

A Principle To Defend

In the months lying immediately ahead, and starting at once, there are senses in which Premier Shaw will have to expect to carry the heaviest burdens he has ever known since taking office. The fact that they are different in kind from those ordinarily put upon the shoulders of a provincial administrator can only have the effect of adding to their weight.

Their character will begin to be made clear at the two conferences that are to take Premier Shaw to Ottawa this week—at a Halifax conference two weeks hence—and at whatever further Ottawa conferences develops this fall.

At first glance it might seem that this province's stake in these gatherings is only moderate—that parts of their content are of a purely limited concern here—and that this province is too small to exert great influence, apart from making sure of getting a fair hearing for whatever particular case or cases it wants to present.

In truth, however, its stake will be the largest, in relation to its size and population, of any of the participants.

UNDERLYING ISSUE — What makes the conference overwhelmingly important to the Island is the fact that this province is more dependent than any of the others upon the financial support it receives through Ottawa's policies, whether expressed in economic or social terms.

And the underlying issue at all of them, no matter what their purpose is to be about, will be federal-provincial relations.

Unless they make a start toward the formulation of a new philosophy—a new set of principles to govern federal-provincial fiscal arrangements—nothing else they settle, or seem to settle, will be of lasting importance.

That point will play a part even next Thursday, as the premiers of the four Atlantic provinces meet federal officials to discuss the work of the Atlantic Development Board. It will become twice as apparent on Friday and Saturday, when all provincial premiers are invited to discuss both the proposed new municipal loan plan and the new pension plan, which have been violently opposed by Quebec, with the federal government.

It will remain in the forefront as the provincial premiers hold their own meeting at Halifax on August 5-6—as later talks are held on bi-territorialism and the racial issue posed by Quebec and on possible increases in federal support for highways—and overwhelmingly at a meeting dealing explicitly with federal-provincial financial arrangements which is forecast for sometime later this year.

APPETITE VS MEANS — What is crucial to P.E.I. is the strengthening of the principle that certain of the provinces, and particularly this one, must have sufficient federal support to maintain a decent standard of public services—to assure a fair share of social and economic advantages.

And the concern felt over "provincial rights" cries being raised in Quebec, and to lesser degrees elsewhere, among the obstacles thrown in its way of various federal legislative proposals, lies in the threat they offer to that principle. It is the form these stands are taking, their nature, rather than the specific proposals to which they are addressed, that is the chief cause of that concern.

Some such provinces trying to be found in the view of Howard D. Graham, president of the Toronto Stock exchange, that it is unfortunate that government, whether it be Canadian, American, or any other, must find it necessary to interfere in the natural process of trading and financing. The reach of governments into economics has become so universal that it is doubtful if even one major economic process remains that really has been left free to "operate naturally."

"grab things back," as in the case of Quebec, and others intent on bettering what they are receiving, as is true of P.E.I. a situation is being reached in which appetite is exceeding means, and, as has been put by the Winnipeg Free Press, "our eleven governments are trying to spend in total far more money than the taxpayers are providing."

In such a situation, each part has to make a vigorous stand to be certain of getting its own share. Part of that stand requires making sure that Quebec, through its pressing for "provincial rights," does not gain veto powers to keep the other provinces from benefitting from financial adjustments that might otherwise be offered by the federal government.

It remains the principle that is needed here, quite apart from how P.E.I. feels about any particular proposal. It is a principle, too, that is largely apart from partisan politics, for almost all the federal-provincial issues that exist today would have appeared by now or soon, in some form or another, without regard for what party was in power at Ottawa.

ABLE NEGOTIATOR—It is out of all these things—in the end they could largely reshape Canada—that Premier Shaw has been given the exceptionally heavy burdens he now carries.

He has given strong signs that he will deal with them as "premier of all the people."

The record shows, too, that he has had much experience and notable success as a negotiator with Ottawa. In his dealings with the present government, his procedures have been not only correct, which is a mere formalistic requirement; but appropriate, which means he has used the warmth and wisdom of his nature in representing his home people.

He will have their good wishes as he grapples with these latest burdens, whether at Ottawa, Halifax, or here. Much of the future of the province for many years to come is apt to depend on his success.

Seat Belt Standards As things stood early this year, 14 of the American States had laws on their books requiring that new passenger automobiles made or sold after a certain date must be equipped with safety belts in the two front seats. In view of considerable evidence as to the efficacy of these accessories, this movement is likely to spread.

According to the Travellers Insurance Companies, "Safety belts contribute to motoring safety on two basic reasons. (1) You are safer inside the car than if thrown out of it. (2) You are less likely to be dashed against the interior of your own car."

But many states realize that it is not enough merely to have something in the car that looks like a seat belt. It is not good if the webbing breaks, the catch fails or it pulls loose from its anchorage. Consequently, four of the 14 states mentioned go on to regulate the sale of seat belts as accessories, nine others outside the 14 have such regulations, and several prescribe suitable anchorages. These figures are from the National Committee on Traffic Laws and Ordinances.

