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Worth Remembering

We shan't know how our election has gone until the two crucial seats are filled, one way or the other, in First Kings on July 11. We could still find ourselves in trouble politically, even after that. But let's cross that bridge when we come to it. What the electors are hoping for is a show of responsibility on both sides that will keep partisan strife at a necessary minimum and enable us to get back as soon as possible to some measure of stability.

This is one thing the province needs more than anything else if it is to make the forward strides, industrially and otherwise, which both parties stand committed to. If we are to get new industries to locate here, and existing ones to expand and develop, it must be in an atmosphere conducive to growth and prosperity. A timely comment on this subject appears in the May issue of Industry, a publication of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which we commend to the prayerful consideration of all concerned in this province.

The article quotes George H. Jackson, vice-president for sales and advertising of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, as saying that while many factors enter into the choice of a site for a new plant by manufacturers, the most important of all is a healthy climate. Capital goes to those places where it feels most at home, he says, where it can live and prosper in peace and harmony with its neighbors. And he adds:

"It is a little like a man who lives in a rented room. If he moves in with a happy, congenial family he will stay on, even if the wallpaper is faded, the rug is threadbare and the bed is hard. But if the atmosphere of the house is cold and hostile, and the roomer is disturbed by the landlady's quarrels with her husband and the ill-tempered yammering of the children, he simply moves on.

"Capital, like the roomer, is sensitive to its surroundings. It thrives in an atmosphere of warmth and stability and co-operation. It shrinks in a climate of indifference, of petty hickering, of proprietary attitudes, and of outright hostility. It will do more than its share to improve its own climate, but should its efforts prove in vain, it may move to a more congenial location."

Mr. Pearson's Choice

Since taking office, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, Prime Minister Pearson has lived amid a sea of troubles but for the most part they did not involve Canada's basic position in the world. Once it had retreated hurriedly from Walter Gordon's first anti-American budget, and an impossible tax on foreign investors, the government concentrated its mind mainly on domestic problems. But that period is now ending. The Liberal party at its October convention must come to a decision as to its stand on multilateral tariff reductions under the Kennedy Round of negotiations. If these negotiations fail, some second-best alternative among nations willing to expand the world's commerce must be worked out. Whether the Canadian government must decide whether it is on the side of international cooperation, in trade and other areas, or of what Mr. Pearson in his recent speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Mon-

tréal termed a "little self-contained Canada."

In the Winnipeg paper's view, it is because he sees this fork on the road immediately ahead that Mr. Gordon has proposed a retreat into protectionism and self-containment and has set himself a double task. As plainly intimated by his major ally, the Toronto Star, he will try to make himself Mr. Pearson's successor. Whether he succeeds or fails in his personal ambition, he will try to enforce his views of policy on the October convention.

The developing crisis in Liberalism has been so starkly clarified by Mr. Gordon that the Prime Minister is compelled to admit it tacitly and in effect to warn his party against an annulment of its historic principles. His warning, however, is couched in pretty vague terms. On the one hand he comes down firmly against narrow nationalism but in the other he discounts impractical internationalism. What does this mean?

For the moment Mr. Pearson does not have to give a definite answer. But the Winnipeg Liberal paper warns him that when his party meets in the autumn and the Gordon forces launch their supreme effort to control its direction, the Prime Minister must take his stand on fundamentals. If he succeeds in this final test of his career, and comes out with all the authority of his leadership against the attempt to turn Liberalism upside-down—then "many of his mistakes and failures will be forgiven by future historians." If he doesn't, Well, the Free Press leaves that blank, but again it cautions its leader that only he can make this choice, and by October it must be "now or never."

Antarctic Precedent

President Johnson has been speaking recently about the need for establishing territorial rights to the moon. If this logical step in space age development is taken, it will likely follow the precedent in Antarctica, says Edward McWhinney, a Toronto law professor who has been named director of McGill University's Institute of Air and Space Law, and who therefore can speak with some authority on this subject.

By a treaty of 1959, nations claiming parts of Antarctica agreed to delay settlement for 30 years. Meanwhile, the southern continent can only be used for peaceful purposes and any of the 12 signatory nations can inspect any other's bases for military intent. An arrangement such as this, for the moon could be the business of the institute headed by Professor McWhinney. It is the only one of its kind in the world, and draws support from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Two years ago, the Soviet bloc began sending students to the McGill school, and has increased its representation since. The course is limited to 20 graduate students each year. "By next year," says the new director, "we'd like to see the student body split one-third from the West, one-third from the Eastern bloc countries, and one-third from the Afro-Asian world." He says that the prospect for improving Soviet-American relations in space exploration looks good.

