

of allied troops within six months if the North pulled back its troops, halted infiltration and reduced the level of violence. Hanoi has shown no sign of taking any such steps, or of giving them consideration.

However, this get-together of the allies fighting with the U.S. and South Vietnam may have served a useful objective. Their commitments to the war have been made for two purposes: to keep Asian Communism at bay and confined to its present boundaries, and thus to avoid direct conflict in their own countries; also as a form of insurance—to make sure that the United States will offer aid in future if any of them are threatened as South Vietnam is today.

Among these forces, the South Koreans have made by far the largest contribution of fighting men—about 45,000. Thailand has sent only a few transport planes and 39 military men, but it has allowed the U.S. to use its soil for five major air bases from which most of the U.S. Air Force bombing raids on North Vietnam and Eastern Laos are mounted. Australia has contributed 4,500 crack jungle fighters, perhaps the best anti-guerilla troops in the area. New Zealand's contribution, largely token in nature, consists of an artillery battery and 160 men who are highly professional. The Philippines have sent a civic action group made up of 1,000 military engineers and other civil affairs specialists and 1,000 security troops.

With the exception of the South Korean divisions, the allied contributions are not vital or decisive in a military sense; but President Johnson appears to regard them as very important politically and psychologically. Their presence tends to refute charges that Washington is acting as a lonely policeman.

But as noted by a New York Times correspondent, the allies have never been consulted very much on Viet Nam policy, either in the military field or the attempts to persuade the North Vietnamese to negotiate. They were not invited at all to the hurriedly called Honolulu conference between President Johnson and South Vietnam leaders last February. The Manila conference has corrected this oversight, if it has done nothing else.

