

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Daw
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Published every week day morning except Sunday and statutory holidays at 145 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Educational Costs

In his presidential report at the convocation of St. Dunstan's University yesterday, emphasis was placed by the Rt. Rev. George MacDonald on something which is causing grave concern across Canada. This is the fact that the cost of education is ever soaring, and the gap between it and available revenue cannot be bridged on the basis of present practice.

The same theme, we note, is dealt with in several articles in the current issue of The Atlantic Advocate, among the contributors being Dr. Colin B. Mackay, president of the University of New Brunswick and chairman of the Association of Atlantic Universities who gave an eloquent address to the SDU graduates, and who is a strong supporter of the Bladen Commission recommendation for more federal support for universities in the Atlantic area.

Dr. John Deutsch, chairman of the Economic Council of Canada whose recommendation that the federal contribution to education be increased from \$2 to \$3 per head has received wide support, also contributes an article in which he points out that the numbers attending universities and colleges doubled between 1956 and 1963 and will more than double again before 1970.

It is recalled that Premier Robitcaud of New Brunswick recently made presentations to Prime Minister Pearson for an Atlantic Provinces adjustment grant for education. The result is not known, nor has any move been announced yet from Ottawa on the Deutsch recommendation.

Editorially, The Advocate makes out a strong case for federal incursion into the field of education on a massive scale. It should be recognized, it says, as a national service. The standards of the curricula should be national standards and the scales of salaries national scales. Quebec would doubtless exercise its option to stay out of such a scheme; but the remaining nine provinces would have much to gain by an act of renunciation depriving them of a responsibility that has become obsolete.

This, we believe, is the only ultimate solution. Meanwhile, as Finance Minister Gordon said in his recent budget speech, Ottawa is now paying unconditional grants equivalent to \$2 per capita to the universities in nine provinces, and there seems no reason why this amount could not be stepped up to meet current requirements.

U.S. Draft System

One of the burdens our American neighbors have assumed in their free world leadership role is that of maintaining military conscription—something which we could tolerate in Canada only under the exigencies of war. We are reminded of this by a recent announcement from Washington, to the effect that a year-long study has convinced the defense department that conscription must be continued when the current law expires in 1967.

The results of the study indicate that the draft will have to be maintained for the foreseeable future if the armed forces, now totalling 2,600,000, are kept at this strength. There is, however, to be a widening of deferment possibilities, and increases in military pay and fringe benefits as an incentive.

The study was ordered by President Johnson last year after a flurry of published criticism of inequities in the draft. Subsequently, during the election campaign, Senator Goldwater, the Republican candidate, advocated abolition of the draft. At that time the President promised to consider alternatives to the present system if an inquiry proved them to be feasible. The cost of the program of studies has been estimated at a million dollars, and it is described as the most comprehensive analysis ever undertaken of the problems of military conscription in the United States.

The Army is the only military service that consistently resorts to the draft to meet its manpower needs. There is general agreement, however, that volunteers for the other services are motivated in part by a desire to avoid being drafted into the Army. Under the law, most young men between the ages of 19 and 26 may be drafted if they are not deferred because of occupations or studies whose continuance is believed in the national interest—or because of marital status or hardship.

The draft has prompted criticism on the ground that young men with enough money to get married or enter college have an advantage over others. In addition, the sometimes erratic way in which the draft has been carried out by various local draft boards has brought complaints. A youth drafted in one town might be spared in another. The Army's rejection as a draftee of Cassius Clay, the heavyweight boxing champion, has never been explained to the satisfaction of many observers.

The armed services need about 600,000 new recruits a year. About 100,000 are drafted. But 200,000 of the remaining half-million are said to be motivated by the threat of the draft. When talk of the possible elimination of the draft began, enlistments fell. Now they'll probably start picking up again.

Unpleasant Incident

Quebec's relations with Ottawa are strained as it seeks to assert its right to making treaties with France or any other country. This was the occasion chosen by President de Gaulle to give what Opposition members at Ottawa call a "deliberate snub" to External Affairs Minister Paul Martin on his arrival in Paris the other day. Mr. Martin's plane was ordered away from the terminal to a parking bay half a mile distant. When finally he reached the terminal, by bus, he was greeted by two minor French officials.

