

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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members—might have some effect, but failing this, what? Britain is unlikely to send troops into Rhodesia to subdue a rebellious white Rhodesian government, even with the moral sanction of the United Nations. Either way, a crisis of major proportions could be precipitated.

If war broke out along the Zambezi River, which divides independent black Africa from the last-ditch white redoubt at the southern end of the continent—the area comprising Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa—its repercussions could easily be global. It would split the world along strictly racial lines; and its impact could be unsettling within lands wherever black and white communities live.

It was this area that Britain's ambassador to the United Nations had in mind last year when he warned of "the possibility of a color war in which the whole world will be involved." For Rhodesia itself it could not fail to spell disaster, and one must hope that this knowledge will sink in and have a deterrent effect upon Smith and his government. But on-the-spot observers are not optimistic on this score. They compare the situation to a political time bomb that has been ticking ominously for 18 months and seems about to explode.

Canada's Foreign Aid

The need for increasing Canada's foreign aid expenditures is now generally recognized, and not on altruistic grounds alone. As the Financial Post points out in a leading editorial, our efforts put little strain on the national economy, all but a fraction of last year's \$226 million having been spent on goods and services in Canada. The soft loans and export credits will be paid back in due course. By any standard, this is a program that benefits us, the donor, nearly as much as the recipient.

Last year's aid expenditure represented a big increase from the \$108 million in fiscal year 1963-64. But our "generosity" of last year includes \$76 million in export credits or \$34 million more than the 1963-64 and, for the first time, \$40 million in "soft" loans. These are repayable over 50 years and carry an interest charge of less than 1 per cent. Both the credits and the soft loans can be used only for the purchase of Canadian goods and services. They account for most of the annual increase.

External Affairs Minister Martin predicts that our outlays in foreign aid will more than double between now and 1970, and the Toronto financial paper hails this statement with satisfaction. "The proposed boost," it adds, "still has to materialize. Any promise made during an election campaign is properly suspect. But all Canadians who care about the world they live in will hope the aid increases are promptly forthcoming. The \$8.700 million given last year by the western world to development causes represented 1 per cent of aggregate gross national product. Canada gave only about one half of 1 per cent of its GNP."

One thing we have a right to expect from all our political leaders is assurance of their concern in this matter. As the Post well says, Mr. Martin's estimate of \$400 million to \$500 million in aid by 1970 shouldn't scare anyone at all. It won't create much of a drain on our foreign reserves. It promises to move Canadian goods and services into many parts of the world that couldn't afford them otherwise, and indirectly to be of major benefit to our basic producers.

What Next?

Our farmers will be jolted by a strange piece of news from the U.S. bureau of mines, which discovered some yeasts which live on chemicals obtained from coal tar. The bureau says:

"Several of the microbes that can live on coal chemicals produce protein 2,500 times faster than domestic meat animals. For example, one 1,100 pound cow, grazing in pasture, turns its food (grass) into edible protein at the rate of only 1.1 pounds per day. But 1,100 pounds of microorganisms, living on a 'pasture' of coal-derived chemicals, turns its food (paraffinic hydrocarbons) into edible protein at the rate of 2,750 pounds per day."

We are indebted to the Milwaukee Journal for this information, which hastens to assure us that "it hasn't been proved as yet that a broiled patty of microorganism protein compares with a rare sirloin with onions and sauce d'ail." But it adds that "the threat is suggested and dairy and beef interests had better be alert." As if they haven't enough to worry about already!



BAREFOOT BOY FROM ST. JAMES ST.

MR. KENT'S CASE

Not Among Ottawa's Untouchables

Tradition says that public servants are apart from politics and ought not to have their names dragged into election campaigns by politicians because they are not in a position to answer charges made against them. It is a tradition which will bear re-examination, particularly as the names of two public servants have already been injected into the present campaign.

Prime Minister Lester Pearson introduced the name of Chief Electoral Officer Nelson Castonguay, when he told some Newfoundland university students that Mr. Castonguay had not advised him that there would be a difficulty with student voting before he called the election for November 8.