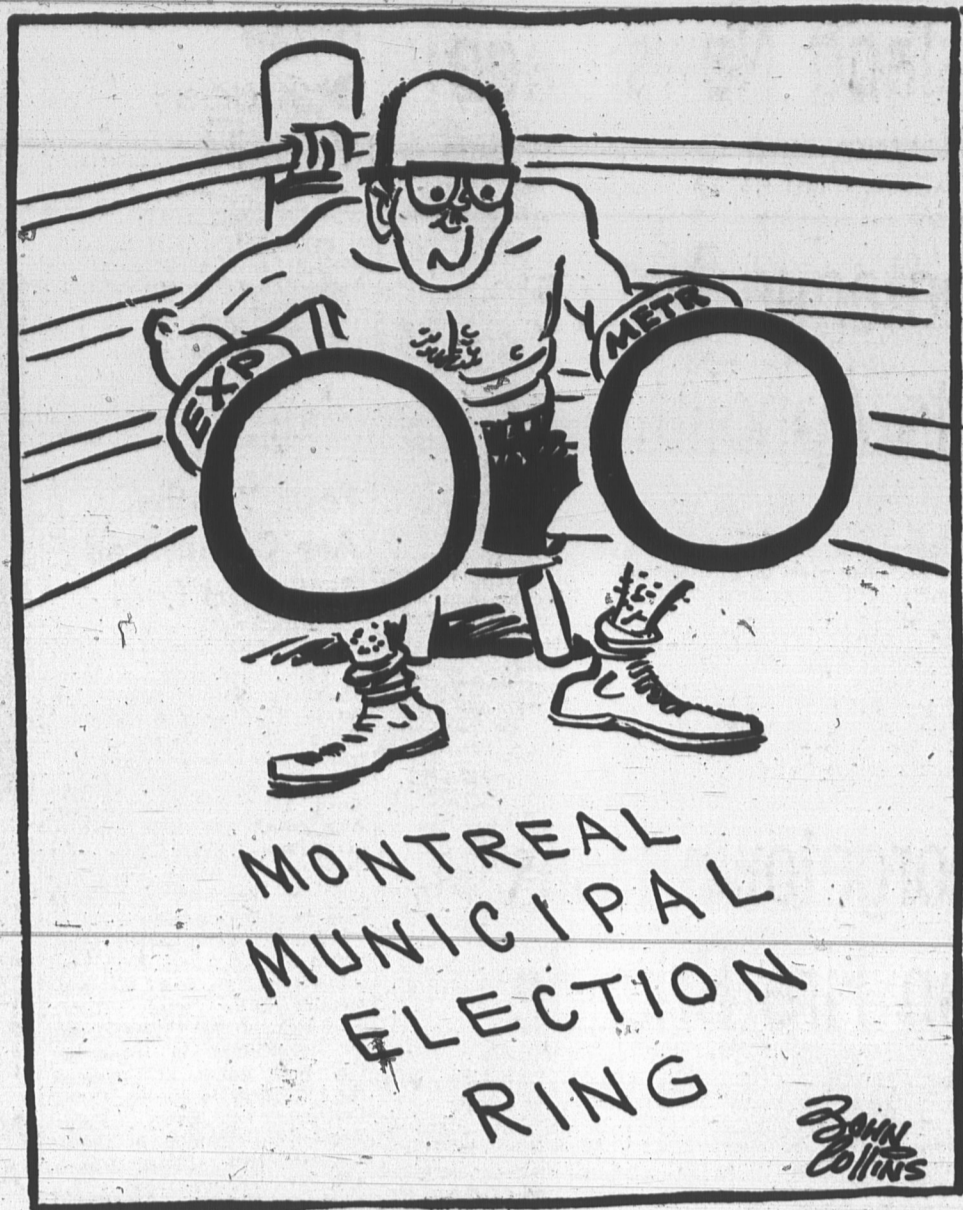
N.B. Experiment

The educational problems discussed at Ottawa this week did not, unfortunately, include a school curriculum costs—a field in which the provinces are still on their own and must provide for as best they can. The burden is becoming more and more onerous, especially in this Atlantic area with its limited tax potential, and where the need for expansion is certainly as great as it is on the higher educational level. The present setup has resulted in different educational standards across the country, which is the very antithesis of what a Confederation partnership involves.

Pending a constitutional change that will remedy this situation, there is need for a reorganization of the content of our school curriculum along more efficient lines. This, indeed, is what has now been proposed in New Brunswick. The program, as announced by Education Minister W.W. Meldrum, is to be implemented gradually, piloted by experimental instruction already under way at Fredericton, Orancton and Bathurst. The switch-over is not expected to take place until 1968 and will have, as its objective, the provision of "as much education to each student attending N.B. schools as the student can reasonably absorb."

Children, under this scheme, would progress at their own individual rate of learning. The grade system would be dispensed with. In elementary schools there would be "opportunity classes" for those not able to complete the regular program in a reasonable number of years. In junior high schools, instruction would be based on the principle of continuous progress. There would be a regular program and a modified one for pupils who find it hard to advance under the regular program. Junior high school students would complete the course in three or four years, depending on individual ability. The senior high school program would be based on the principle of "subject information." There would be individual timetables, with broader and more flexible agendas. There would be four types of courses taking into account difference in students of varying abilities and interests.

Possibly a similar program, with modifications, could be adopted successfully in this province. At any rate, we shall have reason to follow the results in New Brunswick with special interest.



ONE-TWO PUNCH

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Groceries Shelves Being Evaluated

The big ring in Parliament Hill's circus in recent days has been the inappropriately named Consumer Credit committee of the Senate and House of Commons. To its 12 senators and 24 MPs has been delegated the responsibility of examining "trends in the cost of living, and factors which may have contributed to recent changes in it."

The widespread housewives' boycott of groceries has focused attention on one constituent in living costs, namely food prices.

Food accounts for over one-quarter of our Consumer Price Index. The average Canadian consumer is assumed to spend on food 27 cents of every dollar of his annual expenditure. Food is his second largest purchase, ranking after household operation which absorbs 32 cents in every dollar. Then follow transportation at 12 cents; clothing at 11 cents; health and personal care at seven cents; tobacco and alcohol at six cents; and recreation at five cents.

ARE DBS FIGURES REAL

I compared the latest available Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures with the food prices currently ruling in two typical grocerias in Ottawa which, after Montreal, is Canada's costliest city for food purchases. DBS prices butter at 67 cents per pound; in Ottawa I found it priced at 70 cents, or on a "special" at 65 cents. Fresh milk is listed by DBS at 27.2 cents per quart; cash and carry in Ottawa it is 26 cents in a one-quart container—or staggering lower at 174 cents per quart in a four-quart crock.

