

and the development of wider markets." Also, the commission points out a cardinal factor in the index of income disparity which takes account of differences in population among the various regions. On this basis the extent of interregional income disparity is less because the four lowest provinces (the Atlantic Region) have also the four smallest populations and thus carry less weight in the total index. "The implication of this fact is important for policy purposes," says the report, "in the sense that the task of improving the quality and productivity of the resources of the lowest income provinces would involve a relatively small proportion of the total national income."
 This removes any excuse our federal policy makers may have for postponing action in grappling with this vital issue, and puts it in a light which should appeal to all Canadians with any sense of fairness and equity.

Of Prime Importance

The more one studies the second annual review of the Economic Council of Canada, the more one appreciates the amount of conscientious work that has gone into it and the importance of it coming before the country at this time, on the eve of the opening of a new Parliament and with—let us hope—prospects of a new look being taken at the particular problems affecting these Atlantic provinces.
 A large section of the 200-page report is devoted to an analysis of regional growth and disparities in Canada; and reference is made, time and again, to the fact that although there are important distinctions among them, the four Atlantic provinces clearly constitute the region with the lowest levels of income per capita and the area which has participated less adequately in overall national economic growth.
 This, it points out, has resulted in a particularly unfavorable set of economic circumstances and characteristics. First, the proportion of the population normally engaged in productive activities is lower than in other areas of the country. This fact alone is credited with accounting for roughly half the gap in income per person between the region and the Canadian average.
 Other drawbacks—second, the picture is no more favorable as regards earnings per person employed. The general educational level of the labor force is below that of other regions, and a larger proportion of the population live and work in rural areas where incomes are typically lower than in urban areas. The rate of capital investment per capita is well below the Canadian average; while regional public expenditures on growth-related services, including education, health, transport and resources development, have been consistently and substantially lower than in other Canadian regions.

These conditions have also been reflected in high and sustained rates of out-migration from the area and in a rate of growth of employment slower than the rest of Canada. They are the symptoms, says the commission, "of a region in a low-level 'income trap' and the breaking out of that trap poses a formidable challenge to national policies for regionally balanced economic development."
 The problem focuses attention on the "fundamental importance" of improving the utilization of human and material resources in all regions of the country. This involves their fullest possible use, combining them, in the most efficient way, and continuing to upgrade their productive capacities. It emphasizes, also, the need for advancing the relatively lagging areas "at rates appreciably faster than the average economy as a whole."

PROMPT ACTION URGED—Appropriate policies and programs, it is conceded, cannot be brought to bear overnight in solving regional disparities of long standing. But this is not put forward as an alibi for delay in taking remedial measures. On the contrary, along with recommendations for long-term action, stress is laid on the importance of recognizing "the urgent need to make available additional financial resources to the governments of the lower-income regions and through the appropriate federal agencies in order to help break the vicious circle of low productivity, low incomes, low government revenues and low investments in growth-promoting services which are needed to improve the quality and effective utilization of the available human and material resources—in particular, education, training, research, health, transport facilities, resource and industrial development,

