

Civic Nominations

Congratulations are due to Mayor-elect Walter J. Cox on his election by acclamation in the City Hall yesterday. His is the only office falling vacant at this time for which there will not be keen competition at the polls next Wednesday, and it is well that public interest should be displayed in this manner in the running of civic affairs.

Mr. Cox has been fortunate in having been unopposed even when running as councillor on two occasions previously, but we have no doubt that he would have made a good showing in any case. He has demonstrated his ability at the Council board, and there is every reason to expect that he will fill the role of chief magistrate satisfactorily.

This will mark the retirement of His Worship Mayor Gaudet from civic politics, but certainly not from the professional and business life of the community in which he has taken a prominent part for several years. His service as Mayor has coincided with one of the most progressive periods in our civic history, and much of the progress achieved was due to his zeal and wide experience. Particularly onerous were the duties devolving upon him during the past year of hectic Centennial activities, and he discharged them with credit to himself and to the city.

Another gentleman who is quitting civic office at this time, and whose work involved heavy responsibilities is Finance Chairman H. E. Hyndman, to whom also we tender a salute and congratulations on having succeeded in keeping the controllable items of his budget on the right side of the ledger. An example which his successor, whoever he may be, should strive to follow.

It is to be hoped that the public interest that has been aroused in the coming civic contest, and in the municipal contests in other Island centres at this time, will carry over for the balance of the year into the more humdrum but not less important activities for which these elections have been called. That would be as good a way as any of ensuring the highest possible standard of administration.

Merits Wide Discussion

The proposals for "a possible plan for a Canada-U.S. free trade area," as outlined in the report of a Canadian-American committee summarized in our issue of yesterday, are quite unofficial, and are set forth merely for the purpose of sparking public discussion. But the committee represents an impressive body of informed thinking, and the subject itself is deserving of all the examination that can be given it.

Chiefly, the proposals deal with the massive readjustments of Canadian industry that would be involved, and the eventual benefits resulting therefrom. It is conceded that agricultural products, in many ways, present a different picture.

Farming and industry both rely on tariffs and quotas, but more emphasis is placed in agriculture than in industry on programs aimed at price stabilization and income improvement. Among the forms of government intervention, price support programs have created the most striking imbalance in commercial supply and demand. Concepts of resource development have also had their impact. The issues involved here are, as the committee report notes, "highly controversial and politically important."

Recognizing the special nature of the agricultural problem, it is proposed that there be an initial exemption of an agreed-upon list of farm products for which the plan's provisions are "clearly inapplicable." How-

ever, it is stressed that the partners in the agreement would be committed, under the plan, to "the eventual goal of maximum possible coverage, pending an agreed-upon policy."

In a footnote to the report David Kirk, executive secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, makes it clear that in his view it is both certain and desirable that some degree of intervention in the "free market" through agricultural price and marketing policies shall exist. Therefore, free trade in the purest sense cannot exist agriculturally.

The closest approximation to agricultural free trade objectives could best be achieved by recognizing that some special rules, principles and agreements will have to be worked out, on a commodity basis, as required. This is not a transitional problem, but one of more or less permanency.

With this proviso, Mr. Kirk appears to be in full accord with the committee proposals; but again it must be emphasized that the whole matter has been put forward on a hypothetical basis. If it creates Canada-wide discussion, it will be all to the good. And if it leads, eventually, to a general lowering of trade barriers between the two countries, it will be better still.

About It And About

Whether or not the Conservatives will hold a leadership convention, as demanded by Mr. Balcer with the declared intention of ousting Mr. Diefenbaker, will likely be determined when the 137-member national executive of the party meets at Ottawa on Saturday. They will meet at the call of the party president, Mr. Camp, and it can be predicted that a lively time will be had by all.

How do Prince Edward Island Conservatives feel about this issue? Mr. Macquarrie, junior MP for Queens, has intimated that he regards Mr. Balcer as an exemplar of Conservative tradition and that a leadership convention would be in order. He hasn't said that he's against Mr. Diefenbaker, simply that a showdown on the question is desirable. His senior colleague, Mr. MacLean, MP, hasn't made any public statement. It could well be that he disapproves of adding fuel to the controversy, and has different views on party loyalty altogether.

In any case, a staff writer of the Toronto Globe and Mail has been down here lately, sounding out the party stalwarts on their sentiments. He finds that in the four Atlantic Provinces a majority of Conservatives feel that a leadership change is desirable, but that when John Diefenbaker goes, it will be at a time of his own choosing.

