The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services, Toronto, 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street University 6-5942; Western Office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

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Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

PAGE 4 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1964.

Making A Start

It is to be hoped, now that the misunderstanding, or whatever it was, between the civic and provincial authorities with respect to low income housing development has been cleared up, and permission granted for the city to deal directly with the responsible body at Ottawa, that we shall get some action with respect to this long delayed program for Charlottetown. There never has been any question as to its need.

As pointed out by Mayor Gaudet, the city already has been a party to a three-way housing study previously undertaken by the provincial town planner, Mr. De Silva. There should, therefore, be no delay in coming to terms with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation with regard to its own feasibility study, and getting a clearcut picture of what is required.

This will be a new venture here, and our citizens will want to know all they can about its implications. What, for example, will the cost be at each level of government? How much accommodation, and at what rentals, will the scheme provide? How long will it take to complete? What effect, if any, will it have on taxes? What long-term advantages will accrue not ony to tenants participating in the scheme, but to the city at large? The CHMC study should help to clarify these and other pertinent questions.

We have every reason to believe that once the objectives and the means of attaining them are understood, the scheme will meet with widspread approval. That has been the experience elsewhere, and it is of course a basic reason why the federal government is backing it so strongly. But it is community effort which counts most of all, and spells the difference between success and failure in enterprises of this kind.

The Royal Program

It is pleasing to note that while only two major public appearances are scheduled for the Queen's eighty-day visit to Canada next month, one of them will be at a children's rally at the Charlottetown exhibition grounds.

Other events locally will be Her Majesty's formal opening of the Confederation Memorial Building, a Royal performance and a Centennial ball. Her Majestey will also make a brief appearance on the balcony of the Legislative Building on October 7, and there will, of course, be ample opportunity for public demonstrations of welcome during the street drives which the Queen and Prince Philip will make. But it is the children's rally which is being looked forward to most eagerly by the younger generation; and, after all, it is they who will cherish the longest memories of this great occasion.

In commenting yesterday on the Royal itinerary, we expressed the hope that Her Majesty would be invited, while at Ottawa, to address both Houses of Parliament. This suggestion was made some days ago in the Commons by Opposition Leader Diefenbaker, and consideration of it was promised by Prime Minister Pearson. However, it will be noted that in the official program no reference appears to any Royal appearance at the Parliament Buildings, though provision is made for a reception on Thanksgiving Day at the Chateau Laurier, where cabinet ministers, MPs and senators are to be presented.

It is not unprecedented for visiting heads of other nations to be invited to address our Canadian Parliament, and we think it regrettable that this gesture of courtesy has been omitted in the case of the Queen's itinerary. Doesn't it, indeed, involve the omission of something more than mere courtesy?

Our Sovereign's picture is on our stamps and our money. Our postal system delivers Her Majesty's mail and our armed forces wear her uniform. Our judges dispense the Queen's justice, and everything done by the Government of Canada is done in her name. Parliament itself is bound to her by oaths of loyalty, and every one of its enactments must be signed by the Governor General on behalf of the Queen.

This is so not because we are vassals of some imperial power which Her Majesty represents, but because Parliament, which represents the people of Canada, wants it to be so. While the Queen's duties are largely ceremonial and formal, they are vital to the functioning of our parliamentary system. Surely an acknowledgment of this fact, in the way suggested by Mr. Diefenbaker, would be natural and proper on this occasion.

Pension Plan Provisions

Canadians will start making contributions on Jan. 1, 1966, to the Canada Pension Plan, if the necessary legislation is passed in accordance with the federal government's timetable. First benefits will be paid in 1967. Employee and employer will contribue 1.8 per cent of earnings over $600 to a ceiling of $5,000. Contributions will be deductible from income tax but benefits will be taxable. Receipt of benefits may be deferred to any age between 65-70; contributions stop when pension begins.

The maximum benefit will be paid only to those who have contributed for 10 years. On the basis of the present annual earnings ceiling this would be $1,250 annually, or $104 monthly. After 1968, the earnings ceiling will be adjusted upward, if there are increases in the cost of living. From 1967 on, adjustments will be made on a basis of a longterm average of wages and salaries.

Because no one will be able to collect the maximum benefit until 1967, after 10 years of contributing, many persons now close to retirement will receive nothing, or very little from the plan. This, at least, is the way the experts are interpreting it. The pension will be smaller for those who are now past 53, and if they are 63 or older, as of this year, the benefit they will derive under the scheme will be nil.

