

Newsman Discusses Tricks Used By Viet Cong In War

How is the Viet Cong able to do it? How can a guerrilla force survive the onslaught of modern weapons and go on to fight another day? Here is a study of Viet Cong methods in South Viet Nam, reported by a correspondent whose four years in the war have given him many chances to observe Viet Cong methods.

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE SAIGON (AP) — You can pretty well reconstruct the way the Viet Cong operates:

A small brown man squats underground in an improvised echo chamber, straining his ears for the slightest sound.

Naked except for black shorts, a long rice pouch over one shoulder and a belt slung with hand grenades, he has been squatting patiently for hours.

It is nearly dark in the chamber, except for daylight streaming through the sound slots around the top. Through these slots, the first sounds come, reflecting from the curved sides

of the chamber and amplifying at the man's ears. Then the distant thudding of helicopter rotor blades.

The man, wriggling through a short tunnel to the surface, can yell an alarm. Instantly, shadowy men lounged or cooking at the bases of the tall trees are on their feet and moving fast.

SCATTER QUICKLY
The men move rapidly, scattering in many directions in twos and threes. This is their base area, and they know every feature of the dense jungle in the area — the hidden trails, the camouflaged bunkers and tunnels, the gun emplacements, the mines and booby traps.

Viet Cong positions were first prepared here years ago and with each month the positions have been improved. The Viet Cong guerrilla spends much of his day digging, even when there is no immediate need for it.

The entrance to a tunnel might be under a heavy rock,

it might be under the hearth of a peasant's hut, it might be under water in the bank of a mountain stream. Only by sheer luck would a government soldier find one, and if he did, he probably would kill only a few Viet Cong. The rest would be elsewhere.

In an air raid, some of the tunnels and bunkers would be crushed. A jellied furnace of napalm would ooze down into some of the air holes. But many of the bunkers would be deep enough to survive even direct hits by heavy bombs, and their galleries of men and weapons would survive. At nightfall, it would be safe to move around again.

KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT
Nearly always the Viet Cong will know what to expect, long in advance.

The warning may come from the echo chamber. It may come in a radio message from a comrade miles away. It may come from peasants in the area, who either fear the Viet Cong or are more or less on the Viet

Alcoholic Employee Problem Discussed At AA's Meeting

TORONTO (CP)—Threats to fire an alcoholic employee don't help to jolt him toward reform, two experts told an international conference of Alcoholics Anonymous Friday.

A third expert, N. M. Kensit of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., said that in certain cases, "discharge may well be the only successful spur which will lead an alcoholic to face up" to his problem.

But Mr. Kensit, superintendent of industrial relations for Algoma Steel Corp., said his company's rehabilitation program has retained the services of many hard-to-replace employees.

The comments on how to handle alcoholic employees were made in a panel discussion at the AA's international meeting, held every five years and this year marking the group's 30th anniversary.

CANADIAN YOUTH
WASHINGTON (CP)—A Canadian was included among 15 American soldiers killed in action in Viet Nam during the week ended June 28 in a list released Friday by the U.S. defense department. The soldier was identified as U.S. Marine Pte. Melvin H. Suttons of Font-hill, Ont.

Canadian Cotton Industry Is Regaining Lost Markets

confidence in itself, "but eventually optimism took over and with a liberal sprinkling of confidence we were up to 62 per cent by 1964."

CITES BEST APPROACH
Drawing on experience as an alcoholic himself and later as a rehabilitation worker, he said the best approach to the drinking worker is to "sit down with him and find out why he is an alcoholic."

"It certainly doesn't pay to dangle a job, a spouse or a jail sentence in front of an alcoholic to make him stay sober. . . . Never tell him he's going to be fired if he doesn't join AA."

Dr. Luther A. Cloud of New York, associate medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, backed that view. "The alcoholic drinks only because he gets something out of it," he said. "Unless he gets some substitute for it he's unlikely to lay aside his last crutch."

"You can't just tell him: 'You're fired if you don't stop drinking.'"

Canadian Cotton Industry Is Regaining Lost Markets

By MICHAEL BLAIR MONTREAL (CP) — The Canadian cotton textile industry is steadily regaining some of the markets it lost to imported cottons in recent years.

"In 1949 we had 75 per cent of the Canadian business," an official of the Canadian textile industry said in an interview, "but by 1960 this had dropped to 50 per cent."

Since then conditions have improved and within a few years the Canadian industry could be back at its 75-per-cent goal.

He said that with the 11-year drop in sales the industry lost

about 10,000,000 pounds is exported yearly, mainly to Britain and the Commonwealth, while the remainder is used domestically. On top of the Canadian production, imports account for a further 12,000,000 pounds of cotton sales a year, including 55,000,000 pounds from the U.S.

