

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1966

They'd Like To Know

How did the Pearson government find all that money in its sock for the mid-November civil service pay cheques during the parliamentary hassle over the defense unification bill? Apparently the money had originally been voted for other purposes, and this raises the vital question of parliamentary control over government expenditures.

Governments have fallen, and royal heads too, over that very same issue. For if the taxpayers' money can be spent for purposes other than those authorized by Parliament, then the centuries-old fight for parliamentary authority counts for naught. The question of what happened in this case is slated for discussion at a special meeting of the Commons public accounts committee tomorrow, and we fancy there won't be any absences on this occasion.

When the proposal for a committee hearing was first raised, it was ruled out of order as being outside the committee's terms of reference. But a Conservative member, Elmer Forbes, got round that by asking the Commons to broaden these terms. Committee chairman Alfred Hales then agreed that the committee could discuss the question and, later, decide whether to ask the House to refer it to the committee for study.

In paying the civil servants the government said that it had found enough unspent money already approved by the Commons and that this, in addition to a withdrawal from a contingency fund, removed dependency on passage of the interim supply bill. But was this legal? And even if the move was legal was it wise to set a precedent which could be very damaging to the principle of parliamentary control?

The committee would like to have the views of Auditor-General Maxwell Henderson on the subject. That watchdog of the public purse has pointed out that under normal procedure the matter would not come before the committee for study until early 1968, when his 1966-67 report would be tabled in Commons. By that time, of course, public interest in the matter would have died out, and parliamentarians themselves would have difficulty in recalling the circumstances. Wisely they have decided to get to the bottom of the mystery right away.

The Same Mr. Camp?

It was a glorious victory, as Camp followers keep saying—cutting that man Diefenbaker down to size and showing, in the words of Boss Camp himself, that "the party is not the embodiment of the leader, but rather the other way round; the leader is transient, only the party is permanent." To talk otherwise would be "an argument for sheep, not for man." That's why Mr. Camp felt compelled to get into this fight in the first place, to restore the supremacy of the party.

But who fathered the heresy he is so concerned about, and foisted it as a dogma on the country? To refresh our minds on this point we turned to one of Dief's earlier denigrators, Peter C. Newman, whose hatchet job "Renegade In Power: The Diefenbaker Years" was surely a masterpiece of its kind. This is what Newman, now Ottawa bureau chief for the Liberal Toronto Star, has to say about the technique employed in creating the Diefenbaker image:

Dynamic new political force under the leadership of a vital personality. Everything in the 1957 campaign was directed toward promoting this image, including its major slogan, "It's time for a Diefenbaker Government," thought up by Dalton Camp, a Toronto advertising executive."

After Mr. Grosart went to the Senate in 1962, Newman notes that his place was taken over by Mr. Camp, and in the 1963 election Camp and Roy Faibish "sought to revive that mystic bond between Diefenbaker and 'the average Canadian' which had been forged in the 1957 and 1958 campaigns. This meant that the Prime Minister's claim for re-election would have to be based, not on the authority of his office, as had been attempted in 1962, but on a direct, emotional appeal to the people."

Newman adds that "in the campaign's initial stages Camp and Faibish were more concerned with the effect the crowds would have on Diefenbaker than with the impression he might make on his audiences. They wanted Diefenbaker to come face to face again with the voters' yearning for leadership, which had awakened in him the charismatic qualities that had inspired the triumphs of his first two campaigns."

Revealing Figures

"Quebecers are paying dearly for the ultra-nationalistic yappings of those who proclaim, hither and yon, to be their interpreters." Thus says a writer in a French language paper, Montreal La Presse, in commenting on figures recently quoted by Jean Chretien, Liberal MP for St. Maurice-Lafleche and parliamentary secretary to the minister of finance. And indeed, the figures are revealing.

Mr. Chretien had said the if one objectively analyses the reasons that prevent Quebec from attracting investments despite all its potential riches, it is found that an important factor is the climate of insecurity created by Quebec's hesitation to choose its constitutional status.

During the years 1963-65, investments in the manufacturing sector of the province dropped from 27 to 22.6 per cent of the Canadian total, while in Ontario it climbed from 49.1 to 51.2. In the textile industry, where Quebec had had the lead, investments in Quebec made a flea hop of \$10 million between 1962 and 1965, while in Ontario they made a kangaroo leap of \$58 million. In 1964-65, Ontario recorded \$100 million of new investment in chemical products, while Quebec had \$28 million.

