

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

For Freer Trade... One of the topics slated for discussion at the Atlantic premiers' conference which opens here on Monday is the proposal of a free trade area for these Atlantic provinces and the New England States.

We note that a broader scheme of this kind has been mooted in the United States by Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican senator, who suggests—not a regional arrangement but a new free trade area including the whole of United States and Canada, if Britain fails in another attempt to join the European Common Market.

The senator's ambitious alternative to Britain's entry into the E.C.M. would be open to members of both the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association, and also to New Zealand and Australia.

The Javits proposal at first glance would appear to be one that the United Kingdom might find attractive if the door finally were closed to her membership in the European Common Market. It fails to reckon, however, with Britain's involvement in the Commonwealth and its British preferential tariff system.

Canada has hedged in her approach to the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations by rejecting the U.S. program of linear tariff cuts—for the protection of this country's more vulnerable industries—and might be expected to shy away from any free trade arrangement that would expose the Canadian market to open and full-scale competition from the United States, Britain and the European Continent.

The Javits proposal, however, has the germ of a good idea. It calls for progressive tariff reductions over a 20-year period with a \$10 million fund to assist industrial countries with long-term structural economic problems. It is, at least, indicative of the kind of change that is blowing through the whole Atlantic Community for freer trade relations as a desirable objective.

Notes Of Uncertainty

Since Parliament will not open until January 18, wouldn't it be helpful if the government issued a revised policy statement on the subject of its medicare program? The details, of course, will be made known when Parliament meets; but some questions arose during the course of the campaign with regard to the general application of the plan, and there is no reason why these should not be disposed of authoritatively in the meantime.

Will the plan be compulsory, as first outlined, and what assurance does Ottawa have that this will prove agreeable to the provinces? Ontario, for example, is said to have grave reservations on this point and, officially at least, favors its own voluntary scheme which was announced some months ago. In Alberta, Premier Manning has been vehement in his opposition to any form of compulsion and has given no indication of a change of mind in this regard. Mr.

Pearson himself, when campaigning in the western provinces, avoided reference to anything of a compulsory nature in the federal proposal, making it appear, indeed, that there was a wide freedom of choice in the matter.

Again, the target date for the plan, as announced by the Prime Minister and Health Minister Judy LaMarsh, was July 1, 1967. They were emphatic on this point. But here again a note of uncertainty has crept in. In one of his campaign speeches Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp said the government might not be able to provide a national medical care plan by 1967 because of a shortage of nurses and doctors.

This, of course, was no new development; the shortage existed just as glaringly when the target date was set. It merely underlined a difficulty of which serious students of Canada's medical structure have been aware all along. It has been pointed out, too, that the enormous administrative structure that will have to be created within the federal and provincial civil services means that any serious attempt to get the plan launched by July 1, 1967, will be a rushed and frenzied affair. But Mr. Sharp's statement was the first and only indication of governmental awareness of these obstacles. Must we wait two more months to learn whether he was merely voicing his own opinion or speaking with full regard to the principle of cabinet solidarity? Surely a clarification of this point at least would be in order from the Prime Minister.

Next Question, Please

An issue which provoked a lot of controversy in the election campaign was the cost of cars under the new Canada-U.S. automobile agreement. Mr. Pearson was insistent that despite Tory arguments to the contrary the savings to the manufacturers under this deal were actually being passed on to the consumers, or would be in next year's prices. But how much does a new car really cost? And what, for that matter, is the consumer really interested in?

The Financial Post takes a hard look at these questions, which were lost sight of in the spate of campaign-oratory and are prompted by the fact, well-known to every car owner, that the purchase of a new car usually involves a turn-in allowance for his existing model. That price varies with the make of car, its condition, the anxiety of the dealer to sell and, possibly, with what everybody concerned had for breakfast that day.

This, to small or great degree, obscures completely any theoretical "real" price on the new car. In all such cases, the price that matters to the buyer is the difference he has to pay between old and new.

And, as the Toronto financial paper concludes, whether this year's "basic" price of cars is above or below last year's, the truth is most buyers will pay more for their 1966 models. More and more Canadians want extra features or accessories, whatever the additional cost, in the cars they now buy.

