

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Star... Wallace Ward... Frank Walker... Published every week day morning except Sunday and statutory holidays...

a speeding up as well as a broadening of the negotiations. The same holds true for the inclusion of the two Communist countries. As The Times article points out, the Kennedy Round is not merely confined to this continent on one side and the Common Market on the other.

A Bit Of History The British Parliament is concerned with a knotty constitutional problem which dates back to King Henry VIII and which it hopes to unravel in the next few weeks. It is seeking to get control over its house. Both the Lords and the Commons are in residence as tenants by courtesy of Queen Elizabeth. In 1536, by act of King Henry VIII, the buildings they occupy were designated "the King's Palace of Westminster—for ever."

As noted in a London dispatch, the custom of holding Parliament at Westminster grew out of the King's Councils. The first recorded was that of William the Conqueror in 1076. The earliest royal building on the site was the palace of King Canute the Dane. It burned down in 1036 and was replaced by the palace of Edward the Confessor, so that he would watch the great Abbey being built over the way.

As a royal property, the buildings are in charge of the keeper of the palace, the Lord Great Chamberlain. At present the office is held by the octogenarian Marquess of Cholmondeley.

For 15 years Labor MP Charles Pennell campaigned for a change in status of the palace. Now in office as Minister of Public Building and Works, Mr. Pennell is being prodded by his Labor colleagues to do something about this "stupid anachronism," as one of them called it. The minister himself has said that "this is the only legislature in the Commonwealth which does not have complete command over its accommodation." Members expect an announcement shortly that Queen Elizabeth has agreed to abandon historic royal rights over the palace.

Hopeful Predictions That there were "grounds for hope" that many crippling and killing diseases would be eliminated well before 1985 was announced in a recent speech by a distinguished medical authority, Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. The diseases Dr. Terry mentioned specifically included diphtheria, polio, tetanus, measles, syphilis and gonorrhea.

Dr. Terry gave as his reason for these hopes that many vaccines have already developed for some of the diseases. These vaccines have been developed through a vast research program which commenced in 1947 and in which annual investments in 1963 amounted to \$1.6 billion. He predicted a development of a vaccine against leukemia; the construction of an artificial heart to be inserted in the human body and eventual elimination of tooth decay and periodontal diseases.

Here are matters of more concern to suffering humanity than all the efforts that are being made in orbiting the earth or sending guided missiles to the moon. Those sensational achievements are not to be derided, but the true progress of science should be measured by its success in terms of life on this planet. And hence the frontiers are pushed back in this way, for one nation but the whole world benefits. The progress of medical research is surely one of the most promising signs of the times, and one of the likeliest means of promoting peace and goodwill on a universal scale.

EDITORIAL NOTE A team of Canadian and Danish scientists will head for Greenland this summer to see if the earth is expanding like a balloon. Some geophysicists think it is. Continents may be drifting gradually apart because of it. So the experts will start a two-year series of measurements across the narrow channel that separates northern Greenland from northern Canada. If they detect land movement, it will put the long-held notion of continental drift. It will also add strength to the arguments that the sliding comes from planetary swelling.



SPRING TRAINING OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Big Expense To Canadian Taxpayers

"Are our diplomats in striped pants really necessary?" I recently asked this rhetorical question in this space, and suggested that much of the \$100,000,000 paid by you and me for our around-the-world diplomatic apparatus last year was merely "a silly attempt to keep up with the 'Senor Joneses' of the world." Judging by the reaction I have received from readers, my comments really set the bells ringing. Canadians obviously do not appreciate being heavily taxed to enable civil servants to live in some faraway island in the sun. Hon. Paul Martin, our Foreign Minister, has just issued the annual report of his Department, with further details of our diplomatic gala. Ten years ago, we had embassies in only 39 foreign countries, plus 12 consulates and other missions; today we have 111 embassies and missions in 96 countries. The 233 foreign service officers each earning \$5,000 per year or more 10 years ago have now swollen to 497 foreign service officers, backed up by 1,176 administrative staff and 625 employees engaged abroad, plus trade commissioners and military staff.

RISE IN COST The total cost of our foreign embassies was \$7,123,321 10 years ago; by last year it had more than doubled to \$16,532,772. Nearly half the budget of our External Affairs Department consists of aid and gifts to under-developed and needy countries. These included "contribution to Greece of surplus Canadian food products—\$992,889" and "gift of oral polio vaccine to Barbados—\$5,500" and the like. We would all applaud such assistance from our bounty to less happy lands around the world—especially when Britain donates about seven times that amount to needy nations. Part of the cost of External Affairs is the travelling and entertainment expenses of officials who go to international conferences. Understandably we sent three senators and 19 MPs to attend the United Nations Assembly. Did we really need to send an additional 58 civil servants, when we maintain a permanent staff there? At the other end of the scale, Canada was represented at the "Conference on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage."

