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Mr. Coates' Complaint

Before the Commons recessed last week Mr. Coates, PC member for Cumberland, said he understood that the Queen's Printer had already run out of copies of the Dorion Report, and asked Prime Minister Pearson to give assurance to the House that there will be sufficient copies published to meet the public demand.

This statement falls disappointingly short of the definite commitment one would expect in a matter of this kind. Apparently only some 4,000 copies of the findings in this important judicial investigation were printed following the public release of the report.

The implications of this report are of vital concern to every voter, and it should be made available for study in its full context in every community across the country. Its importance lies, among other things, in its complete absence of bias, one way or the other.

Let's hope, then, that we shall hear no more complaints about the government having "run out of copies" of this invaluable document. Let the public decide whether it is to become a "best-seller" or not, by placing it within the reach of all concerned.

The Political Aspect

Some good reasons why the question of offshore mineral rights is unlikely to be solved by reference to the courts are given by the Montreal Gazette in discussing the matter. Even if legal opinions gave all these rights exclusively to the federal government, it argues, problems would arise as to how far Ottawa could proceed in shutting the provinces out.

The conflict of fact is seen in the way that Nova Scotia, long years ago, began borrowing under the sea in its coal mines. Newfoundland has granted offshore exploration rights in an area where they had previously been granted by Ottawa, and Ottawa has granted such rights where they had previously been granted by Quebec.

It is difficult to see how the federal government, even if armed with a judicial opinion on a matter which has been left uncertain by the British North America Act, could proceed to press Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia out of all offshore rights. Nor does the matter end there. The other Maritime provinces are also concerned. So are Ontario and Manitoba, as they touch on Hudson's Bay, which is considered high seas. If Ottawa were to press forward on a matter of this kind and importance, it would find itself locked in a struggle with almost all the provinces.

The Gazette notes, too, that the same question arose in the United States, where the Supreme Court wavered back and forth in its decisions.

ions. The court upheld state rights to offshore areas 53 times; then, in 1947, its decision gave the "paramount rights" to Washington. But the matter proved too massive and difficult not to find a political adjustment. In his 1952 campaign President Eisenhower said he would give the states their rights to all offshore areas within their historic boundaries—that is to say, the boundaries recognized at their admission to statehood. He redeemed this campaign pledge with a bill, signed on May 22, 1953.

It was, in a sense, a compromise, for Washington retained control of the Continental Shelf beyond these boundaries. In 1960 the Supreme Court, in view of the Act of 1953, ruled that Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi were all entitled to offshore rights within their historic boundaries. These rights varied from 10 1/2 miles in the case of Texas and Florida, to areas of only three miles in the case of some of the other states. Similar differences might exist in Canada, as the various provinces were admitted under varying conditions regarding their natural resources.

It seems hard to believe that an issue of this kind is likely to be settled except by an adjustment between Ottawa and the provinces. Certainly it would be best if a development so unforeseen at the time of Confederation should be settled, as other tangled questions are being settled, in the spirit of compromise and by means of negotiation.

Desalting Quest

With the northeast section of the continent seared by a long drought, added interest has attached to the efforts that are being made to get fresh water out of the salt sea at a reasonable cost. It is also a question of burning interest in many other parts of the world, such as arid Israel, where water means life itself. Israel has taken a leading role in research to find better ways of desalting salt water. But a determining factor in solving the problem may well be the spurt which President Johnson has given researchers in the United States by ordering full speed ahead on a \$275 million desalting program. On top of this he has called an international meeting to convene at Washington in October.

When the U.S. Office of Saline Water was set up 13 years ago, it began experimentally desalting water at a cost of \$4 to \$5 per thousand gallons. Now the cost is down to \$1 to \$1.25 per thousand gallons—an improvement but still high. The saline-water office says the average United States consumer now is paying 35 cents per thousand gallons of fresh water.

One big problem is the implacably corrosive effects of salt water, its tendency to clog the pipes with sediment. A highly refined distillation process, probably powered by atomic reactors which also would produce electricity, seems promising. Other methods include electrolysis, in which positive and negative electrodes draw sodium and chlorine out of the water. Another method is freezing, in which salt crystals are trapped between crystals of pure water. The difficulty here is to separate the salt and ice crystals economically.

