

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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A Shotgun Affair

If an early provincial general election is to be called, which now seems more than probable, the Shaw government would be lax indeed if it did not capitalize on the arrogant attitude adopted in the new Liberal budget at Ottawa to the interests of this Atlantic area.

The Toronto Star, for example—a newspaper with strong Liberal leanings—calls the budget "a shotgun affair," applying indiscriminately to the whole country without regard to regional differences. "It ignores," it says, "the fact that while some regions, such as Ontario have been experiencing a boom verging on inflation, the good times have hardly touched the Maritimes and eastern Quebec, where unemployment rates remain higher far than in central Canada. In these depressed areas, the anti-inflation budget could be a recession one."

And The Star's Ottawa editor, Peter C. Newman, notes the lack of provision for "shielding those areas of Canada where unemployment rather than inflation is the main problem." The fact is, he adds, that Canada's labor force will increase by 220,000 new workers this year, and not all of them are fortunate enough to be located where jobs are available.

Another big Toronto paper, the Globe and Mail, noting that "restraint" was the keynote of Finance Minister Sharp's budgetary message, asks ironically, "Restraint by whom?" And it goes on: "Well, the federal government was going to restrain itself by putting off for the time being 10 per cent of the construction projects it has planned for the 1966-67 fiscal year. To put it a bit more baldly than Mr. Sharp did, the federal government would prudently refrain from fulfilling some of the promises it made in the election campaign."

Provincial Liberals may argue that federal policies should not be dragged into a provincial election campaign; that the issue is the provincial government's record, not Ottawa's. But we can recall no occasion on which the two levels of governmental policy were so closely interlinked as in this case. The Shaw government's program of expansion, industrially and otherwise, will be hit in its most vital part by the Pearson government's "boom-restraining" policies. That our causeway—of all things—should be included in the 10 per cent of federal construction projects that are to be held up is almost incredible. The electors will have a right to take note of this in casting their ballots, and we have little doubt that they will do so.

On The Increase

Of prime concern to this province, and to the Atlantic area generally, is the growing evidence of the importance of the role which fish and fish products will play in meeting future demands for high-protein food. In the current Business Review of the Bank of Montreal some arresting points are made in this connection. The great need, it is emphasized, is for "intelligent and foresighted management of the world's fisheries."

The total world catch of fish increased by more than 150 per cent between 1948 and 1964, it is noted. But growth in the Canadian catch has been uneven, although total output increased by about 30 per cent between 1960 and 1964. Further gains in production and prices in 1965 brought the value of fish caught by the Canadian fishing industry to a new high level.

In 1965, Canada's catch on the Atlantic seaboard amounted to 1,675 million pounds of fish with a landed value of \$95 million, of which lobster

accounted for more than a quarter of the value. On the Pacific coast, the total catch was over 620 million pounds, valued at \$46 million. Salmon made up only 14 per cent of the catch by weight, but more than half the value.

In recent years the commercial catch from Canada's lakes and streams has amounted to between 110 and 135 million pounds annually, worth \$13 million. But, the Great Lakes are no longer the principal source of the inland catch, with over half now coming from the Prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories.

Only a small portion of the Canadian catch is destined for food consumption in the home market. A great deal is exported and as much as 25 per cent of the catch is processed to yield fishmeal and oil for the expanding world market in these products.

Conversion to fishmeal and oil absorbs almost the entire anchovy catch off the west coast of South America and accounts for the significant shift in the uses of the world catch in recent years. In 1964, these products which are mainly used for animal feed, fertilizer and industrial purposes accounted for about a third of the total world catch, compared with only 15 per cent six years earlier.

The value of world trade in fish and fish products in all forms has increased threefold in the post-war period. Among the leading exporters, Canada is second only to Japan. The value of Canadian fisheries products exported has also risen but not as strongly as for all other countries combined.

This is the picture, and it is one which should stimulate further efforts in bringing our Atlantic industry up to the highest standards of efficiency.

