

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... W. J. Hancox, Publisher... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1966

More Politicking

The Pearson government has sent the inflation issue to a joint Commons-Senate committee, which means that instead of acting now to curb rising living costs, it will not really be called upon to do anything until Parliament resumes in October.

As noted in our Ottawa dispatches on Saturday, Mr. Diefenbaker urged the government to keep Parliament sitting and bring down its proposed baby budget to combat inflation now.

One wonders, too, what effect the minister's announcement will have on fiscal policies at the provincial and municipal levels. Will there be a rush in these quarters to boost taxes before Mr. Sharp gets his baby budget ready?

In effect, it now takes four months' pay to meet the cost of government. It may soon demand five, and some of us are going to feel the pinch pretty badly.

From Small Beginnings

About 300 prominent scientists from around the world will gather at Ottawa this month to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Research Council of Canada.

The occasion serves, indeed, as a measuring stick of this phase of the country's progress during the past half century. When the government established the Council in 1916, its terms of reference provided that it co-ordinate and promote industrial research in Canada.

The Council's first move to put Canada on the scientific map was the establishment of systems of scholarships to assist students in post-graduate training and grants to professors to stimulate research in Canadian un-

iversities. The total expenditure on these two systems was \$14,000 in 1917. By 1939 this had grown to \$369,000 and in 1965-66 it was \$21,900,000, plus \$12,000,000 provided by the Medical Research Council for medical research.

Just as the Canadian Corps during the First World War established the significance of Canada in military affairs, so Canadian scientists during the Second World War won for Canada a recognized place in the field of science.

The largest NRC wartime undertaking was the Atomic Energy Project. It began in 1942 as a secret laboratory wing at the University of Montreal, and was transferred to the new site at Chalk River, Ontario, by 1946.

Varied Reaction An example of the difficulty governments have in pleasing everybody was afforded by the reaction to Agriculture Minister Greene's announcement on Friday of an immediate eight-cent increase to \$3.33 in the base price of manufactured milk.

Mr. Greene's increase, to be passed on to the consumer through a two-cent raise in the minimum selling price of butter, brings to \$4.08 the producer's at-the-farm return for his 3.5 per cent milk.

Representatives of Ontario and Quebec farm organizations have asked the federal minister for a better deal for the cream producers, maintaining that price deductions for the skim milk they use themselves are too high.

It's nice to hear, occasionally, the name of that almost forgotten fellow, the "consumer." He's going to have an unpalatable time of it in Ontario, if the Ontario Farmers Union strike threat comes off.