The name of Mr. Tom Kent, director of the war on poverty and policy secretary to Mr. Pearson, has been heard from on number of political podiums. Conservative Leader John Diefenbaker has commented that Mr. Kent has already won his war on poverty (his salary is \$25,000 a year); and Mr. Kent's economic views have become a campaign issue, particularly in York West, where Conservative candidate George Hogan (and presumably the voters) would like to know if Liberal candidate Robert Winters agrees with them.

CHANGING THE LANES He would do this by changing the tax laws so that businesses could no longer deduct as a cost of doing business the money spent on advertising their products. This would end most advertising (also most independent

speech to the Liberal thinkers' conference in Kingston in 1960, a speech which he later reproduced in a book, Social Policy for Canada. It is his theme that Canadians need more social welfare, schools and so on, but that they foolishly prefer to spend their money on consumer goods. He would correct this lack of judgment by eliminating the possibility for Canadians to make such judgments.

news media, which depend on advertising to survive). The people would be ignorant of new products, would not therefore wish to buy them, and would be more willing to let the tax-collector take their money for welfare, schools, etc. Many would not have much money to be taken, of course, because they earn their livings by making the products which Mr. Kent considers foolish and would abolish.

DIFFERENT CASES Mr. Castonguay is a classic of the public servant, highly competent, universally respected and invariably careful not to invade the political sphere. Mr. Kent is quite another case. He has himself been a politician, running for the Liberals in 1963 and losing to New Democratic Party Leader T.C. Douglas. When the voters declined to put him in the Government, Mr. Pearson corrected the omission by making him his policy secretary, a position in which he has become an unofficial member of the Cabinet and wielded more influence than most Cabinet Ministers. He himself has said that he will continue as Mr. Pearson's policy secretary through the election campaign.

DEAR MR. REVENUE Montreal Gazette He knows that when a winter is passed, great frocks will lift into the air and return to their breeding grounds in the north, on the shores of Hudson Bay or around Labrador lakes. Sometimes one does not see them on a dark, cloud-covered night but the calls from the darkness overhead tell us that nature's schedule is on time. Somehow the cries in the night are a challenge to man.

They tell of the sureness of an established plan: they confirm the great purposes of life. Through the night the birds fly along their trails, and the calls that fall to one's ears bring a lift to the heart.

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (October 14, 1940) Tons of bombs rained from moonlit skies on London, rocking the capital early in the morning as German raiders delivered the heaviest night attack since the air siege of Britain's capital began five weeks ago.

Admiral Sir Matthew Best, 62, a veteran of the battle of Jutland, and former commander in chief of the American and West Indies stations, died today in London.

TEN YEARS AGO (October 14, 1955) Composer Harry Parr-Davies, who wrote many of the songs made popular by British comedian Gracie Fields, was found dead in his apartment in London, England. He was 41. Among his song hits for Miss Fields were "Wish Me Luck," "My Lucky Day," "Smile When You Say Goodbye," and "Sing As We Go."

EGYPTIAN PREMIER Gamal Abdul Nasser told the New York Post in an exclusive interview that he believed the Arab nations are up against a "zionist conspiracy" rooted in the United States.

Don't Delay Treatment

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Skin cancers are the easiest to detect because they are visible and frequently located on exposed areas. Delay in treatment occurs when a malignant lesion looks benign and a "let's wait and see" policy is adopted. It is safer to remove every suspicious lesion and send it to the laboratory for microscopic study.

Basal cell carcinomas are low grade skin malignancies but they still are cancers. They grow slowly but surely when untreated and ultimately infiltrate the deeper structures, including bone. The lesion begins as a flat area of roughened surface with some redness of the skin. The center may be depressed (umbilicated) and the raised edges have a "shiny pearly" appearance. The central core may ulcerate as the lesion expands. Cancer is suspected when the blemish does not heal. This is especially true when a scab forms, falls out, reforms, and again, falls off.

