

Covers Prince Edward Island like The Daily... W. J. Hancock, Publisher

as an unnecessarily risky and perilous act. The Winnipeg paper appears to share this view; but it goes on to say that having allowed the flag issue to reach its present state of friction it might now be equally divisive for Mr. Pearson to attempt to negotiate a retreat from the position he has taken—

This is the situation that has been forced upon those who by personal preference and out of respect for traditions would wish to retain the flag. They are presented with an ultimatum which obliges them to surrender their position in the interests of national harmony.

It is doubtful whether such harmony will be attained, but it is at least equally doubtful whether debating the issue under pressure of a deadline produced in the thick of a political campaign will achieve any better results. This is the reason why Parliament will likely reject the Prime Minister in his project. And once the proposal is accepted by Parliament, the sensible thing for every one is to accept the decision, however much they would like to have things left unchanged.

But acceptance is one thing; approval of the manner in which the acceptance was brought about is another. Mr. Pearson would do well to remember this. There are a good many Canadian voters who are unlikely to forget it.

Moving Scotland Yard From London comes word that Scotland Yard, famed headquarters of Britain's crime-busters, is to be shifted from its present historic site in Whitehall to a new building near Westminster Abbey. But the news is bringing small comfort to Britain's underworld. The grand old institution is planning to function more efficiently than ever.

Officially Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the metropolitan police, covering the London area, but its criminologists and scientific anti-robbery units are also available for police in other parts of the country. Its detectives are regularly called in to take over tough cases, particularly murders, outside the city. As the volume of work grew, it became obvious that the old cramped buildings were no longer up to requirements.

The Yard's newest department is the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, which is spearheading a drive against increasing crime, and keeps a detailed check on major criminals in Britain and overseas. Its legendary ghost squad has the job of infiltrating into the underworld and mixing with criminals of all kinds.

The Canadian Centenary Council has been organized, on a voluntary basis, to promote national participation in the 1967 Centennial; and we can assure its distinguished members—modestly—that they have come to the right place. Perhaps they will get a few helpful ideas from the activities of our own Centennial Committee, and the celebrations now in progress here. Certainly they cannot fail to be inspired by the scope of the vision embodied in our Confederation Fathers Memorial Building.

We call it ours in a special sense, for we are its proud custodians. But for course it is a possession of all Canadians. A shrine of the Canada past, as well as a memorial to the national spirit, an inspiration to our national hopes. But why tell the Centenary Council what it is about? We expect them to be shedding new light on its meaning for all of us, before our arms are outstretched wide for them in the traditional welcoming gesture.

Under Pressure The Winnipeg Free Press is usually among Prime Minister Pearson's strongest supporters on policy questions. But it finds little to commend in his decision to force the flag issue upon Canadians at this time. National unity and harmony, it says, are too important at this stage to provoke what could become an ugly nationwide fight about national symbols. For the Prime Minister to allow emotional bitterness to be stirred up and place both his personal authority and the life of his government in jeopardy will be regarded by many

Six million Canadian vehicles travelled an estimated 50,388,000,000 miles in 1965, according to the Canadian Highway Safety Council. That is more than 542 times the distance between the earth and the sun. But what is of more concern, this vast procession caused 336,754 recorded accidents in which 4,207 persons were killed and 125,992 injured.



AIMS OF 1949 NATO BACK SEAT DRIVER BRITISH COMMENTARY Britain And The Cyprus Problem

By Elizabeth Barker United Kingdom Information Service The tragic and dangerous turmoil in Cyprus has created great distress in many countries, and it has come as a specially painful shock for Britain. Only a little over three years have passed since Britain gave independence to Cyprus, as so many other territories formerly under British control. It was then met with universal hope that the Greeks and the Turks on the island would be able to live and work together in peace and friendship under a constitution to which all the parties had agreed, and it was hoped that never again would British soldiers have to intervene on the island.

Now this has become necessary again, but in completely different circumstances. The antagonism and mistrust between the two communities in Cyprus had very deep roots. But the real difficulties did not come until, in the 1950's, the Greek Cypriot demand for Enosis came into being. Greece, alarmed at what was happening in Cyprus and aroused Turkey. For Britain, it was not a simple question of decolonization or even of removing some foreign defence base on the island. It soon became a problem of finding some means by which the two communities could live together without bloodshed, and, possibly, without recognizing a partition of the island, which, because of the mingling of Greek and Turkish blood, especially in the towns, would have caused a great deal of human suffering and upheaval.