During this very period, Quebec made a special effort to regain ground; yet the province lost in comparison with other regions and the country as a whole. Commenting on this situation, the writer in the Montreal paper concludes: "Our Quebec paranoics and fabulists can continue to caress one another and to spread the myth of an immensely rich province which a federal monster has been robbing of its riches in the past 100 years. But the picture is different for those who look coldly at the figures."

EDITORIAL NOTES

What is said to be the largest advertising campaign in the television industry is concerned with promoting a men's deoderant. That, says the Ottawa Journal drily, must say something about a sense of what is important.

The British postal authorities are about to inaugurate a "Zip Code" system that will outzip those of other countries. For easy recollection, both numbers and letters will be used. The new zip will designate not only the postal area within a city but the street, or even an individual firm, as well. At a speed of 20,000 letters an hour, electronic machines will sort the mail into different postal routes.

We regret the misleading reference in these columns Saturday to the proposed legislative change permitting the addition of another member of the Executive Council, thus raising the total to ten from the nine now legally permitted. While it was announced that this was being done to provide for the new portfolio of labor now held by Hon. Elmer Blanchard, it has nothing whatever to do with the legality of Mr. Blanchard's appointment, he having been duly sworn in when the government took office. The new provision concerns the intended appointment of Robert Campbell as minister without portfolio.



HOW TO LIVE WITH A MINI-BUDGET

CANADA'S PARKS

Chain Of Vacationlands From Coast To Coast

The allure of a soothing warm bath inspired the Canadian National Park system. Years ago, clouds of vapor from hot mineral springs in Alberta attracted weary railway workers blazing a route through the great barrier of Canada's Rocky Mountains. The men began bathing in springs near Bow River.

Recognizing "the great sanitary advantage to the public," the Canadian Government set aside 10 square miles for bathers in 1885. Two years later, far-sighted legislators increased the modest preserve to 80 square miles. Canada's first national park—Banff—was born.

From this humble beginning the Canadian park system has grown into a complex covering 30,300 square miles. The chain of 16 vacationlands stretches from rockbound Newfoundland to the majestic peaks of the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia.

Mountain parks are the jewels in the major chain—Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes on the eastern slopes of the Rockies; Kootenay and Yoho on the western slopes; and Glacier and Mount Revelstoke dominated by the Selkirks.

Four parks—Kootenay, Banff, Yoho, and asper—adjoin one another. Together, they form a 7,800-square-mile wilderness preserve 12,482.

The Canadian Rockies have few farms, no cities. This spectacular scenic region is a year-round playground for riders, climbers, hikers, skiers, hunters, and fishermen.

The parks shelter wild valleys and glittering alpine lakes so remote that it is hard to imagine anyone has seen them before. Snow peaks soar to heights immune from summer's heat. Banff's Mount Assiniboine, "Misternhorn of the Rockies, towers 11,870 feet.

The mountains abound with wildlife. Fox, elk, moose, deer, and wolverine drink at cascading waterfalls. Bear and bighorn sheep covered with fir, pine, and other evergreens.

WHERE BUFFALO ROAM Buffalo graze freely. Two parks—Elk Island in Alberta and sprawling Wood Buffalo, between Alberta and the Northwest Territories—support North America's largest remaining herds of bison.

All of Canada's 17 other national parks could be tucked comfortably into Wood Buffalo. It spans 17,300 square miles, an area twice the size of Massachusetts.

At the other end of the scale, the smallest national park—Ontario's Point Pelee—appeals especially to bird lovers. A narrow six-square-mile peninsula of sand jutting into Lake Erie, this wildlife refuge lies on one of the main routes followed by migratory birds.

Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia suggests Scotland with its deep valleys and rounded summits. A lush green Acadian forest blankets the park. Sandy coasts and bays indent the rocky shoreline.

Brief Caseitis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Several years ago I was accustomed to bringing home a brief case full of medical papers, books, and reports demanding attention. So long as it remained in my study, I could not relax. On the nights that I worked it was difficult to sleep because my mind was overstimulated.

As a result, I was tired and less efficient the next day which only meant more work to do the following night. It was the start of a vicious cycle. My brief case had become a grief case, and unless I disciplined myself to leave it at the office I would never have leisure time.

Many business and professional men work constantly to become the top man on the block. They are riddled by ambition and the desire to excel and cannot let go because relaxation spells danger. These persons become nervous and fidgety when they have nothing to do and "champ at the bit" when asked to spend a quiet evening with neighbors.