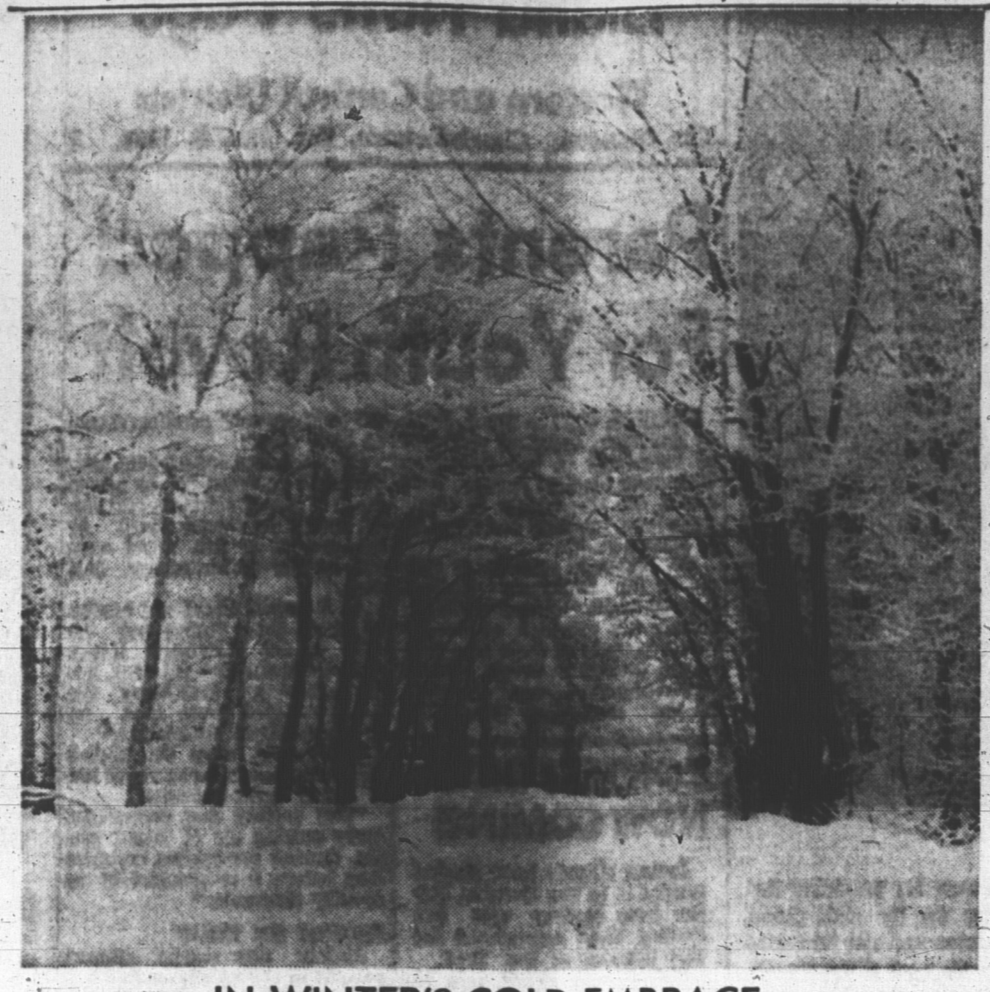
Another Warning

We are hearing more and more, from American sources, about the dangers of pollution. We would do well to pay attention to what the experts are warning about our lack of imagination in attacking those things which degrade the quality of the world around us. The latest warning on this score comes from President Johnson's science advisory committee which tells us, in fact, that we haven't really begun as yet to realize what we're up against.
 Pollution, this committee says, is not one problem but thousands of problems. It is the fouling of air, water and land; the stench of a burning dump; the visual pollution of junk yards and billboards; the ugly enigma of litter that won't deteriorate.
 The richer the country gets, the committee warns, the more polluted it becomes. Yet there is no natural "right" to pollute. Mankind's stake in a decent environment no longer is a casual one. "Today we are certain that pollution adversely affects the quality of our lives. In the future it may affect their duration."

The report suggests a tax on polluters, "effluent charges" in proportion to the amount of pollution they add to the environment. It proposes a tax on junked autos to speed up their disposal. It calls for more basic scientific research and more data on pollutants; more cooperation among government units in assailing them; more imaginative demonstration projects and more individual concern about pollution. The cost of this better world, the committee notes, will be enormous.
 It's going to be a hard sell to put this gigantic housecleaning scheme across, but our natural resources are simply not enough to go around these days, and there's no alternative if we're going to salvage them.

British Proposal

Despite the withdrawal of the larger Caribbean islands to separate independent status, Britain appears still hopeful that a federation may yet shape up from some of its former colonies in that area. It is not unkindly of the plight of the small "orphans" of the Windwards and Leewards that are too tiny to survive alone, which find it difficult to become industrial and yet retain their unexploited attraction for visitors.
 A British White Paper, recently issued, suggests that six of these islands become associated into a tiny federation as "associated states" of Britain. There would be no direct colonial tie, and after they have organized a competent legislature, the group will have the power to withdraw to independent status without consent of Westminster.
 There had been some hope that these islands, including the larger Barbados, into an affiliate of the Dominion. That seems unlikely yet Canadian trade assistance and technical skills would be a boon to them.
 In this connection, we note that preliminary discussions are now in progress at Ottawa between economists from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States on a study aimed at formulating methods to develop the economy of the Barbados, Leeward and Windward islands and to set out priorities for the next five years. The economists will study the ability of each island to absorb development aid, the nature of private investment which could be made and the possibility of closer economic cooperation among them.
 With help of this kind, it is hoped that under the new British proposal there will develop a Little Federation that may grow into a substantial West Indies nation.



