

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, Charlotteville, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Rhodesian Dilemma

Apparently the Rhodesian issue is being downplayed in the British election campaign. At least we find scant reference to it in the reports of campaign activities, which would indicate that the economic sanctions the government is applying to bring the recalcitrant Smith administration to heel is meeting with general acceptance in Britain. But if this is the case, there is growing concern at Washington as to whether sanctions will have time to work.

Sanctions are an open-ended policy. So far, South Africa and, it is said, Portugal are providing Salisbury with one-fifth of its daily oil needs, showing that the oil embargo is leaking despite all efforts. To really bring Smith down to his economic knees, it is felt, all Rhodesian borders would have to be closed. This would automatically cut Zambia off from the power of the Kariba Dam, and from much of its trade as well.

It is already proving costly to air-lift oil supplies to Zambia. What would it cost to support its entire economy? If Zambia's copper mines cut back production, or close down entirely through lack of power, what would be the effect on Britain, which imports one-third of Zambia's 700,000 tons of exports annually? Copper is already in short supply. What would happen to the pound sterling if Britain had to pay more and more for essential copper?

It is ironic that these expressions of concern come—not from London but from Washington, though doubtless the British authorities are doing their own share of worrying over the outcome. In the meantime, both Washington and London are waiting for the important tobacco auctions which begin just outside Salisbury on March 29.

In 1964, the cash value of Rhodesia's crop was £40 million sterling (about \$120 million). It was by far the country's biggest export. Premier Smith hopes to sell enough tobacco to keep his government afloat. The British government announced tobacco sanctions last February, with Washington's support. It hopes that tobacco buyers will stay away from the auctions. Official American policy is to hope so, too. If Rhodesian tobacco is not bought, the idea is that Rhodesia will be so bankrupt that it will concede to London's demand. But the time element is of great importance here.

Black African impatience is mounting. It is more than four months now since Smith announced his breakaway policy from Britain. It will be even longer by the time Britain has finished its national elections. Should the attitude of other African nations boil over into acts of violence it could involve a war that would make the Vietnamese conflict look like a tea-party by comparison.

Still In The Dark

The reason most Canadians are still in the dark about the Company of Young Canadians is quite simple, according to a writer in the Edmonton Journal. It is still very much in the dark about itself. Its objective, apparently, is to launch an attack on the culture of poverty—to go out into Canada's poorest, most stagnant areas, and to help raise incomes, inspire morale, and build community organizations. But how to do it is the rub. The company's directors have only a vague idea, and plan to disperse about 250 volunteers into the field across the country late this summer to begin finding out.

After an interview with the company's fiery assistant interim director, Stewart Goodings, the Edmonton scribe reports that either the CYC is as radical an organization as Mr. Goodings would like it to be—in which case a lot of fence-sitting sup-

porters are soon going to find their enthusiasm waning—or it won't turn out to be radical, after all. In the latter case, a lot of idealistic young new leftists are going to be very disillusioned.

The purpose of the company, as Mr. Goodings saw it in an article he wrote for a New Left group last year, would be twofold: (1) to give young Canadians a chance to serve the underprivileged, and (2) to provide additional impetus to the New Left's ambition to undermine the "power structure" of Canadian society.

The company's volunteers will be screened for acceptability, then given about five weeks of intensive training in community-development technique and philosophy, and in specialized areas such as Indian relations, juvenile delinquency, and adult education. Then they will be dispatched to serve in various service projects across the country for up to two years, collecting living expenses plus \$50 a month (paid at the end of their term of service). There will be a peace-type program abroad as well, but it will be largely handled by the already-existing Canadian University Service Overseas.

How Mr. Goodings and his colleagues will go about obtaining the independence they want from government control—and at the same time the money they need—is a provocative question. Essentially, they envisage the company becoming a quasi-independent Crown Corporation, with two-thirds of its governing board elected by its own members. Up to now, it has no legal existence. It hasn't been created by Parliament, and is growing on a shoe-string, hit-and-miss basis. But programs apart, the greatest obstacle it is likely to encounter is political controversy. Working with the politically erratic New Left, it will still be answerable to old-time politicians not at all enthused over the social changes it proposes to bring about.