Some models, it is estimated, now come up with 400 options. They include not only a range of engines but such exotic items as electric seat warmers, automatic load levelers (for fat passengers?), tilting and telescoping steering wheels, and remote-control trunk locks. With no trouble at all, consumers can order extras that increase the cost of their car by at least one-third and that goes for the small models as well as the block-long luxury yachts that jostle for road space.

No doubt there will be some consumers who will appreciate the savings that come to them—if they come—courtesy of the Canadian car producers and the Canada-U.S. auto agreement. But to the majority of purchasers money obviously seems less important than the latest in comfort and gadgetry.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Why, asks an exchange, when the privacy of every other voter is protected, should the "service vote" be singled out and debated across the land? The authorities explain that it takes time to tally the vote of servicemen around the globe; it takes time to distribute the figures to home constituencies. But why not telescope the procedure? Why not use advanced polls and then get the results to the servicemen's own constituencies for inclusion in the general totals on election day? Impossible? Nonsense. The Americans have been doing it for years.



FRUITS OF VICTORY

RUSSIAN TRAWLERS

Territorial Waters Problem In B.C.

The operations of a Russian fishing fleet of 38 trawlers and 11 factory ships off the Queen Charlotte Islands have predictably brought forth cries of anguish from British Columbia fishermen. The general principle of a baseline running from headland to headland has been widely accepted ever since it was decreed by the International Court of Justice in a case between Norway and the United Kingdom.

Special Claim To Fame

The borough of Tiverton, Devonshire, which recently celebrated the 350th anniversary of the granting of its Royal Charter by King James the First, has a special significance to fame, dating back to the industrial revolution in the United Kingdom, which followed the introduction of steam power to the world. John Heathcote invented the world's first lace-making machine about 1816, but it was wrecked by the Luddite rioters when his factory at Lougborough, Leicestershire, in the Midlands, was stormed. The name Luddites was given to the body of workers who in the early 19th century resorted to the destruction of machinery or mills because they feared that machines would put them out of work.

Smoking Lore

Are you "restless, nervous, excited, energetic, thrill-seeking, independent and academically oriented toward the social sciences and engineering"? If so, you probably smoke too much as well. Or perchance you are "puritanical, conservative, stable, agreeable, dependable, religious and oriented toward physical sciences and engineering"? Then you probably don't smoke at all. These at any rate are some of the characteristics turned up by John Pflaum, a behavioral scientist at the University of Wisconsin, who investigated the personalities of smokers and non-smokers. Despite their other admirable traits, and cigarette advertisements to the contrary, men who smoke are, as a group, he says, more feminine than those who don't and are less inclined to participate in sports. Those who smoke may be symbolically searching for masculinity.

More Jobless Ivans

In Stalin's time, the Soviet Union publicly and privately assumed that it had "solved" the problem of unemployment which has so often plagued the capitalist world. In fact, the last official statistics on the subject and the last Russian labor exchanges went out at the end of the first five-year plan, in the mid-1930's. It was not surprising, then, that an economist with the Soviet academy of sciences found himself in extremely hot water after he reported recently that unemployment in Russian cities had jumped to about 8 per cent of the labor force over the last two years while joblessness in small and medium towns ranged between 25 and 30 per cent.

Our Yesterdays

(November 17, 1940) Roaring guns and exploding shells rocked channel coast towns during a violent duel between German and British long-range guns across the Dover Strait. The cannonade followed a large-scale attack by Royal Air Force bombers on "invasion ports" along the channel. During the raid, bomb flashes lit the French coastline from Dunkerque to La Havre. Major Fred M. Nash, of the Quarter-master General's staff at Halifax, returned to his duty after a pleasant weekend leave at his home in Charlottetown.

TEN YEARS AGO

(November 17, 1955) A large barn on the farm of Peter MacDonald, Milkton Cross, about 1/2 mile from the Commercial Road was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin at an early hour. The regular monthly meeting of the Montague sub-division of the C.W.L. was held at the home of Mrs. Lester Carpenter on Sunday last with twenty-two members present. The meeting opened with the league prayer led by the president, Mrs. F. L. Coyle.

