

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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The Right Approach

We had a good spokesman abroad last week in the person of Ontario Premier John Robarts, who addressed 250 British and Canadian businessmen in London on the theme of Canada's national unity, and who insisted that anyone who is looking for a breakup of Canada over the rights of Quebec and other problems is going to be disappointed.

There is not, today, one responsible political figure in any province of Canada who advocates the dissolution of Confederation," Mr. Robarts insisted, adding that Canadians were quite capable of working out the two vital questions—national unity and national development and independence—even though they were hardly discussed in the recent election campaign and the country still has to come to grips with them.

But, Mr. Robarts warned, Canada's political parties must co-operate to make Parliament work for at least two years before another election. Reporters queried him on this statement after the meeting, which was sponsored by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. It seemed, they suggested, to run counter to Mr. Diefenbaker's declaration of his intention to oppose the minority Pearson government when Parliament assembles. Mr. Robarts did not deny this, but he stuck to his point.

Whatever his national party leader may have in mind, plainly the Conservative leader in Ontario has no illusions as to what would happen to any party which forced another unwanted election on the Canadian people at this time or in the near future.

We believe he is right in his emphasis on the need for all parties to co-operate in making Parliament work and getting on with the job of nation building. This means that they must put aside partisan political disputes and don the mantle of statesmanship. Wasn't this, after all, what the Opposition parties pledged themselves to do in the campaign? It was the Liberals, and the Liberals only, who insisted that a majority was needed to carry on effectively. It is up to their opponents now to prove the fallacy of this contention; and particularly it is up to the Opposition leader, Mr. Diefenbaker, to set the right example.

Another point made by Premier Robarts in his London speech was that much of the current stress on Canadian unity and development arose from the desire of each region to provide a standard of services undreamed of 15 years ago, including such concerns as redevelopment, rural rehabilitation and pollution control. This situation required a strong central government exercising policies directed primarily at holding the country together.

We can do with more of this talk from our political leaders at this time.

A Strange Case

Justice Minister Cardin has announced that there will be no charges brought against a former Vancouver postal employee involved in a spy case that led to the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats. He says the government doubts whether the evidence against him would be admissible in court; therefore it has decided not to prosecute.

In that case, then the government surely owes it to the person in question to explain what it meant in the statement issued last May by the external affairs department, on the expulsion of the Russian officials.

"In one instance," said this statement, "a Canadian civil servant was paid thousands of dollars to gather information and documentation in Canada, the purpose of which was to assist in establishment of espionage

activities in Canada and in other countries." He was paid this money, the statement added, to "perform economic intelligence tasks, including the provision of detailed information on the trans-mountain pipeline in western Canada."

At the time, no charges were laid. It was reported that the accused civil servant was gravely ill and was expected to die. But apparently he made a remarkable recovery, for he was reported in a Vancouver paper recently as having boasted openly that if he ever talked there would be some heads swimming in Canada and elsewhere. In any case, it would seem that questions about his physical ability to stand trial and the national interests involved in the evidence that might be heard in a public court, should be determined by the judge hearing the case and not by the government.

This is the view taken by Mr. Douglas, NDP leader, and it makes sense. On Mr. Cardin's statement that there was not enough admissible evidence for the laying of charges, Mr. Douglas asks: "On what basis, then, did the government issue a press release saying that this man was guilty of accepting money for performing acts of espionage?" Mr. Diefenbaker has also pressed this question, maintaining that the original statement constituted a claim by the government that there was a prima facie case against the man. He has demanded a royal commission of inquiry into the matter.

However, Mr. Cardin will have an opportunity when Parliament meets on Jan. 18 to make a complete explanation, and thus obviate the need for such an inquiry. Surely, in view of what happened to his predecessor former Justice Minister Favreau, in deciding on his own that there was no case against Raymond Dennis in the Rivard affair, he should be quite happy to let Parliament have all the details in this instance!

Huge Research Project

In the last few years, there have been a number of scientific projects involving scientists the world over, working as a team. The International Geophysical Year and the International Years of the Quiet Sun (studying the sun at its lowest activity) are two of them. But more important for the people of the world is an enormous research project which is just beginning and in which international collaboration is both willing and smooth. It is the International Biological Program, concerned with "the biological basis of productivity and human welfare."

The idea for such a program has been discussed for some time. British scientists took a major part in working up a ground swell of opinion and in 1960 the International Council of Scientific Unions set up a planning committee which has approved the idea and its urgency. It was not until 1964, however, that the objective was defined. In the official words, it is to ensure a world-wide study of (a) organic production on the land, in fresh waters and in the seas of the potentialities and uses of new as well as of existing natural resources and (b) human adaptability to changing conditions.

