

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink

PAGE 4 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1966

Monnet Disillusioned

Of the many factors entering into the indecisive results of the French presidential election on Sunday, the most significant to outsiders was the role played by a man who was not a candidate for any of the rival parties but who, next to General de Gaulle himself, is France's best-known figure throughout Europe and the world at large. This was Jean Monnet, who is regarded as the chief architect of the European Economic Community (Common Market).

Mr. Monnet entered the field of supranational planning after having served as chief economic planner for France in the days of the Fourth Republic. He now is president of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe. In this campaign he broke a long record of not taking sides in French politics by stating publicly that he would not vote for de Gaulle but would vote instead for Jean Lecanuet, the candidate of the Popular Republican Movement, a moderately conservative Roman Catholic party.

"We can no longer have any illusions about the Gaullist regime," Monnet declared in his pre-election statement. "It engages us in the outdated and dangerous path of nationalism, inevitably encouraging the re-birth of nationalism in other countries, particularly Germany."

Even with this support, Lecanuet was not expected to do better than come in third—which he did. He was expected to trail Francois Mitterrand, candidate for the momentarily united Socialist and Communist parties, at a fair distance. The special importance of the Lecanuet campaign, however, was that it attracted votes which otherwise would go to the general. Mitterrand's support came from people who would not in any case have voted Gaullist.

The Monnet move was dramatically timed. It focused attention on what was perhaps the weakest point in the Gaullist position—the perplexity and anxiety that many French voters felt about President de Gaulle's attitude toward the Common Market. Also, Lecanuet had come out strongly for a politically united Europe as first conceived by the writers of the Treaty of Rome, on which Common Market principles are based.

Cause For Concern

A report prepared for the Ontario government warns that radioactive contamination trickling uncontrollably from the Eliot Lake watershed into the Great Lakes has become a serious menace. Unless rapid steps are taken to improve the present methods of control in the area, contamination will continue in a geometrical progression. Lake Huron particularly is threatened. After a few decades, there will be an excess amount of radiation in this lake, and it will stay there.

But this is not the whole story. According to American engineers, all the Great Lakes have already been contaminated with a flow of pollutants from dozens of cities. A vast, \$14 million seven-year program has been launched for cleaning them up. But it is doubtful if this will be anything like enough. One authority says

It will take \$2 billion for 10 years to do the job.

Lake Erie is the dirtiest of the Great Lakes—so dirty that at times 40 per cent of the lake is without oxygen, thus killing fish and desirable plant life. Lakes Superior, Huron, and Ontario are the cleanest, yet engineers have measured the flow of wastes from Superior into Huron in the hundreds of million gallons a year. Lake Ontario is the final repository for all the water and pollution of the four other lakes. It is not unusual for tourists at Niagara Falls to smell the stench of the sewage and paper-mill wastes flowing over the falls.

Three conferences were held earlier this year—in Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland—to get the cooperation of industry in the big clean-up job that has to be done. Required, too, will be the full cooperation of government and industry in this country if it is to be done properly.

The Great Lakes contain some 95,000 square miles of water—a small, irregular ocean. They constitute the largest reservoir in the world, and supply 20 per cent of the world's fresh water. Man's prodigality has rarely been demonstrated more glaringly than in the manner in which he has allowed this great natural resource to deteriorate. Whatever the cost, the mistake will have to be rectified.

A Prize Boner

One country which has stood solidly behind the U.S. administration in its Viet Nam policy is Australia. The Australians themselves have been in the fight with 1,800 troops—1,000 of them in active combat—for several months. What must they have thought, therefore, of the faux pas made by Senator Fulbright, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when he visited there recently?

When the senator was met by the press on his arrival in Sydney, he said he did not know that Australia had any troops in Viet Nam, and asked, innocently, how many were serving. This brought an appropriate report from Sir William Yeo, president of the Returned Soldiers League of Australia. "I sincerely trust," Sir William said, "that the rest of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are not as ill-advised as their chairman. If they are, God help the Yanks, us and the rest of the world!"

It is to be hoped, in the interests of both countries, that this unfortunate incident will be soon forgotten. It is not likely, however, that Senator Fulbright will forget the private dressing-down he'll receive at Washington for his ineptitude in the matter.

