

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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The strongest memory is weaker
than the weakest ink
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A Moot Question

Opposition Leader Diefenbaker is
now advocating that Parliamentary
proceedings be broadcast. He said
in the Commons the other day that
he was opposed to the idea for years,
but was coming to the opinion that
it might be the way to make Parli-
ament more effective by making its
operations better understood to the
public. The newspapers, he com-
plained, weren't doing the job. He
went on to say how discouraging it
was for backbenchers to prepare "a
most careful and thoughtful speech,
and then find no reference to it in
the press."

Mr. Pearson pointed out—as Mr.
Diefenbaker should have known—that
it is the news value of speeches
that determines their publicity rating.
"It is natural," he said, "that our ac-
tivities will get the most publicity
when they can be interpreted in terms
of conflict." This applied to every in-
stitution of which he had any know-
ledge, national or international. He
agreed that televising the House
proceedings might be worth trying
as an experiment, but he did not
seem very enthusiastic about it.

Then he went on to give an en-
tertaining bit of personal experience
when he was President of the Un-
ited Nations Assembly, "and having
these wandering television cameras
going around picking you up here
and there and very often resting on
the President when they could not
find anybody more interesting."

"I remember," he said, "getting
a great deal of mail from various
parts of the United States telling me
not to look like a bored sophomore
and to pretend I was really in charge
of the Assembly. I recall, too, that
there were television sets in the
lounge which allowed delegates to
watch what was going on in the As-
sembly so that they could hurry back
if they wished to do so. I was dood-
ling, as I often do, when I got a note
from one of our delegates saying 'the
television camera is on your hand so
stick to these geometric patterns.' I
am not quite sure, therefore, what
would be the effect of televising our
proceedings. Presumably it would
have to be done at certain stated
periods of the day. I do not suppose
we would get a sponsor for the whole
of the day and evening."

Mr. Diefenbaker's reply to this
was that "we would not need a spon-
sor for the CBC. It would be con-
sidered an educational program."

If he really thought that broad-
casting every backbencher's speech
would be welcomed by the taxpayers
on this ground he must be naive in-
deed. They pay enough for main-
taining the verbatim Hansard re-
ports and for the franking privilege
the members enjoy of mailing their
speeches to their constituents. We
don't know what the educational
value of this privilege amounts to,
but it makes quite a sizeable addition
to the federal deficit.

Better Than They Knew

"Plan your future if you want
to succeed." We all subscribe to this
doctrine nowadays. But we are re-
minded by the plaque in our Confed-
eration Chamber that, "Providence
being their guide," pioneers have
achieved triumphs they themselves
never contemplated. History is re-
plete with such incidents, a striking
example being afforded in the fol-
lowing passage from The Oxford
History of the American People:
"America was discovered by a
great seaman who was looking for
something else; when discovered it
was not wanted; and most of the ex-
ploration for the next 50 years was
done in the hope of getting through
it or around it."
Another example in the field of

unpremeditated achievement was
surely the Magna Carta, the Great
Charter of Liberties which runs
wherever the English system of law
is in use, and which was honored by
a special service in St. Paul's Cathed-
ral, London, this week, on the oc-
casion of the 750th anniversary of its
coming into existence.

As the Archbishop of Canter-
bury pointed out in reviewing the
history of this memorable document,
it was not a declaration in the name
of all the people, the great mass of
whom found no comfort in it at all.
It was not a declaration of universal
principles or a proclamation of great
ideals. It was a cold, business-like
document agreeing that certain prac-
tical abuses must cease, and of con-
cern only to one order of the realm.
Moreover it was never even signed
by King John, who probably couldn't
write. He merely affixed his seal,
to get out of a bad jam with his
recalcitrant barons.