Their Responsibility

The Toronto Globe and Mail puts forward a good suggestion with regard to the open debate on capital punishment which is to begin in the House of Commons this week. There will be certain men in both the Government and the official Opposition, it says, who are peculiarly fitted to offer knowledge and leadership on this question. These are the members of the present Cabinet and the former Conservative Cabinet.

While all Canadians have some share in imposing the death penalty, the share of juries, judges and Cabinet ministers is much more direct, and that of Cabinet ministers perhaps the most direct and painful of all. For after all the due processes of law have been completed, after the last appeal court has confirmed a sentence of death, it is the Cabinet that must decide whether or not a man shall hang.

Both Prime Minister Pearson and Opposition Leader John Diefenbaker have admitted the agony that is experienced in making this decision. Both have demonstrated by their actions that they are opposed to capital punishment. It was in Mr. Diefenbaker's regime that the Cabinet began the practice of commuting most death sentences, and during Mr. Pearson's tenure every death sentence has been commuted.

It is safe to assume that both will support abolition, though they may feel that, as party leaders, it would not be proper for them to speak on a subject that is to be decided by a vote that crosses party lines. But surely the views of these men—who have had to do in fact with what most of the rest of us have only argued about in theory—are essential to any real assessment of the issue.

It will take courage for them to come out against capital punishment, for public opinion polls have indicated that a majority of the electorate does not yet reject the death penalty. But this is the crux of leadership, or the country could be run by civil servants directed by opinion polls. Real leaders lead, especially in matters of principle.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The sympathy of all our citizens will be extended to CNR Superintendent E. C. Taylor and family in the death of Mrs. Taylor, who suffered a fatal heart seizure while playing in the same rink with her husband in the Confederation Bouspiel at the Charlottetown Curling Club yesterday morning. Mrs. Taylor was in the flower of her womanhood, and was widely known and esteemed. Her sudden passing came as a shock not only to her many friends, but to the whole community.



"NO, NO, A THOUSAND TIMES NO..."

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Martin Plan Winning Support At U.N.

NEW YORK: We in Canada are perhaps superficial in our impatience with the war in Vietnam. Whether we recognize the fact or not—and many of us do not—the struggle within the former French colony of Indo-China is the most delicate and the most explosive threat to world peace today. Since the hopeful founding of the United Nations 21 years ago, that organization has never been so endangered yet so helpless in the face of a truly world-wide conflagration.

With little thought for the price in blood and gold being paid by our neighbour, we condemn the Pentagon Hawks who fight communism there; and we picket our Parliament without appreciating what the most intimately concerned member of the Cabinet, Foreign Minister Paul Martin, has proposed and seems likely to achieve. For the best hope for peace in Vietnam, and hence in the world, is centered on the plan and the negotiations of Canada's Paul Martin.

WORLD SEEKS PEACE: The helplessness of mankind's greatest hope, the United Nations, stems from the fact that the Asian war is between two independent states, and is being fostered by a third—none of which are members of the UN. So what authority can that body exercise? One might as well expect a hockey referee to leave the ice and restore order among overly partisan spectators.

Nevertheless nations of good will cannot permit the dangerous protraction and almost certain escalation of the war, without making some effort to find a face-saving formula which could end it. Among such nations of good will, various suggestions have been canvassed. One was to use the Security Council of the UN, which is the executive peace-keeping committee of that organization. This proved helpless, for the reason I explained.

A second attempt was by moral suasion through the generosity of the world's uncommitted nations, adhering neither to the western alliance nor to the communist bloc. But even the Pope's personal appeal failed to marshal this potentially powerful body of world opinion.

