The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W.J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

It's Now Official

It has now been confirmed officially that Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip will visit Charlottetown and Quebec City, on or about Oct. 6 to Oct. 12, in accordance with an invitation from the government of Canada to attend special celebrations in October commemorating the meeting of the Confederation Fathers in these centres in 1864.

Actually it was in early September that the Charlottetown conference was held; but Oct. 10 was, indeed, the date of the opening of the first official conference in the Quebec capital, and the royal visit is being planned to coincide with the centenary of this event. It is expected that the Queen and Prince Philip will fly direct to Charlottetown, and travel aboard the royal yacht Britannia to Quebec.

The details of the program, of course, remain to be drafted and submitted for Her Majesty's approval after the birth of her fourth child, late this winter.

The privilege of having a special visit from our Sovereign on this occasion, for the purpose of opening the new Fathers of Confederation building, will focus world interest on our centennial celebrations and on the magnificent structure now nearing completion on Queen Square. Should we not, in honor of this great occasion, re-christen it Queen Elizabeth Square?

In any event the visit will underline, in a significant way, our status as the Cradle of Confederation and will afford another and most welcome opportunity of expressing the loyalty and devotion of our people to Her Majesty's person.

Strange Goings On

It has now been intimated that ballot boxes will be distributed to all voting delegates to next week's annual meeting of the Progressive Conservative Association when they register at Ottawa. This word comes from party headquarters, indicating that machinery will be in readiness for a secret ballot on a motion indorsing Mr. Diefenbaker's continued leadership of the party—if such a step is sought.

The annual meeting of the association will be held at the same time as meetings of the women's organization, the Young Progressive Conservatives, and the Progressive Conservative Student Federation. The leadership question probably will come up at the senior association's Tuesday afternoon meeting. It is expected to be the second item on the resolution committee's report, after a resolution of loyalty to the Queen.

There is no intention, we gather, of having a secret ballot on the FIRST loyalty resolution. That would be an unprecedented event indeed at a Tory convention! It's on the second one—of loyalty to John Diefenbaker—that the issue hinges. A debate is expected on whether the vote indorsing him should be by an open show of hands, or behind the anonymity of a ballot box.

The party's constitution does not stipulate how votes should be taken at the annual meeting, but it has been the custom in the past to deal with resolutions by open votes, amending them if necessary to try to cover all shades of opinion. Secret ballots have generally been limited in the past to the election of party officers.

Why the change proposed on this occasion? Evidently there are delegates who don't want it known whether they are for or against their leader at this time. That, of course, is their own business, and if they can bring the convention to their way of thinking, it should be of no great concern to the general public. But it is their prating about this being the "democratic" way of doing things that is objectionable.

This is not a leadership contest, and the secret vote issue is unlikely to affect the result of Mr. Diefenbaker's indorsation one way or the other. Those who don't indorse him will just be voting for nobody at all. Couldn't they do that by staying at home? The chances are that Dief will spot them anyway, and reach his own conclusion as to their motives for concealment.

An Explosive Issue

The Creditistes party in Quebec has issued its "ultimatum" for a new deal for that province, which would involve provincial control over the creation of credit, of imports and exports, and over immigration, and the return to the provinces of direct and indirect fiscal resources. The party leader, Mr. Paul Caouette, says: "If we don't get them, it's all over; we get out of Confederation."

This is a more extreme definition of the "two nations" doctrine than that given by the Quebec government under Premier Lesage, and somewhat less extreme than the view the separatists have propounded. In this sense it could be called a middle-of-the road policy, though it would be hard for most Canadians in other provinces to accept it as such. Indeed, it is not easy for most Canadians to recognize the Creditistes, and especially Mr. Caouette, as having anything but a nuisance value in Canadian politics.

But the issue he has touched off is a highly explosive one. The course of wisdom lies in disregarding its provocative terms, and realizing the broader implications of the challenge.

Writing in a booklet, "The Decisive Years," which has just reached our desk, Dr. John T. Saywell, associate dean and professor of history at York University, Toronto, says that in this controversy there is fundamental agreement on only one point—namely, that Confederation has failed so far as Quebec is concerned. A minority has chosen to end the experiment and set up a separate French state. The majority still believes that the experiment can be made to work, but it must begin with different foundations and look towards different goals.