This writer quotes Premier Shaw as saying that Mr. Diefenbaker has been the victim of a bitter and extremely personal campaign, carried on in the beginning by persons outside the Conservative party, and now taken up by some Conservatives in the same way that if a few people start calling "fire" or "stop thief," others will take up the cry even though they don't know what it's all about.

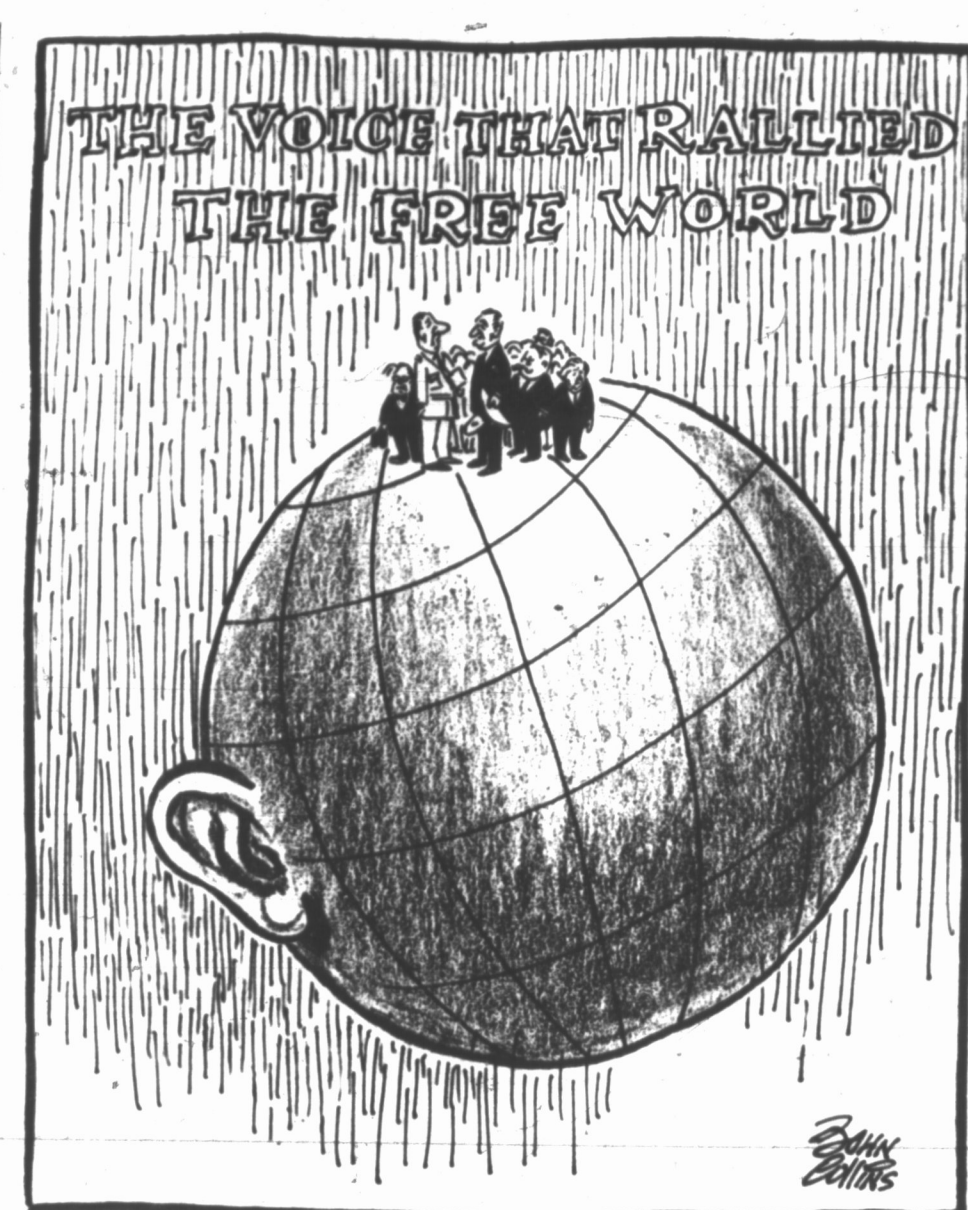
Another local Conservative is quoted as saying that the party may have to find a new leader, but the people here will know how it came about. Some of the very things Mr. Diefenbaker was criticised for elsewhere, he maintains, were precisely the things for which he should be commended in the Atlantic area.

This was to say that what might appear in Central Canada to be politically opportunistic and ruinously expensive, might appear as simple justice here. Mr. Diefenbaker's promise to build our causeway was cited in this connection.

The firmest of all conclusions about Conservative affairs in this area, says the Toronto writer, is that Mr. Diefenbaker is much more widely and warmly upheld by the elders of his party than he is by the youth. Well, we shall know more about it after the big pow-wow!

