

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Day
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nuclear-tipped rockets with excellent aiming accuracy. One who agrees with him and who shares his concern about the imminence of peril from the Chinese mainland is Dr. Albert R. Jobs, of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena. Both these experts think in terms of a quite "primitive" rocket, capable of firing a 1,000-pound payload about 1,500 miles. With such a system almost any nation of reasonable size and technical competence could put a 30-kiloton bomb on or very close to target. Once the decision is made and money is provided to build the equipment, it is only a matter of time until the objective is achieved.

Meanwhile the Geneva conference is discussing, academically, the problem of the proliferation of nuclear arms, with neither China nor France bothering to send representatives; with the United States preoccupied, to the near exclusion of other matters, with what is happening in Viet Nam, and the Russians concerned with what the U.S. is doing there. The threat of proliferation is increased by the news that Indonesia will test an A-bomb this fall—after the Afro-Asian Conference now scheduled to begin November 5.

Who will be next? Egypt and Israel, Pakistan and India? Nobody seems to know. Few seem really to care, at least to the extent required in coping with a challenge of this tremendous urgency. If and when the big powers get round to doing so, it may well be too late.

Going For Nothing

At the moment, the biggest giveaway of all is being offered at Flushing Meadow, site of the New York World's Fair. A fairgoer can have his choice of any pavilion on the fairground, except the 19 that are to be part of the post-fair park. The total value of the pavilions that are available for the asking runs into tens of millions of dollars.

In most cases, the fairgoer will be given the pavilion for nothing. With the building will go expensive airconditioning equipment, furniture, carpeting—even, in some cases, art works. Who ever heard of such bargains before? They are listed, almost drooling, in a New York Times dispatch. But so far there have been no takers.

The hitch—and it is a big one—is that the person taking the pavilion will have to assume the cost of moving the building and restoring the site. These costs are high. And the stakes for the exhibitors are high, too. Unless in the next few weeks they do succeed in giving their buildings away, or, in some cases, selling them for a nominal price, they will have to sign demolition contracts that will cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Either the Parker Pen pavilion or the Scott Paper Company pavilion would make good ski or mountain lodges. The glass-walled Shaefer Centre would, according to restaurateurs, make an ideal restaurant in a busy suburban area or in an amusement park. All of these are on the free list. So are the Vatican pavilion, the Spanish pavilion, the Mexican pavilion, the Jordan pavilion—indeed, almost all the pavilions at the fair.

It's all part of the show business, no doubt. But it seems a pity that these magnificent structures should go a-begging in this manner. No doubt there will be the same problem in Montreal, when Expo '67 has run its course. Our costly Atlantic Provinces pavilion—will that too have to be shunted into the bargain basement, with no takers even there? Perhaps we could get our heads together on the problem of salvaging it in some way or other, of giving it, when its time comes, a new lease of life in another capacity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Southeastern Ontario tomato growers may lose about \$7,200,000 if a strike at a processing plant in Leamington continues through the harvesting season. The 1,100 workers at what is claimed to be the largest tomato-processing plant on the continent walked off their jobs last week, failing to obtain wage increases and clarification of pensions.

Canada places a lowly 14th in a study of 20 countries in its ratio of dentists to total population. Conducted by Ottawa's Carleton University, the study showed also a serious maldistribution of dentists across the country. Our national average is one dentist for every 2,108 persons, but some rural areas—even in Ontario, the most populous and wealthiest of the provinces—have ratios as high as one dentist per 20,892 persons.



HASN'T GOT THE HANG OF IT YET STILL UNCERTAIN

Favreau Formula To Be Sidetracked?

London Free Press
With a fanfare of trumpets, the federal government announced last fall that it had reached agreement with the provincial governments on a formula for "repatriating" the Canadian constitution and making it wholly amendable within Canada.

Former Justice Minister Guy Favreau, building upon the work of his predecessor, Hon. E. Davie Fulton, was hailed as the prime architect of this masterpiece, although Mr. Fulton's contribution was recognized in that the accord was labelled the Favreau-Fulton formula.

