

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancock, Publisher
Wallace Ward
Managing Editor
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PWC Requirements

The board of governors of Prince of Wales College has submitted its first annual budget to the Executive Council. In it is underlined the mounting requirements for education, and the need for bringing PWC revenue and expenditures to a level approaching normal in this area.

One of our greatest leaks of trained manpower has hitherto been the exodus of young Islanders following sophomore year of PWC to other provinces. The brief accompanying the budget estimates that 90 per cent of PWC graduates have gone to mainland colleges. It is noted, too, that provincial government expenditure on the college has been "unusually modest".

The results, as the brief states, are evident in the fact that Prince of Wales' salaries are the lowest in Canada. They do not even compare properly with those of schools in this province. Besides the low provincial grant there has been the practice—unique in public colleges in Canada—by which the government keeps the fees and the federal university grant. In effect, since 1961 the government of Canada has simply been subsidizing the government of Prince Edward Island by the amount of this grant, and Prince of Wales has received little benefit from it.

This is surely an unwarranted state of affairs, and explains why the budget for 1966-77 is based on sounder proposals. These proposals are two in number: that the legislative appropriation—which has almost always been raised by supplementary appropriation in mid-year—be \$587,280, and that the college retain its fees and the federal grant.

The brief goes at length into the financing of Montgomery Hall, which is now the centre for student activity and a special convenience for students who come in by the day from outlying places; also into the need for expanding the college's library facilities. It notes the prospects for an early increase in federal university grants, but warns that there is a great challenge to meet. By 1967-68, when an extra year is to be added, it foresees a PWC enrollment of 700, with an estimated increase in the following year to 1,000 and by 1969-70 to 1,200.

Chairman Keir Clark and his associates on the board have made out a convincing case for a fair share of rising provincial revenues. Nor does there seem any doubt, as they say, that this will constitute "one of the best investments the province can make."

Party Claims First

It is expected now that early action may be taken to fill at least some of the 14 Senate vacancies. This chore devolves upon Prime Minister Pearson, who has already made 11 appointments to the Red Chamber since he took office in 1963. All of them have been made on partisan grounds, but this hasn't prevented newspapers across the country from expressing hope that he'll turn over a new leaf on this occasion. The Montreal Gazette is the latest to offer advice on this point. It argues

that however strong the old customs may be within the party circles, times have changed and the old methods are appearing more and more absurd and unacceptable.

It reminds Mr. Pearson that for one thing, the House of Commons not only raised the payment of all members, and of cabinet members, to a very respectable level under his regime; it has also provided all members of the Commons with pensions—pensions which come into effect after comparatively brief service. In addition, all members, of course, have such other benefits as are provided to all citizens. These changes moderate considerably the old claim that an appointment to the Senate was necessary to take care of those who had served in the Commons at low pay and without a pension.

It is also argued that the cost of every Senatorship has to be borne by the Canadian taxpayers. And they are entitled, since their money is to be spent, to have appointments made among those who might make some calculable contribution. This more than ever is reasonable, because the payment of Senators has gone up, as has their pensions.

If the Prime Minister were to make his new appointments in the modern spirit, breaking away from traditions that were never good at any time and are less acceptable than ever today, The Gazette assures him that he would be giving a new spirit to Parliament. And wouldn't that, it asks, be the best from a political point of view—as far as making an appeal to the public is concerned?

It sounds very fine. But we doubt whether Mr. Pearson's ears will be attuned to such lofty music. There's too much clamor going on of a different kind, inside the party fold. Too many "deserving democrats" of his party stripe to be taken care of, too many whose campaign services as fund raisers and whatnot have to be considered. The system may look "absurd and unacceptable" to the outside public, but to the inner circle it's as firmly established as the laws of nature.

Don't Bet On It

For what it is worth, the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion figures that over the past twelve years, Liberals have bettered their image in the public mind as being the best political party for labor, but have lost out to the Conservatives as helping farmers best.