All of French Canada has rejected the status quo in one way or another, has turned its back on the doctrine of peaceful co-existence, and has demanded a radical constitutional and cultural reconstruction of the state and society. This, as Dr. Saywell sees it, is the supreme challenge to our generation of Canadians. Meeting it successfully will require imagination, resourcefulness, intelligence, tolerance, and courage.

It is unfortunately not enough to say to Mr. Caouette and his kind —and to those who may hold still more extreme views—that a separate Quebec would be the end of it as well as of Canada. Nationalism is not measured by logic or statistics, but by emotions. The history of independence groups in other countries since 1945 should teach us that, if nothing else.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If you want to go ghost-hunting this vacation, write the British Hotel and Travel Association, London. It has prepared a list of thousands of ghosts in ancient British buildings tourists can visit.

* * * *

It is a sad commentary on the state of juvenile morality in New York City that the board of education is building a windowless school so there will not be windows for children to break. In the past year, window replacement has cost the school system in excess of $1 million, and the maintenance people are admitting they're licked. One new school will be windowless, another will have windows only on the courtyard side and a third will have huge ceramic screens to protect its glass.

IN-FLIGHT REPAIRS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Cabinet Duties Made Less Onerous

The creeping invasion of our lives by bureaucratic red tape is continually adding to the walking and talking that has to be done on and around Parliament Hill. More and more Canadians are drifting away from productive jobs, which earn our national livelihood and into bureaucratic jobs, which produce nothing material but add extravagantly to our taxes.

While the ensuing proliferation of committees and minutes is an overall government problem, this rising tide paradoxically swamped the apex of our governmental pyramid before it drowned the base. The first victims were our Cabinet Ministers. If one spoke to any of the appointees in the Diefenbaker administration, for example, and asked him (or her) for a considered opinion of a minister's job, the inevitable reaction was a complaint about "those interminable Cabinet meetings". These had become so lengthy and so frequent, and involved so much extraneous reading, that nearly every minister found it impossible to keep on top of his departmental administration and parliamentary work in the remaining time.

SEEK STREAMLINING

It was inevitable that a Prime Minister with long experience, as civil servant and as minister, would quickly recognize the need to correct this Topsy- like imposition. Mr. Pearson, who first sat in Cabinet fifteen years ago, and who had had twenty years experience in government service before that, has proved to be such a Prime Minister.

He is striving, and striving successfully, to bring more members of his party into active participation in the moulding of policies; yet at the same time he is slashing the amount of time consumed in this process.

His first steps took shape when Parliament reassembled last Fall after the summer recess. A number of committees of Cabinet were established, and relevant matters were delegated to the appropriate small group of ministers. Thus the whole Cabinet no longer had to sit and listen to the discussion of points which were irrelevant to many, and the chairmanship of individual committees gave enhanced status and responsibility to key ministers.

At the same time, the caucus of the Liberal Party was given a more important role, through consultation and discussion at the formative stage of policies. This enhanced the importance of the individual back- bench M.P. and senator, and made each feel that his role was to participate in management, and not merely to genuflect before an autocratic leader.

But one further and important choice remains to be made. Mr. Pearson's cabinet today contains 26 ministers, including himself. This is too large to be considered a compact advisory board, like the U.S. cabinet of eleven members, including the president. It is moving in size towards the British Ministry, a megalosaurus which has had to be broken up into three tiers.

First there is the Cabinet, of 21 members. Then there are 15 "Ministers of Cabinet rank" who are not invited to cabinet meetings unless the agenda specifically concerns their own work. Then there are 40 lesser appointed officials—all M.Ps or members of the Upper House—who are described as "Parliamentary Under Secretaries and Other Ministers". The whole group of 76 make up the governmental administration.

But such a huge array would create an entirely unwieldy and unworkable committee; hence the designation of the senior ones only as The Cabinet. Mr. Pearson has hinted that he is now considering a similar step, to reduce to workable proportions the size of the actual final policy- approving core of his Ministry.

"A Tory Among Tories"

Vancouver Sun

George Drew retires as Canadian High Commissioner in London this month. He is reaping deserved tributes for his work there since 1957.

Mr. Drew was a Tory among Tories in his days as Ontario premier and national Conservative leader.

He received his appointment on a partisan basis from the Diefenbaker government. But he has since deserved it.

In some respects he may be old - fashioned.

He believes devoutly in the British connection and the greatness of the Commonwealth. He has worked extremely hard to promote both.