CRITICAL VOICES
But if the federal and provincial attorneys-general were able to come to amicable terms on the amending procedure, the harmony ended there. Conservative, NDP and Union National spokesmen all were critical.

In its revised form, the formula would place the constitution in a straitjacket, it was contended. Mr. Favreau defended the accord and Mr. Fulton rushed into print endorsing his views. Then Mr. Fulton qualified and retreated.

But more important, hostility mounted in Quebec. To gain passage of the constitutional change in his own province, Premier Lesage, circumventing the constitution, found it necessary to make a special arrangement with Ottawa to clip the veto power of the Quebec Legislative Council.

REPORT DENIED
An Ottawa report has it that Prime Minister Pearson and Mr. Lesage have reached an agreement that the Favreau-Fulton formula never will be submitted either to the House of Commons or to the Quebec Legislature—a report denied vehemently by both.

Our Yesterdays
(FROM THE GUARDIAN FILES)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (August 5, 1940)

The cheering word that Britain's monthly accumulation of planes is now greater than Germany's came today from an authoritative source and, as if to back up the statement, the Air Ministry announced increasingly violent smashes on German bases.

Superintendent H.R. Gagnon of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said early today that Mayor Camille Houde of Montreal had been taken into custody under the War Measures Act.

TEN YEARS AGO (August 5, 1955)
Mrs. Earle G. MacLeod, manager of Allison MacLeod's truck dealership, Charlottetown, arrived in Charlottetown last Monday to be present at the annual Provincial Diocesan Convention of the Catholic Women's League to be held at St. Dunstan's University.

Mrs. James Freeman of Riverside, Ontario, National president of the Catholic Women's League of Canada, will arrive in Charlottetown next Monday to be present at the annual Provincial Diocesan Convention of the Catholic Women's League to be held at St. Dunstan's University.

Rest Periods For The Hair

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Hair does not grow indefinitely. It stops sprouting on the scalp every two to six years and becomes a club or resting hair. It sheds for a few months in its follicle and is replaced by a new not noticed because most of the hairs are in the growing stage. The daily moult involves 20 to 75 hairs.

Variations occur, because in the past some women let their hair grow down to the knees. This took at least 25 years because the shaft lengthens approximately one-hundredth inch per day. The cycle may be responsible for many hair growth disturbances that are blamed on glandular disorders. The pattern also is modified by age, sickness, and heredity. The growing phase, for example, may be shortened during a severe illness and marked thinning may occur when the percentage of resting hairs increases.

The growth period on the scalp is longer than elsewhere in the body. Tufts on the extremities, trunk, and eyebrows are active for six months and then rest for 30 days. In ringerem of the scalp, the fungi attack only the growing and not the resting hairs. Other scalp infections may last for years.

The lanugo (vellus) hairs constitute the fuzz which is present over most of the body. These fine, light-colored fibers usually are in the resting stage. Terminal hairs are adult structures; a follicle may produce a lanugo originally, a terminal hair during adulthood, and in senescence return to the vellus. The transition from the lanugo to the terminal type on the face follows a standard sequence—upper lip, chin, sides of cheeks, then the remainder of the beard area.

The opposite process occurs at the frontal hairline in adolescence; the terminal is replaced by the vellus and produces the characteristic reshaping of the facial outline. Terminal hair on the trunk and limbs is profuse in males, but is widely distributed in both sexes during the years of sexual maturity. By age 50, almost 40 per cent of women have some terminal facial hair. By this age, some baldness or recession occurs to 60 per cent of men and to 14 per cent of women.

Guaranteed Contracts

Calgary Herald
Guaranteeing high-cost British Columbia shipyards a share of federal shipbuilding contracts hardly seems a realistic way of encouraging them to reduce their costs.

But, according to reports from Ottawa, such a policy has been approved by the federal government.

Government shipbuilding contracts, it is said, will be put up for national competition, but with a certain percentage of work guaranteed for B.C. yards during the next five years.

The guarantee has been granted because labor costs in the B.C. yards are higher than those prevailing in yards on the country's East Coast and on the St. Lawrence.

