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University Grants

As pointed out in a Canadian Press story yesterday, the interim boost in the per capita federal grant to universities from \$2 to \$5, forecast in the Speech from the Throne, is in line with the recommendations in the Bladen Commission report. It is worth recalling, however, that this report was published in the early days of last October, and its significance appears to have gone un-noticed by the government at that time.

Actually, of course, the original idea of making federal grants to universities based on population is not new. It was one of the recommendations made by the Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences back in 1950. In the following year the government accepted the recommendation to pay the universities an annual grant of 50 cents per head of population. In 1958, the Diefenbaker government increased the per capita grant to \$1.50. In the debate on the Throne Speech in 1962, Mr. Diefenbaker announced that the grant would be increased to \$2 per capita.

In 1951-52, the first year in which the 50-cents-per-capita grant went into force, Canada's universities received \$7 million. The total annual amount they will receive when the new grant comes into force will be about \$100 million. It will be paid to all provinces except Quebec in the traditional manner, the Association of Universities and Colleges taking the allotment of each province and dividing it among the provinces' universities and colleges according to student enrollment. It is noted that the association will now distribute the money on a different basis, taking into account greater costs involved in educating part-time students and the costs of different courses.

This is one issue, at least, which we have a right to expect will go through the House with a minimum of partisan wrangling.

A Dismal Example

What's become of the famous Fulton-Favreau formula for repatriating the Constitution? Mr. Favreau himself, speaking as President of the Privy Council, says he would rather see the job delayed for a while. He blames the Tories for holding up its passage; but this, as the Toronto Globe and Mail points out, is nonsense. The precious formula is being delayed—more correctly, abandoned—because Quebec doesn't want it.

We pointed out that we thought were some good reasons why we shouldn't want it either, when it was before our local Legislature. It left the door open for some slick pressure plays by the larger provinces which would leave us at a disadvantage. But particularly we objected to the manner in which it was concocted behind the closed doors of federal-provincial conferences. The same objection is now stressed in the Toronto paper, which has some devastating things to say on this subject.

It recalls that the original formula was drafted in a number of secret meetings in 1960 by the provincial attorneys-general and the then Minister of Justice, Davie Fulton. It had at that time the approval of all the governments except Saskatchewan, but it didn't get off the ground. In 1964 it was revived by the Liberal government at another secret meeting of Prime Minister Pearson and the 10 Premiers. The outcome of this meeting was typical. A bland

communiqué announced that the 11 leaders had unanimously decided to repatriate the Constitution on the lines proposed in 1961, with which they agreed in principle.

The Premiers then went home to display complete lack of unanimity, with Premier Ross Thatcher charging that Premier Jean Lesage was trying to use the threat of blocking repatriation to grab some federal powers, Premier Duff Roblin agreeing with him, Mr. Pearson crying nothing of the sort and Premier John Roberts declaring, "God help the man who holds up agreement."

Nevertheless, after some secret horse-trading, the 11 came out with what, on the surface anyway, was unanimous agreement. Mr. Lesage was particularly pleased with it, but he ran into so much opposition in his own province that he never brought it up for approval. Now he has made it clear that so far as Quebec is concerned, the formula is as dead as the dodo.

As the Toronto paper well says, here was a dismal display of "the dangers, the deceptions, the inconsistencies, the half-truths to which government by federal-provincial conference exposes a Canada that is supposed to be a democracy." The Constitution is the framework within which Canadians live and—until recently—governed themselves through their duly elected representatives. The formula for changing it was devised in secret under nobody knows how many pressures. It was never properly debated because the approval of the Prime Minister and the Premiers effectively gagged the Oppositions in the Legislatures and Parliament—most of whom belonged to one or other of the already committed political parties.

The worst of it is that Ottawa shows no signs of wanting to discontinue these secret conclaves. It is planning more of them, making a farce of the claim that we govern ourselves through our elected representatives in the House of Commons. Our junior MP for Queens and historian of the Conservative party, Mr. Macquarrie, is on the right track in protesting against such procedure. We wonder that more of his colleagues are not equally alert to the dangers involved.

Spurs To Discovery

Columbus, as we all know, discovered the West Indies by accident. He set out on his voyage to the new world in the belief that by sailing west he would find a shorter route to the East Indies, and thereby took the world into a new era of history. Very possibly, such basic discoveries as the wheel and the process of fire by friction were stumbled upon by our remote ancestors in similar accidental fashion. But here are two later examples of how the laws of chance work in such matters. We came upon them—quite by chance, of course—in an American exchange, in a review of the origin of two of our most popular innovations, potato chips and ice cream cones.

It seems that Jay Gould, the financier and railroad manipulator, was dissatisfied with a batch of fried potatoes while dining at a hotel in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. He sent the spuds back to the kitchen, with instructions to cut them thinner. After this happened twice, the outraged chef decided to slice the potatoes ridiculously thin, using a straight edge razor. He popped the wafer thin slices into boiling oil and, voila!—the Saratoga chip was born. The ice cream cone came into existence at the St. Louis fair of 1904. An ice cream vender ran out of plates; and as an emergency substitute had a sugar waffle man in the next booth roll up some thin waffles in a cone shape. The fair goers liked both the idea and the taste of the edible ice cream holders—and the dry cleaners throughout the continent are endlessly in this inventor's debt.