This was the origin of what has
become, by common consent, "the
greatest constitutional safeguard of
all time." It was invoked by Sir
Edward Coke four hundred years
later to secure to the great mass of
Englishmen the freedom the Charter
conferred on the few. It formed the
basis for the British Bill of Rights
of 1689 whose terms were carried al-
most verbatim into the American Bill
of Rights of 1791. Our whole concept
of justice stems from its phrases
which protect the individual from
any damaging process "save through
the lawful judgment of his peers or
the law of the land."

Indeed, it has been said that sav-
ing only the Ten Commandments, no
other historical document has exercis-
ed so great an effect on the hearts
and minds of men. Truly it was a
case of its originators having builded
not only better than they knew, but
better, probably, than they would
have cared to do had they been gift-
ed with that knowledge.

New Approach Needed

It is becoming evident that cur-
rent American strategy for ending
the war in Viet Nam may again have
to undergo a major change. This
was underlined in a recent statement
by Vice-President Hubert Humphrey
that U.S. air strikes against North
Viet Nam were not doing the job and
that new and unspecified actions may
have to be taken.

There is no question of a United
States withdrawal. That is an im-
possibility in present circumstances,
even if Washington were inclined to
consider it. The question is how to
proceed. On this point an editorial
in the Detroit Free Press is pertin-
ent. It says in part:

"We take strong issue with the
President's beliefs on three specific
points: That the Viet Cong can be
left out of the negotiations, that a
peace treaty will insure peace and
independence for South Viet Nam, or
that the United States could negoti-
ate itself into being an acceptable
keeper of the peace.

"It will take the combined ef-
forts of all anti-Communist Asian na-
tions, including India, Russia, Viet
Nam and Viet Nam's neighbors, to
stop the spread of Chinese domina-
tion. Just as the war itself is home-
grown, so the peace will have to be
home-grown."

This is an expression of Ameri-
can opinion to which Washington
would do well to pay attention.

The Wrong Weapons

In an effort to stamp out Com-
munism, the South African Govern-
ment has introduced a bill that would
enable state witnesses in security
cases to be held incommunicado for
up to six months. Another bill, intro-
duced by Justice Minister John Vor-
ster, would make it a crime to pub-
lish any statement by anyone whom
Vorster thought was furthering or
defending Communist aims.

The legislative proposals would
also extend for one year the power
of the minister to keep in detention
anyone convicted on a security
charge even after the term of im-
prisonment had expired. Yet another
clause in the new bills, applying to
people both inside and outside South
Africa, would bar any member of a
banned organization from practising
as a lawyer.
Legal experts say the detention
clause for state witnesses, proposed
as an amendment to the Suppression
of Communism Act, would put them
in a similar position to that of de-
tainees under the 90-day detention
law abolished last year. Certainly it
belongs to the same category of
witch-hunting weaponry and is like-
ly to prove as futile in strengthening
the state or furthering the ends of
justice.



MORE BRINCOMANSHIP

LIGHT IN THE CONGO?

Just A Few Glimmers In The Darkness

Premier Moise Tshombe of
the Congo, once almost totally
occupied with putting down re-
bellion, now must face up to equally
serious problems. The rebel
reign of terror as an organized
movement has virtually
collapsed despite some continuing
rebel terrorism.

The Congolese army showed
itself incapable of operating ef-
fectively during the tribal upris-
ings. Michael Hoare, the com-
petent soldier who leads the
white forces that broke the
back of the disorganized rebel
resistance, could conceivably
provide the needed know-how
for reorganizing and training
the army. Tshombe cannot at-
tain national stability behind a
spearhead of white mercenaries.

Almost five years after inde-
pendence, the lack of trained
administrators continues to plague
the central government. Tshombe
is making temporary use of
white men—often former of-
ficials of colonial days—in such
positions, with the understand-
ing that they will train Congolese.

U.N. COURSES
The United Nations is conduct-
ing training courses in the busi-
ness of running government. If
a native administrative corps
emerges from these programs,
a major stumbling block to a vi-
able national government will
have been removed.