In this situation, in effect for some years, becomes a problem again with the government about to embark on another naval shipbuilding program involving construction of four new destroyers.

A Gallic Dove

Hamilton Spectator
Playing his cards like a tiger shark, France's Charles de Gaulle has dispatched his famed intellectual trouble-shooter, Andre Malraux, to Peking on a so-called secret mission. It can be assumed that the French leader believes the time is now ripe for Gallic interference in the Far East power struggle.

It is intentional coincidence that France's envoy should be a distinguished man of letters who immortalized the Chinese revolutionaries in some of his earliest works of fiction. Mr. Malraux admits, in fact, that the insurrectionist hero of his "La Condition Humaine" was patterned after Chou En-Lai, now Premier of China.

Nor will Dictator Mao, himself an intellectual and a writer of renown, find it different to enjoy the delightful companionship of Mr. Malraux. He may even feel in a favor-giving mood.

That Magnificent Blur

Christian Science Monitor
Let's be frank about it. To our uneducated eyes, that first picture from Mars seemed just a white blur. But oh what a blur!

From 134 million miles across space, our first reasonably close look at another planet!

The transmission of the pictures, still coming in at a writing, has crowned Mariner's stunning mission with full success.

Under the careful analysis of Mariner scientists, the pictures will undoubtedly yield much new information. But to us they also convey a timely warning. There has been much speculation that they may reveal signs of life in spite of repeated explanations that no such detail would show. The pictures we have seen so far bear this out. Yet there is something in many of us that yearns for life to be on Mars. Skeptics who note the harsh Martian conditions—little water, no apparent oxygen, extreme temperatures, an atmosphere as thin as our own at 100,000 feet—these skeptics are discounted.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Kangaroos are only a jump ahead of extinction," says a big-game hunter. Still that's a pretty good lead. — Guelph Mercury.

It was discovered that a parcel of twenty \$100 bills was missing at the bank. The staff worked all night trying to find them. Next day, Sally, a new girl clerk, walked into the bank to begin her daily duties. An officer asked her: "Sally, did you see a parcel of \$100 bills?" "Oh, that! Here they are. I just took them home to show mother the kind of work I'm doing." — Montreal Star

Midsummer Dog Days

National Geographic Society
The dog days of ancient Greece and Rome affect people today much as they did 3,000 years ago.

Early astronomers noticed that Sirius, the most radiant star in the sky, rose with the sun in midsummer. They believed its heat intensified that of the sun. Since Sirius is in the constellation of Canis Major, or "Larger Dog," ancients called the hottest period dog days.

Blaming Sirius for field-withering droughts, summer sickness, and the death of farm animals, the Romans sacrificed red-haired puppies to appease this inimical star.

STAR NOT TO BLAME.
Weathermen have long known or course, that summer's discomfort is caused not by a star but by a combination of heat and humidity. In July and August, oceans have lost their winter chill. Days are still long, and the sun beats down fiercely from high in the sky.

As temperatures rise, more moisture evaporates. The air becomes muggy. From every pond, ocean, river, and stream, water is drawn into the air at the rate of 16 million tons a second.

The amount of moisture the air can hold varies according to temperature. The quantity of vapor present in proportion to the maximum possible is called the relative humidity.

Relative humidity often is higher in winter than in summer. But it is less noticeable because colder air can hold less moisture. Thus a relative humidity of 50 per cent on a 90-degree day results in far greater discomfort from mugginess than a relative humidity of 90 per cent on a 50-degree day.

Evaporation slows down on a muggy summer day as the air becomes increasingly saturated. Cold drinks as well as people "perspire."

High humidity can be costly.

In future years, a telephone call to Hong Kong may be no more costly than one to Vancouver, because to the distant satellite relay station, the difference in earth distance will be insignificant. Medical men in remote regions may be able to keep up to date with their confreres in metropolitan centres by watching them perform actual operations. A world library may be able to supply information to anyone anytime. And viewers may even get to see a complete regular season of football. — Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

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