But while these discoveries could be attributed to luck or happy accident, it is noted that equally important was the presence of a prepared mind. And this applies to all such fortuitous feats. Many a person had taken a bath before Archimedes, but it was he who used the experience to formulate the laws of buoyancy and specific gravity. Newton's famous falling apple and James Watt's equally famous steaming tea kettle were merely the spurs to discovery of the laws of gravitation and invention of the steam engine. As the 19th-century American physicist, Joseph Henry, once put it, "The seeds of great discoveries are constantly floating around us, but they only take root in minds well prepared to receive them."



SPEAKING OF TAXES

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Exploring The Caribbean Possibilities

Do you remember that old dream of creating a winter sun-porch for Canada? Years ago, men spoke of creating an 11th Canadian province in the Caribbean. All those lush little islands would make an apt complement to mainland Canada, it was argued.

They should sell us cotton and tropical foods such as sugar and citrus fruits, which we cannot grow; in return they could be a substantial market for our products—not just the centuries old trade in cheap dried codfish. Then there is the huge potential of the tourist trade: our 11th province would earn USA dollars, and would save us USA dollars by outdrawing Florida in attracting Canadian winter visitors.

These trends would add up to a great benefit in our balance of payments position with U.S.A. Nevertheless that concept of the Caribbean islands becoming our own sun-porch withered away. The minister for Education of the Republic of Ireland, Hon. George Colley, T. D., has set up a committee to investigate and report on the problem of backward schoolchildren.

Long Live Minister!

How to get maximum bustle out of cabinet ministers is a perennial problem for heads of government. Fortunately, this is an area in which Indonesia's President Sukarno is not without ideas. Mr. Sukarno has offered a cabinet post to anyone willing to try to curb his country's runaway inflation within three months. (The price of rice, staple of the Indonesian diet, more than doubled last week.) There is a catch. Failure will mean 10 years in prison for the unlucky minister—and in the President's own pictures use

Those African Coups

There have been eight military coups in Africa in the last two years, and it would be tempting to brush off the latest upheaval in Nigeria as just another power play. But this would be an overly simple and misleading description. The military played an important role, of course, for superficially it was a mutiny of one group of officers against higher authority. But their ambition, it appears, was not to wrest power for its own sake, as we have seen in the Congo and elsewhere in the recent past. Rather, it is more likely their motivation was to deal with ineffective politicians who either condoned widespread graft, or dealt in it themselves, while ignoring the main business of governing a difficult country. Britain's speed in recognizing the interim government of General Irons might be considered a valid indication that this was not merely a traditional takeover by greedy soldiers.

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.

In Appreciation

Sir,—It is with deepest sympathy I take my pen in hand to pay a deep tribute to a wonderful man. Dr. John P. Sweeney was house physician at the Provincial Home for the Aged for many years. When he entered the home everyone adored him, patients, nurses, all concerned, he took such a deep interest in all the aged people. But it is the case we all must go to God. He will never be forgotten for his kindness and sympathy to the aged. To his two sons I extend my sincere sympathy. May God rest his soul. I am, Sir, etc. (Mrs.) MAREE MCCARTHY, RN, Matron Provincial Home for the Aged, Kensington Road, Charlottetown.

Driver Gets Awarded

MOSCOW (Reuters)—The Order of Lenin, a top Soviet decoration, has been awarded posthumously to truck driver Mikhail Mitrofanov, who was killed after he blocked the path of a bus rolling towards a precipice. Mitrofanov's truck stopped the bus, which had 50 passengers

Improving The Nose

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen It is normal to want to improve appearance. This is evident from the annual sale of cosmetics, hair dyes, wigs, and false eyelashes. It also helps to have some natural beauty or a Barrymore profile. Your nose, for example, may be fine the way it is, but if you are not satisfied, you could consult a plastic surgeon.

He may refuse to do the job if he is convinced the individual is exaggerating the defect. Those with a poor self-image make poor candidates for plastic surgery because they are disappointed with anything less than perfection. The same can be said of the immature personality who blames his failures and emotional problems on his appearance.

Surgery will be recommended if the nose is deformed and the individual wants an improved appearance for personal or economic reasons. The operation also is needed when a defect such as a deviated septum exists or the individual has a progressive deformity that advances with age and leads to difficult breathing. The most gratifying results occur to a boy with a feminine shaped nose who ends up looking like a man. Vice versa also is true.

The technique is well established, and surgery is done under a local anesthetic. It may entail the removal of a bump or adding cartilage or a bone to raise a saddle deformity in others, the nose is narrowed or shortened. Refashioning the tip is important and the most complicated.

The chin may need to be pushed forward to balance the rest of the profile. There are no residual scars unless the nostrils must be narrowed. The object is to correct the shape of the nose so that the appearance of the entire face is improved. The psychological boost comes when the individual feels that his appearance is improved and more so, when others respond with a better attitude toward him.