Barnyard Reform

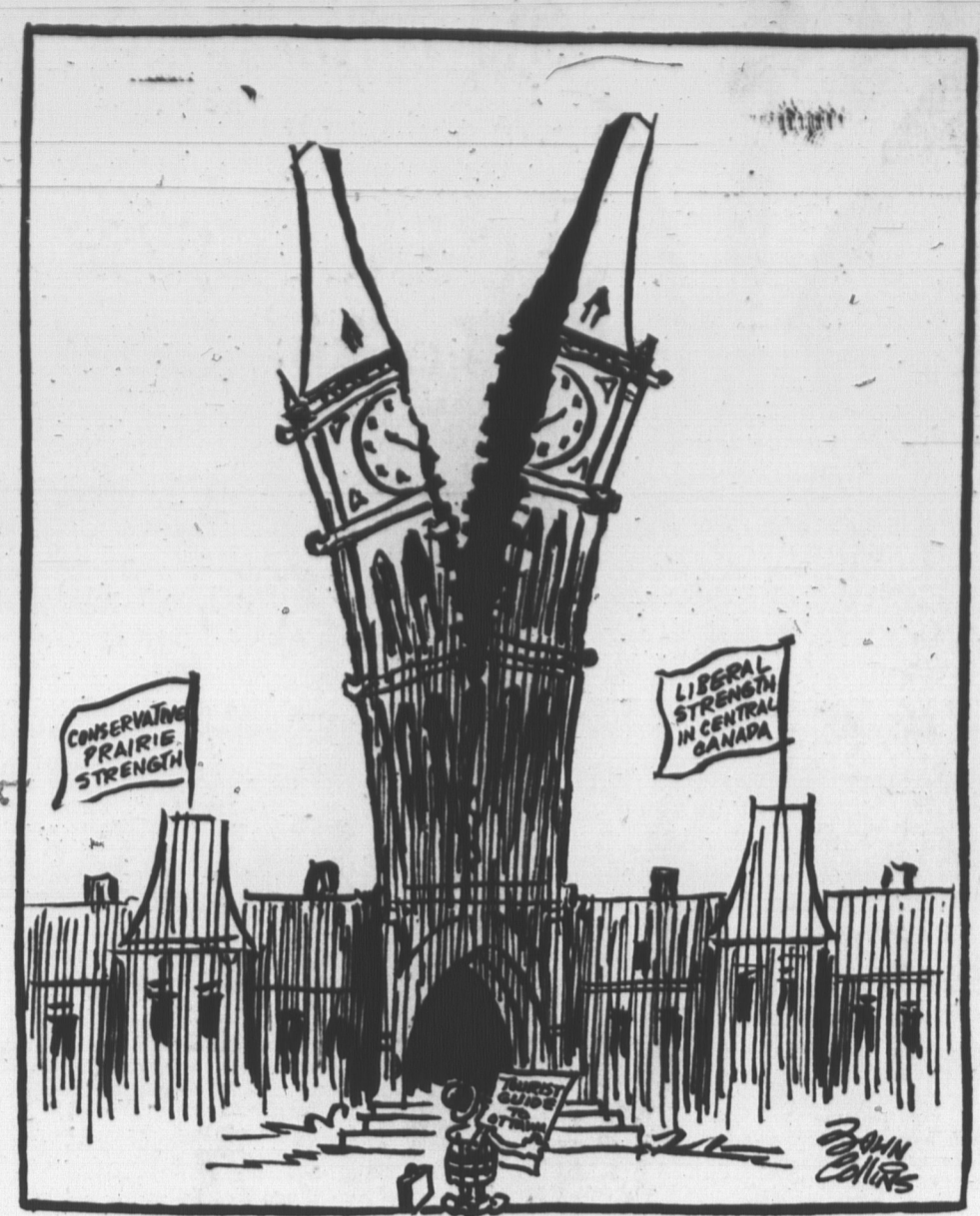
"British pigs," says an exchange, "are about to get plushier pens, chickens bigger coops, calves more spacious stalls, and turkeys roomier roosts."