This is nothing less than the future of mankind. It means the systematic study, for the first time on such a scale, of the natural resources of the earth and a fresh, thoroughly organized look at how human beings develop to meet changes in environment, which nowadays may be rapid. Under the IBP, teams will be working in all conditions from deserts to polar ice, on water and land, on crops and bacteria, on food intake and color vision. Information from this immense effort will be shared between the countries taking part for the good of all of them.

Headquarters for the organization have been set up in London in offices provided by the British government and the Royal Society, which has now published details of the British contribution and its place in the general picture. Our information on the subject comes from a British Information Services release, which states that most of the time from now until 1967 will be occupied in preliminary studies. In that year the program will get properly under way and at the moment is expected to last about five years.

About 50 nations are collaborating in this work. There may be no revolutionary discoveries from it, as the British release says; but it will, at the very least, "greatly increase our knowledge and understanding of the world we live in and so our ability to manage it for the welfare of humanity."



OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Ministerial Emoluments Come High

It requires 136 repeat, one hundred and thirty six—well-paid Canadians, working a regular 40-hour week the year-around at current average wages, to contribute the federal income tax which will maintain "one Cabinet Minister. Even one of the several ministers who are now holidaying in some faraway sunny resort.

A Cabinet Minister now draws his pay of \$15,000 a year as a Minister, plus his Minister's car allowance of \$2,000 a year tax-free, plus his MP's pay of \$12,000 a year, and plus his MP's expense allowance of \$6,000 a year tax-free. That makes a total of \$33,000 which is approximately equivalent to \$48,500 before tax under normal "citizen" conditions.

A married worker, with two dependent children, earning the average Canadian wage of not \$48,500 per year but \$31,000 per year, of which he pays tax free for "expenses" or for transportation—pays federal income tax amounting to approximately \$3,000 per year. So it takes 136 of those typical Canadian workers each paying tax the year around, to maintain each Cabinet Minister, and that excludes the incidentals and fringe benefits accruing to every Minister.

DON'T FORGET THE MP'S Of course it is not fair to think only of Ministers; what about the MP's? Even the most die-back-benefit MP absorbs the tax payments by 70 workers, to meet his pay alone; on top of that are the MP's fringe benefits, pension, weekly air-ticket home, subsidised newspapers and books and hair cuts and meals, free stenographic and messenger service and free postage to name a few.

And of course they have all just had eight weeks' leave from their jobs with full pay, while they applied for renewal of their jobs—that's what the election was all about. I wonder if, say, General Motors puts Johnny Canuck, on the payroll immediately a job is declared vacant, and keeps right on paying him until the morning he starts on the job after successfully applying for it? That's what we do for all our MP's.

So what else costs the taxpayer money around Parliament Hill? Well, here's a type case. PRIVATE

THE DISABLED VETERANS Sir,—While I can scarcely see to pen these lines I feel obliged to do so. I am very much pleased to learn that the disabled veterans are to get an increase in their pension.

They are deserving of it, for they risked their lives to defend Canada and our homes. That's why our fine young men tie under the sod in France. One mother gave three sons, who made the supreme sacrifice. We have disabled veterans in our midst; let us not only remember them on Remembrance Day, but let us give them a word of cheer, and let them know that we appreciate what they did for us.

Let us remember that a number of our Island boys in two World Wars gave their full measure of devotion in defence of their country. Let's keep green the memory of those who laid down their lives, to preserve liberty and justice. A number of our boys who enlisted did not reach our fair land, but that was not their fault. I am, Sir, etc. W.D. JOHNSON Lower Montague.

me Minister Pearson created an entirely new civil service job, which he named Director of the Special Planning Secretariat—as if nobody did any Bill until Mackenzie King arrived! He has appointed to this post a man, classified by Pickersgill as inferior to a Canadian baby, named Tom Kent. His job is to promote the Pearson policy of the "war on poverty," and he is paid \$28,000 a year, which is more than most deputy ministers are paid and more than any Canadian ambassador is paid. As John Diefenbaker says, Kent has certainly won his own war against poverty—but it requires the income tax payments of 97 average workers to support him.

Consider some other typical workers: a skilled man making \$3.85 an hour pays, assuming a full year, about \$20 a week in income tax. As a correspondent points out to me, "there is not a normal family in Canada that could not make some dandy primary use of \$20 a week; that's a good start on a year at university for a son or daughter; its the difference between driving a nearly new car and a dangerous olunker; it goes a long way to paying the rent or the mortgage. Shouldn't we tell the government to get their grubby hands off the earnings of honest men? There's got to be some kind of crowbar to impose the public good on the government. In general, it's time to throw a little light and a lot of heat on the question of "who pays?" The kind of government we are getting is too costly.