IN WINTER'S COLD EMBRACE
 OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Promising Material In Verdun MP

I have never seen the boys of St. Pats on the football fields of Quebec City. I would like to imagine that a stirring show is put on by those Fighting Irish, a minority within a minority resolutely determined to make their mark. This picture, one must form by watching a graduate of Saint Patrick's—High School battling on the toughest and roughest field of Parliament Hill.
 Bryce Mackasey was born and raised in Quebec City. He was a student at St. Pat's before moving on to George Williams. Later he settled in the city of Verdun, where he set up his own business. After a stint as an alderman, he stood for and won election to the House of Commons in 1962 and in both elections since.
 The St. Pat's spirit and the Irish charm quickly brought Bryce Mackasey notice in Parliament. It seemed too that Verdun, Quebec had given him some of the spirit of Verdun, France: "They shall not pass."

At the recent meeting of the Liberal caucus, he handled the gavel for the last time before moving upwards again. Afterwards he ran into a crowd of journalists and a barrage of questions. This, his first and important press conference, he met head on—and I dare to say this—he showed himself a better image-projector and considerably more quotable than the Prime Minister had just previously been at a formal conference with his retiring—not meaning reticent—caucus chairman beside him.
 Under the questions, Mackasey insisted "I am speaking as the retiring caucus chairman, not as the voice of caucus," and he was articulate, plausible and only once fazed. Firmly gripping the gavel—the very gavel

presented to Lester Pearson when he served as President of the United Nations General Assembly 13 years ago—he just once raised his hand to scratch his chin while he thought for an answer. And when it came out, it made newspaper headlines. I liked his tribute to his fellow-Irishman, Mike Pearson: "even in this world devoted to slander and backbiting, there's an almost mystical bond between our leader and his party followers."
 Mackasey was offered, but wisely rejected, promotion into a backwater as deputy Speaker of the House: recently he reportedly came near a Cabinet appointment; soon he will certainly serve on the ladder rung just below the Cabinet—as parliamentary secretary to a Minister.

Champions Underdogs

Typically, when Maurice Sauve was under heavy fire for his handling of the Quebec front of the Liberal election campaign in 1962, it was rookie Mackasey alone who showed the spirit to rise to his feet and eloquently defend Sauve. This led his party colleagues wrongly to class him as a Sauve man in the bitter Favreau versus Sauve struggle for the influence if not the leadership within the Quebec Liberal wing. But Mackasey was not being partisan, just Irish. This he showed when later Justice Minister Guy Favreau himself was under fire from Tony Erik Nielsen in the Rivard debate. It was Mackasey again who sprang to his defence. In a short but punchy speech he reminded MPs of "our greatest democratic right—the premise that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty."
 That intervention won generous tribute from the Opposition general, John Diefenbaker: "The hon. member for Verdun made a very good presentation, and I like to see young members making good presentations."
 Prime Minister Pearson has a similar respect for Verdun's rising young politician, and an affinity for him too—maybe because he is a fighter, perhaps because they are both Celts. Last session he promoted Mackasey from the back benches to the post as caucus chairman.

Hail The Chunkalona

When we consider the ancient lineage of the sausage (dating from Homeric times), we feel we should salute the group of researchers at Cornell University who have successfully designed and launched a new variety. Unlike the classical meat sausages—the Greek salami, the Roman salisus, the Scotch black pudding—this one is made of chicken.
 In keeping with tradition, it really should be named for Ithaca, N.Y., the city of its origin just as frankfurters got their name from Frankfurt, Germany weiners from Vienna (Wien); baloney from Bologna, Italy.
 But these are different times. When a sausage prepares to make its debut in the United States it needs a name that will sell it.
 Those who took part in the market expanding project at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station were aware of this. To find a catchy name they considered the characteristics of the new sausage—chunks of chicken in an emulsion stuffed into a casing like that of a Bologna. "Chicken Chunkalona" they decided.
 Economists put the new product through extensive cost and market tests, visualized them with charts and tables, and published them in a bulletin.
 We think authors of this research publication were on solid ground when they concluded that Chicken Chunkalona would be a good sideline for a sausage manufacturer. But will it find its way into literature as did the oryx and salami in ancient Greece?