What's all this about? It's a reaction, it seems, to the overemphasis placed in recent years on mass production on the British food front. The system forced such uniformity and restrictions on the living quarters of British food animals that a cry of "cruelty" went up around the country. Now, a special parliamentary committee has come to the rescue with a report. Legislation is expected to follow. New minimum standards for cages, boxes, pens, and animal houses will be spelled out. And further legislation will probably outlaw other practices, considered cruel.

Many in Britain, it is reported, would like to see all the intensive methods of animal rearing—often called "factory farming"—completely outlawed. But surely it will be possible to retain the advantageous features of the system without going that far. There is scope here for the British genius for compromise which has been so fruitful of results in other fields.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A U.S. congressional subcommittee has set Dec. 15 for the start of hearings on the big electric-power blackout that hit the northeast states and part of Canada recently. The first witnesses will be the chairman of the Federal Power Commission and other experts who have been investigating the causes of the blackout. So far, the commission has pinpointed the immediate cause of the failure on the malfunctioning of a relay unit on the Canadian side, just north of Niagara Falls. The primary concern of the inquiry will be to safeguard national defense and make sure electric power is available to all who are dependent on it.



HOUSE DIVIDED

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Bureau Gives Breakdown Of Racial Origins

Canada, our sociologists claim, is not a melting pot - in the sense that USA melts the edges off immigrants and produces the standardized citizen in one generation.

Canada, on the contrary, encourages immigrants to retain their non-conformity in customs, traditions, language and religion. The texture of our national life is enriched by our adoption of usages from the cultures of various immigrant groups. Yet in contrast the federal government gives official stamp to its belief that Canada is a melting pot, capable of dissolving and in fact absorbing all old country backgrounds except two. So we are officially a bicultural and bi-

lingual country, but not multi-cultural or multi-lingual. If Canada is not a melting pot what is it? A blender, or a mixing machine, or a shuffler? STATISTICAL MIXTURE. A vivid light upon our racial mixture has just been produced for the very first time - by our Dominion Bureau of Statistics. That ingenious and industrious figure-juggling office has just completed a breakdown, by federal political constituencies, of our racial origins.

For this purpose, Canadians are divided into eleven ethnic groups: British Isles, French, German, Italian, Jewish, Netherlands, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, Ukrainian, Native Indian and Eskimo; plus three catch-all categories: "Other European", "Asiatic" and "Other and Not Stated."

In the province of Quebec, the major ethnic group is French in every constituency except four in Montreal. In Notre Dame de Grace, the British exceed the French by more than two to one in Jacques Cartier and in St. Antoine. Westmount, the British just exceed the French. In Mount Royal, the Jewish just exceed the British, who in turn equally narrowly outnumber the French.

While Canadians of French origin thus predominate in Quebec, the British Isles provide the paramount ethnic group in all other provinces, ranking first in all save seven of their one hundred and ninety constituencies.

In ten constituencies outside Quebec, the French for the largest group. These are Ottawa East, Stormont, Timmins, Cochrane, Nickel Belt, Nipissing and Gengary- Prescott in Ontario, and Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche-Madawaska in New Brunswick. In Queens-Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, and in Waterloo North, Ontario, and in Rosthern Saskatchewan, the largest ethnic group is German. In Dauphin, Manitoba, in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, and in Vegreville, Alberta, the largest group is Ukrainian. In Provencher, Manitoba, the largest group is Dutch. A sad footnote to our treatment of the First Canadians is that the largest ethnic group is formed of Native Indians and Eskimos only in the remote and far-flung Northwest Territories.

My tires picking up a piece of this broken glass, I felt compelled to write this letter. I refuse to believe that our local police department and RCMP cannot at once put a stop to this practice which is dangerous not only to motorists, but to bicyclists, children and pets. Certainly, prompt arrests with accompanying severe fines and the obligation of cleaning up the mess they create, would serve to punish the guilty and act as deterrents to others—and once again make our streets clean and safe places on which to drive.

I sincerely hope that these suggestions will be heeded and prompt actions taken to remedy this deplorable and fast-deteriorating situation. I am, Sir, etc., R. R. MacDONALD, Charlottetown.