DBS prices bread at 19.3 cents for a 1 pound loaf; that matches Ottawa. It says cornflakes are 23 cents for an eight-ounce package. In Ottawa the price varies, depending whether you want gimmicks in the package. Puffed wheat, on the other hand, offers surprises: it costs 21 cents for four ounces. That is the amount of raw wheat for which the farmer receives just over half a cent, say 4 of a cent.

A good exercise for the price committee would be to trace quarter pound of wheat from its Saskatchewan origin to its retail outlet, to discover where and why its price is multiplied more than 33 times, or from 5-8 cents to 21 cents.

This of course raises a big point: does the housewife want or need brightly colored packages, filled with lucky dip items in addition to the cereal if she, as one grocerias executive told the committee, seeks romance and excitement on the grocerias shelves or is she merely

buying sustenance for her family.

TRIMMINGS BOOST COST

The committee heard one grocerias executive assert that trading stamps do not increase the price of the foods sold. But on the other side of this question, I have found stores in USA where, on paying for a purchase, the cashier asks: "Do you want stamps, or a discount of two per cent?" In this case, trading stamps undeniably increased the prices of food—by two per cent.

That seems to be the way the committee's enquiries are now moving: would grocerias prices be lowered if all gimmicks were eliminated. Are prices raised by trading stamps, gifts of china

ware and towels, toys and bubble gum, bingo tickets, and even chances in lotteries for holiday trips to Europe or sportmen's trips to Vancouver to see the Grey Cup game of course they would prefer to pay lower prices, and get just what they came to buy without compulsory frills?

Compulsory Driving Tests

Fort William Times-Journal

Ontario's transport minister, Irwin Haskett, has intimated the provincial government will ask the Legislature to pass legislation that will make it compulsory for all drivers in the province to be retested once every seven to 10 years. It is the hope of the department that the legislation will be finalized by 1968.

Such a program will be extremely costly. At the same time the cost will be justified if the plan weeds out incompetent drivers, keeps the accident rate under better control, and saves lives.

A large section of car drivers, in their own estimation the world's best, resent the very idea that their ability should be tested. Nevertheless, if they are as good as they believe they are, they will have no difficulty in getting a new stamp of approval

Voice From Kamsack

Regina Leader-Post

John D. Konkin, a farmer-businessman and former mayor of Kamsack, Saskatchewan, took his place in the sun for a few minutes at the recent Liberal party national conference in Ottawa. His was an impromptu speech, an out-of-order interlude when the meeting was discussing a national oil policy.

"I have been sitting here for two days," Mr. Konkin said, "and right now I don't know what you are talking about. After coming 2,500 miles to this meeting, I'm going to insist on being heard."

The delegates did hear Mr. Konkin, who said nothing about a national oil policy. What he did say was that he was fed up with listening to young people "hour after hour, asking for something or nothing." He believed in the view of the late President Kennedy of the United States, who said you should ask what you can do for your country, not what the country can do for you.

Mr. Konkin was applauded, wildly at times, but whether this was merely good-natured response to something that had made the meeting lively during a tense discussion or was genuine thanks for some down-to-earth advice may never be known, but there is no doubt a great many people across this country gave silent cheers because a man got up to say something they firmly believe in.

It seems that at every turn there are demands on governments to provide "something for nothing" without any regard for the consequences or how all this free stuff is to be paid for. Most of the demands are coming from younger people who have not yet contributed anything to the country but expect a great deal from it at no cost to themselves.

There is much that is wrong with this country—and with the world—and much repairing or

changing to be made. These tasks will become the problems for the now-young to deal with but they will never be dealt with at all if the attitude is taken that this country is indebted to them.

The struggle to make Canada a nation is not yet over, but we have come as far as we have, and it is not an inconsiderable distance, because men and women of past generations did not ask for something for nothing.

Perhaps it is too late to shed tears over the two young German sailors executed five days after VE-Day for collaborating with the Allies.

There was still much legal and moral confusion after a holocaust in which millions of innocents perished. But it must be a sobering thought for Canadians that these men were killed by rifles and bullets handed to their German executioners by Canadian army officers.

The Canadian officers immediately concerned (though not the higher-ups who gave approval) have admitted their accessory role in the deaths of Bruno Dorfer and Rainer Beck, who had been recaptured by German authorities after deserting the German Navy and helping the Dutch underground.