Besides several laboratories, the Office of Saline Water operates three demonstration plants which actually supply desalted water to consumers. But production on a reasonable cost basis is still to be achieved. October's international meeting may throw some helpful light on this problem. Already 55 nations have signed up to attend.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We weren't quite sure where the Tory national president, Dalton Camp, stood with regard to Mr. Diefenbaker's leadership. But he is reported from Edmonton as saying that Dief will lead the party in the next election campaign, even if it's two years away. Also that there is a general feeling in the party that Dief has "been more sinned against than sinning."

Recently Gaston Deferre, the 54-year-old Socialist mayor of Marseilles, managed to get France's non-Communist left-wing and moderate political parties together long enough to pick him as their coalition candidate to oppose President de Gaulle, who was looming forward in the contest in December. Later, however, this coalition effort collapsed and Mayor Deferre announced that he has withdrawn his candidacy. General de Gaulle would appear to have a clear road ahead for another term, if he wants it.



SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Big Rush To Dodge Foreseeable Vote

Of all the proceedings of the present not very praiseworthy Parliament, the most shameful charade has been its handling of the newspaper and magazine dispute.

The nub of this highly significant issue was Clause 4 of Bill Number C-118, to amend the Income Tax Act. Clause 4 relates to "Limitation re advertising expense." Its significance is that it disallows an expense in calculating a corporation's spent on advertising in publications which are not at least 75 per cent owned by Canadians. The clause then specifically and paradoxically exempts two magazines which are widely regarded as U.S.A. giants camouflaged by a small maple leaf.

By 3.25 in the afternoon, no doubt the week-end trains for Quebec and the Air Canada planes for the West and the Maritimes had taken away, as usual, many free-traveling MPs, leaving a mere handful to carry on parliamentary business. House Leader George McRith

High Vacancy

A few weeks ago the following want ad appeared in the Sunday Times in London:

WANTED: Governor-General of Australia; preferably English and Royal or near-Royal. Willing to spend at least four years in Canberra. Salary £10,000 with prospects of early increase. Apply immediately: Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister, Canberra.

The advertisement was a spoof to draw attention to the difficulties being experienced by the Menzies government in Australia in finding a replacement for Lord De L'Isle who completed his term as governor-general on May 6 and had returned to Britain.

Goldwater Revives

Barry Goldwater, buried by the Johnson election landslide last year, is trying to dig himself out. He has already taken two important steps on the path to political resurrection.

First, he has announced he will run for the United States

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 5, 1940)

The diplomatic correspondent of the News Chronicle said today that it had been confirmed officially at Vichy that the Petain Government had broken off diplomatic relations with Britain.

Every male student in Canadian universities will take compulsory military training during the next college year as the universities co-operate with the government in applying the mobilization act to train men for home defence, it was announced at Ottawa.

TEN YEARS AGO

Isabel MacCallum of Brackley Point and Kevin Blacouere of North Rustico were chosen as Queen and King of 4-H Clubs at rural youth club entertainment sponsored by the Department of Agriculture. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at Seven Mile Bay, 103 years old, was "completely destroyed" by fire. Senate in 1968, probably challenging Democratic Senator

Raynaud's Syndrome

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Maurice Raynaud (1834-1881) was the first to describe a circulatory blanching of the fingers, toes, ears, or nose. This was done more than 100 years ago and the disturbance still bears his name.

Sudden cooling of the atmosphere, even in summer, caused her fingers to become bloodless, without feeling (numb), and a whitish yellow color. She would then violently or soak them in lukewarm water; the vascular spasm would gradually relax, and the skin would burn and tingle, and in time return to normal color and feeling.

On the other hand, progress has been made in our understanding of the phenomenon. The spasms are brought on by emotional disorders as well as cold. Attacks can be precipitated by anger, excitement, embarrassment, or anxiety. These causes may be difficult to control and may require sedatives, tranquilizers, or psychiatric care.

Those with mild or moderate Raynaud's syndrome need counseling in how to live with the disorder, especially when the cause is not known. They should wear warm clothing and take extra care of the extremities to prevent injury. Avoid exposure to cold and bathing in cold water. Chilling and dampness also play a role in that the fingers or toes may react to slight cooling when these factors co-exist.