NEGLECTED ROAD Sir,—Maybe the minister of Highways has his reasons for not wanting studded tires on Prince Edward Island roads, but I am quite sure he wouldn't mind what anyone used on the half mile of road between Wheatley River and Hunter River, or maybe he forgets there are still a few humans beings living on this road. Two miles of this road were paved last summer and by the other small piece was left by the minister and his men know. No one else has been able to figure it out.

Three years ago someone asked, "Why isn't this road paved?" the answer was "Well the road is going to be paved all at one time, not in two strips, so you will have to wait until next year." The only question I have to ask is, "Why was this promise not kept?" We teach our children to finish what they start, and any job worth doing is worth doing well. I think some of the head men in the Government should set an example for the rest of us.

I have two small boys who walked through mud to their knees half of last winter and all spring, to school, as there was no other way to travel. Next spring they will have to walk this half mile when they could be getting a drive all the way to school instead of half way if the pavement had been finished. Why talk about building new schools before the roads are ready to drive on? The school bus from Wheatley River has to go around by New Glasgow to pass the mud, in the mid-winter, in the winter and all spring until the roads are dried. If there had ever been shale put on the clay road it would be better, but no, this wasn't even done for some reason. We are thankful for the bit of pavement we did get but how much nicer it would be if we had been given what we deserve! I am, Sir, etc., MRS. LEM GAMESTER, Wheatley River.

Guesstimating Tooth Value

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen is a tooth worth its weight in gold. Some people argue it is, especially when involved in a lawsuit. The question of the legal value of a front or back tooth arises most frequently when the loss occurs in an automobile accident, assault and battery, or a fall. Less common are lawsuits against dentists for removing the wrong tooth or extracting a molar without consent.

Harvey Sarnar, a Chicago attorney, concluded in the Journal of the American Dental Association that today the approximate damages awarded per tooth is \$800 in lawsuits against dentists. The price has gone up since 1922 (\$333.33). There is not so much difference as when the loss results from an automobile or other mishap. He cited 20 such cases. In 1945 a jury awarded the claimant \$1,500 in damages for the loss of eight teeth; a New Yorker received \$1,300 in 1962 for the loss of a single ivory.

The awards for accidents usually are influenced by associated disfigurement. The loss of the tooth per se, is not the major problem, and very few people hire a lawyer to fight a court battle when this is the only problem. There is no precedent for the loss in these circumstances; each case presents a different situation. In most of these cases, the jaw is broken or there are other bones fractured. The judgment usually includes the fee for dental services including necessary prosthetic devices.

Very few of these lawsuits take into consideration the condition of the tooth. Mr. Sarnar brings up these legal possibilities. What happens when a tooth is diseased and due for extraction when the individual is involved in an accident in which injury is slight? The same can be said when the dentist removes such a tooth without consent. The situation is obviously different when the tooth is healthy.

Money never makes the injured person "whole." Out of the total amount awarded the claimant by the court jury, there are the usual court costs. The attorney's fee may be as much as 50 per cent of the money awarded as damages. Furthermore, the victim may be told to avoid restoration of his mouth for years until the trial is over.

SOUR STOMACH

C. C. A. writes: What could bring on sour stomach every night after supper? REPLY: There are 101 causes of indigestion, varying from disturbances of the gall bladder to mother-in-law trouble. Why not have your problem thoroughly investigated, including X-ray studies?

PAINLESS ULCER

B. M. writes: Could a person have ulcers without pain? REPLY: Yes. Furthermore, when stomach ulcers are treated, distress often disappears within a few days even though the lesion remains open for several weeks thereafter.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (December 7, 1940) German planes, resuming their air battering of London after more than a fortnight of comparative peace, dropped tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs during a nine-hour attack that stretched into the dawn.

Calling for aid to Great Britain "at the risk of war", Professor William Y. Elliott of Harvard University, advocated Saturday that the United States send convoyed ships to Ireland, and that it promise Japan a fight if she attacked Singapore or the Netherlands, East Indies.

TEN YEARS AGO

(December 7, 1955) Clement R. Attlee resigned as leader of the Labor party in England and the Queen promptly made him an earl.