How much thought has been given to this matter in our Canadian legislatures? Surely, if the claims for safety belts can be sustained, their use is of as much concern to this country as it is to the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTE Reports about fall and winter fashions on display in England and Italy tell of designs that "skimmed along the womanly figure and rested lightly," and about a "basic look" in which "nothing really seemed to touch the body". Provided the ladies find a means of anchoring such free-floating, ethereal apparel, it sounds like an attractive change from some of the recent skin-tight varieties.

A quality of wishful thinking has to be found in the view of Howard D. Graham, president of the Toronto Stock exchange, that it is unfortunate that government, whether it be Canadian, American, or any other, must find it necessary to interfere in the natural process of trading and financing. The reach of governments into economics has become so universal that it is doubtful if even one major economic process remains that really has been left free to "operate naturally."



THOSE ENGLISH SUMMERS

PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Emergence of 'Great Leader' Lauded

(Editor's note: While Patrick Nicholson, Ottawa columnist for The Guardian, is on vacation, a series of guest columns by MP — a sort of parliamentary forum — will be presented. To-day's column is by Hubert Badanal Liberal MP, of Port William, Ont.)

I welcome the opportunity to record some impressions of my activities in this Parliament and as parliamentary secretary to the minister of public works.

In my opinion, one of the most important happenings was not the budget of the minister of finance, it was not the statement by the minister of Labour on the re-employment of older workers under government assistance, nor was the establishment of a new ministry of industry or the Municipal Loan Fund, but the emergence of Mr. Pearson as a great leader and a polished debater.

It has also revealed the stature of some members of the Liberal party, some of whom are now ministers, and others who are what is commonly known as back-benchers. And I must say that I am greatly impressed with the capacity and the collective ability of the party in power.

NEW APPOINTMENT I have been asked to describe my activities as a parliamentary secretary and the duties related to the minister and the department of public works in dealing with parliament.

The parliamentary secretary works very closely with the minister and is a useful contact between ministers, departments and members of Parliament.

This liaison work is probably the most important feature. He often has the job of receiving delegations from constituents, hearing their complaints, and making recommendations to the minister or the senior officials of the department, along certain lines which may satisfy all concerned.

One interesting aspect of the job is to answer questions raised by Members. During the question period in the House every Monday and Wednesday, these questions placed on the order paper are answered orally or in writing. In this session we are experiencing an unprecedented number of questions, many of which are frivolous and do take up a lot of time.

PUBLIC WORKS RATED HIGH Since I was elected in 1958, my work in the house was that of a back-bencher in opposition, and this is the first time I have had the privilege of sitting on the government benches, which is a very satisfying experience.

On the other hand, the chances of entering debates and making a lot of points are not very restricted, and there are practically no reasons to question the ministers. On the whole, however, one can truly say that to be on the government side is a distinct advantage to the member and to the Constituency he represents.

The department of public works is one of the oldest in the federal government. It was established in 1867.

It has jurisdiction over a variety of public works, including canals, bridges, harbours, public buildings, and lighthouses; and it is also the central purchasing agency for almost all furniture and furnishings for all public buildings in Canada, and includes the administration of the Trans Canada Highway, and is also in charge of highway construction in the Yukon.

I am very appreciative of the challenge which the job of parliamentary secretary to the minister of Public Works offers, and I am trying to justify the confidence of the Prime Minister in the discharge of that responsibility.

Irritated Mole Is Dangerous

It has been said that every person has at least one mole—and we all know some who harbor dozens of them. The mole is a small, worm-like creature that buries its head in the skin. The ordinary small mole (pigmented nevus) is a birthmark. It is not necessarily present at birth but may appear months or years later.

Nevi are developmental abnormalities that occur long before birth. Nature mistakes pigment cells and hair follicles which, in turn, become overactive and form small tumors in the skin.

Everyone knows moles are potentially dangerous, that they can become malignant, and that an irritated mole may become cancerous. Malignancy ought to be suspected when the lesion grows in size or changes in color.

Ordinary brown, raised, fleshy moles on the face seldom become malignant. Many persons have heard that treatment may irritate these lesions and refuse to have eliminated a blemish that detracts from their appearance.

There is almost as much folklore about pigmented birthmarks as there is about the treatment of moles. For many generations, women believed they developed because the mother was frightened during pregnancy.

BOY'S PRESSURE C. D. M. writes: "I'm an obnoxious patient and my blood pressure ranges from 140 to 168 over 40. I'm 35 years old and don't smoke or drink. Is this pressure normal, high, or very high?"

High — as per 13 — except for the diastolic pressure of 40. You are a little too young to be concerned about blood pressure, and if you eat more sparingly, all your problems will be solved.

Today's Health Hint—Swim with another person; you may need help if trouble occurs.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Passing travellers by car with their children are often advised to take along something that will keep the children still and quiet in the back seat. Something like an anaesthetic! — Ottawa Journal.

At a race track in New York, an electronic calculator in the mutuels department broke down. Clerks had to get their pencils out and do the work the calculator should have done. As a result bettors were paid \$20,543 more than they should have been. Here we have an example of the hazards of living a computer age. We get so accustomed to help from machines, we get in a heap of trouble when forced to go back to the old ways. — Fort William Times Journal.