In 1954, when the Liberals were in power, Institute polls show they held a commanding lead over Conservatives, of about two to one, as being most helpful to labor. Today that ratio has increased to about three to one, while Conservatives have remained at the same level. Moreover the NDP—despite its tieup with the Canadian Labor Congress—stands with about the same figure, in regard to serving labor best, as did the old CCF.

On the other hand, the people, in 1954, put Liberals far ahead as being concerned with the farm population; today they give the Conservatives a slight lead. Throughout these years about a third of the adult population has remained undecided, unable to choose which party serves either farmers, or labor, best.

If only they had these calculations to go on before the Nov. 8 election, now, perhaps the pollsters wouldn't have blundered so badly in their prognostications as to an overall Liberal victory. They could have foreseen that such hopes were futile in the prairie provinces. They might even have been able to predict more accurately what happened in this agricultural province. But we doubt whether any questionnaire can be really of much service in such cases. People don't always vote the way they talk, especially to public opinion pollsters. And in this latest survey 44 per cent of the farmers were listed as in the "undecided bracket."

The survey reports make interesting reading, and in this case the findings seem pretty well in line with how the voters expressed themselves two months ago. But being old hands ourselves at having to use hindsight for foresight, we must confess that we are not unduly enthused about its value as an oracle.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Canada Council is making among other new grants, a \$25,000 one to a professor at Queen's University, Kingston, to do research "on the behavior and attitudes of Canadian voters" during the Nov. 8 federal election campaign. If it was "the behavior and attitudes" of the politicians that was being researched, we could see where there would be some point to this expenditure.



OTTAWA AIRPORT

OUR CURIOUS LAWS

Canada Saved From Three-Card Monte

Ottawa Journal

Anticipating debate in the Commons on the relaxing of gambling laws, a valued contributor reported that he had looked up the Criminal Code, and was fascinated by three-card monte. The fathers of the nation, when they drafted the code, displayed anxiety about three-card monte. Under Section 179 a person is liable to imprisonment for two years who induces anyone to hazard money on the result of "any dice game, three-card monte, punch board, coin table or on the operation of a wheel of fortune."

Dice, punch boards, coin tables and wheels of fortune are understandable, even to the innocent, but the code is infuriatingly grave and unrevealing about three-card monte. It says, obscurely, that "three-card monte" means the game commonly known as three-card monte and includes any other game that is similar to it, whether or not the same is played with cards."

Our correspondent said his researches brought him the information that it was a variation of the shell game and this led him to the Oxford Dictionary and the "three-card trick" of race-course sharpers, also known as "find the lady." A queen and two other cards are spread out face downwards and bystanders invited to bet which is the queen.

This, our informant was convinced, is three-card monte and he built in imagination a yarn of pioneer Canadians, worn with toil, taking their dimes to the agricultural fair and being rooked by sharpers who could make the queen vanish at will. Anyway, three-card monte is forbidden at agricultural fairs, where other gambling is permitted. The exemption for such fairs does not cover three-card monte, dice games, punch boards or coin tables but states no objection to fortune wheels, which our correspondent had met, to his cost, at the Central Canada Exhibition and other estimable agricultural fairs, along with bingo and other hazards.

Barely finished with our gambling correspondent, we received from the Department of Agriculture a report on a form of legalized gambling. The department in 1965 supervised pari-mutuel betting at the tracks of 116 racing associations in 1965 at which \$107,266,691 was wagered. Of that sum, the racing associations retained \$10,341,261 as their legal percentage and the provincial governments collected \$7,118,447 in pari-mutuel taxes.

Need For Beadle Bumble

Milwaukee Journal

Beadle Bumble in "Oliver Twist" was the one who said the law is "a ass—a idiot." And sometimes it is. Because of that, James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, some time ago organized the Beadle Bumble Fund. Members contribute a dollar each and the money goes to redress legal asinities and stupid official rulings.

Recently, for instance, a Hanover (Va.) school board member looked at his son's copy of the excellent Pulitzer prize winning novel "To Kill a Mockingbird." The school board member professed to be shocked and had the book banned in the school system. The Beadle Bumble Fund, announcing that the ban was "an asinine performance," offered a paperback copy of the novel to the first 50 high school students who applied. At last count 52 have applied. Some time ago Arthur H. Gladwell, who had a contract to paint parking lines in a parking lot, decided to do it on Sunday, the only day no cars were parked there. He was fined \$46.75 for violating a Sunday blue law banning unnecessary work. The fund paid the fine.

