

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancock, Publisher
Wallace Ward, Managing Editor
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The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink.

PAGE 4 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1966

The Australian Vote

How strongly Australians feel about continued participation in the conflict in Viet Nam and the conscription of Australian servicemen for the fighting there, was evident from the manner in which the voters swept Prime Minister Harold Holt back into power on Saturday. These were the issues dominating the brief campaign of 18 days, and the result was a firm mandate, to keep Australian troops fighting in South Viet Nam.

The best that most Labor opposition members expected was to reduce the government's majority of 20. They failed to do this, notwithstanding the surprise intervention of a group of 22 independent Liberal candidates opposed to involvement in Viet Nam.

It is said that many Australians, none of them remotely extreme leftists, are horrified by the cruelty of the war in Viet Nam and feel that allied intervention has done more harm than good. But they wanted to know how a Labor government would defend Australia without America's help and what Labor thinks in positive terms the Allies can do in Viet Nam except fight on. While deploring the fearful cost of the war, they did not want the Americans to give up and go home nor Australia to pull out her troops, leaving the United States to fight on alone. Yet this was Labor's policy, and Prime Minister Holt scored it effectively.

To the question of whether the government, once re-elected, would send a third battalion to Viet Nam, Mr. Holt did not reply in the campaign. But he said repeatedly that the cabinet had made no decision, that after the election it would survey the situation and, if necessary, would send more troops. He pulled no punches in asking the electors to vote with this policy in mind.

A major domestic issue in the campaign was governmental aid to education, particularly for relief of the shortage of teachers in state schools. Labor had promised to subsidize the pay of teachers in church schools and to help the state generously to increase their facilities for teacher training. Mr. Holt countered with a promise to lift federal spending on education to at least \$160 million a year and to reserve places in new colleges for teachers destined for church schools.

As in Canada, government aid to education is constitutionally a state responsibility, but since 1953 the federal power has assumed more and more of the burden in this matter, because the states are incapable of shouldering it financially.

For The Nation's Good

A traffic seminar held recently in Winnipeg showed that only stiffer penalties for offending drivers can reduce the appalling death toll on North American highways. The seminar attracted a large audience, says a writer in the Winnipeg Free Press; but one had the impression that the speakers—and they were all impressive—were preaching to the converted. The municipal officers, the police officers, the doctors and the insurance men hardly needed to be told the tragic extent of the slaughter on the roads. Those who should have been there, the MLAs, the MPs, the judges and the magistrates whose task it should be to give a lead in removing from the road both unroadworthy drivers and unroadworthy vehicles stayed away.

But they could hardly fail to have been shocked by the picture that was drawn and reported in the press. In the United States the total this year will go about 54,000 dead, four million injured and \$20 billion damage—a figure that is equal to the entire

economy of Brazil. Every other American can expect to be involved in a traffic accident at some time, and the actuarial estimate for children under 10 is that every one of them will either die or be injured in traffic accidents.

Bad as this record is, Canada's figures have been almost twice as high on a per capita basis, and this can hardly justify the complacency which is still being shown by those who should be giving a lead in changing public opinion. For according to one of the official spokesmen at the seminar, the reason why minimum fines for a number of traffic offences have not been increased is that magistrates very seldom impose the maximum fine, or indeed anything over the minimum fine.

Drunken-driving falls under the Criminal Code and curbing it is a major responsibility. But it was complained that we still use "tools from the stone age" in dealing with this problem. The federal government has not moved to fix statutory limits to establish the condition of impaired driving. And when it was suggested at the seminar that drivers should have medical tests before obtaining a driver's license (a provision that is in force in many countries in Europe), a representative of the Manitoba government claimed that this would put too great a burden upon the doctors. Which of course raises the question of whether the slaughter and the terrible injuries on the road do not put an equally intolerable burden upon the medical profession, upon the hospitals and the economy as a whole.

It was noted that at one point Scandinavia had the worst drunken driving record in the world. Today there are very few people in Scandinavia who would dare to sit behind the wheel when they had even a single drink. The stiff mandatory prison sentences have done the trick. A speaker maintained that North American public opinion is not ready for such a drastic cure. But can this be said to absolve governments of the duty to lead and change public opinion when they honestly believe it is for the nation's good? That was a cardinal issue raised at the Winnipeg seminar, and it can stand a lot of sober discussion across the country.