A third possible vehicle is the International Control Commission, set up by the 1954 Geneva Conference to administer the cease-fire agreements in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. The ICC

consists of three nations: Canada and Poland as middle powers representing each of the world's two armed camps, and India, a respected and prominent neutral, as chairman of the ICC. THE MARTIN PLAN: The ICC has no specific mandate to attempt to negotiate peace out of a state of war. But Paul Martin, indefatigable and persuasive in his diplomatic role has suggested a neat twist. The members of ICC, long working together in Vietnam and with the local governments, on the spot, familiar with the situation and enjoying ready access to all concerned powers, could constitute the ideal "good offices" medium. Using its framework rather than its machinery, ICC could serve as an honest broker in bringing the warring factions to a preliminary meeting.

At such a pre-conference conference, as it is called here, a meeting of the powers most closely interested could thrash out the house-keeping details for definite talks, such as which nations should be invited to attend, where they should meet and what the agenda should be.

The Martin Plan is now being activated. The negotiations are necessarily as slow as they are delicate. But this plan is recognized as the world's greatest hope for an early and generally acceptable negotiated peace today. "I welcome Mr. Martin's proposal; it is the best possibility we have before us today for moving towards a settlement," the Secretary-General of the United Nations U Thant, told me here.

Moonlight Night

Beauty blesses the land on a clear winter's night when the moon is near full and sails serenely through a starlit sky. A silvery, pewter hue lights the countryside. Houses, barns and silos are starkly etched; fences and walls are gray-silver stitching binding the fields together in a patchwork quilt. In the valley, the willows along the creek form a gray line of stitching.

On a night when the breeze dies away at sunset, the stars seem to close that a man thinks he could reach up with a long pole and stir them round. The orange-yellow moon sails unhurriedly along, following its trail in that vast outer space that man is trying to conquer. Go to a hillside on such a night and stand quietly for a few minutes in the peaceful, poignant silence. With the reflection of the snow, it is almost as light as day. Lights from farmhouse windows signal to the beacons in the sky; the train is rushing along its valley route looks like a jewelled snake slithering across the land. Notes from the village clock float by overhead, and the long, lonesome-sounding whistle of the train echoes back from the hills.

The sun is Earth's life giver. The sun warms the humus; it brings green grass and bright flowers. But in our year of four major seasons, each segment has meaning and richness for him who seeks it. He who will can discover on a moonlight night that winter beauty is an integral part of the turning year.

Man-Made Lakes

National Geographic Society Tremendous new artificial lakes now rival nature's size and beauty. And they are getting bigger. The world's 25 largest man-made lakes have been created in the past generation. The oldest, Lake Mead, began forming after Hoover Dam was completed on the Colorado River in 1936. The newest lakes are still under construction. Biggest of these will be Lake Nasser, which will back up behind Egypt's Aswan High Dam.

Man-made lakes are ranked by their water holding capacity. If a smaller lake previously occupied the site, the size of the new lake is reckoned by the volume it added to its forerunner. East Africa's Lake Victoria, the world's largest artificial lake, grew from a relatively small natural lake after completion of the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda. The dam made Lake Victoria large enough to swallow the State of West Virginia.

MADE FROM SCRATCH: The world's second biggest artificial lake and the biggest made from scratch is the Soviet Union's Bratsk Reservoir, which will be filled to capacity in 1969. Bratsk is one of eight Soviet lakes that rank in the world's top 25. Ten of the largest lakes are in North America—five in the United States, four in Canada, and one (Iroquois) shared by both countries. Syria, Turkey, and Brazil each have one of the biggest lakes, and four are in Africa.

Curiously, the four African lakes are among the world's five biggest. After Lake Victoria and the Soviet Union's Bratsk, the world's third, fourth, and fifth largest man-made lakes are Rhodesia's Kariba, Egypt's Nasser, and Ghana's Akosombo. On Kariba, a major commercial fishery has developed where

once trees grew. Tribesmen displaced from agriculture now fish, earning six times as much as their nonfishing brothers. Kariba caused one of the biggest animal rescue operations since Noah's Ark. Six thousand animals, ranging from snakes to elephants, were rescued from dwindling islands as water rose. Surly rhinoceroses were shot with drugged arrows and moved while in a temporary stupor.