It is recalled that two years ago, French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville came to Ottawa and was greeted at the ramp by Mr. Martin, with a red-carpet welcome. The contrast with the discourtesy shown Mr. Martin at this time has been noted sarcastically by his political foes on Parliament Hill.

Gordon Churchill wondered aloud "if the minister had cleared his visit with Premier Lesage of Quebec." And Mr. Douglas, NDP leader, in the same vein recalled the big welcome given the Quebec premier in Paris a year or so ago, and said: "I think, in future, Mr. Martin should make his arrangements through Mr. Lesage."

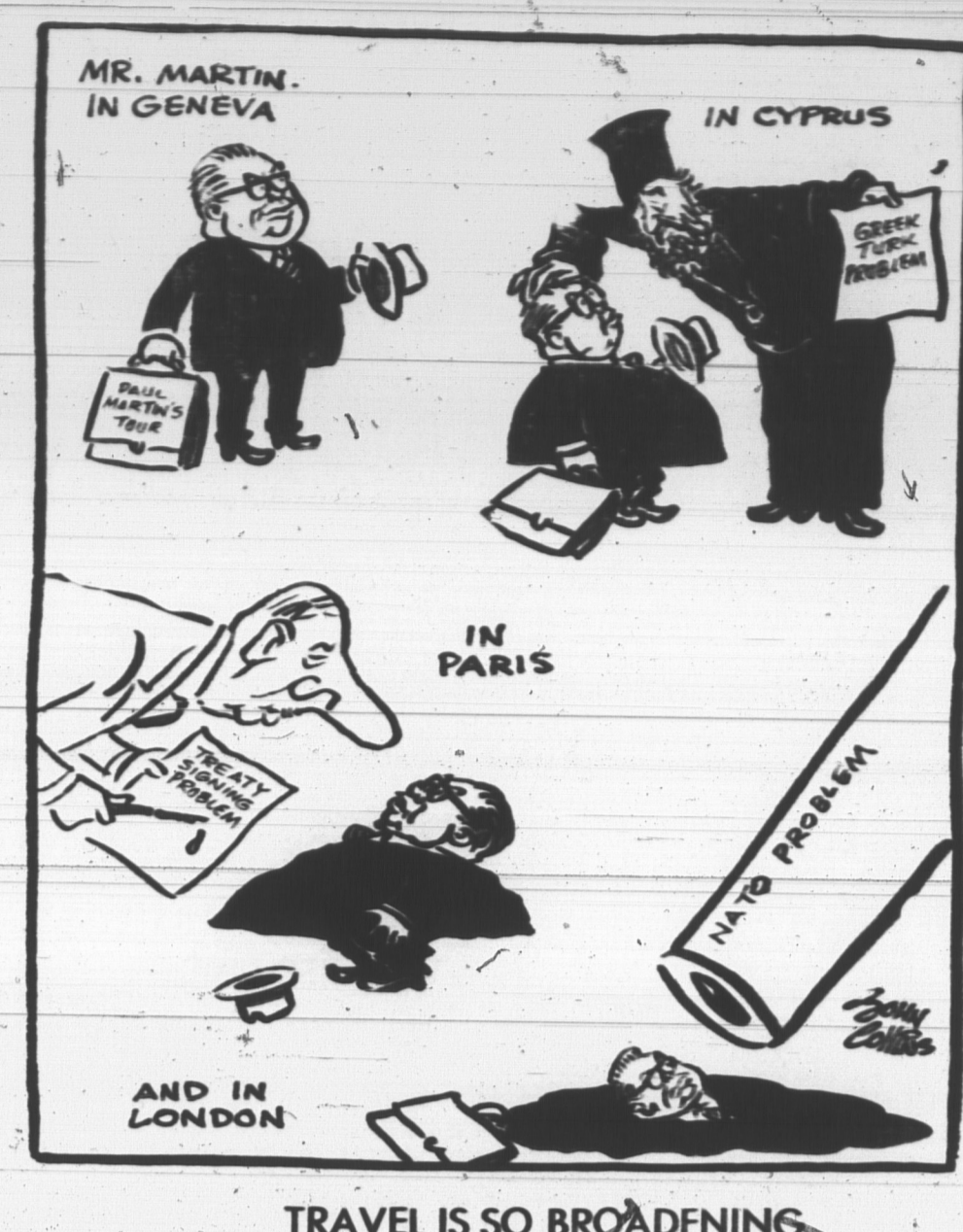
Officially the matter is being made light of. But there is nothing trivial about its implications. It leaves an unpleasant feeling that President de Gaulle is, indeed, seeking to exploit Quebec differences with Ottawa, if not the claims of its extremists to being a sovereign state. Perhaps he regards the rest of us as being too closely associated with the United States to merit courteous treatment.