Could you use \$20 extra a week? That's \$1,000 a year—a lot of money.

Thanks To Scandinavia

Just 22 years ago, thousands of Jews in Denmark and Norway were in a desperate plight. After three years of Nazi German occupation they were threatened with Hitler's "final solution of the Jewish problem"—concentration and extermination camps. Danish resistance leaders learned in 1943 that the Nazis planned to round up Danish Jews and send them to Germany. Resistance workers hid them in cellars, lofts, anywhere. When the Nazis pounced on Jewish homes the night of Sept. 30, nearly all of Denmark's 6,000 Jews had vanished. In the weeks that followed, 5,000 Jewish refugees were smuggled in tiny boats across to Sweden by night, secreted behind bulkheads, wrapped in sails, hidden with the fish. It was a small-scale Dunkirk, an incredible feat performed under the noses of the Nazis. The neutral Swedes openly gave the refugees a haven.

To demonstrate their gratitude, a number of leading American Jews have set up a new fund raising program, Thanks to Scandinavia, Inc., with a \$1 million goal. Interest from the fund will provide scholarships to allow young Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Finns to study in American universities or elsewhere.

Thus more than two decades later, Scandinavian courage and humanity are remembered.

A Quiet Spy Hunt

The mystery surrounding the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats for attempted espionage last May still troubles the thoughts of Conservative Leader John Diefenbaker. Mr. Diefenbaker is particularly concerned about the Government's reluctance to prosecute the ailing civil servant who is said to have been an accomplice to the Soviet intrigues.

The Opposition Leader has repeated his demands that the Government bring the civil servant in question before the courts and, at the same time, launch a Royal Commission investigation of Soviet espionage activities in Canada.

The Government has ruled out both courses arguing that the evidence against the civil servant—a post office employee on the West Coast—would not necessarily be admissible in court and that a public investigation of Soviet espionage would jeopardize national security.

A Royal Commission investigation, wandering at will into the inner sanctum of Government security operations, is certainly out of the question. Like it or not, we must accept that there are some areas of Government activity to which we cannot be privy, some techniques of detection which would be valueless once they were disclosed.

Still, the Government's cloak and dagger attitude toward all of the events leading to the flight of the Soviet diplomats has been so vague as to raise doubts among Canadians who are not politically partisan. A satisfactory solution poses in the Government's power to authorize an in camera investigation by a committee of the House of Commons. Such a committee could at least reassure us that the Government is right in its claim that the case no longer poses any threat to our national security, and that justice has been done to all of those involved.

MORE YOUNG CRIMINALS REGINA (OP)—Crimes committed by juveniles in Regina increased 20 per cent last year to 569, says the police department's annual report. Most of the crimes were theft or burglary, but crimes of violence increased as well.

Dissolving Kidney Stones

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Is it possible to dissolve kidney stones? Yes, and we have written on this treatment on several occasions. It has never been a popular remedy possibly because washing out the kidneys is time consuming and a fluid strong enough to dissolve stones is likely to be irritating. A new report from West Germany sounds encouraging because physicians were able to dissolve all the concretions that were less than six months old.

According to an abstract in International Medical Digest, two irrigating solutions designated A and B were introduced via a catheter into the small tube that connects the bladder and kidney (ureter) on the involved side. Solution A contained chemicals that dissolved the framework (organic matrix) of the stone; B was designed to dissolve the mineral layers. One of the substances in B allowed a longer period of irrigation because of a chemical that reduced irritation of the delicate membranes.

Each daily treatment took from 15 to 20 hours. Stones older than six months did not respond so well but the overall percentages of 950 patients were encouraging. The majority were dissolved completely or partially. The procedure takes so long that it is impractical. In addition, it is difficult to determine the age of a kidney stone. The passage of these rough and irregular rocks is accompanied by intense pain. Soreness usually begins in the kidney area and radiates into the groin. The victim moans and squirms as the discomfort increases in severity. Relief is obtained with painkilling drugs or after the stone is expelled, dissolved, or removed surgically.

Knowing the chemical composition of the calculi helps to prevent recurrences, especially when the original cause remains. Some people are known stone formers whereas others develop concretions under certain conditions. Victims of gout, for example, may form a uric acid stone when excessive amounts of the chemical are excreted in the urine as a result of treatment. Others develop stones because they drink too little water, overindulge in calcium-rich foods, consume excessive vitamin D, or remain too long in bed as a result of illness or accident.

