

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

PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY APRIL 13, 1966

Playing It Cautiously

A Washington dispatch says the United States is making an extraordinary effort to play its difficult, mostly confidential role in the Viet Nam political crisis with care and good judgment. Certainly it must be haunted by the fear of making any false step that would set the Buddhists and Catholics at each other's throats, demoralize the Army and shatter what little cohesion there is left to resist a Viet Cong takeover or prevent the country from lapsing into total anarchy.

The present troubles really began, however, with President Johnson's not-so-cautious diplomacy at Honolulu where he made it clear before the world that South Viet Nam President General Ky was "my boy" in Saigon, thus leaving the general open to attacks on the ground that he was an American puppet. The general's disregard of recent U.S. advice on how he should handle the rioting that has since erupted has been a disappointment to the White House; but in the circumstances it was predictable.

This backfire of his Honolulu diplomacy was particularly embarrassing to President Johnson because it was his first major public move in Viet Nam politics. He reportedly tends to feel that General Ky has let him down as have those who advised him to meet the South Vietnamese leader amid such world-wide publicity. In any case, there is evidence in his more cautious attitude at present that he has profited by the lesson.

This is seen, first in the fact that despite all the pressures to restore "law and order" by drastic means—despite the American tradition of priority to the military viewpoint in time of crisis—President Johnson has kept contact open with the leaders of the political protest movement and encouraged efforts to speed the process of constitution-making and civil government.

Secondly, he has sternly avoided what are widely regarded as two cardinal mistakes of the Dominican crisis. He has not permitted the American military forces to support political repression by local military forces. And he has not blamed the Communists for the political unrest. On the contrary, high American officials have gone out of their way to explain that the protest movement had—broadly legitimate, non-Communist bases, not to be confused with Communist efforts to exploit the situation.

This American restraint may be put to a severe test in the next few weeks, but it is a factor that could prove of vital significance in the outcome.

New Bilingual Policy

Prime Minister Pearson's new bilingual policy for the federal civil service, announced just before the Easter recess, is getting a mixed reception across the country. Some observers have expressed grave fears that it will have adverse effects on the morale of government workers. Most staff organizations, however, have given qualified approval. At least, the uncertainty of the past year or so has been removed and the new policy statement has set at rest rumors of widespread firings of government workers who couldn't speak and write in both English and French.

There are to be continuing bonuses, in the form of higher rates of pay, for bilingualism in the service where two languages are required for the job in big clerical and secretarial ranks. At the same time, an effort will be made to avoid damage to the merit system. But by 1970 there must be bilingual proficiency to secure appointment from outside the civil service; and by 1975 to secure promotion within the ranks—or "willingness to

learn" at public expense in the executive and administrative levels. What the plan does not seem to recognize is the fact that there are large areas of Canada where French is not used, or only by a tiny minority. Yet its ultimate objective is to provide that only those people who are fully fluent in both languages will reach the top in the civil service. As the Hamilton Spectator points out in this connection, it is one thing to emerge from a crash course with a reasonably adequate spoken vocabulary for day to day purposes, and quite another to come out with the full range of technical knowledge, both written and spoken, which is necessary to the conduct of government.

Some people learn a language with much greater facility than others, a talent which does not otherwise relate to their job performance. Many who may be handicapped in this way could be forced out of the promotion race—not to the benefit of the service but to its detriment.

The Hamilton paper argues, too, that in this age of instant communication, simple administrative coherence dictates one language of final reference. There is almost limitless scope for error in meaning and nuances in going from English to French and bilingualism without some final reference point, some language that is the accepted authority, could lead in time to the creation of two separate civil services, one in English and one in French; both not meaning the same thing or pursuing the same ends.

Mr. Pearson would probably say that we shall take that hurdle when we come to it, if we have to. But by then, of course, it may be too late.

A Costly Junket

The 25 members of the House of Commons transport and communications committee hit upon a way to give themselves (plus the committee's staff of five) a pleasing Easter holiday at the taxpayers' expense. The committee decided to fly out to Vancouver and from there to make their way across the country via the CPR—just to discover for themselves what the service is like, and what the people feel about it.

"This junket," comments the Winnipeg Free Press, "is worth a few observations." If the members do not know by now how Western communities affected by recent reductions in the CPR's passenger service feel about it, it says, they have not been paying attention. What is to be gained by getting more complaints on the record? Perhaps a more accurate reason for the trip is contained in the chairman's words: "A lot of committee members have never been out West."

And, of course, they will get the red carpet treatment all the way. Having advertised their intention in advance, their descent on the train en masse is compared by our Winnipeg contemporary to "a Michelin inspector or advising a French restaurant of the day on which he will visit it to decide how many stars in the guide book it should get."