Tshombe, once bitterly oppo-
sed by leaders of many African
states who recall all too clearly
his Katanga secessionist days,
may be winning a grudging ac-
ceptance. President Kenyatta of
Kenya, where feeling against

PUBLIC FORUM

RENTAL PROBLEM
Sir—I would like to bring
the matter of rentals to the at-
tention of the proper authorities.
As a mother of six small child-
ren, I have been looking for a
suitable place to live for over
a year without success.

You might as well say you
have smallpox as tell the land-
lords about the children. The
landlords who accept children
have the rent so high for an un-
heated house or apartment, \$85
to \$100 per month.

Now I wonder how parents
can afford to heat, feed and
clothe their families. The rental
rates have gone beyond every-
thing for a small town where
the wages are not very high.

How about a rent control
board like we used to have?

I hope the powers that be will
read this letter and take some
action on the subject and I will
be successful and get a place
with reasonable rent for my
family. Rental control please!
I am, Sir, etc.
DISGUSTED MOTHER

CAN SOMETHING BE DONE?
Sir—I am writing regarding
the employment situation here
on P.E.I. and what a man such
as myself must face in seeking
a job.

Recently I was discharged
from a federal penitentiary and
came to this province for em-
ployment, and to this date
have met all sorts of things ex-
cept a job.

It seems that there isn't any-
one willing to help one of us.
The business establishments in
this city accept an application
for a job. However, I am of the
belief after the application has
been accepted and you depart,
it is in File No. 9, namely the
waste basket.

It is practically on Dorchester, he is
practically on his own.
The agencies who visit prison-
ers at the prison, do so to inter-
view prisoners pending release,
regarding jobs, family prob-
lems, etc., but if you are not
from the province they repre-
sent, your chances of gaining a
job with their help is nearly nil.

I understand those agencies
are set up to help people like
myself. Possibly in some cases
they do. However, I feel they are
not helping me in any respect.

I am not a mad ex-prisoner,
just one that is discouraged by
the actions of some people in
this province. With the working
conditions here, no wonder Dor-
chester has so many prisoners
from P.E.I.

Trusting you will print this
and some influential people may
read it. Then something may be
done to help ex-convicts in this
province of P.E.I.
I am, Sir, etc.
NO. 762
Kings County.

BEACH IMPORTS BAND
CLACTON, England (CP) —
Councilors were shocked to dis-
cover their beach, touted as
"seven miles of golden sand,"
was being stripped by erosion.
Reports of bald patches of clay
along the Essex coast prompted
them to order 4,000 truckloads
of sand from inland deposits.

SIGN AID PACT
VIENNA (AP)—China and Al-
bania concluded six-week gov-
ernment talks in Peking, with
an agreement on massive Chi-
nese economic aid for the tiny
Adriatic republic, Peking's ally
in the power struggle with Mos-
cow. A Radio Tirana broadcast
said the agreement, signed
Thursday, provides for Chinese
loans and complete factories to
be built in Albania under a
1966-1970 accord.

Plantar Wart Cures

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Plantar warts are flush with
the surface and exquisitely pain-
ful when standing or walking.
The most common type devel-
ops at points of pressure on the
ball of the foot. These lesions
are easily confused with a callus
except that they are more pain-
ful and have a central core.
Now and then the two conditions
co-exist.

These warts can be removed
with liquid nitrogen, X-ray, ra-
dium or electrocauterization. Re-
sults are not likely to be per-
manent when pressure plays a
causative role. The arches must
be strengthened and pads insert-
ed behind the metatarsals to
protect the wart from pressure.
Learning to walk properly also
is helpful.

Injury from pressure has nothing
to do with the formation of
plantar warts that are scattered
over the sole of the foot. Multiple
lesions may be grouped and
appear as one large wart until
the upper layer is shaved off,
revealing multiple cores. These
are called mosaic warts when
the lesions form an irregular
patch with a granular surface.
The soft, pulpy centers are sur-
rounded by a firm, horny ring
that resembles the core in a
corn.