The Weeks Ahead

Sault Ste. Marie Star

For some of us, the worst sin one can commit is to forget to remember a special commemorative occasion. You can beat the kids, stay out till three with the boys, or butt cigarettes on the carpet, and there's not too much consternation. But if you forget the wedding anniversary, or if you don't happen to do something to celebrate your first date, 17 years ago, or if you forget the little woman's birthday—even though she's been trying to forget it herself for the last 20 years—watch out!

And yet, great as the peril might be in forgetting certain commemorative occasions, one could be in a real turmoil attempting to observe other commemorative occasions—if those occasions happen to be the weeks or months set aside for promoting events or ideas or products. Included in the U.S. calendar of annual events which we came across recently were the weeks and months which have been set aside in 1966 to mark various odd observations. In February, it's National Kraut and Frankfurter Week and Frozen Potato Month. In April, it's Ice Cream Smorgasbord Time. July has been designated National Hotdog Month, while National Flapjack Month is September. Besides this, there are weeks set aside for macaroni, pretzels, artichokes and asparagus.

Imagine the state of one's intellect if observance of these occasions included indulgence in these items through the designated weeks and months. Of course, if you could hold out till November, things might look better. In November, you could suffer through National Indigestion Week. LONDON (Reuters)—Robin Douglas-Home, author-columist nephew of former Conservative prime minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home will be Playboy Clubs of Europe membership secretary, it was announced Tuesday.

Hialal Hernia

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

The diaphragm is an umbrella-shaped muscle that separates the chest and abdominal cavities. Its weakest spot is the hiatus where it is pierced by certain nerves, blood vessels, and the tube (esophagus) that connects the mouth and stomach. When this aperture relaxes or tears, a part of the stomach protrudes into the chest cavity. When the opening is large, virtually all the intestinal contents slip into the thorax and enroach on the heart and lungs.

The most common hialal hernia is the sliding type in which a small portion of the upper stomach moves upwards into the chest when the individual is reclining and returns to its normal position when sitting or standing. The latter is more likely to occur when the stomach is full and is drawn downward by gravity. Many of the victims are not bothered by the condition or have symptoms that are so slight nothing need be done. The lesion is detected by chance when X-rays are taken for some other reason.

On the other hand, hialal hernia may lead to discomfort or a burning sensation over the lower part of the breastbone. The distress may be brought on by eating, especially when the food distends the stomach opening. Gas, belching, heartburn, and other signs of indigestion usually are present, especially after lying down. When pain resembles angina pectoris, heart disease is suspected unless X-rays disclose the real cause.

Eating smaller meals is helpful. Food should be bland and not gas-forming. By remaining in an upright position for at least an hour after the meal, the weight of the food will hold down the stomach and prevent distention of the opening. Antispasmodic and antacid products also are beneficial, especially when the lower part of the esophagus is irritated.

Surgical correction of the hernia is done when discomfort persists. There have been many improvements in the procedure and, as a result, it is safer and more likely to be successful.

MUCUS PRODUCTION

A. E. writes: Is the mucus secreted during a cold a protective mechanism? REPLY: I presume it is. Dryness of the membranes during an infection of the respiratory tract adds to the discomfort of the cold. A cough that brings up mucus is easier and less irritating than dry hacking.

(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

"I hear that you dropped some money in Wall Street. Were you a bull or a bear?" "Neither, just a plain, simple ass."—Edmonton Journal.

In a Western divorce case a man accused his wife of being "sullen, mean, irritable, morbid, disagreeable, nasty, bitter, jealous, heckling loathsome insulting, miserly, selfish, uncivil and inconsiderate." But could she cook?—Galt Reporter.

Rapid transit may eventually become necessary if people are to get to work in time for their coffee breaks.—Calgary Herald.

Prospect (who was being given a demonstration in a used car) Say, what makes it jerk when you first put it in gear? Salesman: "Ah! that proves it to be a real car. It's anxious to start."—Vancouver Sun.

