

Burton Lewis Editor
Frank Walker
Published every week day morning (except Sun-
days and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street,
Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.
Business office at Summerside, Montserrat, Alber-
ton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers
Advertising Services, Toronto, Ont. Telephone
Empire 3-8394; Montreal, 460 Carleton Street
Telephone 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West
Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. Telephone
681-2321.

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers
Association and The Associated Press. The
Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publica-
tion of all news dispatches in this paper
credited to it by the Associated Press or Reuters
and also to the local news published herein. All
rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein
are reserved.

Not over 35¢ per week by carrier.
\$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas
not served by carrier.
\$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. \$20.00 per
year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Com-
monwealth.

Not over 7¢ per single copy.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

"The strongest memory is weaker
than the weakest link"

PAGE 4 SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1963

Conflicting Viewpoints

In announcing the Government's plan to reduce Canadian defense establishments on Thursday, Defense Minister Hellyer said this was an essential first step in providing "a more effective contribution to the national security." How the closing down of many military bases from Newfoundland to British Columbia will achieve this purpose, is not clear, particularly since it is reported, unofficially, that there are to be further reductions in the number of radar stations, warships committed to NATO's Atlantic command and nuclear bombers committed to NATO in Europe.

We can appreciate that Canada's defense spending bill (over \$1,590 million for 1963-64) is a staggering one, and that the lopping off of even some \$52 million, as now proposed, might effect a measure of relief. But in that case shouldn't the minister have said that the move was being made in our interests economically, rather than as a contribution to our national security?

AFFECTED DIRECTLY.—The only aspect of the announcement that affects us directly in this Province will be the closing of HMCS Queen Charlotte in 1965, following our Centennial year celebrations. As in other areas where similar changes will go into force in 1964, this is naturally a matter of concern, especially in view of the fine new building which was erected only a few years ago to house our naval training activities. But we cannot complain that we are being unduly discriminated against on this score. If the move is really in the national interest, we should be prepared to submit to it.

That, indeed, is the question. On this point we note that strong objection has been voiced in the House of Commons by Hon. Douglas Harkness, former minister of national defense, who claims that the Government seems to be cutting its defense establishment without plan or reason. He calls it a "desperate, dangerous and irresponsible action." It involves, he says, cuts in manpower which are bound to reduce the strength and effectiveness of Canada's forces, shake the confidence of its allies, weaken its voice in NATO and destroy its ability to influence defense decisions in the Western world.

EFFECT ON MORALE.—Furthermore, Mr. Harkness claims that the move will deal an extremely heavy blow to the morale of our armed forces, particularly the reserve forces which should be increased and not reduced at this time. The comparatively small amount spent on this program, he maintains, is "one of the best values for our defense dollar."

We do not know what grounds, if any, there are for these assertions. But Mr. Harkness, after he resigned from the Diefenbaker Government last February in a policy dispute over nuclear weapons, was frequently quoted as an authority by the then Liberal opposition. He sits in this capacity now on the parliamentary defense committee, which the present Government set up for the purpose of offering advice on such matters. If his views are extreme today, it is conceivable that they were equally extreme when he precipitated the defeat of the administration of which he was a member.

In the circumstances, where ex-

pert opinion as represented by Mr. Hellyer on the one side and Mr. Harkness on the other is in such complete disagreement, it is pretty hard for a layman to say where we stand.

Not Touched Yet?

Mr. Ivan MacKeigan, chairman of the Atlantic Development Board, recently had occasion to note that to date the \$100 million capital fund voted by Parliament for the board has not been touched. The Moncton Transcript finds this disturbing news. It shows, it says, a shocking lack of ideas on the part of Atlantic area residents on how this money could be spent to aid the region's development.

Obviously this is not the fault of the board. The fault apparently lies in the failure to submit to the board sound proposals designed to create the right climate for industrial growth throughout the region. The board has the capital, but without initiative being shown by those who represent the people its hands are tied.

The board has been in existence now for almost a year. Nearly half a year has passed since it was capitalized by the incoming federal administration. Yet nothing has been done. "How long," asks the Moncton paper, "before those in Ottawa decide that the whole thing is a waste of time—it can't be a waste of money, no one is spending it—and disband the board? What effect is the dilatory attitude of those who should be seeking the board's assistance having on the men on Parliament Hill? How long before they arrive at the conclusion that Atlantic area residents want to be spoon-fed?"

There have been announcements that the board has authorized certain studies into such questions as the engineering feasibility of placing foundations for possible Bay of Fundy tidal power dams at the head of Cumberland Basin, N.S., and Shepody Bay, N.B. This survey will cost \$100,000, but as pointed out by Mr. MacKeigan, it will be regarded as a normal operational expense; it will not come out of the board's \$100 million capital.

As our Moncton contemporary says, it is time for those whose responsibility it is to guide the fortunes of the Atlantic region to show some initiative in this matter. There should be an embarrassing flow of ideas coming before the board for spending this capital for development purposes—not such a death as to leave the fund still intact.