Infection, rather than pres-
sure, usually is responsible
when several develop within a
week or 10 days. The causative
virus spreads to other parts of
the sole when the feet are moist.
The warts may disappear sponta-
neously by keeping the area
dry with dusting powder. The
formalin treatment often is suc-
cessful, especially in children.

The feet are soaked in a five
per cent formalin solution at
night for 10 to 15 minutes. This
is carried on for several weeks
until the lesions dry and drop
out. Petroleum jelly placed be-
tween the toes and other tender
areas prevents irritation. Some
physicians apply solid carbon
dioxide to the lesion, before foot
soaks are started.

Plantar warts should not be
overtreated because the resid-
ual scar can be as painful as
the original lesion. Too much
radiation may be followed 20
years later by a skin cancer in
the treated area.

LIME DUST
Mrs. M. writes: We are think-
ing of purchasing a home but
there is a lime company not too
far away. There is a white sub-
stance blowing from this place.
It is on the trees, bushes, etc.
Do you think there is any dan-
ger in this?

REPLY
Perhaps, depending upon the
chemical composition of the
dust. But why get involved? If
you are concerned, look else-
where for a home.

VEGETARIANISM
O. H. writes: Are vegetarians
stronger than meat eaters?

Vegetarians stress the streng-
th of horses and elephants but
neglect to mention rabbits and
sheep. Most authorities agree
that meat packs a wallop and
that humans are equipped to eat
both meat and vegetables.

SET INTO SOCKET
J. H. writes: What is a ball
and socket joint?

REPLY
This type of joint consists of a
globular or spherical head that
fits into a cuplike cavity. The
hip and shoulder joints are the
best examples and both are cap-
able of a wide range of move-
ment.

STOMACH FREEZING
H. M. writes: Is stomach
freezing ever used for gastritis,
as it is in some types of stom-
ach ulcers?

REPLY
No.

(NOTE: All correspondence
to Dr. Van Dellen should be
addressed to Dr. Theodore
Van Dellen, CO Chicago Trib-
une, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

Hewitt: "You don't seem to
think much of him." Jewett: "If
he had his conscience taken out
it would be a minor operation."
— Galt Reporter.

Her Mother: "And so you're
going to be my son-in-law?"
Her Fiancee: "My word! I
hadn't thought of that."

SECOND UNIVERSITY
EDINBURGH (CP) — Author-
ities are moving to upgrade
Heriot-Watt College, an institute
of advanced technology founded
in 1921, to university status in
time for the 1965-66 academic
year. It would be independent of
Edinburgh University.

A Three Pronged Dilemma

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Domestic considerations primar-
ily prompted President
Johnson to re-interpret word
that American combat units un-
der certain conditions may fight
in the Vietnamese war, some
diplomats suggest.

They believe the president
was concerned about harming
the Congressional and public
support he now has for the U.S.
support in Viet Nam by seeming
to authorize a broader land war
there.

Otherwise, there is a tendency
to regard as academic the ac-
tion of the White House in re-
interpreting a statement by the
state department on just when
and where American marines
and airborne troops may get in-
volved.

On Tuesday, a state depart-
ment spokesman said that the
South Vietnamese government
was told that "American forces
would be available for
combat support together with
Vietnamese forces when and if
necessary."

NEW PHASE
Press and other reaction was
that this signalled an expansion
of the American military role
on the ground at a time when
Viet Cong guerrillas in force
were using the rainy season to
inflict bloody losses on govern-
ment troops.

On Wednesday, the White
House said American combat
units had had authorization for
some time to do more than pa-
trol their immediate areas.

The White House said these
units could help South Vietna-
mese troops "faced with ag-
gressive attack" and lacking
other help.

These American combat units
now comprise 12,000 marines
and nearly 4,000 airborne sol-
diers. Their numbers are ex-
pected to swell.

More than 50,000 American
troops now are in South Viet
Nam, and some reports suggest
there may be more than 70,000
of them by July. But the ma-
jority will probably remain as
support forces or "advisers" at-
tached to Vietnamese combat
units.

