

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancock, Publisher
Malcolm Ward, Managing Editor
Frank Weller, 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.

As Others See It

Taking a detached look at Prime Minister Pearson's problem in pulling his minority government together after its sharp election setback, the Christian Science Monitor predicts that his prospects of success lie less in his ability to master a new Parliament. The next few weeks, indeed, "will be a crisis of confidence." On one issue, however, both Parliament and the Prime Minister will have to face up eventually to the irate Canadian housewife. High prices are raising her hackles.

As seen by this Boston paper of international repute, inflation is the most urgent Canadian worry next to foreign dangers. It grips politics and economics alike. The nation's leading economists, like their American counterparts, can't agree about the strengths and risks of inflationary pressures. While they dispute and the government hits the tight money brakes, dismayed housewives watch prices rise at the corner store. How put out they are may be the most potent single force in politics in the days ahead. Housewives don't know how it can be done, but they want to halt the price rise. They may get it in the spring budget. But the fiscal remedies—higher taxes perhaps—are likely to rub the wrong way, too.

Also noted is that in the next six months Ottawa may act to slow the flow of constitutional power and revenues from the federal to the provincial governments. Power is flooding that way in Canada, in the precise opposite direction to how it flows in the United States. There the federal government is taking on more power and the states less. The centrifugal movement in Canada can surge further still. But there are limits. And in a series of decisive meetings with the provinces during the next half year the federal government will probably try to dam the river somehow. But it won't be easy. It may indeed prove more sticky even than partisan strivings in an unstable Parliament of minorities.

The Monitor also notes that automation is elbowing its way to the front as a major Canadian problem. A strike in British Columbia and a royal commission's report on railway problems last month points it up. Both cases show that automation is impacting heavily on the labor force. Various remedies to protect workers from the loss of jobs are now making the rounds. One definite consensus has already come to the surface. The first order of business seems to be to train more professional men and skilled technicians to cope with the Computer Age.

There are other problems involved in Mr. Pearson's "crisis of confidence," but certainly the ones above noted are not to be taken lightly.

Uninspiring

In the Speech from the Throne last April, Parliament was asked to approve the establishment of a Company of Young Canadians "through which the energies and talents of youth can be enlisted in projects for economic and social development both in Canada and abroad." This was to be a Canadian version of the American peace corps, and stress was laid on its importance by government spokesmen. Little was heard about it after Parliament was dissolved for the Nov. 8 election, but we now have a report of the organizing committee of the company, setting forth in more detail the objectives in response to queries from thousands of young Canadians who have asked how they could participate.

The report is helpful and informative; but it is receiving caustic criticism for the unfortunate wording employed in defining the company's objectives. Both in the introduction and in the summary of recommenda-

tions it is stated that the corps should act "as the instrument of the Government of Canada for supporting, encouraging and developing" its programs and activities; and we are left to wonder at the meaning the phrase is intended to convey.

The Toronto Star, which supported the government in the last election campaign, is particularly critical. Why, it says, should young people be asked to volunteer and accept hard working conditions and mediocre pay in some Eskimo settlement or African village on such terms? "As instruments" of the government? What an uninspiring goal! Does the organizing committee really believe that such an appeal will ever be read by young Canadians, let alone awaken their interest and enthusiasm?

The original idea behind the CYC is an excellent one, the Toronto paper concedes; if properly handled, it's bound to generate warm responses among Canadians—middle-aged as well as young. It affords a chance for individuals to do something about poverty, illiteracy, mutual fear and suspicion—the ills that make life miserable for thousands in Canada and millions in the rest of the world. The volunteer will live with these people, learn of their problems and try to help them to help themselves. This calls for resourcefulness, patience and ability to understand strange situations. For dedication, in short, to noble objectives.

But the young men and women who serve in the company will have to be "the instrument" of a civilization and culture that make life worth living for others—not of the Canadian government.

According to The Star, the whole report of the CYC committee is a depressing document, written in a language that combines officialese and the peculiar jargon of social scientists. We cannot go along with that criticism. There are many features of the report that are commendable; but "the instrument of government" phrase does, we confess, strike a jarring bureaucratic note.

Big Possibilities

From Washington comes news of a "major breakthrough" in the search for a solution to the world food crisis. The answer, according to experts of the U.S. Interior Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, lies in a new powdered fish concentrate with a rated 80 per cent protein content which under commercial production could end "protein starvation" for an estimated two-thirds of the human race.

