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ambiguity or phrase, speedily baffled the most attentive listener. He had rhetorical devices, not of the kind that inspire confidence, which became familiar to careful students of his methods.

"There was the sentence thrown out in the middle of an argument or statement of policy in the nature of a back door, enabling the speaker to retire hereafter from his position if he were to it. There was the obscure and apparently meaningless phrase, wrapped up in redundant verbiage, attracting no attention, and committing the speaker to nothing, but yet adumbrating the possible change of policy, and destined to be referred to hereafter to justify his consistency in taking some step which had never been suspected or anticipated.

"In many of his political speeches there was the contradiction, or the statement, which to his listeners sounded so genuine, so positive, so eloquent, so indignant that it carried away his audience—but, when it was carefully examined, it was found that the sentences were so ingeniously constructed that they did not quite cover all the assertions they appeared to contradict, or quite bind the speaker to all they appeared to imply."

King mastered this technique, and at times seemed to out-Gladstone Gladstone. His famous "conscriptio" if necessary but not necessarily conscription" is a genuine masterpiece which compresses the largest possible amount of ambiguity into the shortest possible space.

Mr. Martin is reportedly striving to follow suit; and the success of his experiment is attested by the fact that Mr. Diefenbaker, no stranger to evasive subtleties, has repeatedly thrown up his hands, protesting that he found it quite impossible to understand what the minister seemed to be saying. If, that was, the minister was really trying to say something.

The Wrong Place

The question of bilingualism in the armed forces can hardly be said to have been settled by the explanation given in the Commons the other day by Defense Minister Cardin. First reports from Ottawa indicated that the serviceman who wanted to get ahead would have a difficult time gaining promotion unless he learned French. But Mr. Cardin explained that proficiency in French is only one of the many factors considered in promotion, and that the Canadian Army needs bilingual personnel for services abroad.

This, of course, has always been true. But when Hon. J. Angus MacLean asked whether a soldier who speaks English and a foreign tongue qualifies as bilingual, Mr. Cardin said the Army's order refers only to English and French. It is this attitude that is disturbing, for plainly it is intended more as a concession to Quebec than as a solution to any military problem.

Indeed, as implied in the original announcement by the adjutant-general, which read: "An increase in the proportion of bilingual officers and men in the Canadian Army is important in order to give proper recognition to the bilingual character of Canada."

In theory and as an educational measure in peacetime, such a scheme might be admirable. But is the Army the proper place in which to introduce it? Soldiers, after all, are in training for war. Their efficiency under battle conditions is what should be of prime concern; and how can this efficiency be promoted by bilingualism? One would say that it would tend to have the reverse effect, if any.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Former President Eisenhower seems to be having second thoughts about the methods used by Senator Goldwater's supporters at the Republican convention. If his fore-sight had matched his hindsight, he might have spoken out to some effect at the right time.

The Australian government, unlike its Ottawa counterpart, has just finished the 1963-64 financial year with a surplus of \$62,048,000, instead of the \$130,816,000 deficit for which it budgeted. A major factor in this achievement was the high income earned from exports, particularly big purchases of wool by Japan and Britain.



THE MAN IN THE IVORY TOWER

OTTAWA REPORT

Benefits From Foreign Investment Policy

Patrick Nicholson's guest columnist today is Hon. Walter Gordon, Minister of Finance.

The widespread public debate of last summer on the issue of foreign ownership in Canadian industry appears to have quieted down.

Now, with a calmer atmosphere is an opportune time for Canadians to think about the policies in this field which were implemented a year ago—the reasons for them and the goals they seek to achieve.

Those policies, designed to encourage foreign-controlled companies to accept Canadian investors in partnership, are just as important today as they were a year ago.

Indeed, the widespread economic growth which Canada has enjoyed in the last year has created a climate in which the goals announced in the 1963 Budget can be more easily achieved. With larger savings generated by this economic advance, it is possible for Canadians to increase their stake in Canadian industry.

Several important points should be kept in mind in any consideration of this subject. First of all, foreign investment in Canadian industry has made a tremendous contribution to our national growth. No other country has received such great benefits from the willingness of non-residents to develop its resources. Foreign capital and know-how have developed Canada faster than would have been possible otherwise, and we are better off because of it.