Moreover, Britain had to face the fact of increasing pressure from the United States to reduce the burden of the Cyprus problem without risking a war between the two communities. Greece and Turkey. RAY OF HOPE The first ray of hope in this dark situation came from a move towards conciliation between the two communities. This led to the Zurich Agreement, which, though it failed, was met with enthusiasm by the Cypriots themselves. It was the basis for the later London and Cyprus negotiations of 1959 and 1960 in which the Cyprus Government and the Governments of Britain, Greece, Turkey, the Greek Cypriots, the Archbishop Makarios, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Dr. Kutuch, all took part.

The eventual agreement resulted from very long and hard negotiations. It was greatly helped by the goodwill of Greece and Turkey, and the self-restraint and patience of the Cypriots. They represented a carefully balanced compromise in which all parties made certain concessions. The Greek Government promised to assist and encouraged the idea of Enosis in return for independence for Cyprus. The Turkish Government recognized the idea of partition in return for guarantees, built into the constitution and accompanying treaties, that their rights as a community would be respected and would not be trampled underfoot by the Greek majority.

The Cyprus accepted an independent Cyprus under a Greek President and a Turkish Governor. But a contingent of troops on the island. This was of course counter-balanced to give the right to keep a similar contingent there. Britain retained the minimum base which was needed to carry out her defence commitments in the area.

COMPLEX AS THESE AGREEMENTS were, they did achieve two important things: they gave Cyprus independence and so led to its membership of the United Nations, and the Commonwealth. They also gave the two

communities on the island a grave and dangerous turmoil in Cyprus has created great distress in many countries, and it has come as a specially painful shock for Britain. Only a little over three years have passed since Britain gave independence to Cyprus, as so many other territories formerly under British control. It was then met with universal hope that the Greeks and the Turks on the island would be able to live and work together in peace and friendship under a constitution to which all the parties had agreed, and it was hoped that never again would British soldiers have to intervene on the island.

Paralysis Of The Face

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen E. G. writes: "Can Bell's palsy be cured? The answer is no." Dr. Charles Bell was the first to describe this peculiar type of paralysis involving the muscles on one side of the face. Other patients have been given the name of the physician who wrote the first report on it. Examples are Erb's palsy, which affects an arm, and Lambert's ascending type of spinal paralysis.

Then there is Scrivener's palsy, which is a form of paralysis because it describes the victim's occupation. Still other types of paralysis are named after the person who first described the case. Saturday night palsy occurs when an intoxicated person falls asleep in a kitchen chair with one arm thrown over the back rest. When he comes to, the arm is paralyzed because of the prolonged pressure exerted on the nerves in the armpit.

Bell's palsy usually comes on suddenly. The exact cause is not known, but many sufferers feel of having slept in a draft or of driving with the car door open on a breezy day. The individual is shocked when he looks in a mirror and notices that one side of the face is not the same as the other. The good side is distorted and pulled to one side by the unparalyzed and stronger muscles.

The eyelids can't be closed completely, the lips sag at the angle, the saliva collects at the corner of the mouth. The victim cannot wrinkle the forehead, the forehead sweats because of paralysis he is unable to whistle, sneer, or spit over in a matter of weeks. As another British battalion flies into Aden, the rebels are being hit by rockets and cannoning fire by fighters. 50-ton Centurion tanks and armored cars are running low and almost no men have been planted in the district this season, the tribesmen may have little choice but to starve. The chief of one dissident tribe has already expressed a desire to open negotiations.

With the military situation under control, Britain will be forced to turn to the political issues where the problem is not so cut-and-dried and her position is far from secure. Colonial Secretary Duncan Sandys, who visited the area last week has called a conference in London for next month—surprisingly short notice—to discuss the South Arabian problem.

HARDENED LIVER J. P. writes: "I am cirrhotic of the liver due to hardening of the arteries?" No. The "hardening" is due to a scar tissue. Cirrhosis is the rise and our increasing concern to turn to the political issues where the problem is not so cut-and-dried and her position is far from secure.