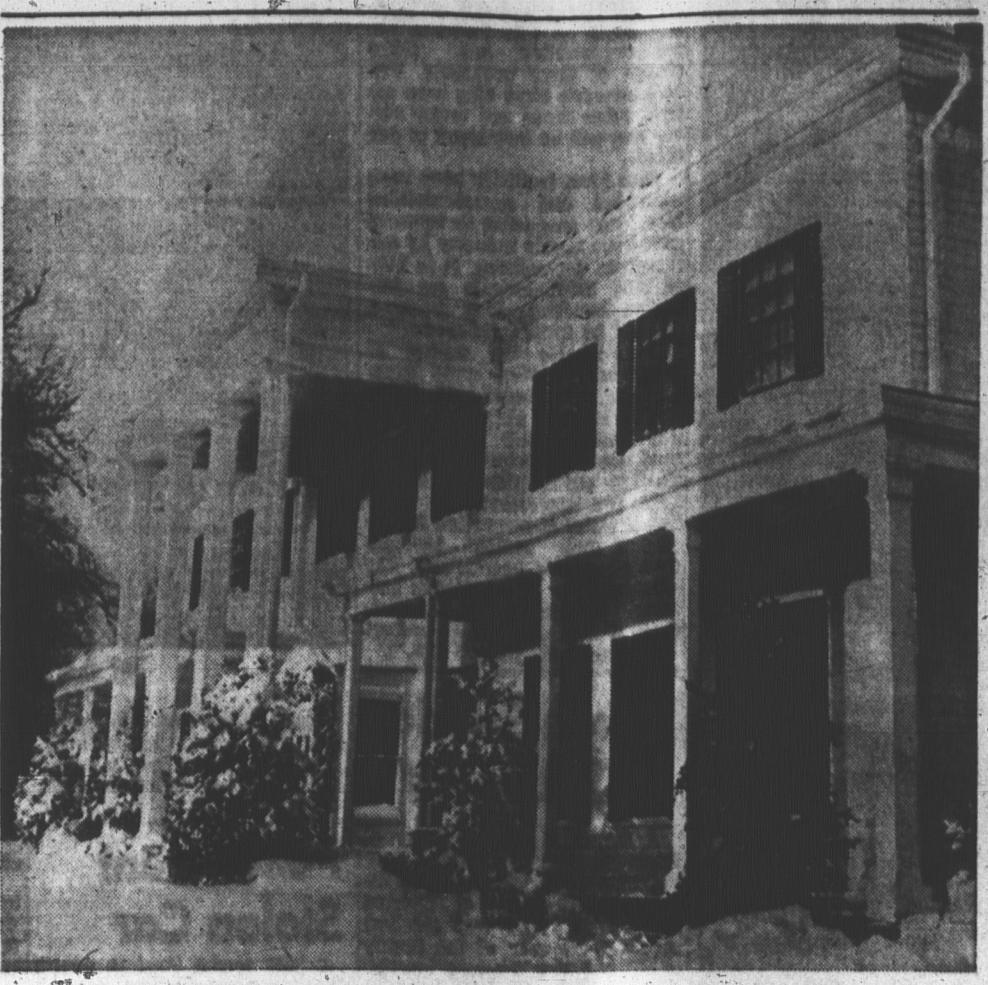
This sounds over-optimistic. But feasibility studies indicate that if only the unharvested fish in U.S. coastal waters were translated into the new concentrate it would provide the normal protein requirements of 1,000 million people for 300 days at a base production of half a cent per person a day.

The new product has been certified as "pure and wholesome" by the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Foundation, which carried out extensive investigations covering bacterial and toxic aspects as well as cost engineering studies. The two private research organizations were called in by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall to work with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries after the Food and Drug Administration banned a similar but less refined concentrate from interstate commerce in 1962 on the ground that it was "polluted and filthy" with the meaning of the food, drug and cosmetics act.