NEEDED IN CANADA Secondly, for many years to come Canada will need foreign

capital to help us grow. There can be no suggestion that we should slam our doors on it or that it should be anything less than welcome. Canada has always treated foreign capital fairly and must certainly continue to do so.

However, Canadians should be worried about excessive reliance on non-resident capital. Not only does this leave us vulnerable to interruptions in the inflow of capital, as was shown by the exchange crisis of 1962. Not only is there concern over borrowing capital just to pay our international bills. We are also uneasy about the sheer size of the foreign investment that has accumulated.

Latest available figures show foreign firms controlled 69 per cent of the value of investment in Canada's petroleum and natural gas industry, 80 per cent in mining and smelting and about 60 per cent in manufacturing. The high degree of dependence in creating new jobs for Canadians.

Canadians should not confuse the mechanics of the substantial tax incentives offered last year with the long-term objectives of our tax policy.

The first-step purpose of the incentives mechanism—was to induce the owners of foreign-controlled companies in Canada to make at least 25 per cent of stock in those companies available to Canadian investors.

BROADER PURPOSE But the broader, vital purpose of this partnership policy is to create a situation in which these companies will be far more likely to take Canadian interest in their affairs into account when they make investments.

An Island Victory

Case Breton Post

After a hearing that lasted 18 weeks, a Scottish High Court Friday in Edinburgh ruled that the Harris Tweed and Herringbone Tweed are not trademarks.

The court action was started by the Scottish mainland weaving firm, Argylehills Weavers Ltd., which sought a ruling that any tweed made from yarn spun on the Scottish mainland was entitled to be called "Harris Tweed."

The Argylehills company also sought to enjoin the Harris Tweed Association, Ltd., from making statements that Tweed produced in the Harris Tweed or Outer Hebrides was not Harris Tweed.

Judge Lord Hunter refused both applications. The island victory for the mainland is complete. The Harris Tweed seems impossible. There's no dodging the fact that Harris Tweed began a little more than a century ago and now is one of Scotland's prime exports.

Science Cooperation

New York Times

The Informal Soviet-American agreement for scientific cooperation to improve existing methods of desalting sea water is welcome for at least two reasons. One is the long-term shortage of fresh water in many parts of the world and the consequent growing need for methods permitting really economical conversion of the sea's brine into drinkable water.

Beyond this, however, the agreement makes another step in the trend toward wider cooperation between American and Soviet efforts by Soviet and American scientists in areas where progress will bring mutual benefits.

Implicitly, the willingness of both sides in the latest pact indicates that in Moscow and in Washington there is satisfaction that gains have been reaped from earlier decisions to facilitate cooperation in some aspects of space science and in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

At present the United States and the Soviet Union annually waste billions of dollars and lose much time because in many areas they conduct competitive research and therefore engage in vast amounts of needless duplication.

Responsible leaders on both

Contracture Of The Hand

By Dr. Theophrastus Van Dellen

A French surgeon, Baron Guillaume Dupuytren, was contacted by a wise merchant with a peculiar contraction of the ring and little fingers. They had curled up gradually until the tip were touching the palm and he could not straighten them.

Dupuytren had nothing to guide him, because the condition had the same type of surgery. Surgery was suggested because the fingers could not be straightened by force. The operation must have been successful because shortly thereafter, a coachman had the same type of surgery. He also took place more than a century ago and the disease is known as Dupuytren's contracture.

The typical deformity usually begins as a small nodule in the palm of the hand. The initial tumor spreads gradually, often for years, before it begins to pull down on the fingers. On the surface, Dupuytren's appears to be a contraction of the tendons, but this is not so. It is the fibrous tissue below the skin of the palm that is involved.

We know the disturbance is hereditary. Sixty per cent of male victims and 20 per cent of female victims develop it after age 45. It also may develop after age 75 to 80, which makes it difficult to study from the genetic point of view. This is a family history of the contracture is not obtained when a potential victim dies at age 50 to 60 from a heart attack or chronic disease of the liver.

The disease is likely to be unusually severe when it develops early in life. In such cases there is likely to be a strong hereditary tendency.