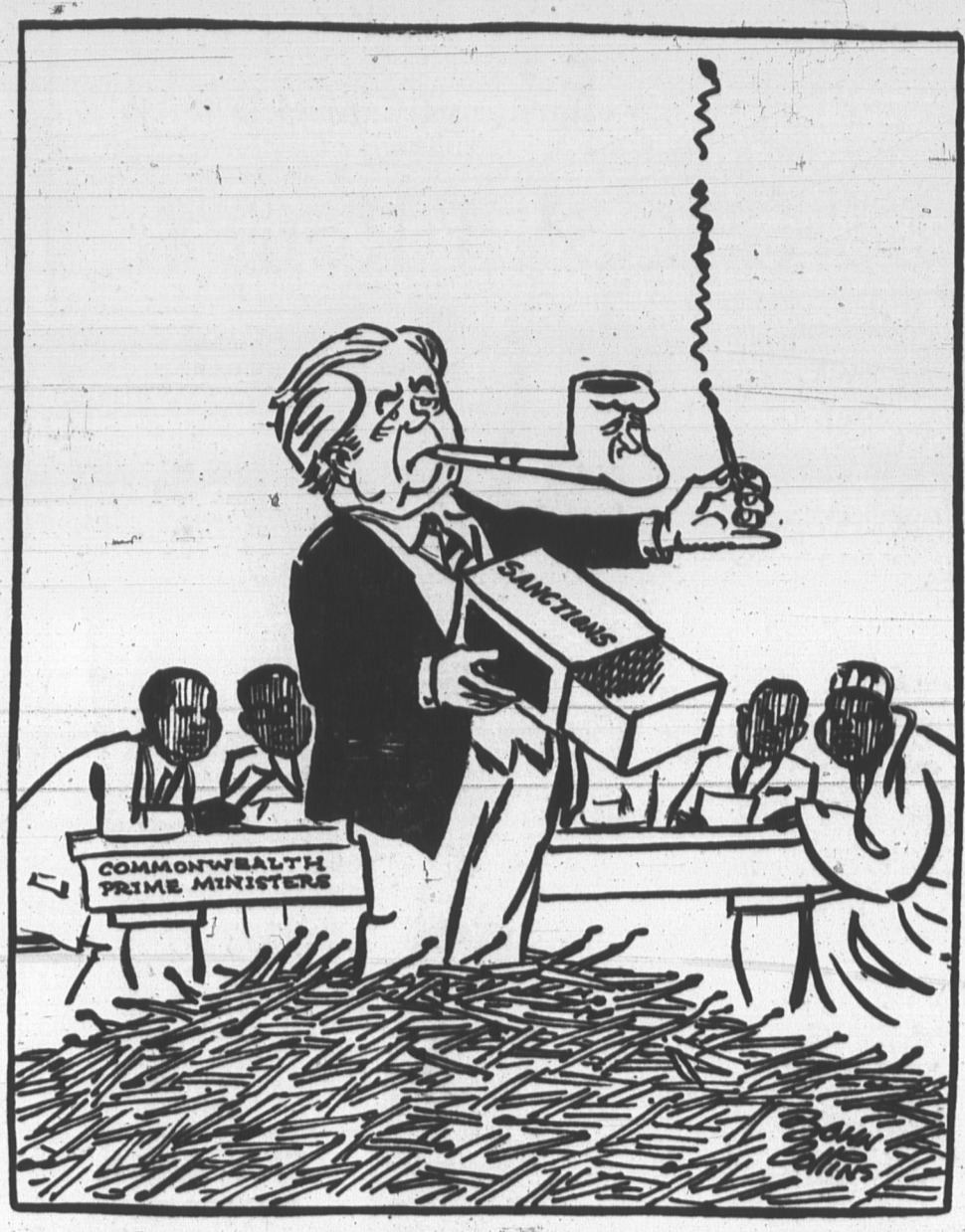
EDITORIAL NOTES

It was on July 1, 1967, not Jan. 1 as we erroneously stated on Saturday, that the federal medicare program was to have gone into effect.

France does not want American troops on French soil in peacetime. It is presumed, says an exchange, that the thousands who were buried in French soil, while France was being rescued from the Germans, will be permitted to stay!

It is reassuring to note that Ottawa's retrenchment policy does not involve any further holdup in our causeway project. Finance Minister Sharp made this clear to Heath Macquarrie in the Commons on Friday, thus underlining the urgency and importance of the project as a national commitment.

The American Federation of Teachers, a labor-union affiliated organization of 100,000 members, at its annual meeting in Chicago last week called for contracts which not only guaranteed "complete academic freedom" but also the right to non-violent protest, including civil disobedience against what a teacher may consider unjust laws and policies.



"DON'T RUSH ME" OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Inflation On A Ruinous Basis

Canadian mothers well know that they can no longer afford Pearson price increases in the groceries. The railroad union leader has even declared "We cannot put bread and butter on the table with only an 18 per cent wage increase."

But how much longer can Canadian fathers afford the Pearson erosion of their life insurance policies? Inflation has slashed the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar faster during the Pearson Years than ever before in our normal peacetime history since such records are available - over half a century.

In wartime, of course, the story is different. During World War 1, prices were not effectively controlled, and the cost of living rose an average of 12 per cent per year. But during World War II, price controls restricted the increase to 3 per cent per year over six years.

So much for wartime. In peacetime, our worst inflation might have been expected to occur in the 1926-1929 gold-plate boom; yet living costs rose only a total of 3 per cent in all those four years.

CANADA'S LONGEST BOOM The present cyclical upswing of the economy, which started under the Conservative government in midsummer 1961, has been the longest in our history. Surprisingly, is this quiet boom the rise in our cost of living has outstripped what was suffered in the big brassy spending spree of the late Twenties.

The cost of living index rose only two per cent per year from mid 1961 up to the defeat of the Diefenbaker government in April 1963. But since the arrival of Prime Minister Pearson and his New Frontier economists, it has risen 9.5 per cent, and this rise is on an accelerating curve. Half of it being suffered in the past shattering twelve months.