New Dope On Dolphins

Scientists are becoming more and more intrigued with the idea that dolphins may have developed a facility for "talking" to each other in much the same way as human beings have invented languages. Two biologists of the U.S. Ordnance Test Station at Pasadena, California, have recently published a paper on the subject, describing an experiment they designed to interpret the significance of the whistles, clicks and other sounds made by these ingenious creatures. The experiment involved setting up a telephone link between two tanks each containing a dolphin, and tapping the conversation.

The telephone link was adjusted so that it could be broken at will by the researchers. It was left "live" for two minute intervals and then allowed to go dead. On each occasion when contact was about to be made a dash-dot signal was transmitted into the tank. The dolphins very quickly learned to spot when they were connected by phone and when they were not. During the periods of broken contact they made only sporadic sounds, but were quite chatty when the line was open.

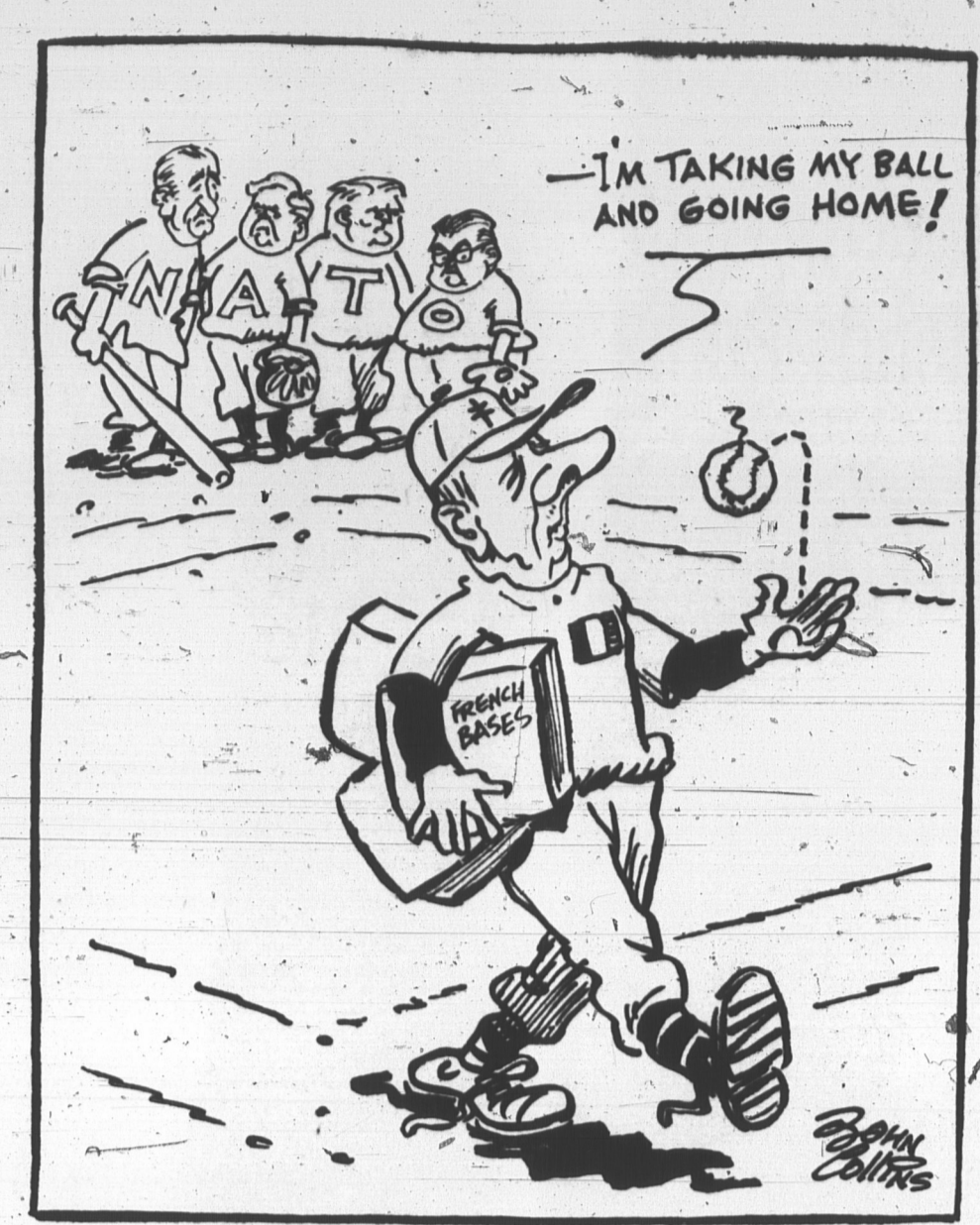
The experiment was carried one step further. About four months after the telephone linkup the female's remarks were played back to the male dolphin. He responded to the recorded sounds but seemed to sense that something was wrong. After a time, he suddenly gave up and refused to utter another sound. This experiment was repeated on several occasions, with the same results.