Health Resorts

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Supervised health resorts (spas) have been less popular in the United States than in Europe and Asia. Perhaps we have been more objective by giving these places credit where it is due—the resort rather than to the massages, mud, and mineral baths. We must admit, however, that this fabulous humbug feels good and is therapeutic for the mind as well as for the body. Most spas originated at a time when medicine was not scientific. They are seldom mentioned to medical students as remedial because teaching centers do not take them seriously. In addition they are regarded as social and recreational rather than medical centers. This may explain why some modern spas do not want sick people even though certain institutions have a qualified medical staff. Such spas will not administer treatments unless prescribed by a physician.

The up-to-date spas no longer rely on a single remedy such as mineral thermal water. They have integrated bath and physical therapy with diet, exercise, and recreational activities. The stay serves as a schooling period to improve health habits, lose weight, and recuperate from an illness or difficult experience. Alcoholic beverages are not sold, and a quiet atmosphere prevails. Many European spas are becoming an important division of health and are getting more and more assistance from the government. They are used as treatment and rehabilitation centers for the care of employees with arthritic, cardiac, and gastrointestinal disorders. Many are located in resort areas far away from family and work. Costly machines are replaced with beautiful parks, hills, and pools to allow for a physical fitness program utilizing natural resources. The organized rehabilitation program does wonders for the fatigued executive in need of change. We might add in their favor that a large percentage of spas goers return year after year.

RUBBING MAY HELP J.Y. writes: Will rubbing the body with alcohol help arthritis by improving the circulation? REPLY The massage, not the alcohol, will improve circulation to the skin. Symptoms may be improved after the procedure, but it is doubtful whether rubbing the outside will affect the circulation to the deeper structures, including the aching joint.

HOLLOW-EYED W.Q. writes: What causes sunken, lifeless eyes in a 34-year-old man? REPLY Sickness and weight loss are the most common causes of sunken eyes. Some persons have overhanging brows that give this impression. Ordinary fatigue eliminates the sparkle from the eyes, but seldom leads to a sunken appearance.

ASPHYXIAN T GAS V.B. writes: How long does it take to get over carbon monoxide poisoning? REPLY This depends upon the duration of exposure, the concentration of the gas, and the amount inhaled. The effects of mild poisoning usually disappear within 24 hours, but the after-effects from severe poisoning may never disappear.

SPITTING UP FOOD Mrs. F. writes: If a baby's food comes back after every meal, is he getting too much to eat? REPLY Not necessarily. Regurgitation also occurs when the child eats too fast, swallows air, or has a temporary spasm or stenosis of the pyloric (exit) valve of the stomach. Today's Health Hint—When you are tense, walk about. (Note: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, care of Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

"Safety Before Fashion"

A subject that may be worth research is the effect of women long-toed, high-heeled shoes on traffic safety. At least one traffic officer, Sgt. Robert Cooper of the Metropolitan Toronto police force, says that such shoes reduce safety. An effort should be made by the authorities to find out. Sergeant Cooper says that when a woman wears modern shoes, "only about an inch-and-a-half of leather touches the brake pedal. There's no foot pressure at all. Moreover, he points out, spilled heels often get caught in the floor mat. The result can be an unnecessary accident. His views were stated after a coroner's inquest into the death of a five-year-old girl, following a collision with a car driven by a woman wearing high-heeled, long-toed shoes. He says that he does not know what can be done about the situation, except that he himself makes sure that his wife does not drive unless she is wearing low-heeled shoes. It should be possible for the traffic authorities to make a study to find out whether Sergeant Cooper's opinions are well-founded. At first glance, they appear to be, for it stands to reason that high-heeled, long-toed shoes would not enable a driver to bring quite as much pressure on a brake pedal as might be necessary in an emergency. But he may be wrong. A research project by the Ontario department of transport could decide this question. If it is learned that Sergeant Cooper is right, an education campaign should be started to persuade women to wear low-heeled, sturdy shoes when driving. Women drivers have a great sense of responsibility—perhaps greater than men. Many women drivers are mothers, and extremely conscious of safety, especially when there are children playing about. It can be taken for granted that they would co-operate if this question was a properly brought to their attention. Safety before fashion is a slogan that could carry much appeal.