Sadly, his task wasn't made easier by the man who succeeded him as Tory leader. It was during Mr. Diefenbaker's office that British affection for Canada began to diminish.

George Drew was foiled in his ambition to sit in the seat of Sir John A. Macdonald as prime minister.

But he had other victories and it has been said of him that he has many friends and no enemies.

It has been said also that he is under consideration as Canada's next governor - general.

If his health and age permit (he will be 70 next May), there could be few better choices.

Most Canadians would be glad to see him crown his distinguished and useful career in Rideau Hall.

Mr. Winters' Future

Winnipeg Free Press

A news despatch from Halifax the other day suggesting that Hon. Robert Winters, minister of public works in the St. Laurent government, might re-enter public life has aroused considerable interest across the country. There has been a growing uneasiness in business circles in recent months about the present government's fiscal and monetary policies. A man of Mr. Winters' calibre, many business and financial leaders believe, would strengthen the ministry and, working alongside men like Messrs Sharp and MacEachern, help it to develop more realistic policies.

Mr. Winters has denied the specific report that he will run in one of the forthcoming Montreal byelections. His growing involvement in several major business undertakings doubtless make it difficult for him to make such a change at the present time.

It is natural that Mr. Winters' name should crop up whenever changes in the present government are being speculated upon. Few Canadians would carry a higher degree of public confidence or be better equipped to make a significant contribution to public life. Although he served as a cabinet minister in the St. Laurent government for nine years, was a member of Parliament ofr 12, and has had six years' business experience since his retirement from politics, he is still only 53 years of age.

Mr. Winters represented a constituency in his native Maritime provinces when he was a MP but he is equally well known in other parts of this country and in the United States. Born in Lunenburg, N.S., he was educated at Mount Allison University and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (he is the first Canadian named to MIT's governing body and one of the few non- Americans awarded an honorary degree by it). He served in the European campaign as a lieutenant - colonel in the RCEME and was elected to Parliament in 1945.

Three years later, at 36, he was named minister of reconstruction and supply in the St. Laurent government, later taking over the resources and development portfolio and, in 1953, the department of public works.

Since his departure from politics in 1957, Mr. Winters has directed the vast Rio Tinto mining and industrial complex of companies in Ontario and Quebec, as well as becoming a director of a number of large Canadian corporations. He is also chairman of the board of governors of York University in Toronto.

GETS NEW POST

OTTAWA (CP) — Edward J. Marten, 46, chief of information services for the works department since 1958, has been appointed director of information and public relations for the bureau of statistics, it was announced Tuesday.

Harnessing Tidal Power

Unesco Features

Potentialities for harnessing tidal power on the north coast of Western Australia were assessed recently by two French engineers who made a survey of the area. The engineers have been associated with the construction of the 240,000 kilowatt tidal power plant in the estuary of the Rance River in Brittany, France, the first of its kind in the world.

After examining the 50 best sites, the engineers decided that a tidal generator built at Collier Bay on the Kimberley coast of Australia could produce many times the volume of electricity anticipated from the Brittany plant. Experts are now studying the cost of producing such power.

In North America, a plan to build a tidal generator in the Passamaquoddy Bay, off the New Brunswick- Maine coastline, is at present under consideration. Power generated from the rise and fall of the tide — about 25 feet in this area — would serve consumers in both the United States and Canada. The cost of building such a plant has been estimated at about $1,000,000,000, but electric power could be generated 25 per cent cheaper than the current wholesale cost.

Construction of tidal power stations is going ahead in the Soviet Union on the coast of the Kola peninsula in the far north. A generator of 320,000 kw at the Rance estuary was bought last year by the USSR for use in a new pilot plant on the White Sea coast. This power station, and another further along the coast near Murmansk, will be in operation early next year.

An ingenious feature of these power stations in the Arctic, where the sea is frozen during several months of the year, is that they have been adapted to operate below the surface of the water. Estimates show that, in the near future, tidal power in this region could add to least 200,000 million kilowatt- hours yearly to Soviet power supplies.

Lung Cancer Research

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen

Most of the research on lung cancer has centered about its link with cigaret smoking. The controversy has stimulated investigation of other angles, with interesting and occasionally amusing results. Two New Orleans physicians, for example, have decided lung cancer is uncommon among bald men.

