

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink
PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1966

Thankful Overmuch

Youthful enthusiasm is a wonderful thing; and what could be more wonderful than the enthusiasm with which Premier Campbell moved his resolution of confidence in the leadership of Prime Minister Pearson at the Liberal party conference in Ottawa this week?

Let's hope, before the grass grows too long, that we shall see more beneficial results accruing to this province from the policies of the Pearson government than we have seen heretofore.

The postponement of the July 1, 1967 target date for medicare, for which Mr. Pearson takes full responsibility, invalidates all the promises made by Mr. Campbell of putting this measure into effect in this province on that date; but if he expressed any regret on this point at the Liberal conference, it has not been reported.

Quebec and the other Atlantic provinces were offered generous increases under this deal, but not Prince Edward Island. How, in the circumstances, does the Campbell government hope to meet the commitments it made to the electors, and how can it regard such treatment by any federal leader as meriting an unqualified vote of confidence?

Let's hope, at least, that by this time our Island Liberal delegation at Ottawa has received some assurance that its plea for federal resumption of the responsibility for continuous operation of our Borden-Tormentine ferry service will receive consideration.

South Africa Again
The South African ambassador to Canada delivered an address in Toronto recently, in which he castigated the news media of this country for carrying out a "shameful campaign" of hate and fury against South Africa and its slain prime minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd.

Whether the Senate-Commons committee's investigation in food prices will have beneficial results is not yet certain. But it is turning out some very pertinent information. According to S.B. Williams, assistant federal deputy minister of agriculture, for example, the farmers in 1949 received 58 cents of the retail food dollar but only 41 cents of it in 1964.

A report from China concerning new car models has a familiar ring. It says the new cars introduced "many refinements in body shape, interior trim and engine structure." The Chantung motor vehicle plant offers what it hopefully refers to as six "pace-setters." And, to be on the safe side, plant officials are quick to announce that the teachings of Chairman Mao were used as the guiding principle in construction of the cars.

abolish multiracial political parties—a virtual prohibition of all political contact across the color line—and ban criticism of one political party which forms the government. The government itself may be criticized by any of the population groups of political parties, thus permitting non-whites to criticize the government while being unable to criticize the Nationalist party.

The confusing legislation is designed, apparently, to separate political black and white associations. But the legislation also contains a clause to explicitly guarantee the freedom of press from the provisions of the bill. Still another clause gives the interior minister the power "to prohibit anything else which in his judgment may have the effect of defeating the objects of the bill."

Observers see one main object of this extraordinary measure as an attempt to block the multi-racial Progressive party from elections scheduled for next month. These elections would provide the opportunity for the party to try and elect four whites to represent more than 1,500,000 persons of mixed race—the South African term for those who are neither white nor Negro.

There may, of course, be other interpretations. At any rate, the free press in this country feels it has a right to present such facts as it can come at about the new legislation, and draw its own conclusions. The South African ambassador, in his Toronto speech, perhaps could have served his country's interest better had he spent his time explaining the bill's ambiguous provisions.

U.S. Immigration

Deplored as a drain on our manpower resources has been the emigration of many Canadians to the United States in recent years. Something has now been done about this problem; though the action hasn't come from this side of the boundary line. It emanated from Washington in a new Immigration Act, signed a year ago, under which for the first time a hemispheric quota on both Canadians and Latin Americans was applied. The results to date, as announced over the weekend, show a dramatic drop in immigration from this country. Immigrant visas dropped from 40,013 to 18,595 in the past seven months.

Under the revised law Asian and Middle East immigration has jumped. Immigrants from Italy have increased four times, from Greece 20 times. The Philippines, Poland, and some African nations also benefited. But fewer Englishmen, Scots, Irish, Swedes, Germans, and Canadians are now getting through.

In effect, the new act has switched the flow of migrants from the historic reservoirs of Western Europe and Canada toward Southern Europe and Asia. The current figures reflect an interim period; the old system is being gradually phased out over three years. On June 30, 1968, the new act imposes a limit of 20,000 immigrants from any one country, on a first-come, first-served basis.