EDITORIAL NOTE

There will be widespread interest in the news that Canada, the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand have launched an international appeal for funds to set up a memorial to Sir Winston Churchill through Churchill fellowships granted to persons in all walks of life. As announced by Field Marshal Earl Alexander, this project had received the approval of Sir Winston long before his death. It provides that each of the five countries will select the Churchill fellow for travel in the other countries participating in the scheme, and that awards will be made for qualities of character, intellect and responsibility.



THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

Need For New Legislation Emphasized

Winnipeg Free Press

The risk of being caught in bankruptcies has become so great for those providing goods or services that it is now very doubtful whether amendments to the present Bankruptcy Act (suggested by the Minister of Justice during the summer) will be enough to meet the problem. More likely, an entirely new Bankruptcy Act will have to be written. And it will have to be based on a wholly new approach.

The fundamental change will have to come about by the assumption of the Government of the obligation to launch prosecutions. Fraudulent bankruptcy, being a crime and not merely a civil matter, should be prosecuted by the Crown, in the same way that a burglary, or hold-up case is prosecuted.

In fact, fraudulent bankruptcy is theft, and theft on a scale that most burglars or hold-up men would never dream of carrying off. It ought no longer to be left for the victim to launch legal proceedings, at his own expense, against the fraudulent bankrupt who has robbed him.

The weakness in the present law is that the disinclination of the victim to prosecute is one of the advantages that the fraudulent bankrupt enjoys. The victim who has suffered at the hands of a false bankrupt has no certainty that he would recover his losses if he did launch a court case. Anyone who has already lost money is reluctant to risk another loss in the uncertainties of the courts.

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE The false bankrupt has still another advantage. Though he may, by his trickery, have robbed many of those who have supplied him with goods or services, the loss to each supplier may not be large enough to make a court case seem worthwhile. The fraudulent bankrupt may owe money to a long list of suppliers. The total of what he has made may be large. But the amount robbed from each name on the list may not be large enough to bring the pursuit of the law from any one of them.

Yet an honest supplier, over the course of the years, may find that he has lost a great deal to a number of companies that went bankrupt under suspicious conditions; and meanwhile the fraudulent bankrupt, by setting himself up in a new business under a new name, may repeat his trick.

SUGGESTIONS MADE Very pertinent suggestions for a new Bankruptcy Act have been repeatedly made by the

Canadian Construction Association. The matter is of particular concern to the Association, in that 20 per cent of all Canadian bankruptcies are in the construction industry. The Association believes that this is too high a percentage to be genuine; the president of the Association thinks that "rather a lot are fraudulent."

What the Association proposes is that a Superintendent of Bankruptcy, with the rank of a deputy minister, be set up, with a staff that would investigate each and every bankruptcy to detect any element of fraud. If fraud is suspected, then the Crown should initiate and carry through all legal action.

There would be nothing, under such a Bankruptcy Act, that would give any cause for apprehension on the part of a businessman who has honestly failed. A new Bankruptcy Act would still grant him the great advantage he now enjoys: that of an absolute discharge from his business debts, after his creditors have divided the residue of his business assets. This would still relieve a person who falls in business from having debtors pursuing him for the rest of his days.

The Teenage Doll

Ottawa Journal

With wonder and curiosity we have watched the advent of the teenage doll, those voluptuously-formed and expensively-dressed glamor figures which little girls are asking for and getting these days.

They come complete—if you have lots and lots of money—with travelling ensembles, curling outfits (some included), gold clothes and equipment, evening dresses with all accessories right up to the mink stole.

If parents or doting grandmothers want to go even farther, they can buy a little girl's teenage doll a fashionably-dressed and very aesthetically young man to go with her into the unreal world of continuous and idolized "teenagery."

This phenomena of the teenage doll undoubtedly has some unexplored social significance. Why are little girls no longer asking for cuddly baby-dolls complete with cribs, blankets, bottles, carriages, embroidered nighties?

Do they no longer intend to grow up and be mothers? Do they not want to simulate their mothers, play the pretend of lullaby the baby? Is motherhood no longer a goal? Is mother no longer a model? Is mother no longer at home to be a model?

Are little girls rejecting the trials and rewards of motherhood, looking now towards only a continuous teenage, an eternal variation of hair-dos, a youth through the whole of life untrammelled by the responsibility of marriage, home, children?

Will some sociologist please come forward and explain what is happening to little girls and the kind of dolls they ask Santa for these days?

West German Example

Bradford Expositor

While Canada still toys with talk of limiting election campaign expenses, of which parties and MPs loudly complain, West Germany has done something about it. The three parties represented in the Bonn Parliament have signed an agreement pledging each to stay within a stated sum.