Most victims are fair, thin-skinned and in the middle to older aged group. The lesions are noted over the exposed part of the body, especially the head and neck. The cause is not known but we suspect irritation from overexposure to the sun and the weather. More than 90 per cent of these cancers can be removed by surgical excision or X-ray therapy. It is a simple procedure but it is best not to delay.

Squamous cell carcinoma is a related skin cancer which occurs to persons exposed to the sun and wind. It also occurs over areas irritated by soot, pitch, tar, paraffin, and radioactive substances. Many of the victims have thin, dry skin with irregularities of pigmentation and dotted with fine capillaries. Surgical excision is curative when the lesion is recognized early.

A malignant melanoma is the most serious of all skin malignancies. These develop occasionally from moles and are suspected whenever the blemish enlarges, changes in contour, or darkens in color. Now and then the growth itches or burns. Immediate surgery is needed.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, CO Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

An optimist is a man who thinks that the dry cleaners are shrinking the waistline of his trousers.—Kiel Record

A hard-up sportsman bought a horse but failed to pay its former owner. Later he met the man who sold him the horse. "I am not at all satisfied with that animal," the hunter said. "Why, what's the trouble?" asked the dealer. "Well, the nag won't hold his head up." "Oh, that's all right," replied the dealer. "That's his pride. Just you wait until he's paid for."—Montreal Star.

Tide Turned In Viet Nam

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff, Washington

American military power—mainly air power—has turned the tide in Viet Nam. But if a battle has been won, victory in the war remains elusive.

What happens next depends on the Viet Cong insurgents and Communist North Viet Nam, still expressing determination to fight on for 20 years if necessary.

It seems clear that the fight in South Viet Nam, a country threatened as recently as July with being cut in two in the hilly central highlands, must revert back to operations on a smaller scale for the Viet Cong. It is a different war now, better suited to the old Viet Cong techniques of hit-and-run, terrorism, political agitation and the rest.

Bernard Fall, a French academic hero whose experience in Viet Nam extends to the last days of the French regime in 1954, returned recently from a personal look at the battered south and reports in the weekly publication New Republic: "The immense influx of American manpower (not exceeding 140,000) and firepower, and the ruthless use of the latter, have made the South Viet Nam war, in the short run, militarily 'unlosable'."

CITIES TURNING POINT He adds: "What changed the character of the Viet Nam war was not the decision to bomb North Viet Nam; not the decision to use American ground troops in South Viet Nam; but the decision to wage unlimited aerial warfare inside the country at the price of literally pounding the place to pieces."

American planes have flown more than 20,000 missions since February over the Communist north alone. The activity in the south, robbing the Viet Cong of security day and night, has been much higher.

Reports here, based on the occasional Japanese or other traveller to the north and the capital of Hanoi, indicate heavy damage, even including some non-military targets although U.S. officials deny that agriculture, for example, now is being struck.

Agriculture rather than industry is the most vulnerable link in North Viet Nam because compared with the south, the north is a poor producer of rice and other food.

Newsweek magazine says there is evidence that American bombs have fallen on a few targets in the vital dam-and-dike network of North Viet Nam's Red River Delta where a wholesale assault would cause widespread flooding and crop havoc.

More recently, tied in with heavier American plane losses, have come indications that U.S. bombs are being directed at the most vital of the two rail links with China. One runs to the comparatively unimportant northern section of China. The other from Hanoi connects about 100 miles away with the Chinese border to the northeast and loss of this link would really pinch it, it is assumed.

Thus, the American bombing of the north has come a long way from the first strikes last winter near the 17th parallel dividing the two Viet Nams. However, there is some concern here about the long-range psychological cost of the barrage of bombs, bullets and napalm falling on the Viet Cong on the south and on the intermingled civilian population as well.

Sharp increases in Viet Cong defections testify to the impact on their morale, but it is tied in with similar movements of refugees seeking to escape.

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