What the overburdened Canadian taxpayer would like to know, it adds, is how much this junket will cost. "Thirty air fares from Ottawa to Vancouver, 30 train fares back again, plus accommodation and living expenses wherever the group stops. It should all add up to a pretty penny—and the value received for the expenditure will be nil."

Car-Check Campaign

Once again, the vehicle safety committee of the Canadian Highway Safety Council is sponsoring a nationwide car-check campaign. Automobile dealers, garage and service station operators as well as provincial governments, police agencies and safety councils have been asked to cooperate in reducing the number of mechanically unsafe vehicles on Canada's roads and streets. Direct mechanical failure, it is pointed out, is involved in more than 10 per cent of serious car accidents.

The major purpose of the campaign, however, is to alert owners of motor vehicles to their personal responsibility for the safe operation of their vehicles. The complexity of the modern automobile and the increase in strength and life of its components tend to lessen the owner's knowledge of and interest in his vehicle's structural and mechanical systems.

The Canadian Highway Safety Council recommends a complete vehicle check by a competent technician at least twice a year in addition to the regular safety checks every car owner should perform. This is as good a time as any to catch up on the schedule if one has fallen behind its strict observance for any reason.



GO-GO IN WALTZ TIME OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Would Remove Unwarranted Price Tag

The welcome mat has been laid out for 2,536,742 immigrants to Canada since the end of World War II. But how many of them learned to their chagrin that the welcome mat had an unofficial and unwarranted price tag of \$500 attached.

According to H.W. Herridge, New Democrat MP for Kootenay West, this is the standard fee charged by law offices which assist in untangling the snarl of red tape holding up some immigrants. He tells me that he, like all MPs, receives many letters from Canadian residents who are having difficulty in obtaining an immigrant visa for a relative or friend in the old country.

Very often an MP can take up the case with the Department of Immigration, and see it through to the desired happy end. This is just one of the services for his constituents for which an MP is paid \$18,000 a year. But some lawyer—MPs seemingly treat such service as a legal service, and the constituent subsequently receives a bill from the MP's law office. This toll-gate at our immigration ports has made Bert Herridge mad; it makes many other non-lawyer MPs, and even one lawyer-Cabinet Minister, equally mad.

TO ENFORCE ETHICS So the MP for Kootenay West has now taken positive action to halt what is a grave injustice. He has introduced a bill of amendment to the House of Commons Act, by providing that:

"No member of the Senate or of the House of Commons who is admitted as a barrister or enrolled as a solicitor under the laws of a province or shall directly or indirectly accept any fee or benefit for acting in his professional capacity in respect of any matter, whosoever originating, that is or is intended to be private or public proceeding in the Senate or House of Commons or in committee of either House or that is, under an Act of Parliament, within the discretion of a Minister of the Crown or the Governor-in-Council to determine, without the express sanction and authority of, and in accordance with a rule prescribed by the Speaker of that House of which he is a member."

When he introduced this bill, Mr. Herridge explained that its intent is to remedy the grievance that arises "when the public relationship between MP and citizen is subverted to the private relationship between lawyer and client to the financial hurt of the citizen; as when, for example, the citizen asks his MP to make enquiries of the Ministry in an immigration matter and is oftentimes dismayed to find that he is billed for fees on a solicitor-client basis."

ALL PARTIES APPLAUD When Bert Herridge introduced this Bill, he had the heart warming but-most-unusual experience of being applauded by MPs of every party in the House. This revealed the strength of feeling among MPs about the injustice of this practice. Unfortunately, many of those who are victimized fear to protest; they suspect that they might be victimized further in some way, perhaps by having the immigration visa cancelled. Any persons who are caught in this trap would have

nothing to fear, and indeed would be performing a public service, if they would reveal their predicament on a confidential basis by writing to a sympathetic MP in Ottawa. Bert Herridge explained that he presented this bill as a further contribution to the development of a code ethics for members of the Senate and House of Commons. It was not inappropriate that he received a letter from one Canadian, saying "we want you to know you will live in the hearts of us all for generations as the Winston Churchill of Kootenay West. We turned to you in our darkest hour, and you showed us the way."

Old Masters, New Prices

Christian Science Monitor In contrast to current rises in the price of butter, steel, and shoes, which are causing concern to government, the steadily climbing costs of paintings and other works of art rouse no alarm on the inflation front.

This is understandable. The increase in the price of paintings from hundreds of dollars to millions occurs over a long period and does not affect the economy. It took more than 75 years for a Monet scene, sold by the French artist for \$56, to bring \$420,000 as it did in the modern market. And the \$2,234,000 paid for Rembrandt's "Titus" by a California industrialist last year came after a three-century ascent.