Proved Their Value

The strike which tied up Air Canada has now been settled, but it leaves unresolved the question of how to deal equitably with the six or seven regional airlines which were authorized by the Air Transport Board to provide service between cities normally serviced by Air Canada for the strike's duration. Because of start-up expenses involving publicity, extra personnel, longer hours for permanent personnel and extra training, many of them could only hope to make money from their new routes if costs were spread over a longer period.

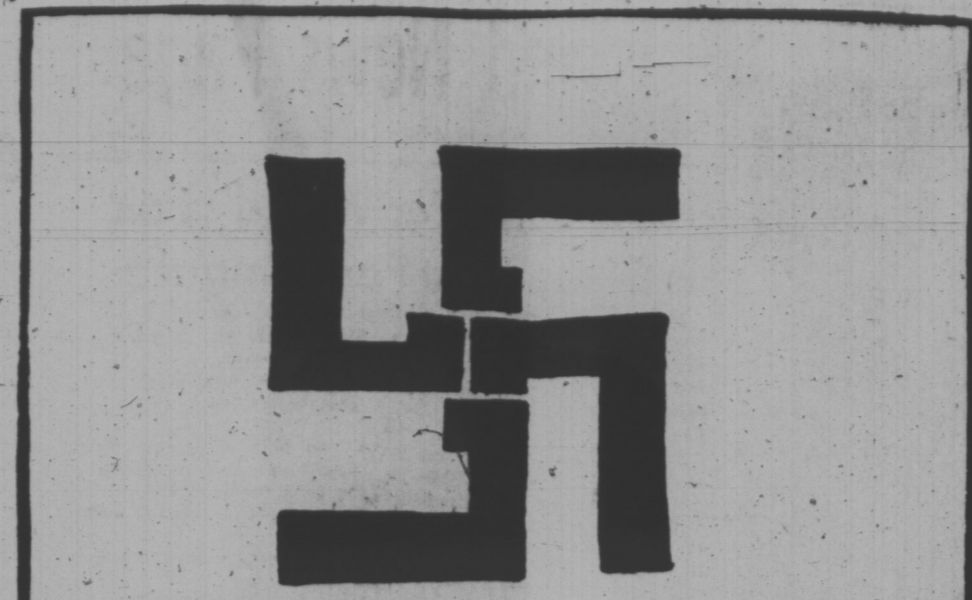
Unfortunately for these carriers, the strike did not last long enough for them to develop a pattern of load factors and potential revenues for a permanent coverage of portions of Air Canada's nation-wide routes. Many of them, however, reached 50 per cent to 70 per cent capacity within a few days of the strike outbreak. One of them, for example, had ordered full-size jets for their regular local routes.

Which raises the question why regional carriers should not have a larger permanent share of the domestic air market. The Toronto Telegram argues persuasively for a reassessment of policy in this matter. Everyone, it says, is in favor of an efficient and profitable public carrier and shares Air Canada's concern about its drop in earnings as a strike result. But commercial aviation, surely, is not the preserve of the public sector. Its near monopoly could have had much worse results during the strike, had it not been for the willingness of the regional carriers to incur heavy initial costs to take over, and to assume much of Air Canada's passenger and air freight load—charging Air Canada's economy class rates, by the way. Having proved their value in an emergency, why shouldn't they be permitted to extend their efforts to provide permanent, competitive operations, where applicable?

There is always a lesson to be learned from a strike settlement, and this may be the one of most concern to Canadians in this instance.

EDITORIAL NOTE

In Toronto one can rent a color television set for \$28 a month. That's progress for you! As a commentator points out, not so many years ago one could rent a house for that amount.



STRATEGIC GUAM

Uncle Sam's Westernmost Territory

National Geographic News Bulletin

America's day begins on Guam. This westernmost territory of the United States lies beyond the Date Line. Guam is located 1,500 miles east of Manila and some 1,600 miles southeast of Tokyo. Shaped like a kidney bean, 30 miles long and four to 8.5 miles wide, the island has a native population of 47,000.

Thus Guam is the largest and most populous of the Mariana Islands. In many respects, Guam suggests the tropical paradise projected in travel posters. Turquoise and emerald waters surround rocky headlands, broken by golden, palm-fringed beaches.

FISH WITH BARE HANDS Dense foliage covers much of the island. Bougainvillea and hibiscus, flaming poincianas, papaya, breadfruit, and lime trees add color and texture to the lush landscape.

Deer roam the forests. Shrimp and crab are plentiful near the shore. Guamanians boast, "You can fish with your bare hands, if you aren't too tired to bend over."