The agency based this decision on the use of whole fish in the process then under review, including the head, tail fins and viscera. Since then, however, a small band of federal scientists working quietly in laboratories and a pilot processing plant have developed an isopropanol extraction process which, it is claimed, completely eliminates any bacterial or other toxicity in the finished product. This announcement opens up prospects of a new phase in the fish processing industry which could be of far-reaching importance indeed. Further information on the subject will be awaited with interest on both sides of the boundary line.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Liberal Leader Alex Campbell sounded an excellent note on his party's line of policy at the next session of the Legislature. "We'll criticize constructively," he said. "We won't criticize merely for the sake of criticism." This is a course which the public will indorse wholeheartedly, and which is best conducive to the dispatch of business. Federal opposition leaders would do well to study its implications, too.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINTER SCENE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Martin Seen As Canada's Next PM

Glancing into the crystal ball, the prediction most likely to come true is that in 1966 Paul Martin will become Canada's 15th Prime Minister. Why? In my opinion, there are three reasons which are more important than the many more superficial appeals which might be advanced for Paul Martin.

First, he is a young man compared to Pearson and Diefenbaker. Like John Kennedy in USA, Paul Martin would be his country's first 20th Century baby, to rise to the summit of power; and the conditions of the mid-Twentieth Century demand a 20th Century baby as leader.

Second, Paul Martin is Canada's first front-rank politician to make a conscious effort to become a distinctive Canadian, a complete representative unhyphenated Canadian. He is welcomed equally by French- and English-speaking Canadians. He is devoutly religious in his own Catholic faith, he is understanding and appreciative of the faiths of others; by his immense application he worked his own way to a perfectly rounded education while overcoming the severe handicap of a crippling childhood illness.

Third, by training and experience and personality, Paul Martin is more fully equipped to serve Canada as prime minister than any other man in today's largest party in parliament. He was first elected to the House of Commons thirty years ago. He has sat in cabinet under three prime ministers. Unlike the fair-weather Liberals, he remained in Parliament throughout his party's leanest years, loyally battling the most powerful majority ever known here. He has proved himself a masterful political organizer, a dedicated party member, and a virtuoso equally in domestic and foreign affairs.

TODAY'S LEADERS One of the most significant outcomes of the unnecessary election was the revelation by the votes and by a recent in-depth survey - that Canadians have lost faith in our recent leaders. In reply to the question: "Which of the five party leaders do you think is best qualified to be prime minister?" three out of ten replied surprisingly but firmly "None of them." And that is exactly what the ballots said on 8th November.

To further the question: "Do you think any other person is better qualified?" the name of Paul Martin was given by the remarkably high figure of sixteen out of every hundred Liberals polled. (Normally such a poll will get one vote in five hundred respondents for any one individual.) This support for Paul Martin was double that for the second choice, Quebec's premier Jean Lesage. Of course, nobody who watched the two men performing as ministers in the St. Laurent cabinet could doubt that even this immense preference for Martin understated his superiority over Lesage. WON'T REPEAT MISTAKE As our Minister of Foreign Af-

airs in recent years, Martin has been afloat from the scordid affairs; the scandals have never spattered even the hem of his garment.

Paul Martin was the choice of the man in the street at the Liberal leadership convention this year, the delegates from the constituencies as well as the disillusioned professionals in the Liberal caucus on Parliament Hill will not make a similar error a second time.

They will pick Paul Martin, a Twentieth Century baby, to lead them and to rule Canada.

On Top Once More

In a country as changeable and unpredictable as the Congo, it is amazing that the career of Moïse Tshombe should remain so successful. Many leaders and situations have come and gone over the past five years, but Tshombe manages to keep coming out on top.

His latest triumph has been the defeat in parliament of the rival government set up by President Kasavubu a short time ago, a government especially contrived for the purpose of keeping Tshombe out of power. Tshombe has taken many positions which have been incumbent. But they have all had one principal result - power for Tshombe. During the Congolese civil war, he led the province of Katanga into secession in defence of his country's

status or personal responsibility. In a split second, a teenager can be transformed from a healthy, blossoming youth to a pitiful, helpless cripple, never again able to walk. Or it could be a Prime Minister, a street cleaner, a mother, a scientist - the list is endless because no one is immune.

The great tragedy is that almost every one of the crippling accidents that create the unkind survival of all need never happen! Simple precautions, calling for minimum action (flick the turn signal on, fasten the seat belt) could prevent them.

Paraplegic Every Two Days

Every two days, someone in Canada is sentenced to life imprisonment—in a wheelchair, because of a road crash. The Canadian Paraplegic Association reports one person every 30 hours becomes a paraplegic or quadriplegic through some accident; one every two days in traffic.