An offhand remark by Dr. Howard A. Buechner, according to the Medical Tribune, started this project. He has little hair and told a colleague he was not worried about lung cancer because he never had seen a bald man with this disease.

Dr. Buechner teamed up with Dr. Morton Brown and they looked over the records of 255 control and 186 lung cancer patients over a two year period. Approximately 34 per cent of the controls were bald compared with 10 per cent of the cancer patients. This indicated fewer baldies with this type of malignancy than in the general population.

A somewhat different approach was taken by a physician in the Netherlands, Dr. B. K. S. Dijkstra. He checked the birth date of 330 persons who had died of proved lung cancer. Few of this group were born in 1888, 1895, 1899, or 1902, but many arrived in 1893, 1897, 1898, or 1900. The condition was more common in persons delivered in winter than in those born in summer. He found that people with March birthdays were twice as susceptible as those born in July or August.

Dr. Dijkstra has a complicated theory about this situation, centering on the growth of lungs shortly after birth. Carcinoma develops in the middle zone of the lungs more often than elsewhere. The growth of the lining cells of the bronchi in this area is most active at birth and more vulnerable to damage by seasonal influences.

Another study brought the conclusion that vitamin A has a favorable influence on the bronchial membranes. The supply is lowest during the cold months and Dr. Dijkstra postulates that the demand for this vitamin in the rapid development of the bronchial lining cannot be met by some children who arrive in the later months of the winter.

INCOMPATIBLE BLOOD

Mrs. B.L.V. writes: My blood group is O and my husband's is B. Our two children were born with jaundice which, the doctor said, was due to ABO incompatibility. These children had to have blood transfusions. Can you explain this to me?

REPLY

ABO incompatibility can ses the same type of reaction as does Rh incompatibility. It occurs when the mother's blood group is O, and the father's A, B, or AB.

NITER NO CURE

J.M. writes: Will sweet spirits of niter cure frequent urination?

REPLY

No. Frequency may stem from nervousness or infection in the urethra or bladder. Find the cause, and the remedy will follow.

CORTISONE FOR BURSITIS

Mrs. S. writes: What does a shot of cortisone do for tennis elbow?

REPLY

It reduces inflammation, which lessens pain and swelling.

BRAIN INFECTION

W.C.S. writes: What is the difference between encephalitis and encephalitis lethargica?

REPLY

Encephalitis lethargica usually refers to the epidemic variety of encephalitis.

Today's Health Hint—

Don't abuse your nose.

DISCUSS TRADE RELATIONS

OTTAWA (CP)—Trade Minister Sharp will discuss Canadian-British trade relations with British officials in London next month, it was announced Monday. He will be in London Feb. 27 to address a meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain. During his visit talks are planned with Edward Heath, secretary of State for industry, trade and regional development.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Belgium has again won the championship for individual beer drinking. This yeasty statistic should make no other country mad as hops.— Minneapolis Tribune.

Optimists don't seem to realize that painting the clouds with sunshine doesn't rainproof them. —Timmins Press.

Wonder how long it will be until the U.S. starts sending money to the moon?—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The parents who buy a reckless teenager a car should also provide a cash reserve to bail him out.—Toronto Star.

It scarcely can be news to Canadians that Sir John A. Macdonald was neither the first nor the last Parliamentarian to take a drink. It's high time it were done in civilized fashion. This means installation of a bar on Parliament Hill, as was done long ago at Westminster in London (with, obviously, no diminution in the quality of law-making).—Edmonton Journal.

It is not necessary to take the word of the pollsters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company that Canadians are apparently on the telephone all the time. Further, and more convincing, verification can be secured by anyone who has the misfortune to be hooked up on a party line, or wants to get a call through in a hurry.— Sarnia Observer.

When women start to compare ages in a bridge game, there are usually a lot of cuts.— Financial Post.

"Do you genis want something to drink?" thought said in a perfectly friendly manner, was not, by any views, the right way for a wine waiter to address First Class passengers.— Letter in the Sunday Times, London.

A Kansas septuagenarian has eaten an onion a day for sixty years in the hope it will ensure him a longer life. But is life worth while if you have to live with that persistent smell? — Toronto Star.

"It can't go off with the safety pin on," a 41-year-old housepainter in New Jersey told his 12-year-old son Sunday. D ad then hammered on the floor with the butt of the .762 Russian-made rifle he had given the boy for Christmas. The rifle went off, striking the father in the chin and killing him.— Cape Breton Post.