The high price of rare paintings may mean little to today's struggling young talent. We note regretfully that many an excellent contemporary artist finds no hint of inflation in the checks he gets for his works. However,

The Wings Of Spring

New York Times The morning is mild, the sun warm, the air calm. You look up at the elms, hopefully, but there isn't yet a trace of green in the lac'd pattern of their twigs against the sky. Then you see a butterfly, wheeling, circling, soaring, like a hawk on glistening dark wings. It seems incredible but there it is. It drifts down, settled at the roadside, and you see the satiny purple-brown wings edged with pale yellow, dotted with blue. Then it is off again, a Mourning Cloak fitting across the tawny meadow, soaring through the leafless woods.

The Mourning Cloak is the earliest butterfly, appearing with the crocuses. In England it is the rare Camberwell Beauty, but here it haunts streamside willows, poplar groves and elm-lined streets. Here its distinction comes from its early waking from hibernation, it is out to greet the first spring flowers and by the time the violets bloom it will have laid its eggs on the willows and elms where its larvae will feed on young leaves.

But first this big brown butterfly must explore the leafless world, gliding in the sunlight. It seems to have neither haste nor hunger, only that need to ride the air, absorb the sun, be fully alive again. Its long winter is over. And seeing it, following its flight, you sense the awakening. On those fragile wings the whole urgency of spring begins to move across the meadow and through the woodland, not yet soaring but warmed by the sun, eager to take flight into April and May and June.

Literacy Rate Second

Embassy Of Japan, Ottawa Japan now boasts the second highest literacy rate in the world, next to Sweden, according to Yoji Ikeda, third secretary of the Embassy of Japan, Ottawa.

Addressing the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, Mr. Ikeda recently reported some 99.9 per cent of Japan's 19 million school-age children are enrolled in primary schools with 98.8 per cent attending junior high schools. Tracing the development of Japan's educational system he said in 1872 enrollment at the elementary level stood at 35 per cent. This increased to 50 per cent by 1885 and by 1915 climbed to some 98 per cent. In the 50's the system underwent extensive reforms and a four-stage program of education was adopted. This included six years of primary schooling, three secondary three high school and four university.

Japan was the first Asian nation to adopt a nine-year compulsory system and today children six to 15 years of age are required to attend primary and secondary school. There are some 26,964 primary and 12,647 secondary schools in the country with a student enrollment of 19 million and 590,000 teachers. Some 20 per cent of high school graduates attend university. Although there are a considerable number of colleges and universities, the better known universities such as the University of Tokyo are over subscribed.

MIDGET MOVES FAST

The heart of the shrew, a small mouse-like animal, beats 1,200 times a minute.

Naming Of New Drugs

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Medicines usually have three names. The chemical name is long and complicated and seldom used, even by the developer. It is frequently given a serial number or an abbreviated nickname. Many of the larger pharmaceutical companies have thousands of these chemical compounds gathering dust on their shelves because there is no known use for them.

On the other hand, when the drug has possibilities and is tried by investigators in laboratories or clinics, it is given a generic name that can be used by all. The term is supposed to indicate the chemical nature of the drug, but usually this is apparent only to a research chemist. The product is given a trade or brand name when it is marketed. In many instances several manufacturers market an identical drug under their own distinctive label.

Meprobamate is the generic name for a tranquilizer that is sold under the trade name of Miltown, equanil, or Meprospan, etc. The chemical name is 2-methyl-2-n-propyl-1-3-propenediol dicarbamate. There is mounting pressure on physicians to prescribe the generic instead of the trade name.

If the physician uses the generic name on the prescription, the pharmacist selects one of the brands available, but if a trade name is prescribed, the druggist must give the patient that particular product. The situation is comparable to sending your child to the store for "one package of cigarettes" or "a tube of toothpaste." The youngster returns with whatever brand the storekeeper stocks or wants to sell. The product may be the best or the worst, the most expensive or the cheapest.

Generic names are difficult to remember and more so because there are thousands of drugs on the market. Meprobamate is not a difficult name to remember, but the generic designation for Dramamine is dimenhydrinate, and d diphendramine hydrochloride is better known as Benadryl.

ASPIRIN AND THE HEART

Mrs. S.Q. writes: Does aspirin harm the heart?

REPLY No. This misconception seems to be well established. The salicylates, including aspirin, are used in treating active rheumatism, heart disease and the products are recommended now and then in circulatory disturbances. In other words, how can it harm when it is used to heal?