This means the victims, collectively, face more than 9,000 years of living in wheelchairs. Each year, paraplegics cost between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in hospital bills and rehabilitation. Paraplegia and quadriplegia are no respecters of age, social

When Computers Fail

A computer at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in New York stopped working the other day and for 24 hours the bank and its customers were in the dark on the status of some \$3 billion in checking deposits. The bank couldn't check on customer balances and customers couldn't find out whether cheques had cleared.

This is another sign of how dependent our society has become on electronics. This company's computer handles 700,000 transactions a day—and obviously if they were handled by clerks the personnel overhead would be staggering.

When the northeastern part of the country blacked out in the big power failure early last month computers all over the area stopped working. Records and work piled up so that it took several days to get back to normal.

MARK ANNIVERSARY

TAIPEI (AP)—The 54th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China was celebrated in Formosa Saturday. President Chiang Kai-shek led the country's highest officials in a gathering marking the occasion. The anniversary was also celebrated in the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, but all guns were manned in readiness for any sudden Chinese Communist attack. Reports from the islands said all was quiet.

Our Yesterdays

GDN. ED. P. MON. DM OUR YESTERDAYS (From The Guardian Files) (January 2, 1941) Before dawn an apparently heavily laden bomber swept over Dublin and unloaded bombs, wrecking some houses and injuring at least eight persons.

Yesterday, in the Kentish village of Westerham, England, where he was born 214 years ago the Canadian 1st Division honored James Wolfe, hero of the Capture of Quebec.

TEN YEARS AGO

January 3, 1956 Last Thursday Kinkora moved into the ranks of Incorporated Villages by vote of the citizens of that area. The new status of the village was made official this day.

Enigma Of Bed Rest

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Rest is a powerful remedy but, like any good thing, it can be abused or overdone. When I was a young physician, we urged our patients to stay in bed; now we try to get them out. This applies to those convalescing from surgery, heart attacks, broken hips, and women after childbirth.

It is more natural for a person to be up and about than to spend most of the time lying down. Certain ailments call for a few days to several weeks in bed, but rest beyond that is unnecessary. It also is expensive, particularly for the bread-winner whose income stops and whose business is disrupted when he is absent. The patient may think he is sicker than he really is if he is advised to stay in bed.

But this is not all. Prolonged rest has an adverse effect upon the system. It overstretchs certain ligaments, stiffens joints and leads to wasting of the muscles. The bones lose calcium, and the excess excretion of the chemical through the kidneys. The circulation becomes sluggish. The veins become engorged and the capillaries more fragile. Clots may develop as the blood flow slows down.

Sitting too long while working, traveling, or relaxing also has its hazards. During the bombing raids on London in World War II, many individuals sat quietly for hours in shelters. Vein clots formed in areas where the edge of the chair compressed the vessels in back of the leg.

Similar examples have occurred in travellers who have taken a plane trip lasting eight to 12 hours. The condition is suspected whenever lameness or swelling follows a long journey or after sitting for a prolonged period.

On long trips, move the feet and lower legs periodically, and get up at intervals and walk about.

FEARS AND NERVOUSNESS

Mrs. D. writes: Do any specific foods cause or ease nervousness? REPLY Nervousness is aggravated by not eating and in this respect, food per se helps keep the body (including the nervous system) in tiptop shape. But no specific foods have a sedative or stimulating effect, including the olive in the martini. I do not consider coffee or tea a food.

NEEDLES

J. L. writes: How can the kidneys be cleaned out and the blood stream purified? REPLY Long, long ago it was thought that the kidneys should be cleaned out and the blood purified. Today we know that such procedures are unnecessary. Large quantities of water stimulate the kidneys; and the liver and lungs are wonderful filters for the blood.

PRESSURE ON JOINT

B. W. writes: Why do arthritis of the shoulder cause numbness and tingling of the fingers? REPLY These symptoms are not common but when they occur, it usually means that nerves leading to the fingers are pinched or irritated by swelling and inflammation in the shoulder.

BRONCHITIS AND WEIGHT

W. J. writes: Could chronic bronchitis be responsible for keeping down the weight? REPLY Yes, many individuals with chronic lung conditions have trouble maintaining their weight.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Eat more unsaturated vegetable oils to reduce the cholesterol level. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Kosygin Takes Initiative

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin attempts a high-wire act next week on a diplomatic trapeze that has tripped the reputations of lesser lights.

