

A Bold Approach

It will take expert analysis of the latest report of the Macpherson Royal Commission on Transportation to determine just how far it should prove of value to the Atlantic area, with which we are chiefly concerned. On the face of it, however, it does seem to promise a new deal for freight shippers who are "captives" of the railways under the present setup—captive traffic being defined as that which is confined to the railways, chiefly because no alternative means of transport can handle it profitably.

It is this traffic which has suffered most, both in the Maritimes and in Western Canada, by the imposition of horizontal rate increases, which has been the panacea applied in the past to compensate railways for revenue losses. In its first report, submitted last April, the Commission termed these rate increases "self-defeating" for the railways and "inequitable" for shippers still dependent on the railways. In practice, the railways generally levied the full rate increase against the captive traffic, while the non-captive traffic—chiefly in the big Central Provinces—escaped because of the keen competition offered by other forms of transport.

The Commission now recommends an end to this practice altogether. It proposes a new formula of maximum and minimum rates—the one to protect captive rail shippers from inequitable treatment, the other to prevent rail-truck price wars. In between, all freight rates are to be set free, with full freedom of competition for both truck and railway traffic, and for railways to enter the trucking field or any other mode of transport.

Under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, the Commission proposes continuation of the freight subsidies on Maritime shipments bound for Central Canada, and their extension to include all carriers; but it would withdraw the rail subsidies now being paid on goods moving within the Maritimes. These latter subsidies, it is maintained, tend only to inhibit the full development of other means of transport, chiefly trucking.

In its practical effect, this latter proposal is aimed at opening the door to wide-scale competition among all forms of transport in the Atlantic area; thus helping to lower freight rates without the need of federal funds. While leaving undisturbed the present 30 per cent rate of assistance on shipments to Central Canada, the Commission evidently regards this as a stopgap, the ultimate objective being to put the whole freight system of the country on a self-sustaining basis.

The Commission's report represents the first real attempt that has been made to create a system of freight transport which, in the long run, would prove both equitable and economic. As such it should be welcomed, especially in those areas, such as the Maritimes, which have suffered under recurring exorbitant rate increases for so many years.

The Privy Council

The post of president of the Privy Council, to which Hon. Noel Dorion, secretary of state, was recently appointed has been described by Prime Minister Diefenbaker as "an ancient and most important position." Ancient it may be, but its "importance" nowadays is another matter. That may well be judged from the fact that since the Conservatives assumed office in 1957

it had gone unfilled, Mr. Diefenbaker himself being "acting president of the council."

The redeeming feature of the appointment is that it involves no additional remuneration. Mr. Dorion's main duty will be to preside at cabinet meetings when the Prime Minister is absent. Former Ontario Premier Leslie M. Frost and Hon. Walter Aestline, government leader in the Senate, have both been appointed to the Council. These are honorary appointments for life, and carry the title "Honorable."

In the public mind, the Privy Council is confusedly associated with important legal decisions that have run the gauntlet of a succession of lower and presumably less competent courts. Actually, however, the judicial functions of a court of last resort have been, till recently, exercised by the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council, which is a different body altogether.

The Imperial Privy Council, to which Canadian statesmen were sometimes called, was, till Confederation, the only organization of its kind in the British Empire. Under the British North America Act of 1867, a privy council for Canada was established, and it has continued ever since, offering little except a high sounding title. The Governor-in-Council is, theoretically, the Governor-General acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. But here again, the working organization is a committee of the Council which is composed of the members of the cabinet.

Since 1867, some changes have taken place in the Privy Council of Canada. Its function of handling despatches was in 1909 transferred to the Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the clerk of the council was constituted secretary to the cabinet. Since its establishment in 1957 the Emergency Measures Organization has been under the direction of the Privy Council, but this can hardly be called an onerous responsibility in peacetime.

Preparing The Way

From Washington comes the news that the White House is preparing a booklet on the facts and fallacies of world trade. This booklet will show the stake of the United States in the expanded markets of Western Europe. It will then go on to show, district by district and region by region, what benefits the United States obtains from exports, and also from imports.

Such a study has never before been attempted in such detail or with such precision. It is intended, in the words of one correspondent, to show a majority of senators and congressmen that they can vote for the new Kennedy trade program without being broken at the polls by local protests in their own constituencies.