HORNY LESIONS

F. F. writes: What is the cause of senile keratosis?

REPLY No one knows but these lesions are more common in oldsters whose skin has been exposed to the elements for many years. They have been dubbed liver spots but have nothing to do with the organ. Such overgrowths should be watched carefully for signs of cancer.

EAR NOISES AND DEAFNESS

P. A. writes: Does constant hissing in the ears lead to deafness?

REPLY No, but ear noises often co-exist with deafness and the individual occasionally blames the hissing sounds for inability to hear.

HERNIATION

Mrs. S. writes: What would cause a hernia of the diaphragm?

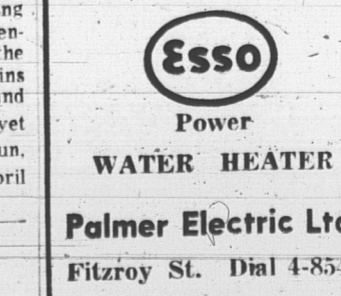
REPLY In the majority, there is congenital weakness of the muscle fibers leading to herniation. Trauma is another possibility. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Why add smoking to air pollution?

GEESE COST MUCH

Federal and state authorities in Hawaii have spent nearly \$95,000 over five years to keep a flock of 186 nene geese from dying out.

Hot Water

Hot water at the turn of a tap—300 gallons of hot water in just 15 minutes.



Fitzroy St. Dial 4-8543

Dominican Affairs

By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff Writer The Dominican Republic will hold its second election in 33 years in June—and former president Juan Bosch is given a good chance of being returned to power.

Bosch was ousted in a military coup seven months after taking office in February, 1963, when he became the Caribbean country's first freely elected president in 30 years. But he remained a dominant figure in the country's political scene despite his exile in Puerto Rico.

Supporters of Bosch, a 56-year-old left-of-centre liberal, rallied after his ouster and in April, 1965 touched off a revolution that resulted in the downfall of the military junta which had replaced Bosch.

Bosch returned to the country from exile during the four-month civil war which ended with the signing of the Act of Reconciliation and the Institutional Act, and the replacement of the military junta with a provisional government headed by Hector Garcia Godoy, agriculture minister in the Bosch government.

WON NOMINATION There had been some speculation Bosch would not seek the presidency in the June 1 election but this speculation was ended Sunday in Santo Domingo when he won nomination by acclamation as the Dominican Revolutionary party's candidate.

Bosch denounced the U.S. intervention and still is critical of the U.S. attitude toward himself and his country.

BIRDS GOBBLE HARVEST The quail, a bird, found throughout central and southern Africa, is so numerous it costs Senegal alone 9,000 tons of food a month.

Dept. of Industry & Natural Resources

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION DIVISION

The office of the Electrical Inspection Division will be located in the new Provincial Building, Rochford Street 5th floor centre) after April 13, 1966.

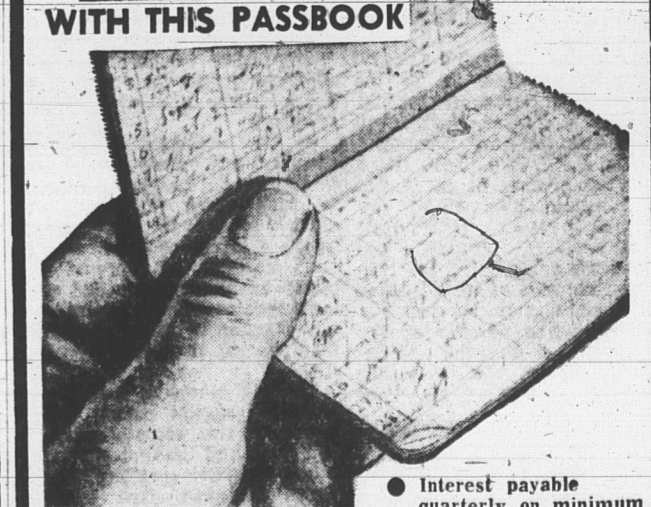
E. S. Candler, Chief Electrical Inspector.

ATTENTION SCHOOL TEACHERS

To comply with the regulation of the Department of Education which requires that all teachers receive a chest x-ray at regular intervals, through the courtesy of the P.E.I. Tuberculosis League, their Mobile X-Ray equipment will be installed at Birchwood High School during the Annual Convention of the P.E.I. Teachers' Federation April 13th - 15th.

NOTICE! INCREASE IN INTEREST RATES

Effective January 1, 1966 CURRENT ACCOUNT SAVINGS EARN 6% PER YEAR WITH THIS PASSBOOK



Interest payable quarterly on minimum quarterly balance. Accounts opened by the 20th of the month earn interest from the first of the month. Money can be deposited or withdrawn at any time... in person or by mail.

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