CIVIL WAR CONTINUES

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP)—Usually reliable South Sudanese sources say about 40 Northern Sudanese troops were killed last week in an attack by South Sudanese rebels on a camp near the border where Sudan, Uganda and the Congo meet. Those killed included the garrison commander. The rebels withdrew when they ran out of ammunition. Negro tribesmen in the South Sudan have been fighting for freedom from the domination of the Arab North Sudanese for many months.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The trouble with living it up is you may have to live it down later.—Marquette County Tribune. A dreamer: a citizen who thinks that a tax cut will actually lower his taxes.—Calgary Herald. Things you never see—network trouble during a television commercial.—Whitewater Register. Doctor: "You're coughing more easily this morning. Patient: "I should be, I practiced all night."—Montreal Star. The beggar stambled over, holding out his hand. "Please give a poor blind man a dime, sir." "But you can see out of one eye." "Then make it a nickel."—Sarnia Observer. In many a case the only way to steady a young fellow who is rather wild is to put a load of responsibility on his shoulders.—Guelph Mercury. A modern man is one who drives a mortgaged car over a bond-financed highway with gas bought on a credit card.—Calgary Herald. A typical college student today is said to be more ready to hang the librarian in effigy than the football coach. That's progress.—Ottawa Journal.

Smith Well Entrenched

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer Lacking arms and experience, Negro leaders in Rhodesia apparently are having trouble stirring up their people to revolt against the outworn Ian Smith regime. Though the Negroes have a 30 to 1 advantage over the whites in numbers, they have no modern weapons. While a Hungarian news agency maintains that guerrilla fighting has broken out in Rhodesia, the more obvious fact is that Smith and his well-armed forces have the situation well under control. Nevertheless, the anger expressed by many of the Negro-led African countries over the white Smith government's seizure of independence from Britain is expected to be translated into some form of violence. What then will Britain do? The British government maintains that despite the labels of "rebel" and "traitor" stamped on the Smith regime, Rhodesia still is a British responsibility and only the British government can determine its future. WISHPUL THINKING? It has argued that force is not the answer to the current crisis and that with application of economic restrictions, Smith may eventually be forced out, replaced by a moderate white group which would agree to return to colonial status, preparing for gradual moves towards majority Negro government. This may be wishful thinking. The applied sanctions, on sugar and tobacco, are not by themselves likely to destroy the Smith regime. Not all countries are likely to abide by these sanctions, thus assuring Smith of some income if less lucrative than before. The British government also has called on Rhodesian civil servants, soldiers and police to remain loyal to the Queen. But there is no prospect of physical protection for those who may want to remain loyal; the governor, the Queen's representative in Salisbury, has no troops. Perhaps the only reason Britain would consider sending troops would be to halt an illegal invasion; an attempt by foreigners to push Smith out without the approval of the Queen or the United Nations. In that case Britain might find itself fighting in defence of Smith's supporters.

Treating Trotsky Better

Christian Science Monitor The Communist nations have a strict system of hierarchy. Furthermore, they have set and stylized ways to show just where each official stands on the ladder's rungs. Who stands where on the Kremlin reviewing stand? Whose picture is biggest in the May Day parade? Whose speech is chanted longest at the party congress? These and other tricks—which strike the rest of the world as slightly ridiculous—help give the latest line-up in the power structure. Furthermore, where those in favor are concerned, this line-up often shifts from year to year. But in the Soviet Union, when one is dealing with the historic enemies of the regime, the top spot always has been occupied by one man: Leon Trotsky. A close collaborator of Lenin's a brilliant organizer of the young Red Army, a powerful speaker and writer, and Stalin's greatest potential rival, Trotsky became the arch villain in Stalinist Russia's black book. Now, however, the Soviet Defense Ministry's own newspaper has called for a more objective view of Trotsky. This does not mean rehabilitation—as yet. But it is another and one of the most important—moves on behalf of historical accuracy in Russia. Slowly the old idea of pure white and pure black is yielding. In its place, happily, there is a growing tendency to look at facts as they are. This is progress.

WANTED MEN PROUD TO WEAR THE QUEEN'S UNIFORM! PROUD TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY! PROUD TO BE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN FORCES! A Recruiting Team will be at the RCAF ASSOCIATION SUMMERSIDE Wednesday 17th 11 A.M. - 6 P.M. Or you may contact the Canadian Forces Recruiting Centre QUEEN CHARLOTTE ARMOURY P.O. BOX 1148 Charlottetown, P.E.I. PHONE 892-2611