

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Daw
W. J. Hancox, Publisher
Wallace Ward
Managing Editor
Frank Walker
Editor

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.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894 Montreal 640 Cathcart Street University 6-5942 Western Office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver (MA 7037)

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and the Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to the Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved. Subscription rate: Not over 40¢ per week by carrier. \$12.00 a year by mail on rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier. \$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. \$20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth. Not over 7¢ single copy. Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1965

No Gag For Canada

A special report on Canadian-United States relations has been prepared by two diplomats—Livingstone T. Merchant, former U.S. ambassador at Ottawa, and A.D.P. Heeney, former Canadian ambassador at Washington—and is being acclaimed for the perspective it provides of the special responsibilities and commitments that each country bears.

These gentlemen were named a year and a half ago by President Johnson and Prime Minister Pearson to study the practicability of guidelines for avoiding policy differences between the two governments. The intention, no doubt, was commendable, and the resultant "Principles for Partnership," as the report is called, contains some sensible and helpful recommendations. But they are blemished by one paragraph which, to say the least, is undiplomatic and politically awkward. Many Canadians will find it anything but palatable.

"It is important and reasonable," we are told, "that Canadian authorities should have careful regard for the United States Government's position in this world context (heavy U.S. responsibilities as leader of the non-Communist world) and, in the absence of special Canadian interest or obligations, avoid, so far as possible, public disagreement especially on critical issues."

If our political leaders are bumbler enough to need advice of this kind, no guidebook on diplomatic manners will serve to prevent needless and hurtful rows. In any case, as an American newspaper, the Toledo Blade, has been prompt to point out, it passes over far too lightly the Canadian government's responsibility, to its citizens and the community of nations, to speak out on issue that affect peace and survival.

"If Canada and the United States are linked in partnership for better or worse," the Toledo paper goes on to say, "let us remember that one reason it is usually for better is that Canada has never been an American puppet. Its views have won a global respect out of all proportion to its material strength just because of its record of fidelity to its many obligations in international co-operation—including those to the United Nations and the Commonwealth. Americans would be the losers if this were not so, or if Canadian officialdom ever really stretched quiet diplomacy to mean a gag on public utterances where we are concerned."

This is well said, indeed. Too bad it wasn't embodied in the diplomats' report, instead of having to be given by way of clarifying the faulty wording of their conclusions.

The Hudson Bay Case

While strongly defending federal jurisdiction over Atlantic and Pacific coastal waters, Prime Minister Pearson appears to be less concerned with the declared intention of the premiers of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba to cut up Hudson Bay to suit themselves. At last month's federal-provincial conference he gave them grounds to think so. According to Premier Robarts, Mr. Pearson said that Hudson Bay was a different matter because it is an inland waterway, and could be dealt with without reference to the courts. "Having got the green light," says Mr. Robarts, "we're moving."

Hudson Bay differs from waters 12 miles off the Atlantic and B.C. coasts in that no other country can claim any rights to it; it is entirely within Canada. Nevertheless, it is still coastal water and official geographers so describe it. It is a huge arm of the sea—a 250,000-square-mile sea in itself, more than twice as large as all the freshwater Great Lakes.

If the three bordering provinces

have jurisdiction in extending their boundaries there, it makes it more difficult to see why the claims of other provinces for their offshore mineral rights should be protested by Ottawa, and sent for adjudication to the Supreme Court.

In any event, as pointed out in an Ontario exchange, there is a danger here to the courts themselves when they are asked to arbitrate in situations which are politically "hot"; that is, when acceptance of their decisions is not likely to be forthcoming from a large segment of the population. They cannot, nor was it ever intended that they should, solve political problems. An attempt at such a solution could undermine their authority and thus their utility as arbiters in other matters.

An instance of this kind in the 1930s is recalled, when the judges of the British Judicial Committee of the Privy Council failed to put their interpretations of the Canadian constitution in harmony with political and economic realities. This was only partly due to their ignorance or preconceived notions; it was also due to the willingness of Canadian politicians to saddle the Judicial Committee with problems which should have been solved politically in Canada.