Raynaud's phenomenon is progressive in some and may be associated with tightening of the skin (scleroderma); ulcers or gangrene may develop on the tip of the involved digits. A related condition may follow frostbite, nerve injury, or paralysis.

INVESTIGATE

J. A. writes: What causes constipation when my diet and other habits have not changed?

REPLY: Change in bowel habits, especially in individuals over 50, must be viewed with suspicion. There always is a possibility that the bowel is being obstructed by a growth. Other causes include loss of muscle tone and a reduction in the secretion of enzymes and other digestive juices.

CRACKLING JOINTS

E. F. writes: Whenever I move I have crackling of the neck, wrists, elbows, knees, and ankles. Is this a vitamin deficiency?

REPLY: No, nor is it lack of joint oil. Crackling and grating sounds usually result from roughening of the joints or stretching of the fibrous tissue surrounding them.

HARMLESS

Mrs. E. T. writes: Can the color used to dye cleansing tissue and toilet paper be harmful?

REPLY: No.

HAIR LOSS

R. U. G. writes: Does scaly, itching dandruff cause falling hair or is it the scratching I do?

REPLY: The scalp condition is primarily responsible.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

Keep matches and cigarette lighters away from children.

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

Verwoerd Takes Tough Line

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

South Africa's policy of racial separatism is bumping heads with American racial integration. But there is no indication this will have any impact on the views of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, except to strengthen them.

Indeed, the U.S. may have to bend some of its integration principles. Verwoerd is believed to have taken a tougher line with the U.S. and other countries recently because such displays of resoluteness tend to unite more strongly South Africa's minority white population. His domestic opposition has been growing steadily weaker. He made big gains in elections in March and has another election due within a year.

South Africa has had a series of brushes with the U.S. In line with United Nations policy, the U.S. declines to sell defence equipment to South Africa, even though it would earn the U.S. a lot of money. The U.S. refusal is resented by the South Africans.

CALL CANCELLED

Last May, the U.S. aircraft carrier Independence was scheduled to pay South Africa a routine courtesy call. It was cancelled when South Africa said no American Negro would be permitted to land at South African air bases with white air crews.

Recently, Verwoerd ruled that a space-listening post near Pretoria, the capital, must not use any American Negro scientists. The U.S. and South Africa man

SITUATION FIRM

Verwoerd's position now is believed much more secure politically and economically than it was five years ago. The bulk of the country's 3,200,000 whites support him and the number of his critics dwindle, from jailing or other reasons.

South Africa has 13,000,000 non-whites, including 11,600,000 Negroes.

The South African economy is booming, paced by gold and cheap labor and underpinned by ineffective trade boycotts sponsored mainly by newly-emergent black African nations.

There are some signs, observers suggest, that Verwoerd sees the day coming when no opposition will remain among the white ruling minority to his party or policies.

Britain Going To Meters

Milwaukee Journal

Britain's announcement that its weights and measures will all be converted to the metric system in the next 10 years may be left as the only major power using nonmetric units.

The British plan involves a changeover "sector by sector." The goal is to win bigger markets on the continent and in other metric system nations where Britain now sells more than half of its exports. Another 6.3 per cent of exports go to countries in the process of change, including India.

Under the metric system, developed by French scientists and made the legal system of France in 1790, units of length, area, volume, capacity and weight are all related and are based on the decimal scale. In the years ahead, British yards means the United States means the metric system.

Biggest obstacle to a complete changeover would be cost. The New York Times reports that the expense would range from hundreds of millions to several billion dollars depending upon how swiftly the change was effected.

Another obstacle is public opposition to learning a new—though simpler—system. The British hope to gain acceptance through education and gradual transfer. A first practical step is expected to be the use of metric specifications in all public contracts.

HEATWAVE KILLS 17

ROME (AP)—The number of dead in an eight-day Italian heat wave rose to 17 Thursday with dozens more drowned trying to cool off at beaches and pools. Most of the victims died of heat exhaustion or sunstroke. Temperatures throughout Italy reached the high 90s (fahrenheit) for six consecutive days with little breeze and increasing humidity.

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