

Separatists Groups Divided On Economic Aims

By CY FOX
MONTREAL (CP)—Quebec's separatist groups may be divided in their pursuit of independence for the province but they differ about the means toward this end and in their economic aims.

They represent the feelings of what seem to be a minority of the roughly 5,500,000 people in the province.

But with the forthcoming visit of the Queen to Quebec City, the opinions of the separatists about the royal tour and the more general aspects of Quebec life have received much more attention, particularly outside the province.

Apparently the largest of the separatist groups is Le Rassemblement Pour l'Indépendance Nationale, which says it has a membership of 7,000.

Now led by Pierre Bourgault, a Montreal newspaper man, he was founded in 1960 as an instrument of protest for the cause of an independent Quebec.

Nothing Against Queen
Mr. Bourgault says the party has "nothing against the Queen personally" and that she is "just an instrument in the hands of the real guilty ones—Prime Minister Pearson and Quebec Premier Lesage."

Dr. René Jutra of Victoriaville and 13 other top members of the Rassemblement quit because of what they called the party's "revolutionary tendencies." They later established a separatist party of their own, le Rassemblement National, with Dr. Jutra as president.

Dr. Jutra, a former leader of the Scouts Catholiques, Quebec's French-language scout movement, said his new party will contain all 85 seats at the next provincial general election. But the extent of his control following is not immediately known.

Former Le Rassemblement president, Marcel Chaput formed his own group, le Parti Républicain du Québec.

Chaput has since claimed leadership primarily as the man who first said the Queen might be in danger if she came to Quebec.

Another group, the Front Républicain Pour l'Indépendance, was out of the ranks of the PRQ and is reported to have a more left-wing line than did the old Chaput organization.

DEALT HARD BLOWS
The terrorist groups in the province have expressed relief over recovery of the last of the armory weapons-loot. They said the recovery allows them to "breathe easier" about the safety of the Queen.

Meanwhile, another group called the Front de Libération du Québec has appeared as sponsor of a bimonthly news sheet called La Cogne.

The mimeographed publication, appearing for at least the last seven months, has advised supporters to greet the Queen with a forestal, if not violent, demonstration.

SEVERAL PARTIES
Quebec has several political parties involved in electoral action. The Liberal party now is the government party with the Union Nationale as the opposition.

Federal politics in the province involves the Liberals, the Progressive Conservatives, the Ralliement des Créolistes, the

Social Credit Party and the New Democratic Party. None of these main groups has embraced the separatist cause.

Separatism is espoused by several groups in Montreal or organized for the publication of "little magazines."

One such group publishes a monthly called Parti-Pris, (literally, chosen standpoint) which mixes socialism with its Quebec nationalism.

Cancer Society's Official In Alberta Facing Charge

CALGARY (CP) — Robert Neville Talbot, 36, director of the Canadian Cancer Society's Alberta division, has reserved plea in a magistrate's court.

It claims the Bourgaull group has been superseded by an general swing of the separatist bloc to the left.

Parti-Pris says last year's FLQ activities were "ineffective and unjustifiable" and only with "the assent and support of the people" is political violence justifiable.

on a charge of theft of \$100,000 in society funds. Talbot was not represented at the hearing by counsel. He was remanded to Oct. 9 and bail was set at \$25,000.

Police said the theft occurred over an approximately nine-month period this year. Earlier reports indicated fund shortages had begun in 1962.

Police said theft occurred through manipulation of cheques made out to non-existent society employees. Cheques were issued in the names of

persons ostensibly chosen to perform housekeeping duties for cancer patients.

RECORDS SEIZED
Police said they were called when another society executive began a routine check on payments. Records were seized Thursday from society offices after Talbot's arrest.

As executive director, Talbot was required to sign cheques on behalf of provincial society branches. He had been a society member since 1947.

Police said several months of auditing and investigation were necessary before details were known. They said the investigation would range across Canada and could include New York and Hawaii.