The Ben Barka Scandal

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

President de Gaulle's faith in some of his security advisers undoubtedly has been shaken by France's Ben Barka scandal. There have been indications of complicity in the abduction and disappearance of the radical Moroccan opposition leader reached into high quarters in the de Gaulle regime.

The sudden retirement of French spy chief Paul Jacquier may be but one page in the astonishing story, with French newspapers suggesting so far without challenge—that certain members of de Gaulle's cabinet and even his own security adviser were aware of the plot to rid the dictatorial Moroccan regime of its outspoken left-wing critic.

And to many observers it appears almost too convenient that the only witness who seemed ready to tell all, Georges Figon, committed suicide by shooting himself behind the right ear just as the French police were ready to close in on him.

De Gaulle may be forced to undertake wholesale firings among his security and police administrators before world public confidence can be restored in French justice. MAY NOT FEEL STRONG But at 75 de Gaulle may not feel strong enough to sweep the room clean. The security reorganization his government has decided to undertake is unlikely to eliminate all those Gaullist politicians who, in the days before Algerian independence, supported strong-arm operations against Algerian nationalists.

The well-publicized French charges against Moroccan officials may not only be an attempt to place direct responsibility for the Ben Barka disappearance where it belongs but also to divert public attention from the French domestic scandal.

De Gaulle undoubtedly was aware King Hassan would not yield to French demands that the Moroccan strongman, Interior Minister Mohamed Oufkir, and his henchmen be ordered to Paris to answer charges of responsibility in the Ben Barka affair.

Nor does the French move to withdraw its ambassador from Rabat, dramatic as it may be, impress observers as a conclusive act which should clear away all doubts that this is an affair involving mainly the Moroccan regime and not that of France.

The full truth in the Ben Barka mystery may never be disclosed. But there appears enough evidence to suggest, as one responsible British newspaper put it, that there is "a skeleton in the Gaullist cupboard."



To Commemorate the forthcoming Centennial of Confederation

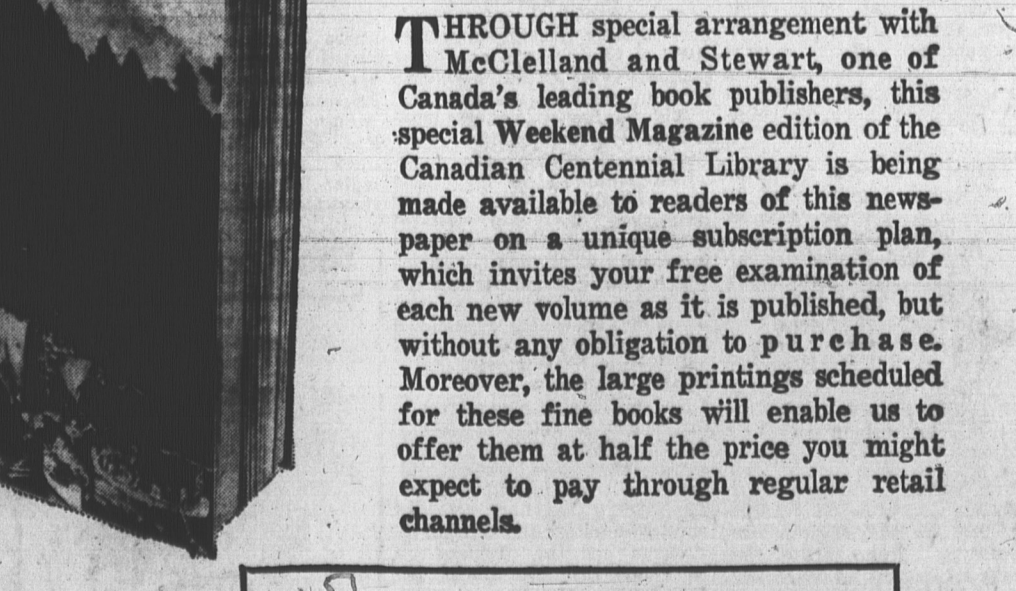
The Guardian

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