Another result claimed by the researchers opens up a new field of controversy. It was noticed that the female/dolphin was by far the most talkative of the pair.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is said that there are one million paperback books printed every day. This includes the Bible, dictionaries, books on science and many books for children. "Isn't it odd," remarks an exchange, "that if there is one risqué book in the lot, someone somewhere will find it and claim the world is going down the drain?"

Canadians must be the most forgetful people in the world. The Canada Gazette has published a 418-page supplement packed with the names and addresses of some 20,000 of them who have left a total of over three-quarters of a million dollars neglected in bank accounts for ten years or more. Many of the accounts are small—in the \$101 to \$50 range; but there are some surprisingly large accounts as well—the highest more than \$20,000. If the money isn't claimed by the end of this year it will be paid to the Bank of Canada and "subject to subsection 4 of section 18 of the Bank of Canada Act will become payable to the rightful owner" if he turns up later.



'IF YOU WON'T LET ME PITCH'

SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS

Bilingualism In The New Hebrides

National Geographic News Bulletin

Official "pandemonium" governs the New Hebrides Islands. The South Pacific archipelago has three sets of laws, two police forces, two systems of weights and measures, three currencies, and two national languages — French and English.

The seeming crazy — quit administration stems from an English-French condominium that has governed the 64,000 people on the islands since 1902. Though wags affectionately call the system "the pandemonium," the islands are ruled effectively and without friction.

Britain and France are represented in the islands by high commissioners, who delegate their powers to local resident commissioners. SPANS 550 MILES. The New Hebrides are a group of some 50 islands that extend 550 miles between New Caledonia and the Solomons.

Fernandez de Quiros, a Portuguese navigator sailing under Spanish colors, discovered the islands in 1606. The English explorer, Captain James Cook, named them 168 years later.

Present-day Vila the bright, modern hillside capital on the island of Efate, houses a potpourri of peoples. An English housewife can shop along a single waterfront street in stores owned by French, Australian, Chinese, and Vietnamese merchants. Goods come from all over the world.

Thousands of American servicemen discovered the New Hebrides in World War II. Bases on Espiritu Santo and Efate played an important role in the conquest of Guadalcanal.

Marines heard rumors of cannibals as they pushed into the dense jungles to build an airfield on Espiritu Santo. In a National Geographic article, a young Marine officer wrote: "The natives seemed to have quite as much respect for the American troops as we had for their stew kettles."

As the uneasy truce shifted to open rapport, the natives lost no time in selling pig tusks, clubs, grass skirts, even canoes to the servicemen.

Life in wartime New Hebrides and neighboring islands inspired the Pulitzer-prize winning novel, Tales of the South Pacific, and the musical version called merely South Pacific.

PROVE MANHOOD. Land-diving natives on Pentecost Island fascinated Captain Irving Johnson, skipper of the brigantine Yankee. He reported that the young Melaneseans prove their manhood by leaping headfirst from a 85-foot jungle tower. The terrifying land dives are checked at the last moment by trailing vines tied to the men's ankles.

On neighboring Malekula Island, the circular tusks of pigs are highly prized. Big Nambas tribesmen remove a pig's upper canines so the unimpeded lower teeth can grow in circles, piercing the flesh. Animals that develop three coils of tusks are regarded as family treasures.