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (March 24, 1940) P.E. Islanders shivered in one of the coldest Easter seasons for years. Early in the day the temperature was down to 11 degrees above zero and was backed by a 36-mile-per-hour wind from the southwest. The shell-scarred German freighter Edmund Hugo Stinnes, 2,280 tons, sank with her cargo of coal off the west coast of Denmark where she was attacked by a British submarine. TEN YEARS AGO (March 24, 1935) Norris Kilson, director; Keith MacKinnon, first vice-president; and Ralph Jenkins, director, attended the Maritime Motor Transport Association fifth annual meeting held last week in Amherst. Another capacity house saw the Kinsmen presentation of the Centennial Varieties "55" last night at Prince of Wales College. The production was staged by Ivan Doberty and Ambie Weatherly with Ken MacKenzie as chorus director and script and continuity by Loman McAulay.

Not Very Practical Hamilton Spectator One of the most interesting suggestions to come before the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism concerns judges or commissioners and administrative personnel of federal and quasi-judicial bodies. It reflects the head-in-the-clouds thinking of many enthusiastic Canadians. The suggestion is that all of these members of the judiciary be bilingual. Unless we are mistaken, most judges are over fifty years of age when appointed, and few are under the age of forty. To ask men of middle age and over to learn a second language fluently enough to understand it and all its colloquialisms would be like asking an elephant to win the Queen's Plate. Not only would such a plan be implemented by an eager-to-please government disqualify most of today's federal judicial appointees but it would prevent the majority of lawyers over the age of thirty-five from ever becoming federal judges. There are exceptions. Many French-Canadian lawyers speak perfect English because many of their leading clients are English-speaking. In Ontario and most of the other provinces, English is the legal, commercial and social language. Those who speak French do so not from necessity, thus very few educated people, lawyers or otherwise, have the opportunity or the inclination to speak French in provinces other than Quebec and possibly New Brunswick. An alternative suggestion was made to the commission. And that was that there should be simultaneous translations during judicial proceedings or personnel available who speak the second language. To suggest that simultaneous translations be available in all federal courtrooms or in fact in any place where federal laws are being interpreted is like asking that a Hope Diamond be given as a gift to every engaged woman. It would be a ridiculous and unnecessary expense on an across-the-board basis. The present system where an interpreter is available whenever required would seem to meet the ends of justice quite adequately. It prevails, and has always prevailed, across Canada, and we know of no instances where an injustice has arisen from it to a man of any tongue.

University Enrolment Winnipeg Free Press Over the past several years the public has been bombarded by figures on university enrolment, but fresh statistics are always coming to light. As a measure of the task confronting our universities they deserve to be noted. The general picture is, of course, abundantly clear. In the two decades 1920-1940 Canadian university enrolment increased by some 50 per cent. In the decade 1940-1950 it doubled, and it doubled again in the succeeding decade 1950-1960. It is now the astonishing prospect that enrolment will actually triple in the current decade 1960-1970. After that the rate of increase is expected to drop slightly, but even so it should bring the total enrolment to nearly half a million by 1976. This is the general picture of which most people are now aware. But the import of these figures can be put in other ways. One way of emphasizing their importance is to point out that over the past 45 years, while the population of Canada has little more than doubled, university enrolment has grown eight-fold—and will have grown 20-fold in another 10 years. Another way to mark their impact is to note the percentage increase, year by year, in the college-age group (18 to 24) attending university. In 1951 only 4.2 per cent of this age group attended university; in 1961 it was 7.5 per cent; by 1971 it will be 13.8 per cent; and by 1976 it is projected at 16.1 per cent. The increase is particularly pronounced among young women of college age. For men the percentages are 6.7 per cent in 1951, 11.2 per cent in 1961—with the expectation that it will be 18.5 per cent in 1971 and 20 per cent by 1976. The statistics for women, starting at 1.7 per cent in 1951, became 3.9 per cent in 1961 and are projected at 12 per cent by 1976. Putting it another way, the proportion of girls in the college-age group attending university will triple in the 25-year period, 1951-1976, but the increase in woman students will be six-fold.