The irrational conduct provoked by the motor car can still be regarded as faintly absurd. People take vows of poverty to possess a "pleasure" vehicle when the only pleasure it gives is possession, and use it as a "convenience" when it is inconvenient. But it is the biggest fact in twentieth century civilization and we will not live without it— and cannot except at increasing effort, live with it.— Montreal Star.

Still No Panama Compromise

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Deep suspicion and distrust are hampering inter-American peace committee efforts to restore diplomatic relations between Panama and the United States.

For almost a week, the five country Latin American team has tried to reconcile differences between the two countries whose relations were shattered by the riots, bloodshed and slaughter that resulted from flag-raising incidents in the U.S.- controlled Panama Canal zone a half month ago.

An informant disclosed there were moments during the exhaustive committee talks when it seemed a compromise would be reached; that this could provide the way for resumption of diplomatic relations and the beginning of operations to remove the roots of the problems that blossomed into the first foreign policy crisis of the Johnson government.

But then first one side and then the other would stiffen and the committee would be back where it started.

The key point is that Panama insists that any agreement on restoration of diplomatic relations must contain a United States promise to renegotiate the 1903 Panama Canal treaty under which the U. S. controls the waterway and adjoining territory and in return provides Panama with an annual payment of $1,900,000.

The U. S. is reported to have informed the committee privately that it agrees the treaty is obsolete and needs to be renegotiated but it adds that if this is stated publicly, it could have adverse political effect for President Johnson's government in this presidential election year.

The U.S. would like to see the Panama request framed in more general language, to provide for discussion on all points of difference but not specify in particular that the treaty itself be renegotiated.

With this Panama won't agree. The view of the Panamanian envoy is that the U.S. failed to keep a promise in the past and that the only way to make sure of U.S. fulfilment is to get a firm agreement in writing.

FAVOR PANAMA

On this point, committee discussion moves back and forth. While public statements are made that progress is being attained, an observer who has been watching the situation closely says the U.S. and Panama appear as far apart as ever.

He senses the bulk of committee opinion is on Panama's side. And this brings up the question of the future American image in Latin America. The committee is made up of Venezuela, Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Chile.

The U.S. has been spending hundreds of millions of dollars to build up its own stature among the Latins. The Panama issue can boil up into a volcano that could react strongly against the U.S. position among the Latin American countries.

Recognizing this, the U.S. appears to have concluded at least privately that revision of the treaty may be inevitable. The only course that appears open is how to keep the renegotiations issue fluid until the November elections are over.

Our Yesterdays

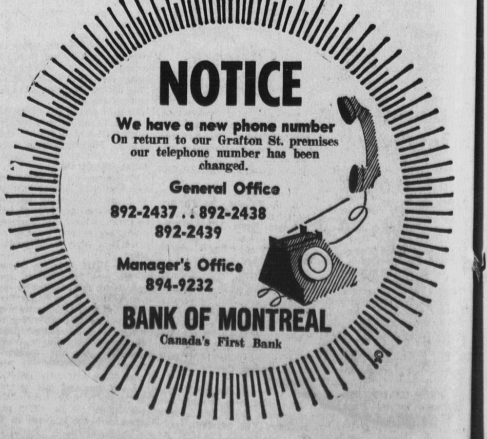
(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
January 29, 1939

A damp chilly wind from the north - east with temperature at 10 degrees above zero caused Prince Edward Islanders to huddle deep within winter coats. The highest temperature during the day was 18 degrees above zero. The return flights to the Magdalen Islands were cancelled.

Resolutions urging authorities to proceed with projects such as the waterfront development or the Brighton Bridge to provide work for all classes of labor were unanimously adopted at a meeting of trade and labor men in the Canadian Legion room. The meeting also urged upon authorities the need for having the airport work resumed as early in the spring as weather conditions would permit.

TEN YEARS AGO
January 29, 1954

Appreciation of the work of the Finance Committee in obtaining a surplus of over $8,000 on current account, and of the other committees in co - operating in economical administration, was expressed by Mayor J. D. Stewart, in addressing the annual meeting of the City Council today.

The overcrowded condition in the City schools was one of the most important points emphasized in the report of the secretary of the Board of School Trustees, Mr. T. E. MacNutt submitted at the annual meeting of the City Council held today.