It has been said that if a man cannot finish his work in eight hours he has too many jobs, is a poor organizer, or is not as good an executive as he is rated to be. From a medical point of view the majority are excellent candidates for a heart attack, ulcer, and high blood pressure.

Some are unhappy but are in so deep they cannot retreat. A heart attack will give a hair problem because it offers the excuse they need.

It may not be easy to forget the events of the day. Some men find relaxation in a cocktail before dinner. It provides a wonderful interlude and is enjoyable so long as the conversation is pleasant. This is no time to dish out criticism. Hobbies serve two purposes. Some men become so engrossed that they forget their troubles; others think more clearly while doing simple tasks.

Too many community affairs and committee meetings tend to rob the individual of his leisure time. They are worthwhile, but when you have had your turn, let someone else take over.

NOT CONTAGIOUS Mrs. T. writes: My three-year old daughter plays with two children who had had rheumatic fever. Can she catch it from them?

REPLY No. The only contagious aspect of rheumatic fever is the streptococcal infection of the throat and tonsils that usually precedes the onset of rheumatic fever by 10 to 14 days. Once the stage of swollen joints and heart murmur appears, the disease cannot be transmitted.

INFLAMED BRONCHITIS O. P. writes: Is bronchitis an infection or an allergy?

REPLY Both conditions are capable of causing congestion of the bronchial membranes, which in turn leads to cough. Most cases of asthmatic bronchitis are on an allergic basis, whereas the ordinary bronchitis that follows a cold usually is due to bacterial or viral invasion.

SHOCK INJURES HEART P. M. writes: Could severe electric shock injure the heart?

REPLY Yes, by causing the ventricles to fibrillate. But those who survive usually have no residual cardiac damage.

CAN'T DRY Mrs. B.F. writes: Is there anything wrong with a woman who can't cry when she gets upset?

REPLY No, but she lacks a wonderful safety valve.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Stop and stretch often on long trips.

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

DON'T CARE FOR FISH The whole of North America caught 4,280,000 tons of fish in 1964, compared with 11,130,000 tons for South America.

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Britain's Trade Problems

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer Britain's best hope for building a bridge between Europe's two trade blocs may lie in the field of industrial research rather than in a complete economic merger.

Despite the rattle-dazzle talk by the British government of launching a new exploratory campaign to crash the Common Market, there is no evidence from Paris that President de Gaulle is prepared to withdraw the veto he exercised so dramatically in 1963.

In terms of economic strength, France still is in a position of domination, more so since West Germany, the other major Common Market power, is in a political tangle that tends to draw its leaders inward and to favor de Gaulle policies rather than those made outside Europe.

Britain's drive towards the continent also is weakened by her own trade problems; her huge foreign debts; her great dependence on cheap Commonwealth food and United States financial and defence support.

Economic and financial tides do not favor a British campaign. Prime Minister Wilson has emphasized that his forthcoming talks with de Gaulle and other Common Market leaders will be exploratory; to find out the price of admittance and see whether Britain can afford to pay.

STIFF PRICE SEEN But it is evident, from de Gaulle's side, that the price will be highly inflationary, and intolerable. It would mean Britain's withdrawal from the Commonwealth preferential tariff system and virtual denunciation of American foreign policy.

But it also is evident, as one of Wilson's own senior officers stated, that Britain can no longer go it alone. Her membership in the seven-country European Free Trade Association is small consolation for her isolation from a seat in the six-country European Economic Community, the heart of European wealth.

A possible alternative, of developing a Commonwealth common market or one linking Britain with Canada, the United States and the West Indies, appears to be beyond immediate reach.

While a successful outcome of the Kennedy round of world tariff bargaining could make the European market more accessible, not only for Britain but for other countries, there are doubts in Britain whether the Kennedy round could ensure the vast viable market Britain believes she needs to lower her costs through increased production.

STRONG ON INVENTIONS Britain's best bet appears to be to concentrate on closer relations with Europe. One factor in Britain's favor is that she has a fine inventive spirit and an enviable reputation in certain technological research. The fact that France agreed to cooperate with her in development of the Concorde supersonic air transport is an example of this appreciation of British technique in certain fields.

Britain may be able to sell the technological ideas to other Common Market members. Research co-operation between EFTA and EEC members could cut costs and make it easier for Europe to meet American research competition in the development of new industrial products.

Research co-operation between the two blocs would require a full merger. There would be no necessity for de Gaulle to change his basic position. And yet it could build an important, flexible bridge, perhaps capable of a later expansion in other directions.

Why So Inspid?