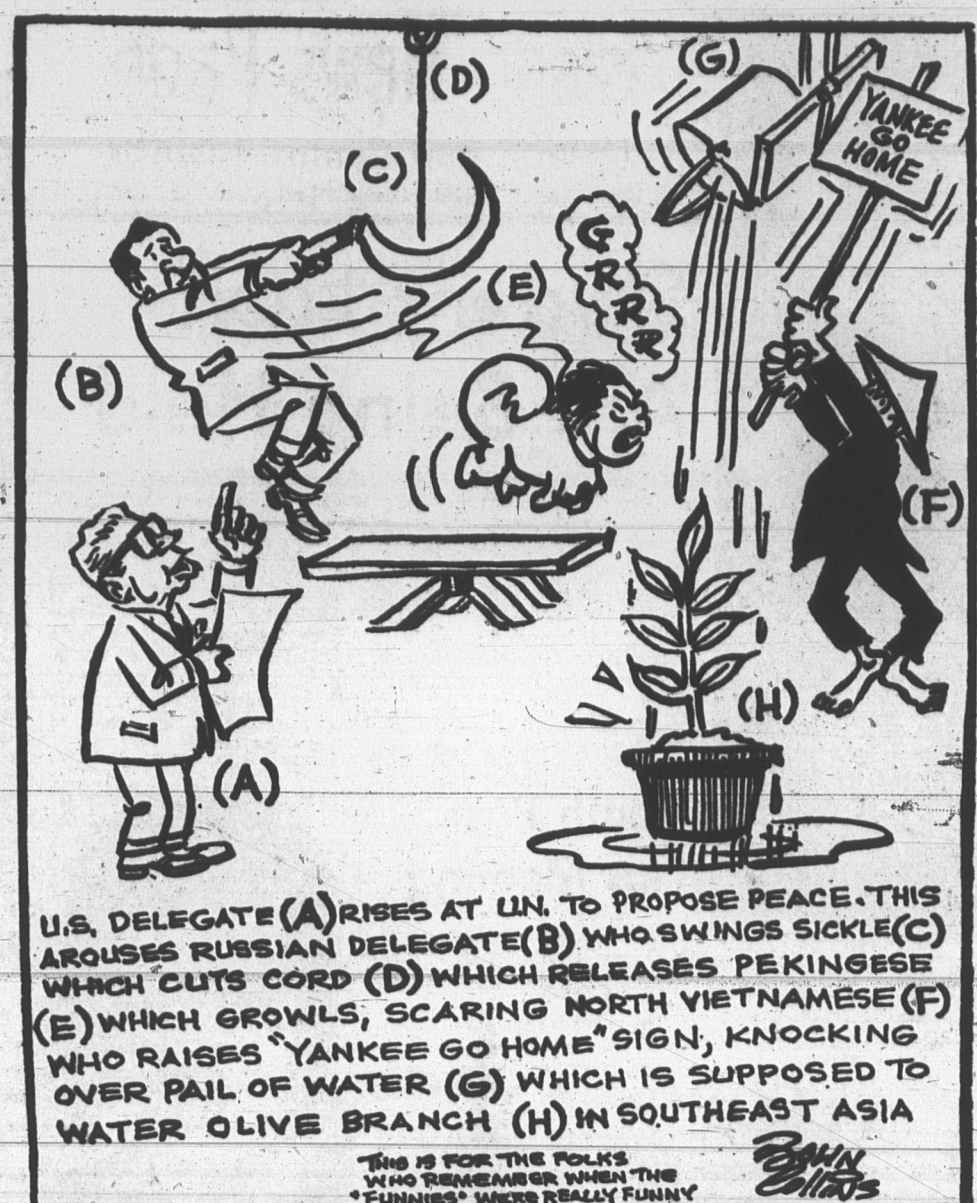
The old law judged an immigrant's application according to where he was born—the so-called national origins quotas. The new law sets up new criteria; whether or not the applicant has close family ties to citizens or resident aliens already in the U.S. or whether he possesses job skills in short supply.