No one knows yet which country will be the first to set foot on the moon. Under present archaic laws of exploration, the first country to plant a flag there could claim the moon for itself. At present, under a U.N. resolution of 1964, Russia and the U.S. are refraining from orbiting nuclear weapons. But both sides continue mounting more and more spy-in-the-sky satellites, and last year the U.S. Air Force announced the decision to build a Manned Orbiting Laboratory to keep watch on Soviet military installations.

EDITORIAL NOTE

They are trying at Guelph University to develop a new strain of honey bee, which will work harder and be of a more cheerful disposition. To that end, bees from several countries in Europe will be brought to Canada and cross-bred with the common stock here. It was that same desire to "build a better bee," notes the Montreal Star, which was responsible for trouble in some areas of South America today: African stock was introduced, and the result of the cross was a creature with a fiendish disposition and an antipathy to all other forms of life. "We hope," it adds glumly, "the bee folk of Guelph know what they are doing."



NEW FORM OF PAGEANTRY

Now It's Sound-And-Light Spectacles

A row of stone columns can be transformed into a rippling arpeggio of light with a new form of pageantry called son et lumière. The French name, meaning "sound and light," honors the country where the technique originated. Clever lighting effects combined with prerecorded sound—disembodied voices, music, noises of war, footfalls, lowber creation, and so on—suggest the events that have taken place at a historic structure.

Swindlers And Cheats

P.T. Barnum was only half right when he said, "There's one born every minute." If it's true that each generation produces its quota of the glib and the gullible, it's just as certain that the birth rate of swindlers and cheats maintains a pretty constant level. A recent survey conducted by the Better Business Bureau shows that American con artists are thriving today as ever they did. The BBB polled 114 Better Business Bureaus, asking them to list the most common frauds and rackets in their communities.

Great Men's Sons

The political ambitions of Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. are understandable, but skepticism about his ability to realize them will be hard to dissipate. He has announced he is seeking the Democratic nomination for governor of New York state, a post from which his father went on to the presidency and world leadership at a crucial time in history.

In Captain Cook's Steps

The distance between London and Honolulu is great—in miles. But Queen Mother Elizabeth made it vanish during her visit to the lovely land of Hawaii. Without sacrificing any of her royal dignity, she slipped a lei over her smart English coat and danced a hula with a native Hawaiian partner—Duke Kahanamoku, Olympic swimmer star.

Our Yesterdays

Twenty-five years ago (June 1, 1941) Britain announced withdrawal of her forces from Crete as the savage German offensive, with out regard for losses in men and material, wrote a bloody but successful finish to history's first large-scale air-borne invasion. Some 15,000 British troops were evacuated to Egypt, and British losses were severe.

Weak Knee Exercises

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen. Few laymen have heard about the quadriceps muscle, one of the largest and most important structures of the body. It occupies most of the space called the thigh which, on sitting down, becomes the lap. The muscle, attached to the pelvic bone, and passes in a downward direction ending in a tendon which extends over the kneecap and then fastens to the larger bone on the lower leg. Its chief function is to straighten the leg and keep the knee from buckling when standing upright or carrying a heavy load.

Despite its size, the quadriceps has no staying power. With inactivity, the fibers lose strength faster than any other in the body. Weakness occurs in those who are bedridden for a long time because of illness or injury. The invalid may find the knee too weak to bear weight when he gets out of bed for the first time and months pass before full power returns.

To avoid this condition more attention must be paid to the quadriceps during convalescence. Those who are not allowed to bend the knee can contract the muscle without moving the joint. Keep the heel on the bed while attempting to draw up the kneecap. This should be done eight to 10 times per minute for five minutes every hour in the day. When there is nothing wrong with the extremity, the leg is stiffened and raised off the bed. This maneuver also strengthens the quadriceps. The value of the exercise is enhanced when someone else holds back the leg; increased resistance makes the extremity harder to lift and strength returns more rapidly.