Plane Sense

Four days after Christmas, Prime Minister Pearson admitted that he'd lately been yearning for a big super-jet to take him to conferences in such places as Lagos, Nigeria, in nine or 10 hours.
 Even if he'd made his wishes known four days before Christmas, chances are the Canadian Santa Claus would have coldly ignored them. Canadians, unlike the citizens of many other countries, including the United States, have never placed their elected leaders on pedestals that include luxuries like big jets.
 This is that Mr. Pearson, when and if he visits Lagos for a PM's conference, will probably arrive there in a tried-and-true Yukon transport plane that will take all of 19 tiresome hours for the trip.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
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TEN YEARS AGO
 (January 8, 1956)—The Guardian reached subscribers in the first issue to come from the new Guardian Building on Prince Street.
 The worst sleet storm ever recorded in the area ended this morning leaving Summerside and most of Prince County staggering under enormous damage caused by freezing rain which had continued from last Thursday until early Sunday morning.

Public Forum

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

A NOTE OF THANKS

Sir—We would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank all those who contributed to the health, welfare and education of the deaf children of the Province during the past year.
 To our teachers, Mrs. John Mustard and Mrs. Bruce McPhee, who have done such an excellent job, to the Department of Education for their increased support, to both Clinics and our fine young doctors, to the Y.M.C.A. and to the merchants of the Charlottetown area, who contributed generously at Christmas time.
 We feel the public should know that we have the beginnings of the finest school for the deaf in Canada right here in Charlottetown.
 A public "awareness" of what has been done, what can be done and what should be done in the future in the way of oral education of deaf children is the only way to maintain the momentum of a program that is well underway.
 Once again, a sincere thank you and may the New Year bring health and happiness to all our benefactors.
 We are, Sir, etc.,
 GUS CAMPBELL, Chairman
 Parents Association School for the Deaf, Charlottetown.

Happy-Time Banking

Anyone on Bank Street these days will notice how the banking business has warmed. Trust, companies invite deposits with lures of ballpoint pens, Churchill crowns and popular records. In staid banks, soft carols over the loudspeakers have encouraged thrift—or spending.
 The banker is no longer aloof, guarding the doubloons with a cold eye. He's as affable as a mine host at a Pickwick inn. This may be but a beginning as the competition grows. The Washington Star reports what may be a shape of things to come. In New York City a new institution called the Banque Internationale has opened its doors for the service of "those to whom price is secondary." There are no vulgar teller cages and counters and the customer finds awaiting him a crackling fireplace, Louis XVI chairs, tea served by a maid and butler, and instant cash.
 To enjoy all this the customer only needs to keep a balance of \$25,000 in his account. To apply hard Canadian common sense to this situation, it would appear that a \$50,000 balance in Ottawa will in time mean at least a gas

fire, a cup of coffee and an easy chair. For \$1,000 on the credit side of the ledger there should at least be coffee.
 The Star is troubled by the problem of the customer of the Banque Internationale having to write a cheque while balancing a cup of tea and saucer on his knee. Brother, that's a problem!
ESCAPEES CAPTURED
 SUDBURY, Ont. (CP)—Seven of eight men who escaped New Year's Eve from the nearby Burwash prison farm were recaptured within two hours early Monday near Hartley Bay, 35 miles south of here, on the French River. Police used dogs to hunt the escapees, who offered no resistance. Still at large is Gordon Jocko, 23, of Kirkland Lake, who was serving one year for breaking and entering.
PURITY DAIRY
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Signs Of Poor Takeover Sparked By Poverty