To maintain domestic bliss, wives of the Big Nambas must feed and even cook delicacies for the boars. Husbands severely punish their women for neglecting the pampered porkers.

It's For The Birds

Department of Trade and Commerce

Scaring blackbirds, cranes and other birds away from fruit, vegetable and cereal crops, and protecting flocks of sheep or turkeys from four-footed predators seems an unusual basis on which to build an export business.

But "Foreign Trade" magazine reports that's exactly what Clem Roles, president of Smith Roles of Saskatoon has done. His Bird-Scare Cannon does such an effective job that it has attracted orders from United States, Latin America, and even faraway Australia. In fact, 85 per cent of the cannons produced go to export markets.

So far — and he is only in his third season of selling — about 50 per cent of his orders come to him through the mail. This is particularly true in Latin American countries like Venezuela, where he sold more than 20 cannons in 1965, and El Salvador, where he has obtained some orders.

He placed advertisements in Agricultura de las Americas, published in Spanish in Kansas City and distributed in Spanish speaking America. This advertisement carried a keyed coupon that the reader could fill in if he wanted literature on the device.

He also advertised in another magazine widely read in Latin America. The result: a good number of direct orders.

In Australia and New Zealand where the cannon can be used on airports and sheep farms, its sales so far have been limited.

Sonic Aggression

Vancouver Sun

The French, over the individualists, have gone to the mat over a most important kind of air pollution: the ear-splitting scream of the jet age.

Appointment of a French government commission to study the problem of aircraft noise follows a court decision which has shaken the airline world. A French appeals court has upheld damages awarded a Nice apartment owner who claimed tenants were driven away by the screeching jets of state-owned Air France.

The award is expected to exceed \$300,000 and the airline's shield of immunity gone, fears that dozens more neighbors of airports will be filing suits. Other international airlines such as Air Canada that land in France may be in for similar trouble.

Influenza Syndrome

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

In the past months many epidemics of influenza have been reported, especially among elementary and secondary school children. Absenteeism has been high in this group and tests have incriminated the type B influenza virus. Some schools have been closed temporarily. Similar outbreaks are occurring in Europe and Thailand.

In many instances, the onset is sudden with high fever, headache, sore throat, fatigue, and generalized aching. A dry hacking cough adds to the discomfort. Some nasal blockage has been reported but, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea have been rare. The fever lasts from two to five days and the other symptoms subside shortly thereafter. Cough and fatigue may persist for a week or more in the middle aged, and elderly.

When pneumonia begins soon after the onset of influenza, the victim becomes short of breath and the cough worsens with blood-streaked or frankly bloody sputum. The individual becomes restless, anxious, and the skin darkens, particularly when the cough increases. This type of pneumonia can be fatal within a few days.

Influenza complications can be annoying and occasionally are serious. Viral invasion of the larynx and upper part of the windpipe (tracheitis) causes a productive cough, soreness of the chest, and hoarseness. Involvement of the bronchi may be associated with wheezing and shortness of breath, chiefly in those with previous chest conditions such as asthma and chronic bronchitis. Pneumonia also is a complication when it develops days after the original fever subsides.

There is no specific remedy for the ordinary influenza attack. Bed rest is advisable when the temperature is elevated. Aspirin relieves the aching; codeine or a newer cough suppressant drug helps the dry, irritating and useless cough.

The antibiotics are of no value unless bacteria replace the influenza virus and lead to complications.

RUPTURED ULCER. B. E. writes: Can a ruptured peptic ulcer be cured without surgery?

REPLY. Not if the surgeon gets there first. Spontaneous healing has occurred when the perforation was tiny, with sealing off of the opening through swelling and irritation. But with the usual perforation, the chances of spontaneous healing are so small the risk of postponing surgery is not worth taking.

CURETTEMENT. Mrs. H. J. writes: Is it possible for a woman to become pregnant after a D and C?

REPLY. Yes, because dilating the cervix and scraping the inner wall of the uterus (dilatation and curettage) does not damage the organ and when healing takes place, conception is again possible.

LENGTH OF COMA. F. V. writes: How long is it possible for a person to live in a state of coma?