Mr. William Cairns of Free-town showed and narrated slides taken on his agricultural tour of Great Britain and Western Europe in 1953 under a Nuffield scholarship to the Summer-side United Church YPU. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

A Grisly Tool

The Cabinet has acted rightly in commuting to life imprisonment the death sentences passed on Toronto Beate and Matthew Kerry Smith and two other convicted murderers. Prime Minister Lester Pearson has promised that a free vote on the retention of capital punishment will be held shortly after Parliament convenes; and it would be intolerable that men be hanged while the country examines its conscience about the rightness of such an action.

Society will not be endangered by the commutation: under parole regulations initiated last year a person whose death sentence has been commuted cannot be released on parole without the express direction of the Cabinet, a sufficient protection

against a dangerous man being turned loose on the community. This protection, indeed, removes the last valid argument of those who would retain the rope, that a man who has murdered once may be released to murder again. The truly grisly nature of this medieval tool of justice was demonstrated in the cases The Cabinet has just commuted. One man was due to be hanged on Friday, another next Wednesday, the third a week from Friday. It would be a primitive society that insisted on perpetuating the mental torture of such waiting as a part of justice. YOUNG ARE CARELESS Half the hunting accidents in Ontario involve sportsmen aged 20 or less.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Can you explain how most rumors without a leg to stand on, have a way of getting around?—Wall Street Journal. If people didn't obey highway signs any better than they follow the directional arrows on supermarket parking lots, half the drivers would be dead and the other half would lose their license.—Port Arthur News, Chronicle. Peck — "Do you think you can make a good portrait of my wife?" Artist — "My friend, I can make it as long as you'll jump every time you see it."—Windsor Star.

Half Guilty, Or What?

Our Minister of Justice has comforted us with the assurance that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will keep a close watch on one of our citizens who has been accused of selling information to an alien power. Justice Minister Lucien Cardin has told the Canadian people that a man named Victor G. Spencer would be under surveillance, for as long as he remained in Canada, because of an international transaction, the details of which are still very fuzzy.

This decision is very unfair; it is absolutely repugnant to our conception of the British law which protects our rights; it is immensely unfair to the man we know as Spencer. If Spencer did indeed sell information to an alien power—no matter whether the information was contained in an almanac or a service station road map—the man should, in justice, be brought to trial.

Mr. Cardin is arrogating to himself the same power of decision as was taken by his predecessor, the Hon. Guy Favreau. IRRESPONSIBLE No Minister of the Crown must be allowed the privilege of acting as a judge and jury in the matter affecting any private citizen's reputation.

The most junior lawyer, and certainly the same power of decision as was taken by his predecessor, the Hon. Guy Favreau. The Minister of the Crown must be allowed the privilege of acting as a judge and jury in the matter affecting any private citizen's reputation.

Lunar Law Code

There is a high probability that both the United States and the Soviet Union will land men on the lunar surface within the next decade or so. After the initial visits, there will inevitably come the extended period of exploration and possibly even permanent settlements.

The suggestion has accordingly been made at the White House conference on international cooperation that the United States seek international agreement on a legal code for human activity on the moon.

An important precedent for a code of lunar law exists in the Antarctic Treaty of Dec. 1, 1959. That pact, to which both the United States and the Soviet Union adhere, provides that Antarctica shall be used only for peaceful purposes and shall contain no military bases.

It supersedes all territorial claims to the Antarctic and establishes the principle that all elements and activities in the area are open to inspection by observers designated by the nations ratifying the treaty. The contracting nations agree to make available to each other all scientific information gathered there, and to exchange personnel among their expeditions and stations.

Adoption of an analogous code for the moon would be a major triumph of international cooperation. It would be even greater advance if agreement could be secured that the moon was international property, a solar body to be ruled by the United Nations, to be exploited—assuming, as is likely, that it will eventually provide economic opportunities—for the benefit of all nations.

The men who will eventually go to the moon will find danger and difficulty enough from the hostile natural environment of this airless globe exposed constantly to bombardment by radiation and meteors from outer space. Nothing is to be gained and much can be lost by extending rivalries that exact so high a cost here on earth.

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