The booklet is being prepared under the general supervision of Mr. Meyer Feldman, deputy special counsel of the President, who himself has hinted, at a recent press conference, that he expects it to exercise an important influence on the decision of Congress on the trade program.

Mr. Kennedy is not minimizing the effects of the agreement in Brussels on a common agricultural policy for the members of the Common Market. While welcoming the agreement in cordial terms, he recognizes that there will be a painful adjustment period when Britain joins the organization, and that aggressive steps to maintain the level of farm exports over the next few years will be required.

The United States, like Canada, wants a low external tariff and the assurance that exports from the dollar countries will have a reasonable share of the Common Market. The booklet now being prepared will take a realistic view of the difficulties as well as the long-term advantages that are involved, and should make informative reading for Canadian politicians as well as for their counterparts across the border.

EDITORIAL NOTES

After over 22 years of silence, the famous Bow Bells in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in London are ringing out again. And children who are born within the sound of these bells will once again be able to claim they are true "Cockneys." For it is an ancient tradition, started 450 years ago, that only those who have had that distinction can be entitled to that appellation.

Dollar Design Sought
\$1,000 Prize Set
The Government is seeking a design for the new one-dollar coin to be introduced in 1964.

DOLLAR DESIGNING
THE MOLOTOV MYSTERY
A Puzzle For The Kremlinologists
Globe and Mail, Toronto

THE MOLOTOV MYSTERY

A Puzzle For The Kremlinologists

Globe and Mail, Toronto

The Kremlinologists, those dedicated experts who study the signs and omens from Moscow for indication of change in Soviet policy, are properly puzzled by the case of former Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov.

The undisputed facts are simple. From 1957 until last fall, Mr. Molotov—supposedly the leader of the Stalinist opposition to Premier Nikita Khrushchev—was in polite exile from Russia, first as Ambassador to Outer Mongolia and then as the Soviet representative on the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Two main accusations, both brought against him one was that he was leading a clandestine opposition to the accepted party line in domestic and foreign policy. The other charge was that as Joseph Stalin's right-hand man during the great purges of the 1930s, he was personally concerned in the judicial murder of innocent party members.

VIENNA EXODUS
In November, Mr. Molotov left Vienna for Moscow. It was expected that he would be expelled from the Communist Party, and perhaps even jailed or executed; some of his critics at the Congress had hinted that he might be put on trial for his alleged crimes during the Stalin era.

Yet nothing of the sort happened. He disappeared from the news until January 12 when an official spokesman announced that he was returning to his post in Vienna. Next day this announcement was repudiated without explanation.

Now Pravda has again attacked Mr. Molotov for his ideological views—but this time in a muffled and almost querulous fashion that contrasts strangely with the full-blooded denunciations at the Congress. What are we to make of this? In the old days, a Russian leader who was denounced at a party Congress was finished.

He could expect to be removed from his office and forced to make a humiliating public recantation of his "errors"; he might also be expelled from the party and imprisoned—or even executed. Yet nothing of the sort has apparently happened to Mr. Molotov.

TRIED AND FAILED?
It is hard to escape the conclusion that Mr. Khrushchev attempted the destruction of his adversary and failed. Perhaps veterans of the party, and especially its conservative or Stalinist wing, rallied to the old leader's defense. Perhaps China—where the Molotov version of Communism is still the official doctrine—brought pressure on Moscow.

The whole incident provides evidence, in any event, that the conflict between the Khrushchev regime and the Stalinists is still going on. The Stalinists have not been crushed. Some observers go further, and suggest that Premier Khrushchev may be losing control of the Government.

There is still no firm evidence of this, and it is certainly nothing to hope for. Mr. Khrushchev has been a hard man to deal with on Berlin and other issues. Yet the West's position would be far more difficult and dangerous if he were replaced by a new leader of the Stalin-Molotov-Mao Tse-tung school, rigid, dogmatic and dedicated to the proposition that war is inevitable.

The attitude of many Latin American governments toward Cuba appears to follow the maxim: "Don't poke a hornet's nest just because you dislike hornets."

The United States would dearly love to pull down the Cuban hornets' nest and bolt it in oil. But its bid for collective action at the current Organization of American States conference seems likely to result in nothing more devastating than a public-throwing raid.

What the U.S. wants from the foreign ministers conference at Punta del Este, Uruguay, is an OAS quarantine of Cuba. But it probably would be pleased with much less, even a declaration condemning the Fidel Castro regime.