The Social Democratic Party, at present in opposition, and the Free Democratic Party, now the junior member of the government coalition, have bound themselves to spend not more than \$3,750,000 each for campaigning in this election year to Sept. 30.

The Christian Democratic Party, senior member of the coalition, will stay within \$3,150,000, and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union has a limit of \$1,000,000. These

figures are for a country with over twice Canada's number of electors.

But that is not all. The parties promise to open their books to a certified accountant so that he may check on the actual amount of campaign spending, and by June next year he is to declare publicly whether or not the limits were honored.

Any violations of the agreement are to be brought before an arbitration court. It might, for instance, deduct from the next campaign spending any excess in this one.

Are the West Germans, more civilized, efficient or what than Canadian politicians that they can achieve such agreement without the dilly-dallying and fumbling displayed by our Parliament?

Fresh Water From Sea

Unesco Features

Successful tests carried out on the Greek island of Simi of a solar device to turn sea water into drinking water have opened up new economic possibilities for island communities in the Mediterranean region.

Simi has always had to import fresh water from the island of Rhodes. Its population of about 3,000 is declining and so is its economy.

The desalination plant, a gift from an anonymous United States citizen, were set up on the village square with voluntary help from islanders. It consists of a solar still with 14 shallow troughs about 230 feet long and 10 feet wide made of sheets of rubber lined with spongy black heat-retaining material, and filled with gravel and sand.

Sea water is pumped into the troughs covered with a specially treated plastic film. The sun's heat, trapped by the film, causes the temperature to rise to about 70 degrees C and the water to evaporate.

Steam, free of sea salt, condenses on the plastic cover and runs off into gutters that slope towards a central collecting point. From there the distilled water is pumped into the municipal reservoir.

During the short winter months when the heat of the sun is low, the surface of the still is used to collect rain water so that the daily output is kept at a fairly steady level of between 20 and 40 tons.

Following this success on Simi solar stills have been offered by the same anonymous donor to two other islands and the Greek government has promised funds to supply three more islands with similar plants.

The system can also be adapted to small, individual units for use in hotels or even homes, an important factor in encouraging tourist trade.

MILK CONSUMPTION Pakistan's 100,000,000 people drink 6,000,000,000 litres of milk each year.

Tetanus Easy To Prevent

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Tetanus (lockjaw) is easy to prevent but difficult to treat after it occurs. We rely upon prophylaxis because the few who contract the disease go through the torments of hell. They suffer from painful spasms of the muscles of the neck, face, and jaw. One out of five afflicted children die and the rate is much higher in adults. The United States public health service reported more than 250 cases last year.

Wise parents keep track of their offspring's immunity status because booster doses are necessary from time to time. Most children and young adults are partially protected because of the tetanus toxoid shots given along with other immunization. All they need when injured is another booster dose to bring their immunity to fighting strength.

The causative agent (Clostridium tetani) looks like a microscopic drumstick or squash racket. It is a normal inhabitant of the intestine of ruminants, horses, many domestic animals, and occasionally in man.

Tetanus spores remain alive for years in soil and even in household. The organism thrives best in an oxygen-free environment such as at the base of a puncture wound. They multiply and manufacture a lethal poison that attacks nerves and muscles.

Those who have received the toxoid within a year should not be concerned about tetanus following a serious or contaminated wound. A booster dose is required when the toxoid was administered within five years. On the other hand, those sustaining a serious injury who have not received toxoid for five years (but previously were immunized) usually get along on a large prophylactic dose of penicillin or tetracycline. The antibiotics are capable of controlling or preventing tetanus under these circumstances.

Tetanus antitoxin is needed for the totally unprotected person. The tetanus toxoid vaccine takes time to develop antibodies and is not used as a prophylactic, once an injury has occurred. The antitoxin contains horse serum to which many individuals are allergic. This is a serious drawback and explains why the toxoid is preferred.

HEADACHE AFTER CONCUSSION

H. G. writes: It is unusual to continue suffering from headache and pain in different parts of the head and other weird manifestations eight months after a serious concussion? An electroencephalogram taken two months later showed no brain damage.

REPLY

It is not unusual to have headache and odd sensations after a concussion. We don't know whether these symptoms stem from the injury or from nervousness.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

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

NOTES BY THE WAY

Telephone Operator—"It costs seventy-five cents to talk to Bloomfield." Caller—"Can't you make a special rate for just listening I want to call my wife."—Montreal Star.

Teacher: "If you're always kind and polite to your little friends, do you know what they'll think of you?" Tommy: "They'll think they can lick me."—Vancouver Sun.