It would be unfortunate if the authority of the Canadian Supreme Court should be similarly undermined, especially at present when the new "co-operative federalism," with its many options, overlappings and joint jurisdiction, will in all likelihood demand a good deal of judicial interpretation and elucidation. And that is what is likely to happen if the federal government insists on pursuing its present course.

The Hudson Bay case, involving the interests of the two powerful central provinces, serves to show that Ottawa does in fact regard the issue as calling for political settlement. It should be consistent and stick to this policy in its dealings with the claims of other provinces.

Auto Insurance Dodgers

Auto insurance dodgers have become an increasingly serious traffic problem both in Canada and the United States. In New York, with its congested population, it has reached an acute stage. Eight years ago public liability automobile insurance was made compulsory, but thousands of owners have flouted the law with seeming impunity. Now criminal prosecutions are being launched on a big scale.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan of Manhattan, who will prosecute some of the offenders, estimated that there may be as many as 73,000 of these unlawfully uninsured in the city and 140,000 in the state. He began action after an investigation by the Automobile Club of New York. A more likely complainant, says the New York Times, would have been the State Motor Vehicle Department. But the Motor Vehicle Commissioner, struggling with what he says is "forty years of bad record-keeping" in his department, was in a poor position to take the initiative.

The Times adds, by way of commentary, a statement which has general application and to which, in future, more attention will have to be paid by traffic authorities everywhere. "An uninsured motorist," it says, "is a menace on the streets and the highways. The very fact that he allows himself to be uninsured indicates irresponsibility or worse, financially and otherwise. The chances that an innocent victim of his negligent driving can collect adequately from him after an accident are tragically small, and if there is compensation it will probably be at the expense of the pooled-extra premiums paid by all insured motorists in the state—a necessary, but unfair, levy on them."

EDITORIAL NOTES

It might surprise some Canadians, notes the Ottawa Journal, that a venture so popular and well attended as the Stratford Shakespearean Festival is not a "commercial success." Last season, aided by \$130,000 in grants from governments and private sources, the festival had a deficit of \$5,000.

A railway that was never nationalized in the United Kingdom celebrated its 100th anniversary recently. It is in Wales a narrow-gauged line called the Talylyn Railway. During the centenary celebrations a 100-year-old engine, a tribute to British engineering, hauled 100-year-old rolling stock, and carried special mail. It was met at the station by a 100-year-old "trap" with pony (age unspecified), driven by a postman (age undisclosed) in a 100-year-old uniform.



POLITICAL OCOPOGO

GOING SEPARATE WAYS

Disintegration Looms In East Africa

New York Times

One of the disappointing developments in the new Africa is failure of the attempt to create an East African Federation of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, former components of British Africa. This seemed a practical possibility only two years ago and was widely regarded as a pilot project for regional cooperation and unity in a continent menaced by "Balkanization."

President Nyerere of Tanzania declares: "We stand for federation now as we have always stood for federation." But federation is not coming. The question now is not whether the three countries will federate but whether they can halt disintegration of the common services and common market which were legacies of British rule and regarded as the bases on which to construct federation.

ON THEIR OWN Nyerere has pledged Tanzania's "full cooperation in maintaining the common market and common services"; yet his government is going ahead with plans to issue its own separate currency in place of the common East African currency that has served all three countries.

Tanzania also has imposed import restrictions on a wide range of goods from Kenya, another blow at the previously existing common market that was as advanced as any in the world. Uganda has decided to remove its excellent Makerere College from the federated East African University because the less advanced colleges in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam have received bigger shares of the common development fund.

This action probably will mean separate development of three national universities with duplicating facilities competing against one another for facilities, staffs and financial assistance from abroad.

THE WRONG WAY Kenya undoubtedly has benefited most from the common market, though it has also paid the biggest share of costs for common services. Tanzania and Uganda long have feared industrial domination by Nairobi and complain that Kenya has been unwilling to agree to adjustments that would share out benefits of economic cooperation more equally.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (August 10, 1940) Howard Hughes' famous "Flying Laboratory" in which he flashed around the world two years ago to set a globe-encircling record left Los Angeles heading for what was believed to be a war-time mission of courier service between London and Egypt.