CONSUMPTION UP
The total cotton consumption in Canada last year was about 290,000,000 pounds, up 62,000,000 pounds over the 1949 figure.

"One of our problems is low-cost textile competition from Asia," said the spokesman. He said the institute isn't so worried about Japan, which increased cotton exports to Canada to 14,000,000 pounds in 1963, but the over-all increase from Asian countries, including Communist China, India, Pakistan and Hong Kong.

In 1963 their total was 29,000,000 pounds. In 1964 it rose to 40,000,000 pounds. "In this sense the Japanese increase was not terrific, but

we're worried about their over-concentration on narrow ranges of cotton goods."

On man-made fibres, Canadian industry has about 70 per cent of domestic sales compared with 55 per cent 15 years ago, and from 1949 to the present consumption of all fibres in Canada has grown to some 600,000,000 pounds from 372,000,000 a year.

CAUGHT UP IN 1961
In cotton production, the turning point for Canadian manufacturers occurred in 1961 when they caught up technically and the Canadian dollar was devalued, allowing them to close the gap between the price of domestic and imported cotton products. These moves hit the U.S. imports, where Canada is continuing to make the biggest inroads.

"The demand for cotton has increased only marginally but the inroads on U.S. imports is where our increased production has come from," the spokesman said.

To meet the increased demand the mills have spent \$33,000,000 in the last four years on automation, and as a result the number employed in the industry dropped to 18,740 in March this year, 100 less than in the corresponding month of 1963, despite the increase in production.

In the whole textile industry there were 85,000 employed in March, an increase of 3,000 over the corresponding month in 1963.

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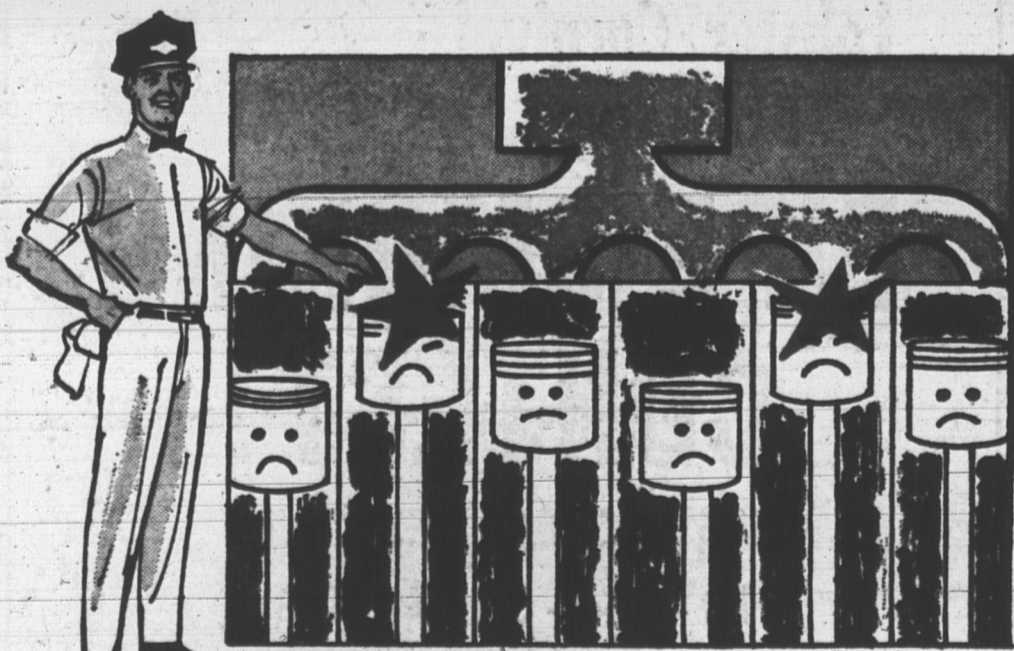
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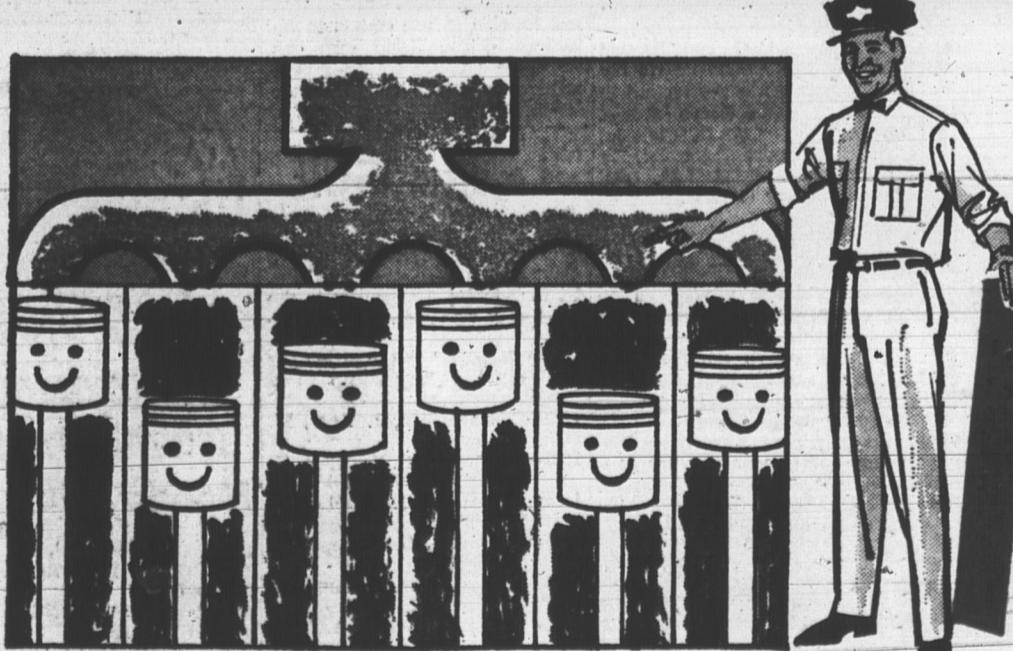
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Heiress Gamble Benedict Weds Police Investigator