RECREATION IS PLAYGROUND: Biggest new United States lake is 186-mile-long Lake Powell. It began forming in 1963 after completion of the Colorado River's Glen Canyon Dam at Page, Arizona. So beautiful that the Interior Department boasts it "must be seen to be believed," the lake already has become a playground for thousands. Fishermen angle for millions of bass and trout. Swimmers and boaters converge on beaches, marinas, and boat ramps.

Recreation is only secondary at the new lakes. Most important considerations are hydroelectric power, storage of water for irrigation, and flood control. Often the need for a lake is greatest where soil is least suitable, as on desert sand. Clay provides a good lake bottom, but many builders now are turning to plastic. Engineers excavate the site, then spread sheets of plastic film, sealing the seams with heat or with mastic and tape. A few inches of earth is added to keep boat anchors from tipping the plastic. Many western desert resorts are beautifying golf courses with the plastic-bottom lakes.

PLANT PACIFIC SALMON: Conservation officers planted 3,000,000 kokanee salmon eggs from British Columbia and the U.S. in Ontario waters in early 1965.

Pollution From Lead

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Lead has always been present in our soil, water, food, and air. Most of us eat, drink, and inhale the metal every day, but in larger amounts than did our forefathers. The increase stems from contamination of our urban atmosphere with lead alkyls from industrial process and from tetraethyl-lead gasoline. Our food and water are polluted and cigarette smoke also contains the metal.

Clair C. Patterson, Ph.D., of California, compared the lead content of persons living in rural and urban areas. The city folks have 100 times more in their blood and body than those living in a natural environment. The amount is only one-third that needed to produce acute lead intoxication. In this regard, it is a safe level, but what will happen when there are more cars and heavier industrial pollution? In the future it may be necessary to be de-lead periodically.

Frank, the gasoline attendant may ask, "Shall we fill it up and check the oil? And here is your monthly de-lead pill that we supply free." Lead poisoning today is most common among youngsters who eat flakes of paint that fall from walls or peel from window sills. It occurs occasionally among workers employed in smelting plants, demolition work, painting, and in the storage battery industry.

Formerly making wines and other alcoholic drinks in lead-lined containers was a problem. This was true in colonial times among those drinking rum distilled in pewter stills. Pewter is one of a series of alloys in which tin is the dominant ingredient with antimony, copper, and bismuth acting as hardening agents. Lead frequently is added at a level of 10 per cent; but in colonial days, a 50 per cent content of this metal was common.

The victims developed diarrhea (dry gripes). Benjamin Franklin received the news that North Carolina drinkers had an epidemic of dry gripes from New England rum. He was only 16 years old at the time and consulted the Boston notables instead of printing the story. The end result was a law prohibiting the distillation of rum through pewter stills. These men were unwise in picking the leader pewter the culprit. After all, lead poisoning was not invented until 64 years later.

COLOR REACTION: E. B. writes: The only time I have a perspiration odor problem is when I wear a cranberry colored blouse. Could this shade have anything to do with it? REPLY: Yes. If the odor is noticeable only on these occasions you must be sensitive to something in the cranberry blouse or the dye in the blouse reacts with your perspiration.

HEART DEFECT: B. G. writes: Could a child born with only three doors to the heart be operated upon successfully? REPLY: Any physician would need more of a diagnosis than "three doors" to discuss this problem intelligently.

BUSY SECRETINGS: Mrs. E. writes: What part do hormones play in our daily life? REPLY: They are responsible for innumerable reactions, including growth, metabolism, reproduction, and even the stimulation of the beard in males.