Egypt, a neutral thus far in the developing desert war of the Near East, prepared to join forces with British troops at the moment Italy's African armies make their expected attack upon that ancient land.

TEN YEARS AGO (August 10, 1955) P.E.I. had a distinguished visitor in the person of Vice Admiral Lachlan Donald Mackintosh of Mackintosh, CB, DSO, DSC, 29th Chief of Mackintosh, who arrived here from the Gaelic Mod in Nova Scotia to officially open the 93rd annual Highland Games of the Caledonia Club in the Charlottetown Driving Park.

Donald Sterns Webster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sterns Webster, left this morning for Regina, Sask., where he will begin training with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Pools, Ponds And Puddles

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The outdoor bathing season is at its peak and every available pool, pond, lake, ocean, and stream will be utilized. We will escape infections involving the eyes, ears, throat, and sinuses if the water is clean. After all, humans are not adapted to underwater life.

In the alligator, the muscles of the nostrils close automatically when the head is submerged. Diving birds possess much the same anatomical arrangement. The closure of the nose of the hippopotamus is so perfectly formed that not a drop of fluid can enter.

We are not protected in this way and it is surprising we get along as well as we do. Water enters the nostrils and some may reach the openings to the sinuses and trickle into the throat. The same fluid under greater pressure may enter the sinuses and the Eustachian tube leading to the ear. Infection follows when it is contaminated.

Pollution comes from three sources. Rain no longer is pure when it falls through the dirt-filled air above large cities. The other sources are drainage from the land, and disease-producing organisms from other bathers. Potential troublemakers are pools lacking filters and chlorine, crowded beaches, stagnant water holes, and rivers containing sewage.

We are inclined to forget the bather when considering pollution. Some swimmers are inconsiderate in many ways. Water is gargled, for example, and then exhaled. It is not unusual to trace a strep throat epidemic among pool users to a few infected occupants. Do not swim when a head cold exists.

The expert has learned how to breathe when swimming. Inhaling is accomplished through the mouth when the head is above water. This maintains a positive air pressure in the nasal cavities and keeps fluid from entering susceptible areas. Take a deep breath just before diving, then exhale slowly through the nose while below the surface.

PRICKLY HEAT J. M. writes: My daughter always has broken out in a rash whenever she becomes overheated as in running and bicycle riding. Have you any idea why this happens?

REPLY A heat rash (prickly heat) is the most likely cause. Do everything possible to keep this girl from engaging in activities that induce overheating and sweating profusely. This means less exercise and clothing. Sleeping in an air conditioned bedroom helps victims of this condition.

TANNING WITHOUT THE SUN M. S. writes: How do the products work that tan the skin without exposure to the sun? REPLY It is my understanding that the proteins in the skin mix with the chemicals in the cosmetic. The ensuing reaction has been likened to the browning noted on stored dry foods. Tanning may be uneven or the skin may be left mottled.

PLEURISY N. S. writes: Is pleurisy a viral disease?

REPLY The virus is only one of many organisms that cause pleurisy. Streptococci, staphylococci, pneumococci, and tubercle bacilli are common offenders.

CHANGE HANDS K. I. writes: I always have written with my left hand but wish to change to my right. Is this safe at age 14?

REPLY Yes, if you initiate the process yourself and are not forced into it. Many people are ambidextrous.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Scrub and disinfect wading pools frequently. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

An idea of the size of the North is suggested by this fact: you can stand on the arctic Circle and still be as far from the North Pole as Ottawa is from Regina. — Ottawa Journal.

A man who walks down the street with his head up and his shoulders back is a man who has just caught a glimpse of his usual slouching posture reflected in a shop window.—Toronto Star.

Sometimes men trapped in waiting room have to look at women's fashion magazines simply to pass the time. And they always come away feeling pleased that they don't look as ridiculous as the models in the style pictures do.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Welcome To The Maldives

Welcome to the world's youngest nation — the Maldives. Afloat in the cobalt blue of the Indian Ocean, best known for its export of tough coconut fiber known as coir, and lying astride the One-and-a-half-degree Channel, the little country now sees the Maldivian flag fly in independent pride above the tiny capital city of Male.