CLINTON, N.Y. (AP)—Heiress Gamble Benedict and Thomas F. Gallagher, a \$11,500-a-year New York State police investigator, were married here in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in this college community near Utica.

In Syracuse, Gallagher's ex-wife and mother of his 13-year-old daughter, Christine Ann, told a reporter she and Gallagher had been divorced, but declined to elaborate.

The Roman Catholic Church does not normally permit remarriage of divorced persons in the church but there have been exceptions.

The 24-year-old bride's runaway marriage in 1960 to ex-chauffeur Andre Porumbeau ended in an annulment after she had defied her millionaire grandmother to marry him, and had borne him two sons.

Gallagher, 32, denied a few weeks ago that he and Miss Benedict were planning marriage. The two were married by

Rev. James Nicholson, pastor of the church. The couple planned to fly to Ireland for a three week honeymoon.

The newlyweds said they planned to live in the Utica area.

"Tom has a demanding job, and I'll attempt to make him a good wife," the bride told reporters. The bride's grandmother, Mrs. Katherine Geddes Benedict of New York City, left Gamble and her brother an estimated \$50,000,000 from a typewriter fortune built by the grandfather, Henry H. Benedict, who once headed the Remington Typewriter Co. in Ilion, near here.

Gallagher was born in Auburn, in central New York, son of Thomas F. Gallagher Sr. who played major league baseball with Pittsburgh and Cleveland in the early 1920s. The elder Gallagher is a scout for Cleveland Indians of the American League.

U.S. Monetary Gold Supply Suffers Sharp Drop In Week

NEW YORK (AP) — The United States monetary gold supply has suffered its sharpest weekly decline in six years, the federal reserve system said here.

The drop totalled \$359,000,000 through Wednesday, although most of the loss was accounted for by gold switched to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Some \$100,000,000 of the loss resulted from transfers to a gold stabilization fund to meet foreign government conversions of dollars to gold.

The \$100,000,000 loss, therefore, ended a five-week period of growing optimism that the United States might finally have ended the persistent gold drains so far this year. Most of the gold has gone to France and West Germany.

The over-all decline dropped the total U.S. monetary supply to \$13,900,000,000, the lowest since August, 1958.

The total loss of gold so far this year has been \$1,450,000,000. Gold going into the IMF counts as an international reserve for the United States, through the gold does not count as backing for the domestic currency in circulation.

The IMF is a pool of money gathered from a large number of countries. In effect, it is a kind of international currency insurance fund, designed to keep countries from falling into economic chaos.

The gold loss during the past week was the largest since 1963, when the United States last made a major gold contribution to the IMF.

The U.S. gold stock has been dwindling steadily for nearly a decade because of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. As foreign governments have accumulated supplies of dollars, they have converted them into gold.

Since February, the United States has been working hard under a voluntary program involving banks and industry to curb overseas dollar investment, which the government blames as the major factor in the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

RAIN STARTS LANDSLIDS
TOKYO (AP) — Heavy rains which lashed Northern Kyushu, Japan's southernmost island, triggered landslides Wednesday which killed eight persons and injured two, police reported Thursday. Weathermen said up to 13 inches of rain fell in Northern Kyushu in 24 hours.

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