In the interim period, countries with traditional high quotas—Britain, Northern Ireland, Scandinavia—can still use them. But because they have never filled them, the unused portions are being taken away, put into a pool, and allocated among the 30 or so nations with small quotas and long waiting lists.

EDITORIAL NOTES

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RUBE GOLDBERG INVENTION
OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

New Journalistic Wrinkle From Moscow

A report from Moscow describes a new practice which may make newspapers more costly to produce and also more profitable to publish. Foreign journalists there are now being charged for interviews with Russian officials. A newsman's routine from a Kremlin bureaucrat costs about \$50; higher prices are levied for broadcast interviews, exclusive photographs and scoops.

Journalists here could, perhaps justifiably, be charged for private interviews, as distinct from press conferences, with our government officials. After all, a reporter's talk with an official keeps him away from his work, and thus costs the taxpayers up to \$15 an hour for his salary, plus overheads.

PAID ADVERTISING
As the reverse of that coin, Dalton and Davis, now known around Parliament Hill as "Camp and Scamp," could be charged by newspapers for publishing their personal views on their leader; and Finance Minister Sharp should certainly pay the Press Gallery for the overtime work caused by his budgets.

Our Yesterdays

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE struck in massed force against German objectives along the continental coast and announced the shooting down of 20 German planes in the major aerial dogfight.

TEN YEARS AGO

Grade X students of the City of Charlottetown who have made an average of 65 per cent or higher in their year's work will henceforth be permitted to enter first year Prince of Wales College or any Grade XI school in the Province without having to write the customary entrance examinations. This announcement was made by Hon. Keith Clark, Minister of Education.

POPULATION OF CHARLOTTETOWN

Population of Charlottetown increased from 15,387 in 1951 to 16,446 in 1956 according to figures released by the Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the same period, population of Summerside mounted from 6,547 to 7,118.

reported that two cabinet ministers, Messrs Favreau and Pepin, sent their aides to work for the Liberal candidate there. This suggests the following bonus questions: "What are the annual salaries paid to the executive aides of Energy and Mines Minister Pepin and Registrar-General Favreau? Are these salaries paid out of public funds? Do these salaries cover full-time employment in government offices? What government work were these aides performing in Nicolet-Yamaska during September 1966?"

One Man Feeds 35

Farm statistics always appear more interesting to people who do not live on the land and have no mud on their boots. A practical farmer has more appealing, and urgent, tasks than looking at figures in a Government report.

Yet farm morale must be helped by the news that the average Canadian farmer, who produced enough food for 14 people in 1949, now produces enough for 35.

It is not done easily and there's cause for worry to the nation in the fact that fewer and fewer are ready to carry the load. The drift from the farm continues.

Simcoe's Mistake

A Canadian foundation, supported by the Ontario Government, has taken over the chapel in Honiton, Eng., which marks the grave of Lt.-Gen. John Graves Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. He is given credit for founding Toronto, having moved the capital of the province from Newark (now Niagara-on-the-lake) to Muddy York.

We have no objection to him having founded Toronto. But he did err when he made it the capital of the province. It would have been better had he selected a more suitable place. Lord Simcoe, of course, could not then have known that Toronto would develop into a huge metropolis.

A better course was followed in most important U.S. states, where the capitals are not in the huge cities but in smaller centres. Examples are Albany, New York; Springfield, Illinois; Lansing, Michigan; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Austin, Texas; and Sacramento, California.

Bedtime Snacks

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Excessive physical activity, excitement, and emotional problems interfere with sleep. But what about the bedtime snack? A group from Marquette University School of Medicine in Milwaukee tested 36 men and found that it made very little difference. The volunteers received a light snack of cereal, milk, and sugar. The depth of sleep was determined by measuring body movements while in bed. Tests were conducted on each person for one week without and a second week with snacks.

