technology as prime engines for national growth and for world prestige. How strong are the Soviets in science today? Judgments are coming from American specialists who say the dozens have gone to the Soviet Union in cultural exchange

programs to peer over the shoulders of their Soviet counterparts.

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