Fighting Arthritis

September is, among other things, Arthritis month in Canada and the United States, a fact which serves as a reminder that one million Canadians—over five per cent of the population—are affected by rheumatic diseases, of which arthritis is the most common. Of these people, 285,000 are at least partially crippled or deformed; and, of these, 63,000 are severely or totally crippled or deformed. Arthritis and other rheumatic diseases have become a serious problem.

In 1950 the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society initiated a research program aimed at combating these crippling diseases. That first year $4,000 was devoted entirely to research. In 1965 the society's budget calls for an output of $350,000 solely for research projects. Other funds are being spent to provide professional training, through associateships and fellowships, to doctors wishing to engage in post-graduate studies in this field.

A worthwhile organization indeed, which is also providing treatment centres where arthritis can be diognosed in its early stages, thus ensuring a better chance of halting its progress.

EDITORIAL NOTE

In the House of Commons galleries there must be absolute silence. And so silent must this silence be, reports an Ottawa correspondent, that one of the guards all summer long has been assigned the oddball duty of shaking awake dozing tourists lest their heavy breathing—or worse, gentle snoring—disturb the noisy deliberations of the honorable members on the floor below.

AERIAL VIEW, P.E.ISLAND HOSPITAL

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

More Emphasis On Scientific Research

Over the years, there has been a progressive and deplorable breakdown of the system designed for government participation in, and encouragement of, scientific research in Canada. This was pointed out bluntly by the Glassco Commission appointed to examine government organization.

There has been a Privy Council Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research for some half century; but the chairman of this cabinet committee, himself a minister, has generally found himself too busy with his pressing executive problems of his own department to give much attention to the scientific committee. As Dr. C. J. Mackenzie says: "Ministers have had little time for leisurely thought about scientific matters."

Projects for scientific research by the government have too often been handicapped by being cocooned inside the red tape of administrative departments. And the allocation or withholding of the necessary government funds has too often depended upon the persuasive powers of individual ministers when presenting their demands before Treasury Board.

EGGHEADS VS RED TAPE

"Too often, in the existing organizational vacuum, the decision for or against plans for research is made in fact by Treasury Board, largely on the research is made in fact by the advice of its on staff of civil servants," said the Glassco Report. "These officials, although possessing widely recognized ability, make no claim to scientific competence or foresight."

Prime Minister Pearson invited Dr. Mackenzie, a former President of the government's National Research Council, to appraise the review by the Glassco Commission, and make specific recommendations. Dr. Mackenzie, who has an exceeding high reputation in scientific circles in Canada and who is highly regarded in government circles, has now made his report, and the Prime Minister has moved with commendable despatch and shrewd judgment to take the first step advised.

A scientific secretariat has been established, as a part of the Privy Council office, to assemble and analyze information about the government's various scientific programmes, and their inter - relation with other scientific activities throughout Canada. This secretariat is a small fact - finding and analytical group, whose function is to advise rather than to exercise executive authority.

TOP PROFESSOR PICKED

To head it, the Prime Minister has appointed Dr. Frank Arthur Forward, aged 62, who was previously head of the department of metallurgy at the University of Briish Columbia. He joined the faculty at U.B.C. 29 years ago, and has served as consultant to governments and industry over the years. He is a past president of the B.C. Association of Professional Engineers, and of the Dominion Council of Professional Engineers.

As we progress more deeply into the 20th Century, the part played by science in our lives is expanding daily. The greatest problem facing us today is probably the adaptation of our work force to automation. The intricacies of research, which is the advance guard of all scientific development, are far beyond the layman's comprehension of MPs and Cabinet Ministers. This first step, of creating in effect a scientific adviser to the Cabinet, will before long probably be followed by establishing the post of Minister of Science — as has been done in other countries.

While Prime Minister Pearson deserves praise for this commonsense step, one cannot help wondering why past prime ministers over the post World War One period have all failed to take this step. At the same time one must offer a palm to the former MP for Sarnia, J. W. Murphy, who long ago suggested this.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any corrrespondence regarding letters submitted.

MOSS PLANT LOCATION

Sir,— The die is cast. The moss plant goes to Mimimigash. Is the government at Ottawa trying to embarrass the provincial government of Prince Edward Island? Premier Shaw writes: "I understand the location (of the moss plant) is at Mimimigash, and it is up to the moss gatherers of the western part of the Province to comment on the particular suitability of this location. One thing I cannot understand is that an organization composed of fishermen and others in the Tignish area offered some time ago, free land and a location right near the shore that would be exceptionally suitable." And later on Mr. Shaw added: "I am rather confused by the statement of the solicitor-general," (Hon Watson MacNaught) who made the statement that the new processing centre is to be not too far from salt water and this requires a large volume of salt water. Does Mr. MacNaught's selected location have as much salt water as the Gulf of St. Lawrence can furnish?