Surgery is the best treatment. The skin of the entire palm and the fascia must be removed (palmar fasciectomy), especially in the younger patients, to avoid recurrences. This procedure is recommended when the contractures are painful or the deformity interferes with the use of the rest of the hand.

EXERCISES AND CRAMPING A. S. P. writes: I have a small but aggravating problem. I like to exercise and need to — but whenever I stretch my legs I get horrible cramps in my feet and legs. Do you know the answer?

REPLY More exercise, but try not to overstretch the muscles. I assume you are taking enough salt.

INFECTED BLOOD H. K. writes: Is serum hepatitis a blood transfusion disease the same as hepatitis from a virus?

REPLY Yes. The victim receives blood from someone who had viral hepatitis — usually within 12 months.

A Form Of Hard Labor

Montreal Star

A rather tired sort of joke about vacations concerns the sort of state which is happy to get back to work in order to rest. It happens that the situation is not one of total exhaustion. Some company doctors in West Germany have found it necessary to order employees away for a rest when they have exhibited signs of complete exhaustion on returning from vacations. Normally, they had been to a health resort, but actually they had spent their time largely in road travel. Driving on major highways, or as the Europeans call them, trunk roads, is a form of hard labor.

Tests show that the pulse rate of even veteran drivers goes up as soon as they get into their cars to set out on a busy highway. Some manoeuvres, such as passing and cutting in at high speed send the pulse rate up

from a count of 65 to one of 100! Long hours of this sort of driving are bound to be exhausting. There is a regulation in West Germany against spending a vacation in such a way as to hinder or restore of working capacity. It sounds like the ultimate in efficiency. What it was aimed at was making a vacation from one job to another. (Something like that on the statute books already, in that it would not be a long step to another world to discourage spending a vacation in a sort of Grand Prix race to nowhere in particular and back. Perhaps a German demonstration of efficiency in that department will give the notion respectability. Imagine people bragging about how little mileage they had run up instead of how much!)

New Malta Agreement

By Rod Currie Canadian Press Staff Writer

Deletion of a clause that would leave the Roman Catholic Church virtually alone the law of Malta has finally cleared the way to independence for the underdeveloped, over-populated Mediterranean island.

The new agreement was signed in London Tuesday and the British Parliament agreed to rush it through, despite opposition from the Labor party's left wing, so independence could come in September.

The compromise agreement will be opposed by a minority, accepted by a majority, enthusiastically embraced by none.

It is said that Malta, converted to Christianity when St. Paul was shipwrecked there in 60 A.D., suffers from too many politicians. It also suffers from a lack of natural resources and its big population is supported by the royal navy station and dockyards.

Various previous attempts at integration with Britain and, later, at independence, had met with disappointment. On a proposed London meeting some delegations even refused to sit down with others and they all packed up and went home.

STUCK TO GUNS Through it all the powerful archbishop of Malta, Magr. Michael Gonzi, stuck to his guns. "I will never yield to any measure that may weaken the authority of the church," he said some years ago.

But in this round, the British went directly to the Vatican for the Pope's approval before approaching either Prime Minister Borg Olivier or the archbishop.

The compromise agreement includes two major changes as

a concession to the opposition Labor leader in Malta, Donat Minoff, but they are not likely to satisfy the former prime minister.

His contention is that there should be free elections before independence on the grounds that the church interfered in the 1963 election campaign by making it a sin to read Labor literature and by threatening excommunication to anyone who supported him. Olivier's Nationalist party invested Minoff but won only 42 per cent of the popular vote.

Inserted in the new agreement is the provision that "no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory." And deleted is the clause saying that "nothing done by the Roman Catholic Church... shall be held to be in contravention of any of the provisions of this chapter"—the chapter on human rights.

This, in effect, concedes that the special position of the church which previously put it above the law now no longer exists. Minoff, himself a Catholic and member of a prominent family, was excommunicated along with his entire party executive, but there is nothing in the new constitution which would change this situation for Minoff—and many like him.

CANAL NORMAL

PORT COLBORNE, Ont. (CP) The Welland Canal went back into normal operation Wednesday after two power failures within 24 hours had blocked the waterway. Earlier the entire canal was closed by heavy rains and intermittent power failures.

TAKE A LOOK AT TOTAL PROTECTION

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