Nasal deformities should be corrected as soon as possible but not before the face has fully developed. This is from age 14 to 15 for girls and a little older for boys. Plastic surgery of this type should not be confused with facial rejuvenation (lifting) in the older person.

DIGESTIVE DISTRESS R. McP. writes: The aches and digestive distress located in my right side have been diagnosed as partial functioning of the gall bladder. What can be done about this?

REPLY A diet low in fat and roughage may help, along with drugs that reduce spasms. Surgery is the alternative.

MILK ALLERGY W. R. writes: If a person is allergic to milk, what symptoms does he have?

REPLY Some develop indigestion or diarrhea; others suffer from asthma, hives or nasal congestion. In babies, the usual symptoms are colic and eczema.

ENERGY FOODS Mrs. E. writes: What food is best for quick energy?

REPLY Carbohydrates, rather than proteins and fats. This is contrary to what many athletes have been led to believe. Proteins and fats are preferable from six to 24 hours before a game or track meet.

CAUSE OF COLIC Mrs. F.W. writes: Is colic in babies brought on by the formula or by the disposition?

REPLY Both are good possibilities. Some physicians are convinced that colic in children represents one of the early manifestations of allergy.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Driving is a full time job.

Impatience At White House

By Boris Miskewicz Canadian Press Staff Writer There are restless winds blowing across the Pacific from the White House and they can do nothing but stir a fresh storm throughout Southeast Asia. The winds are stirred by President Johnson's impatience and discontent at the lack of response from North Viet Nam to his peace overtures in a hurry. It is this impatience that may prove Johnson's biggest enemy.

The president's expected order to resume the bombing of North Viet Nam in an effort to bring about peace negotiations may have about as little success in winning peace as had the bombing missions carried out throughout a major portion of 1965.

Such world leaders as Pope Paul and UN Secretary-General U Thant are against resumption of the bombing, but the United States appears bent on forcing the Communist North Vietnamese to a conference table.

MUST INCLUDE REBELS But would the Viet Cong leadership accept any peace negotiations between the United States and North Viet Nam? Hanoi has stated repeatedly that any peace talks must include the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam.

Thant suggested a week ago the Viet Cong must be included in any future South Vietnamese government if peace is to be restored to Southeast Asia. The Viet Cong rebels have overrun a sizable portion of South Viet Nam and seem to have the support of a large segment of the population. Thant said it would be unrealistic to deny representation to any segment of the population in the South Vietnamese government.

U.S. State Secretary Dean Rusk immediately threw cold water on Thant's suggestion. External Affairs Minister Paul Martin of Canada, a solid supporter of all UN peace efforts, backed Thant's attempt to bring about negotiations. He urged the secretary-general to "continue to explore all possibilities which may be open to him in his personal capacity to encourage action that will set this conflict on a course of peace."

The United States itself is divided on the question of the resumption of bombing of North Vietnamese targets. About one-quarter of the U.S. senators favor resumption while the same number oppose it. The remainder do not wish to commit themselves.

If nothing else, the American cessation of raids against North Viet Nam a month ago brought the most favorable atmosphere for negotiations in a year. LITTLE PROGRESS SEEN

Although progress toward negotiations appears negligible despite the halt in bombing raids, there is some question how increased hostilities could help bring the two sides together. The U.S. could concentrate not on the destruction of North Viet Nam, with the hope of forcing President Ho Chi Minh to the conference table, but rather on the cutting off of all means of contact between the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong guerrilla operations in the south.

Such action might leave the Viet Cong rebels in a somewhat hopeless position and thus encourage peace talks. But, as Thant has suggested, even then the Viet Cong would have to be represented in peace talks and in any post-war government to prevent a new guerrilla uprising.

Russia At Expo

With the announcement of the form of Russia's participation in Expo '67, it is evident that the Soviet Union intends to equal or surpass its record at the Brussels world fair in 1958. Russia's will be the most ambitious of all the foreign contributors, and will cost some \$15 million, considerably more than the amount approved by the United States government.

Space research will, as expected, be a major theme. Numerous Russian entertainment groups will be present. The pavilion itself will be modern in the Western sense of the word, even more so than

Our Yesterdays

EMPEROR HAILI SELASSIE raised the red, yellow and green flag of his former kingdom in a hidden mountain clearing somewhere in Ethiopia. He then set off to the interior to head British-aided tribesmen fighting their Italian conquerors.

TEN YEARS AGO (January 28, 1956) Mrs. Lily Corrigan was re-elected as president for the third term of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion, Charlottetown, at a meeting held at the Clover Club.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left London by plane for Nigeria for a three-day stay.

Travel bargains advertisement for Charlottetown to various cities: Montreal \$14.00, Moncton \$3.20, Saint John \$5.00, Halifax \$5.40, Sydney \$9.00, Corner Brook \$16.00, Toronto \$20.00, Winnipeg \$34.00, Vancouver \$56.00. Includes text: 'These are examples of CN's new Rail Bargain... complimentary meals are equally attractive... about the Red, White and Blue Fare Plan.'

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