DAILY TONIC H. H. writes: "Would every day help you on weight?" Yes. Both extra calories and every little bit helps. In addition, wine or beer may stimulate the appetite.

OCULAR HERPES M. K. writes: "How is herpes on the eye?" The latest remedy is Sixofil, which relieves the ocular herpes, pain subsides rapidly and the danger of scars and blindness is avoided.

BLAND FOODS B. F. writes: "Is a people diet an attack diet?" Yes, if it includes foods that have the least stimulating effect upon the acid-secreting glands of the stomach.

Other politicians, notably Arthur Meighan, R.B. Bennett and John Diefenbaker, suffered because they did not know how to draw people around themselves. Popularity often hangs by a thread.

Listening To The Birds The Times London Bird-watching has become a pastime of more than highly informed specialists, although it demands some travel and much patience it has an increasing popularity. Bird-watching is much less exacting; in the month of May it needs no sally and wherever there are urban gardens and parks as well as in the country, it is almost compulsory.

The average listener to these free concerts may sleep soundly and perhaps rightly so. The speaker's early birds, but he enjoys their song at twilight and in the morning. The birds sing and among mating and melody. In vain do the ornithologists point out that when birds do sing they sing devotedly anxious.

The nightingale, we are told, proclaims its gastric needs and satisfactions; other songsters are making territorial claims and delaying aggression as eagerly as contentious man.

SYDNEY (Reuters)—A Russian migrant who admitted three times that he was an Australian airman carrying 46 passengers in 1965 was sentenced to 18 months in jail here. Alexander Hildebrandt, 24, a laborer, said he would blow up the plane and then fly to Moscow. He was sentenced to 18 months in jail here. He was sentenced to 18 months in jail here.

THE AGE OLD STORY "For the one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." 1 Timothy 2:5. SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS SYDNEY (Reuters)—A Russian migrant who admitted three times that he was an Australian airman carrying 46 passengers in 1965 was sentenced to 18 months in jail here. Alexander Hildebrandt, 24, a laborer, said he would blow up the plane and then fly to Moscow. He was sentenced to 18 months in jail here. He was sentenced to 18 months in jail here.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Gardner: "This is a tobacco plant in full flower, madam!" "Who says tobacco isn't a vegetable?" "Interesting! And how long will it be before the cigars are a ripe crop?" "I don't know."

The British have traded a Russian spy they caught for a British spy the Russians caught. Who says trade isn't expanding?—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

The Southern Presbyterians decide to let women serve as ministers. They may be not so much as preachers, but they're great at taking collection.—Detroit Free Press.

A woman who wrote to the Norwich Publicity Association for a copy of the new edition of the guide received in return a copy of Fanny Hill in Swedish.—Manchester Guardian.

Most proposals to put fumes in public water systems are turned down because the average voter is almost fanatical in his desire for adulterated water. Yet this same person passively goes on breathing air so polluted with industrial gases, exhaust fumes and incinerator smoke that it corrodes stone in Vancouver, B.C.—Daily Mirror.

Boys with Beale haircuts have been banned from town's baths unless they wear a cap. The rule was made by Mr. Clegg, 48, baths superintendent at 48, Bath Street, Bristol, yesterday. "I've nothing but the modern hairstyles said the hair is apt to fall out and clog the filters."—Daily Mirror.

Dutch Air Force officials were enthusiastic when a science magazine encouraged them to put on a show of children by asking them to submit descriptions of aircraft they've seen. The officials were not so happy when the reports were printed. Security men said that the information was so detailed that it would be of value to spies.—The Telegraph.

In Aden itself, powerful left-wing and trade union elements have threatened either to boycott the conference entirely or to return to Aden unless the state of emergency declared last December is lifted and political prisoners freed.

Even the moderate central parties are adopting the view that the future of the British base must be settled independently by the people of Aden. This isn't as bleak for Britain as it sounds because much of the Arab population in Aden is dependent economically on the British installations.

Meanwhile, in London some political commentators are becoming increasingly critical of the arguments—advanced by leaders of both parties—for holding on to Aden or indeed any of the other Indian Ocean States where there is some "presence" in the Middle East.

The argument is that it makes sense to have temporary garrisons in East Africa or Malaysia where there is some immediate threat. But in the long run the costly presence of maintaining the other bases is outweighed by the political problems they bring about.

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