REPLY. The majority live less than a few weeks but I have seen individuals who have been comatose for months to years. They are vegetating—not living.

ROUND-SHOULDERED. Mrs. K. L. M. writes: Should a round-shouldered child wear a brace or other support?

REPLY. Braces are helpful when reasoning and education fail. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Keep up your immunity to polio.

(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

One of the best ways to improve postal service would be for everyone to stop mailing bills.—Brandon Sun.

A little boy ran down the aisles in a Chilton supermarket the other day frantically calling "Martha, Martha!" His mother finally approached him chiding: "You should call me 'mother' not 'Martha.' I'm 'mother' to you, you know." "I know," the six-year-old replied, "but this store is full of mothers."—Chilton Times-Journal.

"Mother, can I have those apples on the sideboard?" "Yes, dear!" "Oh, I'm so glad you said yes!" "No, are you so hungry?" "No, but I've eaten them already."—Vancouver Sun.

An enthusiastic golfer came home to dinner. During the meal his wife said: "Willie tells me, he caddied for you this afternoon." "Well, do you know," said Willie's father, "I thought I'd seen that boy before."—Montreal Star.

Viet Nam War Sentiment

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (CP) — President Johnson says public-opinion polls tell him he faces more pressure to fight a less-restrained war in Viet Nam. Some suspect the president in speaking out this week seeks to undercut such pressure.

Others wonder whether he may be preparing the public for a bigger war justified on military necessity. Supporters of expansion want more American troops. By Thursday, U.S. on-the-ground manpower in Viet Nam was 230,000, up 15,000 for March and only 5,000 under the manpower ceiling last authorized by the president.

Some quarters want more bombing of North Viet Nam. Walter Judd, former Republican congressman from Wisconsin and once a medical missionary in China, called in Senate foreign relations testimony for bombing "war plants, power plants, oil tanks, whatever is important to North Viet Nam's war."

They also urge mining or blockading of the major North Vietnamese port of Haiphong to restrict supplies.

The president says the recent Senate hearings on Viet Nam failed to strengthen the ranks of the moderates and increased the power of the hard-liners—"they" (the hearings) took away from our moderate position."

These events, views and portents are given significance in assessing the strength of more-war sentiment.

—North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong insurgents in South Viet Nam are fighting as hard or harder than ever and some Democrats say a long war is political suicide.

—Friday's anti-American terrorist bombing in Saigon can inflame further those demanding retaliation against the North.

MILITANT TONE INDICATED. —A more militant pro-war tone is indicated in this week's violence at Boston against anti-war demonstrators.

—Continuing political unrest in South Viet Nam, endangering Premier Ky's military regime, might be deflated by stepping up the war.

—High-level grumbles from the defence department, as expressed in background briefings to selected correspondents, shows renewed frustration with an under-wraps war.

—Critics of such restraint can argue, on the basis of Senate testimony about China, that China really is a toothless tiger. Therefore, it follows, fears of blundering into war with China are exaggerated and American military action can be expanded safely.

TV And Crime Theory

Vancouver Province

It has often been suggested that television programs—especially those featuring crime and violence—may have a bad effect on young people. The British government is now putting the "TV-and-crime" theory to the test.

During the next few months every youngster aged between 01 and 20 in four English counties will have his television preferences studied—if he runs afoul of the law.

Those subsequently put on probation will be checked each week on which programs they watch, who their TV-heroes are and what they dislike.

The survey is expected to take about seven months, and at the end it is hoped some kind of pattern will emerge.

Since there are many similarities between the TV programs available in Canada and those in Britain (often the same shows are seen), the results of the British study should be of interest in this country.

The controversy over how much children are affected by entertainment which stresses various kinds of mayhem has led to some ridiculous extremes.

Some groups are trying to suppress Grimm's Fairy tales on the ground that they are too full of violence.

Others claim that violence portrayal in books or on TV is insignificant because children are naturally violent anyway. (Parents of large families may readily agree!)

We hope the British survey will produce some facts by which the controversy can be sensibly settled.

But what will happen if most of the juvenile offenders in those four English counties plump for Mickey Mouse or the cricket matches?

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