INJECTIONS ARE SAFE M. M. writes: Are babies ever hammed by the "shots" doctors give them?

REPLY Reactions occur occasionally but they do far less damage than the diseases against which the protective injections are given.

AGE AND CONTAGION Mrs. T. writes: At what age are children likely to go through the various contagious diseases?

REPLY Most contagious diseases occur when the child starts to school—between the ages of five and seven.

ARTHRITIS AND INNER ORGANS O. Z. writes: Can arthritis affect the bowel and kidneys?

REPLY These organs usually escape, even though some types of arthritis are generalized diseases and extend beyond the confines of the joints.

ALLERGY AND THE HEART F. B. G. writes: Could allergy cause heart trouble?

REPLY This is a moot question. Some persons, overly sensitive to the effects of alcohol, coffee, tea, and tobacco, suffer from palpitation of the heart when these substances are used.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT— Keeps tools in A-1 condition.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The hardest people to convince that they are of retirement age are school children at bedtime. —Mid-County Times.

Most wives eventually learn to drive a car—even if only in an advisory capacity. —Sports Herald.

For promises of all sorts, it might be well to remember the words of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, spoken at a time when he was not prime minister. "The promise of yesterday are the taxes of today." —S.P.D. Mr. King.—Vancouver Sun.

More Protein Than Beef

An acre of lent can yield more insect protein than beef protein, according to entomologists. This is the sort of intelligence that must cause beef cattle producers to ponder about the future of their industry. This news was brought to light by Mr. Ben Barok, a chemist, who addressed the Canadian Institute of Food Technology in Winnipeg. Mr. Brock said in part, "Assuming that many of the more than 600,000 species of insects have possibilities as food or drugs, there remains only the problem of how to harvest this protein." He also said affluent Canadians and Americans should cheer over the examples set in Asia and Africa where people eat silkworm pupae, caterpillars, grasshoppers, locusts, termites, and beetles.

On the Prairie, we have had extensive experiences with grasshoppers. In the parched 1950's poultry flocks chose to feast on hoppers. One result perhaps, was that the eggs, though dirt-cheap in price, were superbly rich in protein content. Efforts have been made to encase the hopper in a container as a delicacy for special occasions. In Saskatchewan, however, the grasshopper is high in the list of natural enemies. The thought of how to effectively harvest hoppers, termites, and beetles is enough to drive the Prairie combine operator out of his grain-oriented mind.

Some People's Names

It probably would have disturbed French President Charles de Gaulle to learn that a young Brazilian student named Churchill de Galle Logou Moulin wanted to have "De Gaulle" dropped from his name. He's that kind of man. On the other hand, it would have pleased the French leader to hear that a Brazilian judge refused to grant the student's request. He explained that he could not, because "the president of France is in here and a statesman who deserves every respect." The student was very upset. He said he would appeal the decision. "It is not fair that I should have to go on carrying this ridiculous name and have to pay for the excessive admiration my father had for Second World War leaders." The boy has a lot of company. There must be thousands of people in the world who were named after Charles de Gaulle. Just as there are thousands of Americans who were named after George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. There's a song, in fact, called "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones" that was very popular about 25 years ago. Think of the number of boys named Gary, after Gary Cooper, and the hundreds of girls called Lana, after Lana Turner. There was even a boy called Rina Tin Tin, but he was able to get his name changed.

Sport Skeletons

The hazards of competitive sports are difficult to compare because adequate statistics on the number participating and the number injured are lacking. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company issues figures showing fatalities in several sports which make for interesting reading, if not conclusive proof of danger. Automobile racing, which is growing in popularity and has about 25,000 drivers in the U.S., took more than 150 lives in that country in the five-year period from 1960-64. About one-third of the fatalities occurred in stock car races (ordinary cars modified for racing purposes); one-fifth in big Indianapolis-type races and one-fifth in sports cars. In the same period 25 lives were lost in motorcycle races. Eight jockeys died in horse-racing in 1960-65 out of 1,200 who ride annually. U.S. football took 148 lives in the same period, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous five years. About 700,000 boys play high school or college football alone in the U.S.

"Very few" fatalities occurred in basketball or baseball; boxing is said to take an average of four lives a year, but at least hockey has died so far in 1965. Hockey is not mentioned in the figures but is believed to have a low fatality rate. Whatever such figures may prove, they do show the continuing need for increased safety measures in sport, including safer equipment and training procedures and frequent medical check-ups.

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