Guam's original inhabitants—the Chamorroes, a hands-on people of Indonesian and Polynesian stock—were self-sufficient in their bountiful environment. The Chamorroes enjoyed superb health, but life changed after Magellan discovered the island in 1521.

At first, the good-natured islanders were hospitable to the Spanish. In time, overzealous missionaries and the cruelty of the military turned the islanders against the newcomers. In the turmoil, the conquistadores nearly destroyed the Chamorroes. Survivors were thrown into the stockades and set to work raising meager crops. The oppressed islanders lamented their state: "These Europeans would have done well to remain in their own country; we wanted their help to live happily. They come to trouble our repose, to lay us under restraints; and they bring us their maladies without teaching us how to cure them."

CEDED TO THE U.S. In 1898, Spain ceded Guam to the United States after the Spanish-American War. During World War II, the island was occupied by the Japanese. American forces drove out the Japanese in August, 1944, and the island was transformed into an important United States military base. A building boom in Quonset huts and modest housing followed.

A 1962 typhoon Karen proved a blessing in disguise. Fierce winds, clocked at over 200 miles an hour, played havoc with the shoddy buildings. Damage was estimated as high as \$60 million.

The island was declared a major disaster area, and the United States Government allocated funds for relief and rehabilitation. Hundreds of pleasant new homes and public facilities were constructed.

To attract visitors, the Guamanians are building a 250-room hotel. Guam's Governor, Manuel F.L. Guerrero, hails the project as "the beginning of a new era."

Guam's Governor and his second-in-command—the Secretary—are appointed by the President of the United States; they are responsible to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fiercely loyal, Guam's residents reacted sharply to a United Nations report recommending independence. Declared the Guamanians:

PUBLIC FORUM

ONE OF OUR OWN Sir,—When reading the last issue of Time Magazine I noticed that Dr. Lewis Woolner was one of the doctors officiating at President Johnson's operation. He, Dr. Woolner, was in attendance when the President had his gall bladder removed.

Lewis as I know was born and brought up at North Rustico, where he taught school, and is the son of Mrs. B. C. Woolner and the late Mr. Woolner. He has been with the Mayo Clinic for some years. This past summer he and his family spent some time visiting with his mother, sisters and relatives here.

I am, Sir, etc., HAROLD L. SMITH North Rustico, P.E.I.

DOING GREAT WORK Sir,—During a recent visit to Lima, Peru, I had the privilege to see the work of several islanders there. I am sure that many of your readers would be happy to hear of their excellent foreign aid work.

Father Lorne MacDonald, of Charlottetown, is the Superior of about fourteen Canadian Oblate Priests and Brothers who are working in four parishes in Peru. Two of these parishes are situated in the most miserable slums I have ever seen. These slum areas are completely lacking in public, sanitary and social services. The Church is offering a positive program in academic and technical education, as well as in charitable and social services. Two active workers in these programs are Father Justin MacDonald, a Charlottetown Diocesan Priest, and Father Joseph Kane, O.M.I. of Morell.

Another Islander I met was Sister Kiernan (Hennessy), of Charlottetown. Her Community, the Sisters of St. Joseph, is in charge of the nurse training

Prostate Infection

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Low backache in men may be due to infection of the prostate gland (prostatitis). In this condition "exercise, back supports, and all the adhesive tape in the world will not help because they do not strike at the cause.

The prostate is situated at the opening of the bladder and completely surrounds the tube (urethra) that leads to the outside. It is part of the reproductive system but when the gland becomes diseased, most symptoms suggest urinary tract disturbances. Enlargement renders the passage of urine difficult; infection causes pelvic pain and a variety of bladder and kidney manifestations.

Chronic prostatitis usually develops so insidiously the victim cannot recall when it began. Low backache and fatigue are most troublesome. Lack of pep both at work and play are noted. Sex desire also may diminish.

Backache is worse in the morning upon arising. It improves after moving about and is likely to disappear by noon. As the gland enlarges, there is a tendency to urinate more frequently and sleep may be interrupted because of this urge.

Heat in the form of sitz baths, diathermy, and warm rectal irrigations is useful. Changes in diet seldom are necessary although highly-spiced foods, condiments, and alcohol are undesirable because they irritate the urinary tract.

Rest is helpful because it minimizes pelvic congestion. Improvements in general health are important also. Many physicians search for the source of infection by investigating the tonsils, sinuses, and teeth. The sulfonamides and antibiotics may be of value when the causative bacteria are known.

If the trichomonas organism is found it may be necessary to treat the wife as well as the husband. This is recommended, particularly when the infection persists or tends to recur.