In Australia, a great tennis-playing country, courts may be found in the most unlikely places. Margaret Smith, who has just won the women's title at Wimbledon in a cool town, says this cool town boasts no fewer than 28 public courts. — Brockville Record.

If existence is not to be buried as a myth, a partial treaty is still on the cards. This would ban all testing in the atmosphere. In the sea, and space — allowing underground tests to go on. It would mean the end of the horrible explosions which spread their poisonous radiation into the air of all nations. To win such a prize would mean more than the personal triumph which Mr. Macmillan so desperately needs as the curtain in his political career. It would mean a victory for sanity. — Sunday Mirror, London.

Ten Years Ago — Yesterday morning before a large congregation the Rt. Rev. E. Waterman, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, ordained the aspirant of Priesthood in the Church of England, the Rev. William Eric Ingram, Deacon-in-charge of the New London parish. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's Cathedral, Charlottetown.

Toronto, (CP) — Mrs. R.S. MacDonald of Charlottetown has been elected president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Veterinary Association. Her husband is sub-divisional veterinarian with the health of animals branch at Charlottetown.

What Peril? Windsor Star

The right of men of special training and qualifications to guard their professional integrity is granted. The real risk, if risk there is, is that the closed-minded approach will prevent professional men from moving with the times.

This possibility is brought to mind by the warning of a Maritime medical society spokesman to dentists not to allow socialism creep into their calling. It could, he suggested, open the way to entry by nonprofessionals. But what the doctor appeared to be opposing was a state-supported dental service, in the pattern of medicine.

Such fears no longer make much sense because it is being proved in the test that such services are no threat to professional integrity.

It's Called Air Toronto Telegram

The stuff we city people breathe into our lungs these days and think of loosely as air might more properly be defined as a vaporous cocktail of a noxious fumes that can hasten death.

And, frightening as it is, it is a fact. In the caverns of downtown Toronto — and several other cities of our nation — we and our fellows going about our common rounds breathe a mixture of vapors that have strange chemical names and a modicum of life — preserving oxygen — enough of it to keep us alive for a while anyway.

PUBLIC FORUM

MONSTROUS GADGETS

Sir: Your editorial concerning the Kenmore administration revived interest in the Passamaquoddy electric power idea has been noted. You distinguish between quiet approval by a provincial premier and diplomatic appraisal by a Prime Minister.

This project may be discoverable feasible but the last million dollars worth of research showed superiority given to steam power. Neither the United States or Canada should proceed with impractical methods of reaching an objective. It is the people who pay for monstrous gadgets and toys which are often pitted against or to take our minds off fundamental problems.

The idea of spending billions of dollars for "a jaunt in the moon" (when we haven't found a cancer cure on earth) is another example.

Naturally, the good people of New Brunswick would appreciate power "at cost" but the latter is chargeable to the American people, just as power from the Tennessee Valley Authority is, in competition with it, by more efficient and tax-paying private enterprise.

While granting notable exceptions, it seems to me that free world countries are becoming dangerously extravagant. The federal U.S. government, for instance, has a public debt of more than \$100 billion (or even has something to do with a dollar now valued at 46 cents in terms of gold). What does this sort of thing do to the person who has saved over the years who is not afflicted with a voracious ulcer.

I seem to recall the Lenin prediction that the U.S. and other countries would spend themselves to death. A healthy, strong and stable U.S. is vital to Canada and to the free world. Some old fashioned conservative principles need to be revived everywhere.

On this electric power matter, so far as the Maritimes (or even New England) are concerned, how about research into the idea of generating stations being located at hardscrapped Nova Scotia coal mines? They have just started to spend upwards of

ONE MAN'S OPINION

Sir: As MacLean has broken open in those gimplies about enemy bombers that could bypass the air defences and start another war. If his party had stayed in power another year the Island might be a wasteland as now would have to be bypassed.

With the condition of the runways there, it would be a waste of money to build a new runway with a wheelbarrow.

His running mate, Mr. Macquarie, is a very nice fellow, but his breakdown over the Causeway. Both their briefs were as phoney as soap operas.

The local government has so many caravans on the eastern shore that it is a wonder how they are on the countryside that our farmers will have no need of the funding and able to put his Indian love song back on the balcony night air.

Friend Shaw's visit to Ottawa was most successful. There must be lots of Defense money left. Why not on his next trip take his cabinet along. It would not be a vote-catcher but look at the publicity.

ANGUS BAN St. Peters.



"I'll be over—after I do my banking!"

Nowadays it's natural for the lady of the house to do much of the family banking, because it's so convenient to look after money matters at one place — the local chartered bank, an all-round banking service-centre.

This busy homemaker is on her way to deposit part of her husband's salary in their savings account, cash a cheque on their joint checking account, and pay the monthly instalment on a personal loan. All this taken care of under one roof — quickly, easily, simply.

Any bank service you use is an introduction to many others. And the chartered banks are always on the lookout for new ways to be helpful to more people. Good reason why the number of deposit accounts has doubled to 14 million in just 10 years, and 3,500 new accounts are being opened every banking day.

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY through full-range banking responsive to growing, changing needs