Whatever the reasons for an action for which he has chosen to give no explanation, they show an ingratitude for the sacrifices this country made on French soil in two world wars that leaves us flabbergasted. De Gaulle's memory must be short indeed if he has forgotten the part played by English-speaking Canadians in those conflicts.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Ontario motorists may soon have a new status symbol to live up to—television in their cars. The provincial government last week introduced legislation that will end a 12-year ban on driving a motor vehicle equipped with a television set.

Ottawa commentators see another election indicator in the fact that Prime Minister Pearson is taking a tour this week through his home riding, Elliot Lake. For his constituents, he may have a message that will keep him out of danger at the polls—a huge uranium sale that will turn a ghost town into another Eldorado.



TRAVEL IS SO BROADENING

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

New Manifestations Of Burgeoning Life

April was such a dreadful month in Ottawa that the quipsters remarked that winter, encouraged by the applause of the sky enthusiasts, had consented to play an encore. For three weeks we suffered temperatures below the average, and late on the afternoon of the last day of the month I found so much frost in a sheltered flowerbed that I could not get a spade into it.

Then Old Sol relented, and on the first working day of May, Parliament Hill basked in a sun-drenched 85 degrees, and hopes for the success of Ottawa's famous Tulip Festival soared. MPs strolling in the sunshine at midday noted the friendly neighbourhood song-sparrow, which tweeted daily from the topmost branch of a scotch pine last summer, and a black spirelet was biting and tearing pieces off an old sack lying at the back of the building as it prepared its nest.

We heard news of equally bad weather as far away as Woodstock, where the maple sap run had been very late, according to Wally Nesbitt, who was generously advertising the agricultural cornucopia of his constituency by gifts of maple syrup. What with the delicious Oxford County cheddar cheese at Christmas, and maple syrup when the weather permits, Wally is a dedicated advertiser of the good things of Woodstock.

JOYS AND SPILLS Spring 1965 has brought out a new manifestation of burgeoning life: the roller, speeding youngsters on skurf-boards, every sloping stretch of smooth road free from traffic has been sought out: the short hill leading from Confederation Square down to Colonel By's Rideau Canal has been closed to permit the excavation work for Ottawa's new Centre for the Performing Arts, and it makes a popular course for the performing children. From quiet suburban streets and even from the driveway of City Hall, the victims are carried away to hospital, the skurf slopes are claiming more victims than the ski slopes this season, and they are even more crowded. But kindly Mayor Don Reid heeded a deputation of skurf-board enthusiasts, and gave them their new craze from being banned from sidewalk and street.

Springtime in Ottawa always heralds the general post season for the large diplomatic corps: about 20 ambassadors say farewell to Ottawa each summer, to be replaced by newcomers for the normal three year sojourn. This summer's first departure is that of the popular Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Chilean Ambassador Mario Rodriguez, and his American-born wife. They gave a large farewell cocktail party, where the guests included all the colleagues, as ambassadors call each other, as well as Foreign Minister Paul

OF SPANISH ORIGIN Though all the English Toy Spaniel, the breed probably first appeared in Spain. The Pekinese-like nose of the King Charles variety suggests that dogs from China and Japan were later bred in.