There is evidence of widespread Latin American disenchantment with Castro, particularly since his public avowal of Marxism last month. Thirteen of the 21 OAS members have broken relations with his government, many of them complaining of Cuban spying, propaganda or internal subversion.

Nevertheless, the U.S. will have to do some fast talking to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote for any kind of sanctions. And even if it does succeed, there is no firm guarantee that the dissenting nations will abide by the majority decision.

The four main Latin American countries—Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile—all continue to recognize the Castro government, along with Uruguay, Ecuador and Bolivia. On the surface, it would appear the U.S. could obtain the necessary 14 votes by enlisting support from one of these seven nations.

CANADA 1864 1964
DOLLAR
A TRIBUTE TO ITS PURCHASING POWER?

CANADA
IF I HAD ENOUGH OF THESE I'D BE IN FLORIDA
DOLLAR
A DISPLAY OF CANADA'S HEALTHY OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
OR PERHAPS A LITTLE DESIGN THAT ONE MIGHT DREAM UP AROUND TAX-TIME

CANADA
HEADS YOU WIN TAILS I LOSE
DOLLAR
JUST SEND THIS TO THE BANK

DOLLAR DESIGNING

THE MOLOTOV MYSTERY

A Puzzle For The Kremlinologists

Globe and Mail, Toronto

The Cuban Hornets' Nest

By Carman Cummins Canadian Press Staff Writer

The attitude of many Latin American governments toward Cuba appears to follow the maxim: "Don't poke a hornet's nest just because you dislike hornets."

The United States would dearly love to pull down the Cuban hornets' nest and bolt it in oil. But its bid for collective action at the current Organization of American States conference seems likely to result in nothing more devastating than a public-throwing raid.

What the U.S. wants from the foreign ministers conference at Punta del Este, Uruguay, is an OAS quarantine of Cuba. But it probably would be pleased with much less, even a declaration condemning the Fidel Castro regime.

There is evidence of widespread Latin American disenchantment with Castro, particularly since his public avowal of Marxism last month. Thirteen of the 21 OAS members have broken relations with his government, many of them complaining of Cuban spying, propaganda or internal subversion.

Nevertheless, the U.S. will have to do some fast talking to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote for any kind of sanctions. And even if it does succeed, there is no firm guarantee that the dissenting nations will abide by the majority decision.

The four main Latin American countries—Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile—all continue to recognize the Castro government, along with Uruguay, Ecuador and Bolivia. On the surface, it would appear the U.S. could obtain the necessary 14 votes by enlisting support from one of these seven nations.

In fact, however, some of the 13 countries that have broken with Castro may not be easy to bring into line. The delegate from Haiti—a country uncomfortably close to the hornets' nest—has gone on record with a statement that "Haiti doesn't want to become anyone's judge."

Brazil, which abstained on the vote to call the Punta del Este meeting, is reported working on a lukewarm proposal that would call on Cuba to sever military and economic links with the Communist bloc within a set period of time, during which the OAS would take no action.

Mexico, which has considerable trade with Cuba, was the only country besides Cuba to vote against holding the conference. At the other end of the spectrum, some Central American countries closely allied with the U.S. have threatened to walk out of the meeting if it fails to vote for effective action against Castro.

With these sharp divisions, the delegates are meeting privately to try to thrash out a common policy before going into an open session. Castro predicts that the conference will be a disaster for the U.S., and he has sent a strong delegation to try to assure that end.

Cleanliness Best Treatment For Impetigo

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A READER from Midvale, Utah, writes: "How should impetigo be treated and how can the sores be identified? Someone told me only filthy people develop it. Is this true?" The answer to the last question is no. Impetigo is common in childhood because the skin of the young is susceptible to staphylococcal infections; boils occur for the same reason. These organisms usually inhabit the nose and throat and are particularly abundant whenever a cold exists. From here, the germs are easily carried via the fingers to the skin and enter through breaks created by scratching.

Impetigo begins as a red spot, generally on the face near the mouth, ears or nose. A blister ruptures within a day or two, covering the lesion with a thick, honeycombed yellow crust. The fluid teems with staphylococci and is extremely contagious. New lesions develop wherever the fluid touches.

It is not difficult to imagine what happens when a six year old develops impetigo and picks or scratches the lesions. Blisters break out all over the face and neck. In time, the younger brothers and sisters also become infected. It is here that cleanliness enters the picture. The hands should be washed frequently but it is almost impossible to keep the smallest fingers from touching, scratching, and picking off crusts.