What happens will depend on
just how badly southern troops
continue to be mauled. The last
two weeks have been the worst
of the war.

Facies Dilemma

In this situation, Johnson is
regarded as facing a three-
pronged dilemma. He has to
preserve support at home, cope
with the bad military situation
and seek to head off any action
that might draw in China or
Russia.

Recent polls indicate he still
commands overwhelming pub-
lic support on Viet Nam. His
Congressional critics remain
isolated, although concern is
growing. All this could shift, it
is suggested, if and when Amer-
ican forces begin taking per-
sistently heavy losses. Since
1961, more than 420 Americans
have died in combat.

Johnson last August, after
Communist North Viet Nam at-
tacked U.S. destroyers, got Con-
gressional approval for "taking
all necessary steps including the
use of armed force."

Recently he obtained ap-
proval for another \$700,000,000
for the war, but with more com-
ment about reluctance to give
him a blank cheque in Viet
Nam.

If he appears to be embark-
ing on a major ground war in
South-east Asia, then that might
swell the number of his Con-
gressional critics.

New Uranium Policy

Ottawa Journal
The Prime Minister, who saw
uranium prosperity rise and
wane in his own constituency of
Algonia East, has announced a
new policy which should facili-
tate an agreement for sales to
France which might be \$700-
000,000 during 25 years.

The Opposition obviously will
have more questions to ask
about the effectiveness of the
provision which will require all
customers to ensure "with pro-
per verification and control,"
that uranium bought from Can-
ada is used for peaceful pur-
poses only.

Even the prospect of large or-
ders does not overcome the re-
luctance to Canadian parliamen-
tarians to approve any act
which might increase the avail-
ability of nuclear weapons.

GAIN TO CANADA
But if uranium can be sold for
peace only, Canada can gain
greatly. Canadian reserves are
estimated at about 35 per cent
of all known reserves in the
Western world. Mr. W.M. Gil-
christ, president of Eldorado
Mining and Smelting which is
the Government agency in ur-
anium dealings, said recently
that "our thoughts are turning
towards the possibility of a

shortage of supply in the not too
distant future."

This is a remarkable contrast
to the sudden decline in markets
which struck down Canadian ur-
anium mines a few years ago.

PLANS FOR STOCKPILING
The Government plans for
stockpiling for a five-year pe-
riod are designed to keep existing
mines in production pending the
development of markets. The
price of \$4.90 a pound to be paid
for stockpiling is not impres-
sive. Mr. Gilchrist said in the
report of his agency for 1964
that it is estimated Canada has
200,000 tons of uranium which
could be mined profitably at
prices not in excess of \$10 a
pound and another 300,000 tons
which could be recovered at
prices up to \$20 a pound.

The anticipation is that de-
mand will increase rapidly after
1970 when nuclear power
stations begin to hit their stride.
Wide nations are eager to assure
themselves of uranium supplies
and, in dealing with France and
other prospective customers,
producers have to be careful
that price levels are such that
long-term production and em-
ployment will be ensured.

important notice to all P.E.I. Dairy Farmers!
SET-ASIDE FOR DAIRY ADVERTISING --- 1965
This is to advise dairy producers that your dairy plant will, unless you advise it not to, make deduction from your account as follows:
A. For fluid milk shippers to pasteurizing plants on settlement for June, July and September milk and cream 1% of value.
B. For producers supplying milk and cream to butter, cheese and evaporating plants 1 cent per pound butterfat on June production and one-half cent per pound butterfat on October production.
C. The above schedules are designed to approximate one-quarter of 1% on the dairy farmer's yearly income.
D. The dairy industry is moving ahead— Help keep it moving in 1965 with your Set-aside contributions.
"Support the set-aside and build up Dairying with advertising - promotion and public relations"
MARITIME COMMITTEE
CANADIAN DAIRY FOODS SERVICE BUREAU