Our Yesterday's (From The Guardian Files) OUR YESTERDAY'S (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (September 12, 1941) President Roosevelt announced that he has given orders to the navy to shoot first when Axis submarines, surface raiders or aircraft are encountered in those areas of the Atlantic Ocean which the United States deems necessary to its defence.

Red soldiers, forging ahead through the centre of the German lines at a reported rate of seven to ten miles daily, claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on the 47th German tank corps, wiping out several armored salients. TEN YEARS AGO (September 12, 1956) The government plans to introduce national hospital insurance legislation at the next session of Parliament and this may have wide implications for the 1957-58 budget, it was learned on high authority. Miss Sandra M. Currie and Miss Janet Matheson of Charlottetown were each awarded a \$400 Dalhousie University Regional Entrance Scholarship.

of your life insurance coverage, even though you have bought and paid for it. And no wage increase can restore this depletion. Statistics show that there were over 5,250,000 life insurance policies in effect in Canada when the Pearson government took office. On a per capita average, the insurance in force was equivalent to \$12,025 per Canadian family.

Suppose you, as a Canadian father, had that amount of insurance to protect your family when the Pearson Years started in April 1963. In the event of your death, your family would still collect \$12,025. But inflation since that date has destroyed 9.5 per cent of its purchasing power, or \$1,142. Thus, your nest egg has lost in value approximately \$1 for each and every one of the 200 days in the Pearson Years.

Each night, when you as that average father kisses your babies "Good night", you could - and perhaps you should - say to them: "God bless you - and God help you, the Pearson government took \$1 away from you today!"

Look at it another way. When the Pearson Years started, Canadian savings in life insurance provided cover of \$38,023,664,000. Inflation during the Pearson Years has destroyed five and one half billion dollars of that amount.

Now of course, Prime Minister Pearson does not personally run - round - to - every - shop marking up the price tags each night. But he is the head of the government, hence he is responsible for its policies. And those policies have not merely permitted this unprecedented peacetime inflation, in many instances they have actively encouraged it.

Who's For Polyandry?

A professor at Oxford University came up with some figures the other day to show that males will outnumber females to such an extent within 30 years that the practice of polyandry may have to be considered in Great Britain.

Polyandry defines the situation where one woman has a number of husbands or mates at the same time. Solomon had 700 wives and ever since it has been customary for Near East sheikhs to set that target for themselves, although none has matched him to date because they didn't have his staying powers. He also had 500 concubines, but he was a king and had access to money.

With the situation changed, if the professor is right, the women of Britain will have something good going for them by the year 2000. They'll be able to pick and choose as never before. With five or six husbands all bringing home pay envelopes and each one vying for her favours, a woman will be able to play Solomon in reverse. And she may need some of his wisdom to keep peace in the family now and then, particularly if she happens to be a Flo, and winds up with six Andy Capps of cartoon fame.

All in all, the idea gives room for thought but there persists the feeling that the Oxford lecturer must be the absent-minded professor type. With so many young males in Britain wearing Beetle mops, it is quite likely that he mistook them for females, and based his predictions on head count.

OTHERS HAVE RIGHTS Sir - We have all heard the old adage, "There will be wars and rumors of wars." However, our modern society has replaced this proverb with, "There will be strikes and rumors of strikes."

Now that our railway strike is over, although not to the satisfaction of all, we seem to have adopted the attitude that every thing is fine again and apparently very little thought has been given to the consumer and producer who will be directly affected by the proposed legislation to remove all restrictions on freight rate increases.

A farmer 20 years ago received \$2.25 for a bushel of wheat and his wife paid 10 cents for a loaf of bread. Today he gets \$1.50 to \$2.00 for a bushel of wheat and his wife pays 25-27 cents for a loaf of bread. In terms of purchasing power, our dollar is worth less than 50 per cent of its value of a quarter of a century ago and when we borrow money we have to pay a higher rate of interest.

In an effort to ameliorate this situation, consumers and primary producers have organized co-operatives and credit unions. Now these organizations are being attacked by certain elements and branded as a menace to the economic structure of our country.

I fully appreciate the necessity and the justification for labour to be well organized and the necessity for large corporations to make a reasonable profit on their investments, but unless those in authority also recognize the rights of the consumer and producer inflation could soon become a very small problem by comparison.