NERVE DISORDER: Mrs. F.L. writes: What is locomotor ataxia? REPLY: A disturbance of the nervous system which affects walking. The condition also is known as tabes dorsalis.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Be as active as possible. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.) HAS OFFER: NEW YORK (CP)—Peter Jennings, 28, of Ottawa, anchorman for ABC's television network news coverage, said Friday he has had an offer to return to Canadian television. He refused, however, to say who made the offer or whether there is any likelihood he'll accept it. Jennings came to New York in September 1964, from CTN, to challenge such firmly established newscasting figures as Walter Cronkite of CBS and the NBC combination of Chet Huntley and David Brinkley.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The young bride proudly placed her first turkey on the Christmas table. "Ah, that looks wonderful," said her husband. "What did you stuff it with?" "Stuff it? Why darling, this one wasn't hollow." — Montreal Star.

It's all right to give people a piece of your mind if you have enough to spare. — Door County Advocate.

Little Johnny was pretty bored with his first day in school and began to cry. "Why are you crying, Little Johnny?" asked the teacher. "I'm crying because school bores me and I have to stay here till I'm at least fourteen!" replied Johnny. "Do not let that worry you," replied the teacher. "I have to stay here till I'm sixty-five." — Windsor Star.

The Parent Teacher Association of an Indianapolis school decided students should continue dusting blackboard erasers because a mechanical eraser cost too much. Chalk one up for common sense. — Fort William Times Journal.

It would be refreshing if a hockey coach would some day say, of his team's championship victory: "It was a lousy team effort. Fortunately we had a number of stars." — Ottawa Journal.

It becomes increasingly apparent that in both the Soviet Union and in the other Eastern European Communist states profound transformations are taking place. Overwhelmingly, these changes are toward an easing of restraints, more intellectual freedom, and economic improvement. None of this means that either Communism or all of its faults have disappeared. But it does mean over-all betterment over vast areas.

India and Pakistan, whose bitterly felt rivalry over Kashmir might have set the Asian sub-continent aflame, have reached agreement for which each deserves much credit and which has strengthened the whole concept of the peaceful solution of international quarrels. Simultaneously there is strong reason to believe that tension between Germans and their Eastern European neighbors both over territory and over the

A study of chimpanzees indicates that man is not the only animal that makes tools. However, man still probable has the distinction of being the only animal that throws them.

True, these problems have not been settled. But there appears to be a growing conviction on all sides that they can—and eventually will—be settled through peaceful means. Even with Communist China, so much a center of concern today, there have recently emerged a few rays of encouragement. Not only do China experts in Hong Kong note a definite fall-off in the intensity of Chinese propaganda and threats over Vietnam, but Washington has recently taken the first few tentative steps toward seeking new contacts with China.

These developments do not signify the millennium. But they do show that in men's thinking and acting, strong currents toward peace and cooperation are at work. It strengthens these currents to recognize and applaud them. They represent the overall direction of the world today.

The Brighter Side

Christian Science Monitor

Academic Ulcer Derby

Milwaukee Journal It is so unnecessary and so tragic when the life of a youth is misdirected by pressures of parents and society that have little relation to the individual's abilities or desires. The recent study by University of Chicago sociologist Arthur Barron of the 688 16-year-olds in Webster Groves Mo., illustrates the point. Barron concluded that the youngsters in this well-to-do St. Louis suburb were paying "a terrible price because of the enormous pressure of them for good grades and success in later life. A well paying job, money and 'success' were the main life goals of 77 per cent of the teen agers studied. Knowledge was considered at best a byproduct of education, only vaguely necessary for success. Fifty four per cent said they had cheated on exams. Having a son or daughter finish college is considered so important that many parents "will do almost anything" to keep them there, one university official said. The boundaries of "acceptable behavior" have broadened generally in society, and this is reflected in campus rules. It is difficult to have effective, uniformly applied, college sanctions against bad academic or social behavior when, the official observed, many parents simply refuse to accept any reason for expulsion as valid. Some parents have threatened lawsuits to keep a son in college. When a student rebels or rejects the college pressure, neither student nor parent is likely to discuss the central question—should that youngster really be in college? Instead, discussion turns on the student's supposed failure in life or parental feelings of shame if the child becomes "a college dropout."

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