Patients who are permitted to sit up in bed and dangle the legs can exercise the muscle easily by extending the flexing leg at the knee. It is also possible to use the other extremity for resistive force by crossing the legs. For greater resistance, authorities recommend sandbags and weights suspended from pulleys or tied to the feet.

HEADING NORTH. K. T. R. writes: Should a person sleep with the head facing north? REPLY: Not necessarily. Good sleep can be obtained with the head facing any direction. Charles Dickens is given credit for working this fad. When he visited America he insisted that the bed in every hotel where he stopped should be placed with the head facing north.

VIRUS THROAT. H. T. writes: What is a virus sore throat? REPLY: The closest I can come to an explanation is the sore throat associated with a common cold or influenza. A virus initiates the infection but secondary invaders such as streptococci or staphylococci often take over on the second or third day.

BREECH DELIVERY. Mrs. B. writes: Must a breech baby be delivered by a caesarean operation? REPLY: No, even though a breech delivery is more difficult than head first. The size of the baby versus the size of the birth canal is one of the main factors considered in a caesarean section.

MIDDLE AGE SPREAD. Mrs. C. writes: Is obesity naturally associated with the change of life? REPLY: No, it just so happens that many women have acquired a taste for good food by 11½ age and are less active than they were at 20.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Minimize eye strain with proper lighting. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

ANCIENTS BUILT WELL. Archaeologists believe the lighthouse of Alexandria, built in 280 B.C., stood 500 feet high and 100 feet square at the base.

Turmoil In Africa

By Joseph MacSwiney, Canadian Press Staff Writer. Nigeria, Uganda, and the Congo have entered a new act in the drama of black Africa's independence movement. They are embroiled in an episode of challenge to high-handed authority and rulers. But there appears to be an essential difference between the fatal fighting in Nigeria and Uganda, on the one hand, and the attempted coup in the Congo, on the other.

The fear of traditionalist forces that they are losing power and influence forever is behind the fighting in Nigeria and Uganda, two of black Africa's most advanced countries. These countries have been comparatively stable until this year—while life has been one shock after another in the French-speaking Congo ever since it won independence from Belgium in 1960.

The Congolese brand of grab-bill political warfare caused Gen. Joseph Mobutu to step in last November and seize power before something more serious would happen.

REBELS STILL EXIST. Mobutu's accession to power, however, did not eliminate rebel pockets throughout his vast country. There still are some five to eight pockets of rebel activity in the Congo. Some of the rebels have turned to right banditry. Under these conditions, plots against Mobutu are hardly surprising.

The Nigerian troubles follow a different pattern. They result from the decision of Mah-Gen. Johnson Aguiye-Ironsi, head of the military government which seized power in January to merge Nigeria's four federal regions into a single unitary state—a republic.

The Muslim northern region, bigger in territory and population than the other three regions together, saw its dominance slipping away under the new plan and large-scale riots ensued.

Early this year at the University of Sussex, in England, the Centre for Research in Collective Psychopathology was founded and given \$500,000 to get to work on a major mystery: Why are some societies given to mass killing?

The Nazi killing spree in World War II and before it are known to most people. But they have not been alone. Stalrust Russia wiped out literally thousands upon thousands of people. The Hindus and Moslems regard each other murderously and have indulged in mass killings.

David Astor, editor of the London Observer, first proposed such a study at a commemoration of the Warsaw ghetto uprising of 1943. Speaking just the other day to the annual meeting of the American Jewish committee, he said that the study could throw light "on the rest of politics."

The Nazi mass killings, Astor said, were not an isolated phenomenon but rather "the most extreme of a whole gradation of killing processes that were going on at the time."

How could they be that way? The Sussex university center can serve mankind well if it discovers the reasons.

STEAL PAYROLL. MARSEILLE, France (AP)—Holdup men stopped a van carrying a payroll for the Sud Aviation Company Tuesday and police said they made off with \$50,000 francs (\$96,300). Two security policemen guarding the van were wounded when the bandits opened fire.

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REPORT ON PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE. The development of Prince of Wales College from a two-year junior college to a four-year university will be discussed on CFCY television tonight by Dr. Frank MacKinnon, Principal of Prince of Wales, who will indicate the great benefits to P.E.I. and to its young people which this forward step involves. TONIGHT Watch CFCY-TV. Wednesday, June 1 at 7.15 Dr. MacKinnon

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