Hon. Leo Rossiter states: "The land selected at the edge of a large wharf with adequate roads and transportation at hand in the Tignish area, the heart of the moss industry was offered by the Co-op Association of Tignish." Mr. Rossiter further stated he was at a complete loss to understand why this offer has been by-passed in favor of a site which has to be purchased, and states this site is "not far from salt water."

May I ask where does Mr. MacNaught get the right to make a decision as to the location of this plant without consulting with the minister of ARDA, or his workers, who had committed Tignish to be the favorable location for this moss plant?

Mr. MacNaught published the location without the knowledge of Mr. Rossiter. Is this the method used by the Government? To ram unpleasant projects down the voters' throats (note: the Flag Issue?) Unless this location is changed there will be many disappointed and disillusioned voters in Tignish.

I am, Sir, etc.,

ANN F. GAVIN

Tignish, P.E.I.

Discouragement Over Cyprus

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Six months after going into Cyprus, the United Nations has one cause for satisfaction and many causes for alarm.

On the credit side is the fact that the UN force has almost certainly prevented or postponed a Mediterranean war.

The debit list is longer and Western backers of the force are far from ignoring it. Privately, Western diplomats at UN headquarters in New York are clearly dismayed at the trend of developments on Cyprus this summer. But in the face of the over-riding war danger they see no course but to keep the force on the island.

The UN Secretariat itself, headed by Secretary-General U Thant, also has shown no tendency to blink at the dangers involved.

Thant warned recently that the force "is in the most delicate position that any United Nations mission has ever experienced," interposed between two sides of a bitter civil war. But he also warned that withdrawal of the force could lead to "utter disaster."

GUNS FOR ALL

Thant put forward some disconcerting statistics on the course of events on the island this summer.

He estimated there now are nearly 50,000 men on Cyprus under arms, including UN troops and police. That is, about one in every 10 of the island's inhabitants carries a gun.

The breakdown, as estimated by the UN, is this:

Greek-Cypriot fighters	24,000
Greek-Cypriot police	5,000
Turk-Cypriot fighters	11,700
UN force	6,100
Greek army unit	950
Turkish army unit	650

The UN says the 24,000 Greek-Cypriot fighting includes an estimated 5,000 men who arrived in Cyprus "presumably from Greece" during July. The Turkish - Cypriot group includes about 600 men believed to have been smuggled onto the island plus 1,700 "police and Turkish-Cypriot elements of the Cyprus army."

PACKED WITH ARMS

Along with this, there has been a formidable buildup of armaments.

During July alone, Thant reported, the Greek - Cypriots brought in an estimated 3,000 tons of arms and military equipment — 1,000 truckloads —at the port of Limassol. UN troops were barred from the area at the time. Turkish-Cypriot fighters also were believed to have added to their weapons supply.

Thant said the UN force "has observed and reported this buildup but it has been in no position to do anything else about it" except to warn both sides of the dangers involved.

He also said the Greek-Cypriot government, "despite the assurances given to me by the president of Cyprus," had tried to impose restrictions on the movement of UN troops that would "cripple the effectiveness of the force and make its continued presence in Cyprus virtually useless."

ISSUE IN DOUBT

The Cypriot government has insisted that the freedom of movement issue has been settled. The UN has given no indication that it agrees.

Makarios' "peace plan" of last week also has produced only limited enthusiasm at UN headquarters, although the end of blockades on Turkish-Cypriot communities has been welcomed.

But diplomats point out that Makarios' plan to remove fortifications on both sides would, in effect, mean a capitulation by the Turkish-Cypriots, since Makarios would retain control of the national guard and of bases necessary for "external defence."

The Poets Corner

P.E.I.

Where nature gives the will to be,
And red gold sands reach to the sea,
Where blue sets out to match the sky,
In heaven's garden, P.E.I.

Where gentle greens delight the gaze,
And warming sun means carefree days;
Where beaches say, come here and lie
In Nature's parlour, P.E.I.

Where great men met to make a state,
Their nations' weal to propagate,
They chose the island we know by
These three initials, P.E.I.

— Blair McKinnon

Chatham, Ontario.

Leaky Valves And Exercise

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

C.P. writes: "Will playing football make a leaky valve worse?" We assume this young man has rheumatic heart disease with a scarred valve that no longer opens or closes properly. With contraction of the cardiac muscle, the outward flow of blood is partially obstructed. When relaxation occurs between beats, some blood leaks back into the ventricle.