ADJOURNMENT OF TRIAL DENIED

Igor A. Ivanov, 34, a chauffeur for Amorg, Soviet trade agency in New York, leaves Federal Court in Newark Monday after a request for two-month adjournment of his trial for conspiracy to

spy was denied. Federal Judge Anthony T. Augelli did, however, grant the defence three additional days before bringing the case to trial. Charges against Ivanov were filed after he was picked up

at railroad station in Englewood, N.J., a year ago in company with an American engineer and two members of Soviet mission to the United States. (AP Wirephoto)

Startling Answers Turned Up To Some Mysteries Of Universe

By ALTON BLAKESLEE
WASHINGTON (AP) — On a night 75,000 years ago (it could have been a Neanderthal man named Gog looked at the star-speckled heavens and wondered—what's out there?—And men have wondered ever since.

Scientists have turned up a number of answers—startling ones—and they keep finding intriguing new mysteries. For instance, a superstar, 100 times as massive as the sun, exploded in the sky. The energy of gravity within this star is rapidly transformed into intense radiation of light, heat, radio waves and x-rays. Well, there are suspicions this may happen to distant objects called Quasars.

"There may be formed within the universe different from any now known — an entirely new source of energy," remarks Dr. Herbert Friedman, head of the atmosphere and astrophysics division of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory.

The scientist is a pioneer in using new kinds of "eyes"—devices that see x-rays and ultraviolet light — to observe stars and objects in highly revealing ways.

Radio telescopes, balloons, orbiting observatories and space probes are other new tools accelerating the pace of exploration in astronomy and space physics, Friedman says. The new astronomy has numerous stardadders to rise above the earth's protective but murky blanket of air.

Great segments of the story of what's out there have already been unfolded.

ORDINARY STAR
The earth's sun is a rather ordinary star—now under special study in the International Year of the Quiet Sun—and it is known how it burns, though not why it has cycles of sunspots and what causes a gigantic flare.

The sun is but one among 100,000,000,000 stars forming a family of our galaxy, the Milky Way. And the Milky Way is only one of billions of galaxies, all apparently rushing away from one another.

Many astronomers believe billions of these stars possess planets that could support intelligent life.

They are confident new stars and even galaxies are being born right now. They know that stars die, sometimes in cataclysmic explosions, becoming four-fifths 100 to 1,000 times the size of our sun.

But something peculiar is going on in Quasars (first called quasi-stellar sources, hence the name), and "it looks as though the answer will involve fundamental and revolutionary advances in physics," Friedman says.

Quasars are only a fraction the size of the Milky Way, but pour forth 100 to 1,000 times the energy of normal galaxies. One of them — 3C — 273 — has two tremendous radio-emitting clouds, about 1,500 miles in diameter, branching from its luminous center, indicating some cataclysmic event. Its light reaching the earth now started out about 1,000,000,000 years ago.

"We just do not know how to account for the release of such tremendous energy by any processes in modern physics," says Friedman. "What we know about nuclear reactions and effects from annihilation between matter and antimatter doesn't fit. We may be witnessing an entirely new source of energy."

MYSTERIOUS X-RAYS
Another challenge he confronts, comes from x-rays streaming through space. The intensity is so low that extremely sensitive detectors are needed to measure them. One theory is that some come from collapsed stars, composed almost entirely of neutrons.

Such stars would be packed so densely they would weigh 1,000,000,000 tons per cubic inch and as a result would weigh small to be visible by an optical telescope. A neutron star might be a remnant of a supernova. The Crab Nebula, the gaseous wreckage of a supernova first detected from earth in 1054 AD by Chinese astronomers, had been considered one potential home of a neutron star.

But in an ingenious experiment last July 7, Friedman's team showed that x-rays from the Crab come from its hot, gaseous cloud, with no neutron star present.

With astounding timing, they launched a rocket equipped with x-ray detectors just as the moon eclipsed the nebula. Had there been a neutron star there, the flux of x-rays would have been cut off suddenly by the moon's body. This didn't happen.

It is possible, Friedman says, that another type of supernova could produce a neutron star, the search continues.

X-ray astronomy, only two years old, also promises to help determine the origin of some of the cosmic rays hurtling out from space, and to help in drawing a better "map" of the structure of the pinwheel-shaped Milky Way itself.