I am, Sir, etc. J.G. GAUDIN Managing Director P.E.I. Credit Union League Ltd.

A SHOCKING ACT Sir - My knowledge of politics is somewhat vague, to say the least. However, I was under the impression that political parties in power dealt with matters of political importance, and not petty acts of vengeance. The recent rescission of the Conservative government's final act of legislation can be termed nothing else, I am referring to the renaming of the new Shaw Centre.

I was shocked to think that this outrageous act on the part of the six-week old Liberal government could possibly be so. The economic situation in this province leaves considerable to be desired and it strikes me that the party in power should have much more to do than deprive a proud, old political warrior of his greatest moment of glory.

This senseless move by the Liberal party can have nothing but dire consequences for the perpetrators. The people of this province looked on the honour bestowed as not one of a political nature, but rather as a sincere thank you for a job. Even Mr. Campbell must admit it was well done. My motive for writing this letter is not political. In fact, as regards the recent election of the Liberal party I say "they are in-give them a chance". No, my motive is merely to express one taxpayer's disgust at this unnecessary, uncalled for, and completely shocking act. It has done nothing to enhance the image that the Liberal party worked so hard to establish. Walk softly Mr. Campbell, lest you rush in where angels fear to tread. I am, Sir, etc. DAVID W. GALLANT Charlottetown

Each Child An Individual

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Each child has a personality all his own and it is not always advisable to follow preconceived ideas on child psychology. When the late Dr. Abraham Myerson was a young psychiatrist, he felt he had done such a splendid job of rearing his child, he prepared a lecture for parents entitled, "The Ten Commandments."

When his second son came along the rules failed to work because the boy was a non-conformist and Dr. Myerson changed the title of his lecture to "Hints to Parents." Then along came little Jane who shattered all his theories and, as a result, he gave up lecturing on child guidance.

Personally changes usually occur when parents fail to recognize the fact that each child is an individual. When this important need is denied he loses not only self-confidence in his ability but self-respect as a person. This may explain why most child psychologists spend much of their time treating parents. Each youngster should be accepted as an individual. If he is a boy treat him as one and stop bemoaning the fact that a girl was wanted. The opposite also is true.

Another fault of parents is to compel a naturally active child to remain quiet. It is more sensible to direct his energies into constructive interests. Restlessness will be avoided and his activities are channeled along more pleasurable and productive lines. On the other hand, the inactive or slow youngster should not be hurried. Many of these boys and girls accomplish as much or more than their energetic counterparts, provided they can be taught to persevere.

Children also differ in their outward appearance and those who are not particularly attractive may need greater affection and love than the handsome and engaging youngster. Parents also should realize that children are not miniature adults. The emotional stability of the grownup comes with time. These faculties are acquired through guidance and develop as the tot becomes increasingly independent and self-confident. Overprotectiveness will defeat normal development along this line.

DR. HAL I. TOSIS Dr. A. writes: Do any doctors specialize in the treatment of halitosis?

REPLY No, but we sometimes think so when we listen to our friends criticize the medical profession for becoming too specialized. Halitosis is within the sphere of the dentists as well as of specialists in diseases of the nose and throat and gastro-intestinal tract.

BLOOD BLISTERS B. E. writes: I have several tiny spots that look like blood blisters on various parts of my body. They do not itch or bother me but I was wondering what they could be.

REPLY If these lesions come and go they probably are hemorrhages under the skin. Moles are a likely possibility if they are permanent.

BLIND SPOTS S. D. A. writes: Does everyone have temporary blind spots in the eyes?

REPLY We all have a normal blind spot, but not one that comes and goes. Scotoma are areas of blindness but they are not normal. Too much is at stake to rely upon the type of opinion we can give you by long distance. Why not consult a reliable eye specialist? TODAY'S HEALTH-HINT - Dark lenses protect the eyes from the sun.

THE NORTH TODAY The Mackenzie Delta

By Farmer Tislington Shirley Jeanes is a young, attractive nurse from Melbourne, Australia. She has never lived in southern Canada, but for the past several months she has been in charge of a small nursing station at Fort McPherson, 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle in the Mackenzie delta.

Shirley's major complaint is not that this Peel River community is almost entirely dependent on float and ski planes for contact with the outside world, but rather with the lack of transportation for herself and her assistant within the community.