Exercise will not make the valve any better or worse but it creates a strain on the heart muscle, which is forced to work against a handicap. It compensates by enlarging, a symptomless process that lends to a false sense of security. The individual continues to overexert because nothing adverse happens. So far as he is concerned, the old ticker is taking everything in its stride.

But there is a limit to how large the heart can get. The situation soon becomes analogous to writing checks on a bank but never putting in enough money to cover the account. The day of reckoning finally comes in both situations. The individual becomes short of breath and develops dropsy.

Relief is obtained with rest and the use of digitalis and a diuretic. The muscle improves but never returns to normal size. Many persons with this condition are willing to undergo heart surgery to correct the valvular defect.

Playing football is fun but is not as important as it appears to be. A better policy is to spare the heart by not over-exerting. This does not mean the youngster needs to become an invalid. It means using common sense by walking instead of running, taking the elevator instead of walking upstairs, and getting enough sleep and rest. When the organ is spared in this way, it might last a normal life span.

But this is not all. The heart should be checked every year, X-rays will show whether the organ is enlarging. The time may come when surgery is needed. Meanwhile, infections should be avoided, especially those caused by streptococci.

DANDRUFF AND PIMPLES

S. T. writes: Can dandruff on the head cause pimples on the face?

REPLY

Yes. Seborrheic dermatitis on the scalp often spreads to the face. This disorder and acne are related in that both are associated with overactive oil glands. It is difficult to cure one without eliminating the other.

DILATED CAPILLARIES

Mrs. R.W. writes: Will broken blood vessels on the face, caused by pregnancy, disappear after the baby is born?

REPLY

Not as a rule. I assume you refer to the small veins that are visible through the skin. They are dilated but not broken. Electrolysis or desiccation will dispose of them.

NOTES BY THE WAY

One never realizes how the human voice can change until a woman stops scolding her husband to answer the telephone.

Governments are like newlyweds, they want everything they cannot afford at once.— St Catharines Standard.

One of the nice things about the current long session of parliament is that it keeps the members from attending all the picnics, steak-fries and other out-door affairs where they can expound at great length on the political philosophy of their choice.— Sarnia Observer.

"Say, friend," said a tourist, "what makes these Western plains so flat?" "Wa-al," answered the cowboy, "I reckon it's cause the sun sets on 'em every night."—Vancouver Province.

One thing about coming back from a vacation: you at last have time to read all those books you planned to read on your vacation.— Windsor Star.

There's also this way to look at it; what we've been through was a cold spell for the mosquitos, too. —Windsor Star.

An RCMP marksman passed through a small town and saw evidence of amazing shooting. On trees, walls, fences and barns were numerous bull's eyes with the bullet hole in the exact center. He asked to meet the remarkable marksman. The man turned out to be the village idiot. 'This is the most wonderful marksmanship I've ever seen," said the RCMP expert. "How in the world do you do it?" "Easy as pie. I shoot first and draw the circle afterwards.' —Montreal Star.

IT PAYS TO BE CARED FOR

She is ill. One day, soon, she will need a major operation—because she won't see her doctor now. A minor operation and a short rest would soon put her right, but her mind is confused about doctors' bills she can't afford to pay. With Blue Shield—Blue Cross Comprehensive coverage she wouldn't have to worry about doctors' bills, surgical, maternity or medical bills—and she would get a generous allowance towards a private room in a hospital. Blue Shield—Blue Cross pays the bills.

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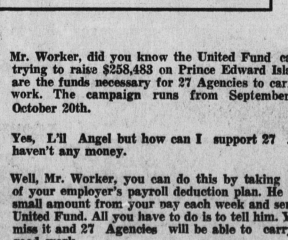
CLIP AND MAIL

The "GOOD L'IL ANGEL" Talks to MR. WORKER



L'il Angel: Mr. Worker, did you know the United Fund campaign is trying to raise $258,483 on Prince Edward Island? These are the funds necessary for 27 Agencies to carry on their work. The campaign runs from September 24th to October 20th.

MR. Worker: Yes, L'il Angel but how can I support 27 Agencies, I haven't any money.

L'il Angel: Well, Mr. Worker, you can do this by taking advantage of your employer's payroll deduction plan. He will take a small amount from your pay each week and send it to the United Fund. All you have to do is to tell him. You'll never miss it and 27 Agencies will be able to carry on their good work.

Mr. Worker: Yes, but I don't know how much to give. What do other folks do?

L'il Angel: Well, we all try to give one hour's pay per month. We call this the "Fair Share Plan."

Mr. Worker: By golly, L'il Angel, I'll do it.

L'il Angel: Thanks Mr. Worker, that makes you a good L'il Angel too.

Mr. Worker: Aw, gee, shucks, L'il Angel!

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