At the surrender on May 5, the German commander was left temporarily responsible for the discipline of his troops. This was changed by Allied military law a few days later, but word of the restrictions did not reach 1st Canadian Army headquarters until May 14.

"Justice," as determined by a German Army court martial, had been allowed to take its course the previous day. This is the legal exoneraton of the Canadian Army which De-

Imaginary Bugs

By Dr. Theodore R Van Dellen
The fellow who brushes off imaginary bugs from his arms or digs into his scalp after a fictional louse may be more huggable than crazy. Some of these people suffer from malnutrition, and the sensation of ants or worms crawling under the skin disappears when the victim is given ample food and supplementary vitamins.

Men and women with delusions along this line have fears: those with morbid fears of imaginary insects have acrophobia. These conditions are closely related. Many of these people are normal except for a phobia or delusion concerning bugs. The victim bathes himself several times a day and applies insecticides until the skin is dry, scaly, or burned. Others launder and sterilize their clothes, bedding, and linens daily.

The physician suspects parasitosis when a patient comes to his office with a container holding debris or crusts that are mistaken for parasites. Occasionally these people exhibit deep-seated lesions from digging the fingernails or an implement into the skin to relieve burning and itching produced by an imaginary bug or worm.

A woman decided to lose weight and existed for weeks on coffee and an occasional piece of toast. After several months she complained about "black bugs crawling out of her skin which then dug into another spot."

Itching was so intense she tried to force them out with her fingernails. In addition, she washed her house, dresses and linens daily and applied sulfur ointment to the skin, she even convinced her husband that he should undergo the same treatment.

There were many small, crusted ulcers scattered over her body. She was advised to eat properly and was given additional vitamins. The "black bugs" disappeared.

STRONG FEELINGS
M. S. writes: When a doctor says a person is emotionally upset, is there more than one cause for it?

REPLY
Unhappiness, fear, anger, or insecurity may affect the heart or intestinal tract in the same way as would a physical disorder. Among the many emotional upsets may be included unhappiness from a love affair, fear of losing a loved one, anger at a betrayal, or anxiety over a big business deal.

WIND AND CHEST PAIN
A. B. writes: Is it unwise for a 74-year-old person who had a heart attack a year ago to go out of doors when the wind is strong?

REPLY
Yes; because more energy is used to buck the wind and chest pain is more likely to develop. A strong wind plus cold weather is double trouble. Why tempt fate, if you have no place to go?

SHINGLES UPON EXPOSURE
E. D. writes: Two of my friends are suffering from shingles. Am I exposing myself to a possible attack by associating with them?

REPLY
Possibly, but the virus that causes shingles is not very contagious. It is related to chicken pox and adults with very little immunity to this disease may develop shingles upon exposure.

SIGNS OF ADDICTION
A reader writes: What are the obvious signs of a narcotics user?

REPLY
The narcotics user has constricted pupils and marks on the arms from injections. A part from these signs, they usually look surprisingly well except for being thin and somewhat shifty.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—
Treat fire with respect.
(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

FULFILL FLOUR DREAM
PLUM COULEE, Man. (CP)—Ron Neufeld fulfilled the ambition he had in Grade 9 when he opened his own bakery shortly after his 21st birthday. Probably the youngest baker in Manitoba, he plans to specialize in breads and start a delivery route to rural farms.

How "Safe" Is The Cigarette You Smoke?
Are today's filter-tip cigarettes really safer than plain ends? How much harmful tar and nicotine is in the smoke you inhale into your lungs?

The current Reader's Digest features a factual, new laboratory report showing the latest tar and nicotine content of 25 leading Canadian cigarettes and reveals that some actually contain 200% or more tar and nicotine than others and that the smoke from some filter-tips actually has a higher content of these injurious substances than some plain ends.

The Reader's Digest article will be tucked about from Coast to Coast.
It's in November Reader's Digest — on newsstands now.

It may be too late for tears, but it should not be too late for the Canadian government to apologize and consider making restitution to the victims' families.

SAYS NAZI LIVES
MILAN, Italy (AP)—The niece of Martin Bormann, right hand man of Adolf Hitler, was quoted Wednesday as saying she believes her uncle is still alive, probably in South America. The Italian weekly Oggi in an interview with Gisele Bormann, quoted her as saying: "Yes, I think my uncle is still alive. He was too much of a coward to kill himself."