After years of negotiation with the British, who retain the right to keep a Royal Air Force base and to conduct foreign relations for the new nation, the Maldives have joined the growing list of lands — small in stature but great in self-confidence — which have come to freedom since World War II. Lying some 400 miles southwest of Ceylon, the Maldivian coral islets have hitherto been administered by the British High Commissioner in Ceylon, who now becomes Her Majesty's first ambassador to the new nation. Furthermore, his credentials have been presented to a land which every day grows larger.

For many of the atolls, and particularly well-trodden Maafol, are growing outward in every direction given time, the Maldivians muse, who knows how large we shall become.

In the meanwhile, however, the 100,000 or so Maldivians continue to fish, climb the coconut trees, read the Koran, speak a very ancient dialect of Sinhalese, manufacture lace, and prepare to take their place in the new world of independent lands.

His Other Hat

Toronto Telegram

It is apparent that Alan Macnaughton, Speaker of the House of Commons, wore his other hat while heading the 14-member Canadian Parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union. As Speaker, and when wearing a tri-corner hat, he is supposed to be impartial, non-controversial, and refrain from enunciating government policy. But for a brief moment in Russia, he was again the practical politician.

When interviewed by a Soviet newspaper, Mr. Macnaughton said that foreign nations—including the United States—should withdraw from Vietnam and leave its people alone. "We should like this problem to be resolved on a fair basis," he is quoted, "in respect to all sides concerned."

For a man in his position, this was a most unusual statement for Macnaughton to make. The fact that he was in an unusual role—head of the delegation—doesn't give him license to espouse Canadian Government policy. His remarks will be taken to mean, both in East and West, that they reflect the policy of the Pearson Government.

Prime Minister Pearson has admitted that the comments of Mr. Macnaughton were "unusual." He also agrees that as chief spokesman for the Canadian delegation, the Speaker must find himself in an unusual position. Mr. Pearson doesn't think any harm has been done. In fact, he shares the same view as Mr. Macnaughton. And he also believes that President Johnson would be happy to see all foreign powers withdraw from Vietnam, including the Communists.

For Mr. Pearson to voice such an opinion is one thing. After all, he is the head of the Government. But for Mr. Macnaughton to enunciate Government policy is something else again. There can be only one explanation as to why he veered from the traditional role of Speaker: he must have been wearing the black homburg he uses when on the election campaign trail.

Inconclusive Test

Montreal Gazette

A bill to abolish capital punishment in Britain has passed the House of Commons, and is much of the way through the House of Lords. A notable feature of the bill is the inclusion of a clause stressing that it will only apply for a five-year experimental period.

The inclusion of this feature is clearly intended to force a review of the whole matter after five years when, presumably, it would be known whether or not abolition was a success. If murderers were to increase markedly during this period, many parliamentarians might want to reverse their opinion. But the presumption behind this clause is faulty. It is very unlikely that a five-year period will provide evidence that capital punishment is either necessary or unnecessary as a deterrent. If murders do not increase, this need not mean that capital punishment is necessary. And if they do increase, this need not mean that the abolition of capital punishment was to blame.

This is made clear by a careful study recently prepared by this country's federal department of justice. The study brought together evidence from many countries, including Britain, where partial or total abolition has been in force. It showed it was impossible to find a clear cause-and-effect connection between the number of murders and the existence or non-existence of capital punishment. Although there may be a relationship between deterrence and the crime of murder, this must be a very subtle one. The justice department study makes it obvious that any such relationship is not clear-cut.

HEY FELLOWS - - - I've Got A Job! HERE'S HOW I GOT IT - - - I HAVE MY OWN NEWSPAPER BUSINESS Dad was always telling me about when he was a boy and had a newspaper route. How he learned - - - To make and save money. To sell and keep records. To work with people and fellow carriers So - - - I dropped in to see the Carrier Supervisor at the Guardian and Evening Patriot office and found I had the same opportunity as Dad. Now I have a route near home and find the Carriers are a swell bunch of fellows, all anxious to succeed in their first business venture. The Carrier Supervisor has some new routes opening up and needs more boys. Come on in and see him. Join the team and enjoy the fun of having your own business. Apply Now! CIRCULATION DEPT. THE GUARDIAN - THE EVENING PATRIOT