Simple Poison Ivy Remedy

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen We received so many replies from the report that jewelweed is a remedy for poison ivy that we suspect there may be something to it. A woman from Washington, D.C., writes: "I am surprised you never heard about it. My first knowledge of the antidotal properties of this weed came from a series of wildlife flower pictures in a 1941 magazine. Since then I have used jewelweed successfully in the treatment of poison ivy. I rubbed this plant on the rash, it felt good, and gave relief." Another reader from the nation's capital writes: "The use of jewelweed as an antidote for poison ivy is an old Indian remedy. I have lived in or near the country all my life and find plain alcohol or soap most effective when applied immediately." We agree with this reader as to the value of alcohol or soap. A Chicagoan writes: "I wonder why anyone would be interested in such complicated treatments (for poison ivy) when it is so simple to pick plantain leaves and squeeze the juice on poison ivy blisters. We grew up in Ohio and got poison ivy every summer but never worried about it. We used this simple remedy and the blisters dried up." Old remedies never die and several products are an outgrowth of ancient herbal treatments. Digitalis came from foxglove, whereas several tranquilizers are obtained from Rauwolfia root, a plant long known in the folk medicine of India. Jewelweed may be elected to this select group. However, it will find the competition tough because the cortisone-type hormones are excellent remedies for contact dermatitis, including poison ivy. DISCOLORED AREA J.W. writes: Is there any way to make a black and blue mark disappear more quickly than letting nature take its course? REPLY Only by applying heat to speed up the circulation. The next time you injure yourself, apply an ice bag immediately after the accident to curtail bleeding. As a result, the black and blue spot will be smaller and heal more rapidly. S.S. writes: I am a man of 61 who has been suffering from nosebleed on getting up in the morning. Can you please tell me the cause? REPLY I can't, but your physician can. He will examine your nose to see whether an ulcer or tumor is present; take the blood pressure, examine your heart, and order blood tests to determine whether a bleeding tendency exists. INGROWN HAIRS Mrs. C. D. writes: Can electrolysis eliminate bumps on my face caused by ingrown hairs? REPLY No, but it is not practical unless the causative hairs are recognized. As a rule, different hairs are responsible and eliminating the culprit does not prevent others from ingrowing a few weeks later.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Some people are so busy looking for the pot of gold that they never see the rainbow. — Galt Reporter A sign in a laundromat — "After you have finished your washing, be sure to remove all your clothes." — Cornwall Standard-Freeholder The motorist had been working on his broken-down old car while a farmer stood watching him. Well what're you looking at?" snapped the irritated motorist. "Is this the first automobile you ever saw?" No, I don't think so," replied the farmer dryly; "but it sure looks a lot like it." — Montreal Star.

Those Supersonics

The on again-off again development of the Concorde supersonic airliner, a joint British-French project, apparently is on again. British Aviation Minister Roy Jenkins announced recently that although the government still has many doubts about the undertaking, it will honor its treaty obligations with France. Last October it was reported that the Labor government planned to pull out, considering it a "prestige expensible" and an unwarranted financial burden. Original development costs, for instance, had jumped from 560 million dollars to about one billion. These reports touched off heavy fire from the British aviation industry and brought a French threat to sue for breach of contract. Obviously, Labor Party leaders couldn't stand the heat. The flip-flop doesn't make the supersonic development any easier of course. As the United States has discovered, such a plane—capable of flying at speeds up to 1,450 miles an hour—is enormously expensive and involves innumerable engineering and design problems. A central question about supersonic development that eventually must be answered on both sides of the Atlantic has been raised by the London observer: "Is it more important to push the speed of civil airliners to two or three times the speed of sound or is it better to divert vast sums of money from supersonic development to the task of saving lives?"

Polio's Decline

Not until the figures are seen it is possible to realize just how dramatic has been the virtual elimination of poliomyelitis. The U.S. Public Health Service recently reported that there were only 121 cases of polio reported in the United States last year in contrast with 57,879 cases in 1952, the worst year on record. The picture in Canada is just as encouraging. In 1964 polio cases in this country dropped to 21. Compare this with 3,912 cases in the peak year, a figure which does not include the total in Alberta which was never reported. The Salk vaccine was approved in 1955 for general use. As more and more persons have become immunized, the number of polio cases, with some slight variations, has been dropping. But never before has the total been as low as last year's. The previous year was 1962 with 89 cases. The numbers of deaths, attributed to polio have, of course, also declined. From 494 in the worst year, they have fallen to seven in 1962. The figure for last year is not yet available. Polio thus seems to be taking its place with smallpox, diphtheria, cholera and yellow fever as diseases which preventives have ended as a fearful threat to health.

Fanatic's Logic

One of the most frightening aspects of South Africa's apartheid policy is that it must be constantly extended as proof of the government's continued faith in it, and in order to give its supporters a sense of security and success. This can be seen in the South African government's latest apartheid proclamation. In future, mixed audiences are to be banned from all theatres and all sports events. In predominantly White areas, the audience will have to be all White. In predominantly Black areas, it will have to be all Black. Yet in the past the two races have mingled at many sports and theatrical events. For example, at many important soccer events, the spectators have been about one-quarter Black. But it is just because this mingling has not caused trouble, and has been handled in a common sense way, that the South African government has had to destroy it. For it showed that apartheid was not necessary in this sphere. And if inter-racialism could work at sports events, why not elsewhere? Governments which have adopted a fanatic policy cannot do the common sense thing. They must do that which is extreme. They must not only oppose compromise, but destroy it where they find it growing up. This is the real horror of apartheid. It is a fanatical crusade against all those qualities of common sense, moderation and compromise which are essential if a human community is to have a sane and peaceful existence.



the wedding of RINGO Ringo Starr's fans may have greeted his recent marriage with mixed emotions but will be certain to enjoy the photos by Robert Freeman in Weekend Magazine of the Beatle with the beat on his wedding day. The Evening Patriot WITH WEEKEND MAGAZINE and Colored Comics STILL ONLY 10c At All Newsstands

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