In the past, ammoniated mercury or purple staining gentian violet was used. The crusts were removed with warm, normal saline to allow the antiseptics to kill the staphylococci. Now a days, antibiotics by injection or in tablet form bring impetigo under control. Special tests must be done on the secretions if the eruption does not respond to this therapy.

Meanwhile, the towels, clothing, and bed linen should be changed frequently to minimize the possibility of recurrence.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

TONQUE TUNNEL

T.V. writes: My doctor says I have a cleft tongue and it is causing bad breath. I've heard of cleft palate and lip but not the tongue.

REPLY
A cleft in the tongue is a transverse pocket or depressed area near the back part, close to the throat. Halitosis develops when food collects and ferments in this pocket. The odor disappears when the depression is cleared out.

SPOTS OR FLOATERS

W. R. writes: When a person sees spots before the eyes, does he need glasses?

REPLY
He may, but there are so many other causes, he should consult an ophthalmologist. We have a leaflet on spots before the eyes that may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with request.

DON'T BLAME MILK

R. M. writes: Does drinking milk make postnasal drip worse?

REPLY
No, and I often wonder where this myth came from. For a discussion of the causes of this disorder, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on postnasal drip.

CHILDISH BEHAVIOR

A. D. writes: What is lacking in a child who eats the tops of burned matches?

REPLY
Judgment and maturity—not charcoal, carbon, or sulfur. Children usually outgrow this habit (pics) by age 4 or 5. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Learn to relax.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(January 24, 1937)
Three days later than the record set by the new crude oil-driven ferry "Fairview" was making crossings between Charlottetown and Rocky Point in almost summer time yesterday. Round trips took only forty-five minutes, very little longer than the best summer time, was reported by Captain J. Doucette who has piloted his craft through two or three inches of ice with very little difficulty.

Lieut. F.J. Storey with Sgts. J. Smith, Allan Clarkin and Roy MacKenzie of No. 8 Composite Co., R.C.C.S. left Saturday morning for Camp Borden, Ont., where they will take a six weeks course at the Royal School of Signals.

TEN YEARS AGO

(January 24, 1952)
Men of the 28th L.A.A. regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. H.G. Williams, held their annual regimental "smoker" at the Armory. Every guest voted it a thorough success. The speeches at a minimum, and an excellent lunch featured by a barrel of oysters.

Applications for employment in construction work at Goose Bay, Labrador, are being completed daily at the National Employment office. It is believed that at least five hundred men will make application for work at Goose Bay.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Navy and Sukarno claim to be neutral, but they are about as neutral as a mother is with reference to a quarrel between her son and his wife.—Garnia Observer.
Measured in terms of passenger miles automobile accidents account for nearly four times as many fatalities as those in aircraft and eight times as many as train accidents. One reason is that there are virtually no irresponsible operators of planes or trains.—Ottawa Citizen.
"I'm sorry you don't like our birthday gift," said the young man's rich aunt, "but I asked you whether you'd prefer a large check or small check." "I know," replied the ungrateful nephew, "but I didn't know you were talking about neckties."—Montreal Star.

Mr. Richard Denby, of Ball-on, Yorkshire, for many years a director of a firm of dyers and finishers left 112,688 pounds (\$315,000). Among his bequests was two pounds (5.80) for each year of service to staff and employees of 15 years' service and over, but not including those who went on strike in 1937.—Manchester Guardian.

With each new administration, successive presidential families have added to and subtracted from White House furnishings. Widower Chester Arthur made the cleanest sweep of all. He cleared out 24 wagonloads of old furniture, vases, moth-eaten rugs, and rusty mousetraps. He sold the lot at auction and refurbished the house in the gilt and plush popular in the 1880's.—National Geographic.

Spread Of Contagion

Cape Breton Post

Every person anywhere who has not been vaccinated successfully is a potential victim of smallpox. Vaccination is a protector and saviour of life. The extremely contagious nature of smallpox became known long ago when epidemics of the disease raged around the world. The disease was conveyed by the early settlers from Europe to America, and the Indians succumbed to it by the thousands.

Later, vaccination proved so effective that smallpox became rare. A false sense of security developed; it was largely forgotten that when smallpox breaks out anywhere it can spread outward from the infected area by travellers to any part of the world. Today, because of the speed of air travel, it is spread much more swiftly than in the past.