Paintings by Titian and Veronese show these little spaniels as favorite lap dogs with Renaissance ladies of rank. Even auster Elizabeth I rejoiced in the company of the "delicate, neat,

Mr. Martin's Proposal Montreal Gazette In a speech in Switzerland this week, External Affairs Secretary Martin called attention to the problem of dissemination of nuclear weapons. He suggested that if non-nuclear countries have some sort of duty to remain non-nuclear, then those countries which now possess such weapons also have a duty—a duty to provide a collective guarantee to those who

TV And Vodka Winnipeg Free Press

One of the more fascinating news items of recent days is the report that the Soviet Union's foreign minister, Andre Gromyko, has bought himself a \$17,000 American automobile, which is now on its way to Russia. In recent years in the Soviet Union there has been greater emphasis on consumer goods, and no doubt the present rulers in the Kremlin would be happy to see a car in every Russian garage. But in this buying to consumer yearnings Mr. Gromyko seems to be overdoing it a bit. His Lincoln Continental has not only a bar but built-in television as well. How is he going to explain this luxury to the ordinary Russian people, some of whom may still believe in a classless Communist society? Not that they will

Missing Murders

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Murder is easy to miss, especially when it is not suspected by the physician or authorities. By law, the doctor calls the corner where the circumstances of death are suspicious or obscure. The medical examiner conducts an autopsy of determine the cause of death, but unless he knows what he is doing, the real reason may escape detection.

When an individual is found dead, the family physician usually discusses the past health record with the coroner and signs the death certificate when there is good reason to believe the individual passed away from natural causes. There always is a possibility that murder is missed when the individual has a chronic ailment likely to end in natural death at any time. It is reasonable for the physician to assume that Mr. X had a fatal heart attack if he had a history of attacks. A criminal in such a case would not wait for nature to take its course.

The possibility of poisoning is the last thing on the mind of the physician when a patient enters the hospital with a serious liver disease. The true cause may be uncovered as the work progresses but it is not easy for the doctor to approach the family when it is suspected. Now and then, death is due to natural causes but the family blames an accident to obtain double indemnity insurance. Freak accidents occasionally turn out to be murder. Dr. Edward Press of the Illinois department of public health made a survey of drownings and found several highly suspicious instances. In most of these no one was known to have witnessed the drowning and the body was found hours or days later. A 10 month old was found in a bucket containing seven or eight inches of water and an 18 month old in a bath tub with two inches of water. Many of the others were middle aged and some were in submerged automobiles. Some were excellent swimmers.

Dr. Press had reasons to doubt the possibilities of suicide, heart attacks, strokes, and epilepsy because of questionable circumstances.

MEDICAL CAREER Donald writes, I am 12 years old and would like some information on a career as a doctor. My physician said you would send me this information or tell me where I could find it. REPLY The American Medical Association has a leaflet on this subject.

DAILY COD LIVER OIL R. E. S. writes: I would like to report that cod liver oil, taken a half hour before bedtime, followed by chewing gum to detract from the fishy taste, promotes a sound, smooth, restful sleep. It's wonderful! Is it all right to take a teaspoonful of this oil daily? REPLY Yes, but unnecessary as a dietary supplement, if you are eating properly.

LEMON AND YEAST M. F. writes: I am bothered with constipation even though I eat an adequate diet. I take lemon in warm water when I get up in the morning and yeast tablets after meals. Could the yeast be constipating? REPLY As a rule, yeast is not constipating.

SLOWING UP R. L. writes: Can you tell me what hormone deficiency means in a 67 year old? REPLY The glands are drying up, son. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Keep window screens locked in place. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (May 12, 1949) Prime Minister Churchill's new cabinet in London now includes himself as Minister of Defence, Lord Privy Seal, Clement Attlee; Lord President of the Council, Neville Chamberlain; Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax; Lord Chancellor, Sir John Simon; and Sir Kingsley Wood as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Premier Mussolini ordered further strengthening of Italy's "Littorio Line" of fortifications on the Western Alpine frontier. It Duce's order was given to General Pietro Pinna and Alfredo Guzzoni whom he received with Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, chief of staff, and General Ubaldo Soddi, undersecretary of war.