Season Of Calm

Soviet Premier Khrushchev says he "notes with satisfaction" the pledges of U.S. President Johnson to work for a more secure world peace, and that "as regards the Soviet Union, it will not relax its efforts in search of a solution to major international problems and will press for the further consolidation of relations with other countries."

These are reassuring words, though perhaps they should be taken with a grain of salt. This despite Mr. Khrushchev's evident sincerity in expressing his condolence and indignation at the assassination of President Kennedy. He did so again this week, we note, at a Moscow function, adding that Mr. Kennedy's "policy on a number of questions facilitated a relaxation of international tensions and the development of relations with the Soviet Union."

Nevertheless, one cannot exclude the possibility that after a decent interval to allow for the exchange of amenities of this kind, there will be a slight lowering of the cold-war temperature again. It may be achieved just for the purpose of seeing how the new president will react. Being a seasoned politician, Mr. Johnson probably expects as much and will not be unduly perturbed. In any case, as the Christian Science Monitor puts it, he has clearly no intention "of giving any quid to Mr. Khrushchev without a foolproof quo."

EDITORIAL NOTE

It's the way you look at things that counts, as a man from the Congo demonstrated when interviewed recently on the Belgian radio. "Since we gave the Belgians their independence," this gentleman remarked sadly, "they have returned to their tribal battles." He was referring to the fights between the Walloons and the Flemings in Belgian cities.



THE FROST IS ON THE PUMPKIN

GLASS IN EXPORT WHEAT

A Discovery Shameful To Canada

Ottawa Journal

The shocking discovery of glass fragments in wheat shipped to Russia raised the question of whether maliciousness or carelessness in Canada should be blamed.

This is a serious point but it is not the main one. The main question is how it was allowed to happen. The grain inspection system in Canada has been so thorough that our wheat has sold around the world to people who bought with confidence. If that confidence is undermined, the loss will be prodigious.

Transport Minister Meltrath told the Commons yesterday a number of agencies concerned in the investigation and said it appeared the contamination came after the grain left the elevators.

This is thin comfort and it invited the inquiry of Mr. Harkness who wondered how he could be to be co-ordinated.

SERIOUS MATTER
The inquiry should be made the responsibility of one senior minister who will see it carried through.

Tariff Bargaining Problems

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Staff Writer

The European Common Market has pursued such an unpredictable and vacillating course in its fight with the United States over European chicken tariffs that many North American officials may begin to wonder just what concrete results they can really expect when world tariff bargaining gets under way in 1964.

When the Common Market boosted its tariffs on frozen chicken thereby curtailing the European market for American poultry, the U.S. threatened to respond by increasing tariffs on \$46,000,000 worth of imports that come mainly from Europe annually.

Finally, when the Common Market, protested, the U.S. agreed to place the issue before a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which concluded that the U.S. annual loss resulting from higher chicken tariffs was not \$46,000,000 but \$28,000,000.

The U.S. accepted this finding and announced higher tariffs on a number of products, including brandy and truffles, effective in January, with the intent of reducing imports by \$28,000,000.

U.S. LOSSES
Then along came the Common Market with a statement issued in Washington, challenging the American action and arguing that the U.S. loss was not \$28,000,000 a year but only \$6,000,000 because the U.S. was still selling \$20,000,000 worth to Europe.

This statement received wide publicity in the U.S. and caused some White House tempers to flare. There was puzzlement and confusion among U.S. tariff negotiators. They just couldn't

through and make comprehensive report to the House. Cargoes to two other countries also were contaminated and it is evidence that at some stage, during land shipment, transfer from land to ship or when the grain was being loaded at a port, the bottles, wholes or broken, were introduced.

More than Government agencies are involved. Private grain companies and unions with members engaged in the various phases of grain handling must feel their incomes are endangered.

The Government is blind if it does not realize that Canadians should feel their wheat fields are able to meet the food requirements of people behind the Iron Curtain, now feel a sense of shame. What will the world think of us? That we have no more pride in our produce than a banana republic? That we cannot maintain standards or enforce the law?

This is not a case for a scattered inquiry with departmental reports to be buried in the files.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(December 7, 1938)

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Queen Square School hall last evening for the purpose of organizing a Home and School Association. The principal, L.P. MacDonald explained the purpose of the meeting. A lively discussion followed and many helpful suggestions were put forth.

LONDON, England—III in her home 23 miles away, Mrs. Edward Burrows insisted she would go only to Queen Mary Hospital here. Her husband told her all the way in a perambulator and at the end he was treated for exhaustion.

TEN YEARS AGO
(December 7, 1953)
Prince Edward Island produced milk, manufactured by Central Creameries in its new Charlottetown plant is scoring a success in Mexico. About six weeks ago an order for 250,000 pounds was received from the Southern Republic, and shipments have been leaving the island regularly.