By Peter Buckley
 Canadian Press Staff Writer

Poverty, not China, is apparently at the root of three remarkably similar military revolts that have erupted in France's former African colonies in the last month.
 The expulsion of China's representatives from Dahomey and the Central African Republic and the anti-Chinese tone of statements coming from the new military regime in Upper Volta are regarded by some Western observers as a smokescreen.
 There is little doubt that, after an initial surge of fellowship, China has fallen into a bad odor in much of Africa. But the Chinese were not believed to have been particularly active in the three former French colonies where military men have taken over.
 And the former civilian rulers were all regarded as moderates, unlikely to join such other former territories as Mali and Guinea in close flirtation with the Communists.
 What all three countries have in common is small populations, backward economies and few prospects for quick improvement.
CAN'T CHANGE FACTS
 A military takeover is not likely to change the unpleasant facts. The best it might do is provide firmer guidance for the countries involved and reduce corruption and nepotism.
 The new military regimes in Dahomey, the Central African Republic and Upper Volta replace civilian governments that had been in power since 1960.

when France gave full independence to 12 former territories in that part of Africa south of the Sahara.
 There is nothing so far to indicate that the military leaders in the three countries were in collusion. However, they may have been inspired by the former Belgian Congo where Gen. Joseph Mobutu took over the government from its quarrelling civilian rulers.
 The military takeover in the three countries has not been given a warm reception in Paris.
 France, with a bigger per capita foreign aid bill than any other country, has pumped an estimated \$1,700,000,000 into its former central and west African territories since 1960. In addition, thousands of French technicians, teachers and other experts have been induced to spend time helping the new nations.
 Emerging from a cabinet session in Paris this week, Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte told reporters the government had noted the two latest revolts with "anxiety."
 And he added that such takeovers are "of a nature to affect the French policy of aid and cooperation, which can only find its significance and its effects in order and legality."
 The statement was taken as a warning not only to the three countries concerned, but also to the military in other former French territories to think twice before attempting a coup.

Church & The Election

United Church Observer
 The church got mixed up in party politics during the recent election more than usual. Eighteen ministers sought office in four different parties. Other ministers mounted the party platform to support candidates. Scores of churches organized political meetings at which the various local candidates were heard.
 The Canadian Churchman (Anglican) actually advised his readers without enthusiasm to vote. It dismissed the NDP and the Socials, then concluded: "The voters choice seems to be between the suspicion of corruption (Liberals) on the one hand, and the suspicion of ineptitude (Conservatives) on the other hand. The latter choice seems to be indicated."
 Fourteen ministers were defeated. Three veteran MPs (two of whom have been in politics so long it is almost forgotten they are clergymen) were elected. One new one, Rev. David MacDonald, made it in P.E.I. But apparently no minister split his congregation, lost his job or even got into serious trouble publishing.
 What does this mean?
 We believe it means that society is becoming more mature about the church, and the church is coming to understand its role better. There is less wide-eyed idealism, and more realism about our involvement with the world.
 It was noted that the ministers conducted themselves much like other persons. They were subject to the same temptations, made the same errors, were accorded the same treatment. They learned that it is cold out there.
 No minister—we hope—applied the sanctions of the Gospel proclaimed a "thou shalt" the Lord—vote for us. None promised to reform Canada or save the world.

KURDS AMBUSH IRAQIS

TEHRAN, Iran (AP)—Iraq government forces are engaged in a fierce battle with 1,500 Kurdish rebels in mountainous passes near Panjwin, the newspaper Ettelaat reported Monday. Air force MiG jet fighters are blasting Kurdish positions in an attempt to free a trapped convoy of 2,000 Iraqi troops, which is believed to have suffered heavy casualties, the newspaper disclosed.

FIGURE RESTORATION

O. G. writes: how do the movie stars keep their figure after pregnancy?
REPLY
 By following the physician's advice not to gain more than 10 per cent of the normal body weight during pregnancy. Exercises after delivery will strengthen the abdominal muscles and put the curves in the right places.

MANY CAUSES

Mrs. O. writes: Can convulsions in a baby be caused by teething?
REPLY
 No.
BENIGN GROWTH
 Mrs. O. writes: Is a cervical polyp a malignancy?
REPLY
 Polyps are tumors and some are benign and others malignant. Cervical polyps usually are innocent lesions.
STOMACH POLYPS
 Mrs. A.Z. writes: Will a special diet affect the growth of polyps in the stomach?
REPLY
 Diet is not much of a factor in this condition although the ulcer-type diet will reduce irritation.
TODAY'S HEALTH HINT
 Icy patches under snow cause many a nasty fall.
 (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

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