SCAR ERASER L. C. writes: Is the wire brush treatment of acne safe?

REPLY This method is safe for the removal of scars resulting from this condition. It is not used for the pimples and comedones that constitute acne. Our leaflet on acne describes surgical planning of the skin with a wire brush.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Judge: "What is the defendant's reputation for veracity?" Witness: "Excellent, your honor. I've known him to admit that he'd been fishing all day and hadn't got a single bite."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

The speaker at the noon luncheon club whispered to the president, "How long can I talk?" "All afternoon, I guess," was the reply, "but remember the rest of us will leave at 1:30 to get back to the office."—Financial Post.

The professor was delivering the final lecture of the term. He dwelt with much emphasis on the fact that each student should devote all the intervening time preparing for the final examinations. "The examination papers are now in the hands of the printer... Are there any questions to be asked?" Silence prevailed. Suddenly a voice from the rear inquired: "Who is the printer?"—Montreal Star.

Strong Axis formations trapped east of the Tobruk Reseg zone—the elite among Lt.-Gen. Erwin Rommel's surviving North African tank corps—threw against a losing British line in a desperate effort to escape annihilation.

TEN YEARS AGO (November 29, 1956) Immigration Minister Pickers-gill announced that he will leave for Vienna to supervise movement of Hungarian refugees to Canada and that the government has decided to transport them to this country free of charge.

An organization, to be known as the Men's Association of the Prince Edward Island Hospital, was formed at a meeting held at the YMCA. Mr. F.A.S. Jones was elected president.

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UNICEF GREETING CARDS CHRISTMAS SHOP TUESDAY THRU SATURDAYS Confederation Centre Art Gallery, Charlottetown 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. THE FABRIC SHOP — Summerside

ISSUE OF \$500,000,000 (OR THEREABOUTS) NON-CALLABLE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA BONDS DATED DECEMBER 15, 1966 Bank of Canada is authorized by the Minister of Finance to receive subscriptions for a loan, to be issued for cash as follows:

- 1 year 1 month 5 1/2% bonds due January 15, 1968 Issue price: 99.60% Yielding about 5.88% to maturity Interest payable January 15 and July 15 One month's interest payable January 15, 1967 Denominations: \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000
- 4 year 5 1/2% bonds due December 15, 1970 Issue price: 99.50% Yielding about 5.89% to maturity Interest payable June 15 and December 15 Denominations: \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000
- 25 year 8 1/2 month 5 1/2% bonds due September 1, 1992 Issue price: 97.50% Yielding about 5.94% to maturity Interest payable March 1 and September 1 Two and one half months' interest payable March 1, 1967 Denominations: \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000, and \$100,000

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or reject in whole or in part any subscription and to allot a total of not less than 90% (i.e. \$360,000,000) and not more than 110% (i.e. \$440,000,000) of the above amount of the 1968 and 1970 maturities.

Bank of Canada has already agreed to acquire a minimum of \$35,000,000 of the 5 1/2% Bonds due January 15, 1968, a minimum of \$175,000,000 of the 5 1/2% Bonds due December 15, 1970 and a minimum of \$40,000,000 of the new 5 1/2% Bonds due September 1, 1992.

Proceeds of the offering will be used to redeem \$150,000,000 of Government of Canada 4% Bonds due December 15, 1966 and \$300,000,000 of Government of Canada 4 1/2% Bonds also due December 15, 1966 and for the general purposes of the Government of Canada, including advances to the Canadian National Railway Company in connection with the retirement of \$50,000,000 of Canadian National Railway Company 2 1/2% bonds due January 2, 1967.

The new 5 1/2% Bonds due September 1, 1992 are an addition to \$75,000,000 of 5 1/2% Bonds due September 1, 1992 dated September 1, 1966.

The new issues will be dated December 15, 1966 and will bear interest from that date. Principal and interest are payable in lawful money of Canada. Principal is payable at any Agency of Bank of Canada. Interest is payable at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank without charge. Definitive bonds will be available on or about December 15, 1966 and thereafter in two forms: bearer form with coupons attached and fully registered form with interest payable by cheque. Bonds of both forms will be in the same denominations and fully interchangeable as to denomination and/or form without charge (subject to Government transfer requirements where applicable).

The new issues are authorized pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Canada and both principal and interest are a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Subscriptions, subject to allotment, may be made to Bank of Canada, Ottawa, through any investment dealer eligible to act as a primary distributor or through any bank in Canada.