Died For Helping Allies
Toronto Daily Star
Perhaps it is too late to shed tears over the two young German sailors executed five days after VE-Day for collaborating with the Allies.

There was still much legal and moral confusion after a holocaust in which millions of innocents perished. But it must be a sobering thought for Canadians that these men were killed by rifles and bullets handed to their German executioners by Canadian army officers.

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President Kaunda's Visit

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, scheduled to make a North American visit next month, may well hope to clinch backing for a new 1,000-mile African railway.

Kaunda plans to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York before leaving, talks with Prime Minister Pearson in Ottawa Nov. 17. He also hopes to see President Johnson in Washington.

His trip follows a report that a survey recommending a \$128,000,000 (\$78,000,000) rail line between Zambia and the sea at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, is being considered by several countries. Britain and Canada started the survey a year ago following reports that China was interested in moving in on the project.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development voted against the rail venture last year—suggesting highway improvement instead—but Kaunda apparently feels the survey gives him new ammunition for argument.

SEEK ROUTE TO SEA
Purpose of the railway is to give land-locked Zambia access to the Indian Ocean for her rich copper exports through friendly territory. The present route is through write-supremacist Rhodesia and Portuguese Mozambique.

The British-led sanctions campaign against Rhodesia, which declared independence unilaterally from Britain nearly a year ago, has indirectly hit hard at Zambia as well. AI-

though demanding harsher action against Rhodesia, Negro-ruled Zambia has been unable to break economic links with the white-ruled territory.

Kaunda thus has many topics to discuss at the UN, Washington and Ottawa besides the railway, but probably none of more long-term importance.

A year ago he told a visiting Canadian reporter: "To Tanzania and Zambia this line is vital—it must be built."

The railway obviously will take some years to build and its importance would indicate that even a political solution of the Rhodesian affair would not solve Zambia's problems. Zambia still would need the independent rail link to the sea for economic emancipation.

CANADA'S FRIEND
Kaunda, 42, the man who brought Negro nationalism to the Zambezi River, is probably one of Canada's warmest friends in Africa and has frequently expressed thanks for Canadian aid, notably Canada's part in an oil airlift because of the Rhodesian trouble.

The problems of Zambia, an Alberta-sized country of 3,600,000 including 71,000 whites, has significance far beyond Africa's shores since it is the second-biggest copper producer in the non-Communist world.

Kaunda's attempts to build a non-racial society have been soured somewhat by the Rhodesian struggle. Many of the whites in Zambia come from Rhodesia and South Africa.

Warren Report Under Fire
Winnipeg Free Press
Wicker, head of the paper's Washington bureau, the other day, "that the Warren commission has not, after all, quieted public concern about who killed John Kennedy, or why, and even less has it presented an ironclad and unarguable case that Lee Oswald, alone and without rational motive, was the assassin."

To grasp fully the change that has occurred it is perhaps necessary to recall the words that the New York Times was using shortly after the Warren commission published its findings.

In its own official edition of the commission's report there appeared an introduction, written by one of the paper's editorial writers, confidently announcing: "No material question now remains unresolved so far as the death of President Kennedy is concerned. The evidence of Oswald's single-handed guilt is overwhelming."

But it is not simply one magazine newspaper that seems to have changed its mind. All across America a version of events that was previously accepted almost as sacrosanct is now being doubted and questioned. One indication of this revolution in popular attitude is to be found in the crowds that are currently flocking to public meetings promising an examination of the Warren commission's findings.

Long-Term Mortgages
Windsor Star
Many regard mortgages as a debt to be paid off as rapidly as possible. The faster it is done, the less will be paid in interest.

A long-term mortgage, especially at current interest rates, means that in actual dollars the purchaser will be out more than twice the cost of original price of his home. But, in these inflationary days, there is another way of looking at it.

As long as inflation prevails the real value of the dollar diminishes. So that, as the years go by, the payments of interest and principal are in ever cheaper dollars. It is possible that in 20 years the dollar may be worth only 50 cents in terms of its present value.

A man we know, with a 30-year mortgage, has all this figured out. He is keeping up his interest payments but paying only the very minimum allowed

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