FOREWARNED
Great Britain was forewarned by the smallpox epidemic in Pakistan, but failed to take proper precautions when unvaccinated Pakistani travellers arrived in England. A few became ill following their arrival. In the old days, in travelling by ship, they would have been stricken

while on the high seas and the ship would have placed in quarantine when it came to port. A few travellers from Pakistan journeying by bus or train became a source of infection to their fellow travellers. The contagion was spread to various localities in England and Wales.

Canada was forewarned no less than Britain by the epidemic in Pakistan by the consequent outbreak of smallpox in Germany. And now again Canada is forewarned by the consequence in Britain, where it has not become an epidemic but is a spreading menace.

DISTURBING ASPECT
A disturbing aspect of the situation is the information that the vaccination of infants some years ago ceased to be compulsory in Britain. Only a very mistaken sense of security could have led to this retrograde step which has not been explained, but it is true that always there have been some people so opposed to vaccination that they never have ceased trying to be influential in putting a stop to it. Fully is as great a threat as ignorance.

Khrushchev's Fallibility

Ottawa Citizen

Premier Khrushchev's confession of fallibility, both on behalf of himself and of the Russian Communist Party, can be interpreted as evidence of a growing sense of security in the Kremlin.

While in the Ukraine recently, he asked agriculture officials to tell him when he was wrong. Mr. P. Vlasik, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Agriculture, had claimed that he had been following suggestions made by Mr. Khrushchev and the Communist Party when pursuing methods of crop-rotation that were later criticized. Mr. Khrushchev answered:

"Is it I who must be the highest authority in questions of agricultural science? You are president of the Ukraine's Academy of Agriculture and I am secretary of the Central Committee of the (Communist) Party. In these questions it is you who should help me and not I. I can make a mistake, but you, if you are an honest scientist, should tell me: 'Comrade Khrushchev, you do not understand that question altogether here correctly.' If you can explain to me how to correctly understand a question, then I would thank you."

The important point in the statement is that Khrushchev has departed far from the Stalin doctrine of infallibility. It is reasonable to suppose that he feels he can afford to do so because he thinks that both he and the Communist Party in Russia have far more popular support than Stalin did.

If that is the case, the challenge to the West to prove its superiority, through social and economic measures that will improve the lives of all the nations, is a more realistic one.

Pictures On The Wall

Ottawa Journal

The newest picture on the wall of the Prime Minister's office in the East Block is one of Mount Fuji, the sacred mountain, given Mr. Diefenbaker in October by the Prime Minister of Japan, who said it was his favorite view from his own office to give his guests.

Nothing will displace in Mr. Diefenbaker's time the portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald which was installed over the office fireplace soon after the change in government brought about the predictable displacement of a picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Macdonald portrait shows the first Prime Minister sporting a flamboyant red tie and there is a delicate touch of red on the old first minister's nose that is not missed by those who have read of his convivial ways. With Mount Fuji on his right Sir John now has on his left a reproduction of the Bill of Rights, framed and in a place of honor as an indication of Mr. Diefenbaker's particular pride in this legislation.

The wall opposite the window which looks out on the Parliament Hill lawn is occupied by a large fish caught by Mr. Diefenbaker on a journey to the South. Opposite his desk on the third wall are photographs of the Queen and Prince Philip.

They took the place of a rather melancholy procession of buffalo across the plains, installed in 1957 at the suggestion of Mr. Derek Redden, a private secretary from the prairies who shared Mr. Diefenbaker's interest in the early West.

The drapes on the window have a wheat-sheaf motif in delicate gold color. The fireplace

The Age Old Story

The Lord had heard my supplication; the Lord will receive my prayer.

WHITE ROSE
● Stove oil
● Furnace oil
ALBERT L. THOMAS
Petroleum Products—
Grafton St. East Dial 4-6610

CHECKER
24 HOUR SERVICE
CAB
"DON'T TAKE A CHANCE—TAKE A CHECKER"
DIAL
4-8553 or 4-8554

INSULATE
Your Home For Economy & Comfort
BLOWER METHOD
FREE ESTIMATES
Terms to Suit Your Budget
We are an Island firm interested in Island people. We guarantee year round quality and service.
ATLANTIC Roofing & Insulation Co.
13 Spring Pt. Rd. Dial 4-5275
Charlottetown, P.E.I.