A few weeks ago one of her Indian baby patients developed a serious throat condition which demanded immediate attention in the Inuvik hospital. Shirley knew that a charter aircraft was about to take off from the river, a quarter of a mile away down a rough, steep road. Approprising a bicycle from a neighboring house, she set off in frantic haste to catch the plane before it took off. To her horror she found the bicycle lacked brakes and she plunged wildly down the steep hill.

But northern nurses, even if they come from far south Australia, are resourceful. And she managed to halt the bike before he took off, rushed back up the hill to prepare the baby for the trip, and carried it back down to the landing place so it could be evacuated to hospital.

So it is perhaps not surprising that Miss Jeanes lost little time in telling the Commons' committee on Northern Affairs that she needed some kind of transport, "not next week, next month, but now!" Bureaucracy being what it is, the Fort McPherson nurse may be lucky if she gets a motor vehicle some time next year.

MPs ARE IMPRESSED The Australian nurse's experience is typical of what a number of young, attractive girls are putting up with in our northern communities. The MPs were most impressed with the medical facilities available in the north. Most of the communities had modern hospitals or nursing stations, equal to or better than hospitals in many southern communities. Not all were staffed with doctors, but the nurses and nurses' aides are doing a heroic job under difficult circumstances.

The dedicated work of these girls, most of them denied any sort of normal social life of their own, is helping to make notable progress in fighting the age-old diseases of Eskimos and Indians - tuberculosis and respiratory diseases of all kinds. The greatest advances are being made in the field of prenatal and child care and an increasing number of Eskimo and Indian women are making use of the facilities for check-ups and guidance. The nurses admit that one of their problems is finding out which women are pregnant because of the loose-fitting clothes they wear.

But infant mortality is steadily decreasing and wherever possible, mothers having their first baby or their fifth or more, are sent out to the hospitals in the larger centres. THE MODEL TOWN Inuvik, the chief centre of the Mackenzie area, is a model town overlooking a vast area, 150 miles long and 50 miles wide, dotted with a myriad of lakes, channels, ponds, rivers and land. It is only one of three areas in the north where Eskimo and Indian live together in the same community.

A feature of Inuvik's construction are the sidewalks which connect all government-owned buildings. These are aluminum-clad, fibre glass-insulated tunnel connections which contain the pipes carrying steam heat, and water and carrying away the sewage. No other system would be practical because the area has permafrost to the depth of 1,000 feet with an active layer of between six and eighteen inches in the summer.

Inuvik was the first community we had reached on our tour which boasts its own newspaper, Editor Tom Butters, one of the town's leading citizens, explains that the paper's practical motto is: "Today's newspaper is tomorrow's toilet paper." Main excitement while the Commons' committee was there was the ceremony inaugurating a new Canadian National Telecommunications landline, linking Inuvik and other regional settlements with the outside. First call was placed between NWT commissioner B.G. Sivertz and prime minister Pearson in Ottawa. At a dinner, following the ceremony, CNT was taken to task for failing to include any native people at the head table which was occupied by Inuvik VIPs and brass hats from Edmonton.

Some of the visiting MPs were given a hard time in Inuvik. They had spent the afternoon and early evening visiting some of the outlying communities such as Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson and Tuktoyaktuk by light planes. Returning to Inuvik at 9:30 or 10 at night, without anything to eat since breakfast or even a chance to wash and change, they were hustled off to the homes of local residents. A few of these people were more interested in detailing their complaints and demands for a more comfortable and profitable life in the north than they were in offering food or drink, or even an invitation to "use the facilities."

But this sort of thoughtless reception was, fortunately, rare and most of the northern hosts lived up fully to their reputation for friendliness and generosity. NORTHERN NOTES Canada's first research centre north of the Arctic opened for business in Inuvik in 1964. It carries on investigation into cosmic rays, lends its facilities to visiting scientific parties and is conducting a survey of reindeer herds which they hope can be tripled in number to 30,000 to provide one and a quarter million pounds of meat a year from the delta area.

It was strange to walk back to our well appointed Anglican Church hostel at 1:30 in the morning - as two government employees pulled down the flag at sunset in front of the government administration building. The Mackenzie delta is one of the richest "rattling areas" in the world and the main source of the natives is the rich muskrat fur take. (Tomorrow: The Yukon.)

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