The director of the fish research station at Nanaimo, Dr. P.A. Larkin, is quoted by the Vancouver Sun as stating: "Sport fishing takes virtually no skill... the fellow with least expensive tackle can catch the best fish." Dr. Larkin is a brave ichthyologist. He can now expect to be marinated and vacuum packed by fishermen across the country for daring to speak his mind in this fashion.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Fire hazards are no laughing matter, but one is reported from Gananoque which rather tickles our jaded fancy. According to a newspaper account, a consulting engineer reported that, in some places, the roof of a 164-year-old building in that town was supported only by the electrical wiring. He was referring to the fire hall.—Ontario Hydro News.

U.S. Aid To Egypt

By Arch MacKenzie

Canadian Press Staff Writer

Some powerful incentives including American oil interests behind President Johnson's determination to prevent relations with President Nasser of Egypt from sliding any farther down hill—for the time being at least.

Hence the determined efforts—so far successful—to head off a U.S. congressional revolt on maintaining surplus food aid for the United Arab Republic.

A Senate committee has agreed to let the president decide whether to send a final \$37,000,000 worth of the surplus farm produce to Egypt under an expiring three-year agreement.

Earlier, the House of Representatives had voted to block this aid as a sign of displeasure at recent Egyptian acts including aid to the Consolese rebels, burning of an American library and Nasser's angry invitation to the U.S. to jump into the Mediterranean with its foreign aid.

CAUGHT OFF GUARD The action caught the U.S. government off guard and intensive persuasion was begun—Vice-President Hubert Humphrey in the forefront—to get the Senate committee to soften the decision.

Nasser in turn has been contributing to an easing of tensions and tempers.

The Senate committee was told that while relations with Egypt have been "anything but satisfactory," the Middle East poses a volatile and dangerous situation which will require great presidential flexibility.

In other words, in the Middle East and other trouble spots, the president wants all the elbow room he can get unhampered by rigid congressional curbs and edicts.

He does not want to worsen a situation which has such an important bearing on the Congo specifically and on the extent of Communist subversion and other stresses throughout that continent.

HUGE OIL STAKE In the dollars-and-cents level, American oil interests continue to have a huge stake in being able to pump out Middle East oil and move through the Suez Canal.

Further in the eyes of the U.S. state department, there does not seem to be much propaganda value in cutting off surplus food to a country whose expanding population sometimes is hard-pressed to find an adequate diet.

But at the same time, the president's message has had to be couched in language leaving the door open to cut off this final piece of aid as well as any new longer-term arrangement that might be contemplated.

The odds now appear to be against such harsh action.

However, the pressures remain strong within Congress to signify in a real way the discontent in the U.S. about continuing aid to less-than-friendly beneficiaries.

In the case of Nasser and the United Arab Republic, this latest episode also reflects the strong pockets of anti-Arab sentiment arising from Arab antipathy for Israel.

PUBLIC NOTICE

CIVIC ELECTION

Voter's Lists have been prepared for the Civic Election to be held on Wednesday, February 10th, 1965, and will be posted for inspection of all electors at the City Court, City Building, up to and including Monday, February 8th, 1965, from 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

All persons, especially wives or husbands qualified to vote under (b) below, and non tax payers such as men aged over 60 voting on rental qualifications only, should see that they are registered with the Electoral Officer in order to have their names on the Voter's List.

All voters qualified as below must be 21 years of age, residents of the City for one year, (except non-residents occupying business premises), Canadian citizens, and not in arrears of taxes at December 31st, last.

QUALIFIED VOTERS, SUBJECT TO ABOVE, ARE:

(a) Owners or joint-owners (for three months previous to election day) of real estate in the City to the extent of \$500.00 assessed value.

(b) Wife or husband of such an owner if the owner be entitled to vote.

(c) Men renting premises in the City of a yearly rental of at least \$100.00 and having rented such in the City for the three month previous to Election Day.

(d) Women who have been assessed for Civic taxes for the past year and not in arrears as above. This includes those who have paid Education Tax.

(e) Men who have paid Educational Tax for the past year.

(f) Non-residents of the City if otherwise qualified as above and doing business and occupying business premises in the City.

MULTIPLE VOTING

Persons voting on (a) (b) (c) (d) or (f) above may vote in each Ward in which they are so qualified.

Persons voting on (e) above may vote in the Ward of which they are a resident.

Property or rental qualifications having removed to another Ward within three months next preceding date of election, entitles vote in the former Ward only.

Dated at Charlottetown this 3rd day of February A.D. 1965.

Signed: E. F. SELLER, Electoral Officer, City of Charlottetown.