TEN YEARS AGO (May 12, 1955) Mr. E. S. Chandler was elected president of the Queen Charlotte High School Home and School Association at the annual meeting last night.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the P.E.I. Dental Association held in the YMCA: President, Dr. K.A. MacEachern, vice-president, Dr. Orville Philips, treasurer, Dr. Heald MacIntyre, Charlottetown, members of the council, Dr. L.A. Johnston, Montague, and Dr. H. E. Clark, Charlottetown.

BUY ON CREDIT Time payments owed by Canadian consumers now total 15% per cent of personal disposal income.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Grade One boy asked to name the seasons replied, "Pheasant, duck, deer, and rabbit." And if there were five, he might have said "fishing." Guest — "Your little daughter looks so good and quiet." Hostess — "I hadn't noticed. Mary, come here — what naughtiness have you been up to now?" — Hamilton Spectator.

No Special Privilege Globe and Mail, Toronto

The collective voice of Canada's newspapers has strongly stated its objections to the ill-formed legislation aimed at preventing foreign ownership and control of Canadian newspapers. The Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association, in so doing, has emphasized — for Prime Minister Lester Pearson's benefit — many of the feelings its members have stated individually. The association's representatives met Mr. Pearson and Finance Minister Walter Gordon this week to state their overwhelming opposition to the tax measure which would disallow as a business expense the costs of advertising in Canadian newspapers which permitted 25 per cent of their ownership to fall into foreign hands. The law would cut the papers off from advertising revenue and subject them to economic starvation. The measure, the association said, is a fundamental violation of long-established press freedom in Canada, one that could open the door for future abuses and one that would be detrimental to the best interests of Canada as well as the newspapers of the country. The publishers did not seek any special place or privilege for the nation's press. What they did ask was that extraordinary regulations not be imposed to prevent a loss of Canadian control which has never been threatened.

Sets Dangerous Precedent By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff Writer

President Johnson's single-handed effort to prevent any other country in the Western Hemisphere from falling into Communist hands may be setting a dangerous precedent for future international conduct. Since the end of the Second World War, the formation of the United Nations, attempts to settle international disputes were carried out in the world organization and no country took it solely upon itself to resolve these disputes. But Johnson's unilateral action in the Dominican Republic and his subsequent pledge to prevent, as he put it, another Communist government from gaining control in the Western Hemisphere now may encourage other powers to take similar action when it suits their purpose.

The U.S. president has demonstrated to the world that nothing will stand in the way of U.S. intervention in any central or Latin American country should Washington feel that there is likelihood that that country's government may fall under Communist control. The U.S. landing of more than 20,000 troops in the Caribbean country at a time when revolution was in process to restore the nation's democratically-elected government shocked a number of world capitals and provoked outcries from others.

The sheer strength and worldwide economic and political influence of the United States has somewhat nullified these outcries as the nations of the world reassessed this most recent twist to American foreign policy.

SOLE-PROTECTOR The Organization of American States, whether it liked it or not, felt obligated to support the American intervention in the Dominican Republic and Johnson's role as sole-protector of the hemisphere. But as the countries in the various power blocs accept the U.S. role in the Western Hemisphere, they may in future find it most difficult to oppose similar actions by, for example, the Soviet Union in Europe and China in Asia.

It may be difficult for the U.S. to argue against Soviet intervention in a neighboring country—as was the case in Hungary in 1956—before the United Nations. China may very well decide to define more clearly, or even extend, its "sphere of influence" in Asia and in Southeast Asia when she feels that the time is ripe and that she is ready to back up such a decision. Formosa is a good example of U.S.-supported territory practically in the heart of China's sphere of influence and a time may come when China's neighbors may feel that Chinese action in Formosa would be as justified in the eyes of the world as was the American intervention in the Caribbean.

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