But skilful footwork at the Tashkent summit can provide him with a handsome reputation as a world diplomatic troubleshooter. It also can provide him with a major foothold on the Asian subcontinent.

Diplomatic realism and experience would suggest the most that can be expected from the meeting between India's Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's Mohammed Ayub Khan is agreement to withdraw troops from battlefields to national positions held before the Kashmir cauldron boiled over last August.

Since Kosygin initiated the invitation to the bustling Soviet city and now finds all eyes on him, the temptation is to get as much out of the Tashkent conference as possible, to show the world that the Soviet Union can succeed where others fail. Getting the two sides to agree on the future of Kashmir would be an achievement of startling dimensions but those who have tried in the past found a quagmire at the end of the road. CAUTION LIKELY

An Amazing Industry

National Geographic Society

"Think small" is a new motto for government and industry. Many executives find their offices crowded with filing cabinets, rows of books, piles of paper records. The masses of paper are not only expensive to store; their very bulk often makes it difficult to locate and retrieve a particular document.

Hence many officers are turning to microfilming, a technique that allows a whole book or newspaper to be compressed into a small roll of photographic film.

PROTECT BANK CHECKS The microfilm concept goes back more than a century. Before the Civil War, someone suggested that microphotographs of military documents might be fitted into a hollow bullet that could be shot over enemy territory.

But modern microfilming did not begin until 1923 when a depositor at a New York bank complained that his account had been charged with a \$300 check he had never drawn. The bank had no proof that payment had been made, since canceled checks, then as now, were returned to the depositor.

An interested witness of the incident was the bank's vice president, a onetime messenger named George McCarthy. He glimpsed the solution to the problem sometime later when he happened to watch a slow-motion film of a pitcher throwing a baseball. Ignoring derision from the experts, McCarthy began developing a check-photographing machine. Eventually McCarthy produced a crude, piano-sized machine called the Checkograph to photograph checks quickly and inexpensively. In 1928 the new machine was installed in his bank.

Microfilm had one of its biggest jobs in V-mail during World War II. Letters written on a standard form were microfilmed so that scores could be transported by air overseas in space previously needed for one. The Allies delivered about 1.5 billion V-mail letters.

Many businesses now use microfilm for current as well as rarely used records. An insurance company clerk can retrieve any one of a million microfilm records without leaving his chair. When a customer telephones to ask a question about his policy, the clerk extracts the policy from the files and places it on a viewing machine in 30 seconds. Years ago it might have taken several minutes to several days to find a particular claim record.

RECORDS IN MINIATURE Winning new friends to the microfilm industry is the microfilm—a small sheet of photographic film carrying up to 100 or more page images. The images cannot be read with the naked eye, but the top of the microfilm has a legible title so that the operator can easily thumb through a file drawer of microfiches and quickly pluck out the right one.

The shrinking of books and records may have barely begun. Spies have used the "microdot" system in which a page of print is shrunk photographically to the smallest point at which individual letters can still be read through a high-powered microscope.

HOSPITAL SERVICES
P.E.I. residents who expect to enter any hospital in ANOTHER PROVINCE OR COUNTRY must have a local physician submit an application to the Hospital Services Commission. Unless approval is obtained prior to admission to hospital, the Commission cannot legally assume responsibility for the account.
For detailed information regarding extent of responsibility, types of treatment covered, etc., contact:
Hospital Services Commission of P.E.I.
P. O. Box 4500
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Phone 892-1211

ORGANIZATION FOR A CANADIAN FLAG OF MEANING

PRINCIPLES
1. The Maple Leaf Flag is not acceptable.
2. A national emblem must be chosen by the nation's people.
ARGUMENTS
The flag chosen by the minority government of the 26th parliament does not represent our nation's heritage, history, or people.
The minority government of the 26th parliament has forced a flag design on our country that by many is unacceptable and to others is acceptable only in resignation. The basic premise of any democratic form is that representatives are only spokesmen for the desires of their constituents. Many members of this parliament failed to represent their constituents in the flag issue and in this light, democracy has not been served. The popular majority must therefore decide.
I subscribe to the above principles and arguments.
Name (Please Print) ..... Signature .....
Address ..... Date .....
To: Canadian Flag of Meaning
P. O. BOX 51, DARTMOUTH, N. S.
"MODERATION BUT DETERMINATION"