Captain, the Rev. Leslie A. Dignan, Canadian Army padre who has spent eleven months in Korea, returned to Prince Edward Island last week. C.A.P. Dignan was met by his wife in Vancouver, where she was nursing during his absence and accompanied him home.

HUGE TRADE
In terms of the huge trade between two transatlantic blocs, this dickering over chicken exports from the U.S. has been over-emphasized in relation to total shipments involved.

Yet so much has been said and so much time taken up with settlement of this relatively minor issue that the question arises whether any fast action can be expected from the tariff-cutting on whole categories of goods to be considered next year.

The so-called "Kennedy" tariff round is to start next May. But so much foot-dragging and red tape appears to be developing that no concrete negotiations are expected from the U.S. Even then, it is a matter of argument whether John F. Kennedy's dream of promoting huge trade increases by vast tariff reduction will ever see the light of day.

New Kind Of Doctor

Charlotte, North Carolina, News

So many new discoveries have been made in medicine that it is now impossible for one man to encompass them all. So today we have specialists in every field instead of the all-knowing family doctor of yesteryear.

And what will the doctor of tomorrow be like? From Russia we may have a clue.

A group of Soviet scientists had reported successful experiments with electronic computers in medical diagnosis. As the field of medical knowledge broadens, not even the specialist will know enough about a disease to give a diagnosis of one particular case.

Hip Fracture From Falling

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen
Fractured hip is one of the most serious accidents encountered by elderly persons. It is a shocking ordeal but not as serious as it was a few generations ago. Improvements in technique have reduced the period of disability and lessened obligations. With modern treatment, there is an 85 per cent chance of a good bony union.

When an older person falls, and complains of the hip, don't try to lift him to his feet, as there always is a possibility of a fracture. Instead, call a physician for emergency care; he will immobilize the part and prevent movement of the fractured ends.

The hip is a ball-and-socket joint. The upper part of the thigh bone (neck of femur) is ball portion; it is shaped like the knob end of a cane. The ball breaks off usually in this vicinity and the separation robs the rounded end of its blood supply. This in turn interferes with healing and explains why the fracture must be set as soon as possible.

Some broken hips heal spontaneously via bed rest; others can be set by manipulation and the splinted in a plaster cast. But the majority respond faster when the surgeon turns cartilage and utilizes screws, pins, screws, bones, or wires to join the severed parts. The hardware allows more activity, including early trips out of bed. This adds to the comfort and health of the victim.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

Fractures of the hip are most common after age 50 and among women. Prevention begins in the home with the removal of all obstacles and other hazards.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A rat that was fed a diet of potato chips and col was gracefully slim but was a little restless, scruffy and bleary-eyed.—Ottawa Journal.

A British report on food labeling is all riled up about Boston cream pie which, it points out, is not imported from Boston, is not a pie and usually contains custard rather than cream. So how about Yorkshire pudding, which isn't? And then there's Welsh rabbit (a spelling to which the dictionary gives preference over "rabeit"). It's no cotton-tail. But then, Bombay duck has no wings.—Montreal Star.

The trouble with most of us is that the only time we watch our step when we're not going anywhere.—Calgary Alberta.

The boxer who looks the dullest in training is not always the one polished off in the ring. Chatham News.

NEW! For 1964
ALL-NEW ZENITH 'Z-20' EYEGLASS HEARING AID
"UP FRONT" Hearing
ZENITH'S NEW Slim, lightweight Z-20 has the microphone located in front of the ear. Sound system acoustically tuned for greater clarity... better understanding. Try it... no obligation.
LIVING SOUND HEARING AIDS
AUTHORIZED DEALER
DEALER NAME

TOOMBS MUSIC STORE
167 Queen Street Dial 4-3271

Taylor's
GIVE --- AN AUTOMATIC 35MM CAMERA
No, but your friend may refer to a drug that lowers blood pressure, decreases the cholesterol level of the blood, or prevents blood clotting. UNDETECTED DISEASE. C.K. writes: "Is hidden diabetes?"
Some people have diabetes but don't know it because they feel fine and have no symptoms of the disease. This is one reason why an annual urinalysis is advisable.
M.F. writes: "How is hypertrophic gastritis treated?"
Like a peptic ulcer—with a bland diet, antacids and drugs that reduce the activity of the stomach.
FLOATING FUNGUS
J.D. writes: "How does a person get a fungus infection (aspergillus) in the ear?"
It floats into the ear via the nose.
TODAY'S HEALTH HINT
Diet controls weight.

Voigtlander BECAUSE THE LENS IS SO GOOD!
The Vito Automatic comes with an all-metal body, hinged on back, easy pop-up rewind system, life-size crystal view-finder with red and green signal. Meter adjusts from 25-400ASA.
ONLY 79.95
Taylor's JEWELLERS LTD
121 Grafton St. Dial 4-4253

Express freight rates reduced