The Milwaukee investigators also found that many people are poor judges of their overall restlessness during sleep. The volunteers were asked on awakening how they slept and their statements were compared with the results of the tape recording. There was no correlation between the two.

The relationship between digestion and sleep has other interesting facets. Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman believes that when there is no external stimuli to awaken the individual, he awakens in response to a digestive cycle. He is gently nudged by hunger contractions.

ICE IN BRONCHITIS

G. M. writes: My mother has bronchitis, which causes hard coughing. A nurse advised me to put an ice bag over her throat and chest to draw out the inflammation. Is this the right thing to do?

PERSPIRATION WHILE SLEEPING

D. S. writes: What is the cause of excessive perspiration of the head while sleeping? The parts of the body that are covered are not affected.

SIDE EFFECTS OF "PILL"

A. R. writes: I read that birth control pills can cause pseudo-pregnancy. Are these pills perfected enough to be safe?

BOWED LEGS

P. E. B. writes: I am 33 years old and my legs are bowed above the knee. Am I too old to have this corrected?

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

Do the important tasks first. (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

A pupil was asked by his teacher to name some of Thomas Edison's contributions to science. He answered after a moment's thought: "If it were not for Thomas Edison, we would be watching television by candlelight." — Montreal Star.

Stalemate Anticipated

By Ken Richard
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Hercules, a Greek legendary hero, was credited in ancient times with splitting Europe from Africa and leaving Gibraltar as one of his pillars marking the Mediterranean Sea's western extremity. Spain has been trying for 2 1/2 centuries to perform another Hercules feat — splitting Gibraltar from Britain.

Gibraltar, a two-square-mile promontory connected to Spain's southern extremity by a low isthmus, has fought off countless military assaults through the centuries. It appears determined to withstand the modern form of attack—economic pressure—that the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco has been waging against it.

Talks between Britain and Spain, under United Nations pressure, were resumed in London Monday in an effort to resolve Spain's claims to sovereignty over The Rock. Stalemate is the likely result.

The Spanish held the rock from 1462 until they were ousted by an English-Dutch fleet in 1704. The Treaty of Utrecht, which in 1713 ended the war of the Spanish succession, gave title to Britain "in full and entire propriety."

YEARNING PERSISTS

But successive Spanish governments have never forgotten that the 1,396-foot-high Gibraltar promontory long was Spain's. The most determined Spanish military effort to recapture it was a four-year siege which ended in failure in 1783.

Radically New Spacecraft

National Geographic Society

The nation's jet airports may someday handle flights from space. Astronauts would pilot a radically new spacecraft to routine landings at any conventional airfield.

The streamlined, delta-shaped craft of the future has an eddy, prosaic name—"lifting body." It resembles a bar of soap with fins. Blasted aloft by a powerful rocket booster, the craft may ferry supplies to the moon, commute with space stations, and perform rescue missions if another space vehicle gets into trouble.

Both the Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have begun lifting-body programs. "The Air Force," predicts a space expert, "may find such a craft ideal for commuting (with a manned orbital laboratory; or for emergency trips to earth. We would then have our first real spacecraft, in contrast to space capsules like Mercury."

WORLD'S LARGEST

The lake beds at Edwards form the world's largest natural airfields. Firm clay makes the beds hard as concrete. The natural runways stretch 11 miles.

The vastness of the lake beds is a source of comfort to NASA research test pilot Milton Thompson, pilot of the first M2-F2. Said Thompson: "It's nice to know that your landing target is as big as a city."

Even this landing area may soon look small to test pilots. NASA plans to equip the M2-F2 and the HL-10 with rocket engines in separate tests next year, the vehicles will be released from a B-52, and they will zoom to 85,000 feet before shutting down propulsion systems for the long, swift glide to earth.

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Stress influences protein metabolism. Special studies on college students at the time of final examinations revealed that their nitrogen balance (a reflection of protein metabolism) was markedly depressed. There also was an increase in the pulse rate. Freshmen had greater changes than upper classmen, but daily variations were noted in both groups.

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