Hamilton Spectator When it was proposed in the United Nations trusteeship committee that Britain be called upon to use force against Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia, there was some odd voting.

The tally showed that 97 voted in favor of the resolution—the two were opposed—South Africa and Portugal, and 20 abstained.

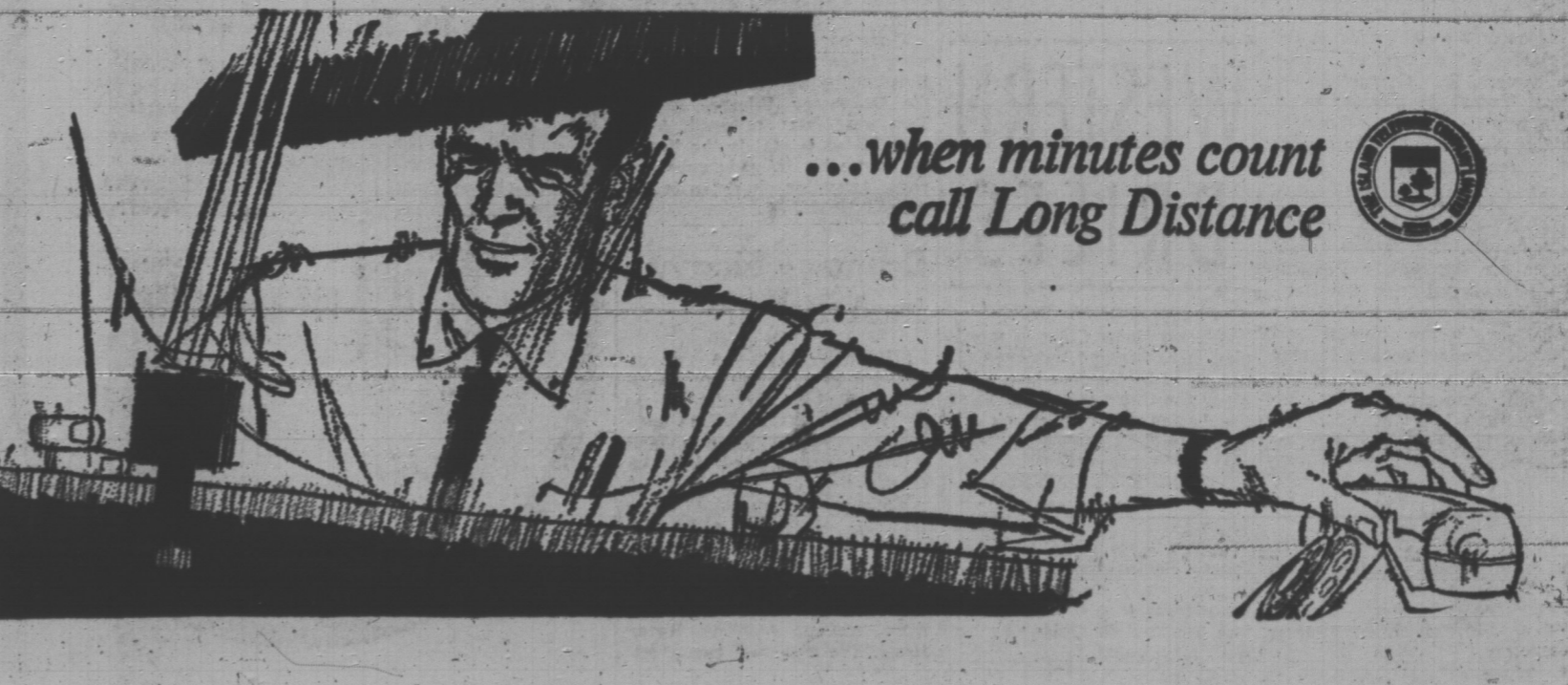
Among those who abstained were Britain, Canada, the U.S. and most of the West European nations. The reason why most of them stood aside was that they believed the resolution was a contradiction of the United Nations Charter.

Undoubtedly this is so, and it shows to what lengths of distortion the UN has come when it will so overwhelmingly recommend the use of force against people who have merely taken non-violent action—it disagrees with.

The Rhodesian affair is a matter between that country and Britain. It is not surprising that the UN has lost so much authority and influence when it allows its Charter to become an instrument for expressing prejudice.

It is understandable that the Afro-Asian nations should seek to chastise Ian Smith's regime whenever they see a chance. What is not understandable is the insipid attitude of Britain, Canada, the United States and the other West European countries.

If they really believed that the resolution represented a misuse of the UN Charter why did they not vote against it?



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