ORIGIN OF UNIVERSE
Scientists entertain three main theories:

1. It began with a "big bang" of one primordial atom.

2. It pulses, expanding now then contracting to its original state, then expanding again.

3. It's a "steady state" universe with new hydrogen being created spontaneously somehow to fill the voids left by its expansion or the death of galaxies.

X-ray astronomy adds another method of checking on such theories.

And infrared and ultraviolet detectors promise a far better estimate of how much hydrogen gas—the potential stuff for new stars—there really is in all of space.

In the next few years, optical telescopes on orbiting observatories—perhaps assembled or tended in — by astronaut scientists and technicians—will go peering into space with far greater clarity of vision than possible for earth-bound scopes. They will count unseen stars and witness . . . who knows what?

In the new astronomy, says Friedman, one can be sure only fast "some of the things to be learned may well be revolutionary."

Council Votes Give Okay To Two Historic Measures

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Votes in the Vatican ecumenical council have given a final approval to two historic measures in the key chapter of its Schema de Ecclesia, on the nature of the church.

One was the recognition of shared authority between the Pope and bishops. The other was creation of a permanent body of deacons, whose membership may include mature married men.

At the same time the 2,500 prelates in St. Peter's Basilica began debate on revelation, using a newly worded schema of scripture and tradition to each other.

The council fathers accented — 627 to 572 ballots — 13 articles dealing with bishops' powers and including the principle of collegiality, or shared authority with the Pope.

They also voted approval — 1,704 to 53 with reservations — but with reservations — of six articles on the diaconate and its duties and requirements. All these articles had been voted individually in the last few days. Wednesday's schema accepted the entire scheme chapter by chapter, in which they were contained. Two-third majorities of 1,402

were required. The majority was easily reached even without the support of prelates who voted acceptance with reservations. Council officials said the outcome in effect established the final text of the chapter.

The other De Ecclesia chapters were also approved. They were on the laity, on the striving for holiness by all church members and on religious orders of priests and nuns.

Voting still could come on the final two chapters which deal with the church in heaven and with the Virgin Mary.

ATTACK U.S. EMBASSY
MANILA (Reuters) — About 500 students nearly smashed in the gates of the U.S. embassy here Friday night and later clashed with rifle-wielding guards at the presidential palace. The disturbances took place on the eve of President Diosdado Macapagal's departure for the Philippines. The demonstrators were demanding an abrogation of the parity ordinance which gives Americans in the Philippines the same rights as Filipino citizens.

COLOR THEM GREY
The two breeds of African rhinoceros termed "black" and "white" by conservationists are both grey, but there are differences in the shape of their lips.

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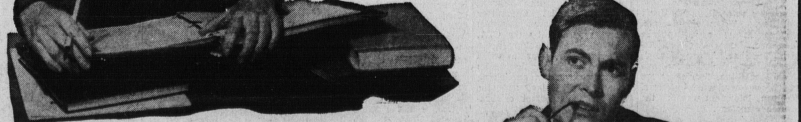
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The Guardian - The Evening Patriot

Staggering Sugar Prices Seen Hitting Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tumbling sugar prices have put a squeeze on Cuba's a sugar which, in the opinion of U.S. experts, will keep the Cuban economy in the doldrums during the next two years.

This is the assessment of the impact on Cuba of a plunge from more than 12 cents a pound to below four cents. This drop in the world market price of sugar, the island's No. 1 income producer, has come in less than a year.

What might happen after 1966 depends on further developments. The U.S. estimates cover only the next two years.

The U.S. embargo effort against the Havana government aims at weakening Cuba's economic underpinnings and preventing Cuba from becoming a shopping center for Latin Americans to copy the Communist way. But the world price of

sugar—a key to Cuba's welfare—is beyond the control of either Washington or Havana.

U.S. experts calculated that Cuba will virtually wipe out Cuba's 1962-64 foreign exchange surplus which came from soaring sugar prices. Cuba had relied on a temporary world shortage.

President Fidel Castro has been using his cash to buy non-Communist countries which are more interested in sales than in U.S. political objections. Instead of expanding his purchases abroad, it is believed here that Castro now will have to tighten his belt and U.S. allies will become a lot more reluctant to hand over goods on credit. The sugar becomes clearly in surplus, the United States may have more success in persuading non-Communist states to buy their sugar outside of Cuba.