

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Frank Walker, Editor...

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers... Advertising Service: Toronto 425 University Ave...

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press...

Not over 40¢ per week by carrier... \$12.00 a year by mail on rural routes...

Not over 7¢ single copy... Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

PAGE 4 TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1965

New Incentive Program

Details of the new and expanded Area Development Program announced by Industry Minister Drury indicate that the whole of Prince Edward Island will, in effect, be covered by the program. It will embrace large regions of the country in all ten provinces and offer cash grants to manufacturing and processing industries established within the designated areas.

Explaining the government's decision to replace the former income tax incentives with a system of capital grants, Mr. Drury said experience had shown that a tax holiday is of benefit mainly to those firms which are able to reach a profit position at an early date in their new operations.

A still graver objection, so far as this province is concerned, is that we were left out of the picture entirely under the old system. We have every reason, therefore, to welcome the new policy and to look forward to it effecting some improvement at least in our industrial situation.

The Financial Post warns, meanwhile, that the search for satisfactory solutions to the incentive problem will be a slow and difficult process. The new program should go a long way to attract new firms which, by definition, have no interest in tax holidays; it won't, however, answer the question of how to bring new jobs into those areas that are less attractive economically than some others.

What this means is that new industries must be geared to the productive capacity of the areas in which they are situated, and that's a sound economic principle.

The Silver Lining?

One of the misleading things about war is the artificial stimulus it gives to the economy of a country, especially if the country is waging it from a distance. It brings disastrous economic as well as other consequences in its wake, but for the time being the wheels of industry—of some industries, that is—hum more busily than ever. This tends to create a complacent acceptance of the monstrous penalties that war imposes on all who are involved in it.

Of all the great nations that have come to power in world affairs we know of none that abhors war more

sincerely and strives more earnestly for peace than the great republic to the south of us. Yet we note in an American newspaper that Washington is "quietly adjusting its whole economic outlook as a result of the escalating Viet Nam conflict" and that the prospects, on balance, are not without their silver lining.

There is still doubt as to how the Viet Nam war will expand. So far as President Johnson has put the matter, however, "the country could handle the matter easily." Economists are confident. "In a somewhat curious way," Walter W. Heller, former top Johnson economic adviser told the Washington meeting of governors last month, "the Viet Nam crisis may well give us the most striking example of the advance in economic thinking."

Defense Secretary McNamara has so far asked for "only \$1.7 billion more" for the war in Viet Nam. Nobody knows what he will ask next year, but guesses range from \$3 to \$10 billion. This should put the administrative budget through the \$100 billion ceiling, for good. Most economists, it is noted, will be glad to see the breach made.

As recently as June, Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported that one-third of the economists before whom he spoke at a meeting in New York expected a recession some time between September 1965 and the following year. But now the views are changing. "Current military plans put no real strain on the budget. They come at a time when there is a slack in the economy. The government would probably have tried some other stimulus if defense needs had not increased. But defense spending is a stimulus all the same."

And now it seems that it's even become a stimulus in Canada as well. American purchases of Canadian defense products, under the defense production sharing plan, have risen in the first half of this year. Officials at Ottawa predict a "sizeable" increase in future Canadian defense sales to the U.S.—barring a reversal of American policy in Viet Nam.

Perhaps if every nation engaged in war, or in the supplying of war material, instead of counting on economic gains had actually to choose between "guns and butter," the prospects for world peace would be considerably better than they are.

On Firmer Basis

The Nova Scotia coal industry is on a firmer basis than it has been for some years. Markets have ceased to be a problem, thanks to the booming demands of the ever-increasing thermal power plants for coal. That, at least, is how an Ottawa commentator interprets the lack of explosive reaction following the federal government's conversion of its big central heating plant at Ottawa to the other day to natural gas brought in through the Trans Canada Pipe Line from Alberta.

Cape Breton has lost a 200,000-ton-a-year sure-fire customer in this plant, which keeps Parliament Hill and all downtown federal buildings warm, and at the same time lost whatever chance there might have been of fuelling the furnaces of another big central plant that heats the Confederation Heights complex of government buildings on the Capital's southern rim.

Ottawa papers, expecting a blast, approached Nova Scotia Premier Stanfield for his reaction; but he mildly pointed out that in view of current market demands, the Ottawa contracts weren't all that important.

We trust, indeed, that this is the correct version of the story. If, after years of cutting back production for dwindling sales the Cape Breton fields should now have more customers than coal, it's good news for the whole Atlantic area.

EDITORIAL NOTES

President Johnson has a flair for doing things the dramatic way. He signed the nation's education bill at his boyhood schoolhouse in Texas; Medicare at former President Truman's library in Missouri; the new vote-rights bill in a room just off the Senate floor; and the health research bill at the federal medical facility in Bethesda, Maryland. He's started a new trend. Maybe not this year, but next, predicts an exchange, he could sign the foreign-aid bill in, say, New Delhi. And the space appropriations bill? In orbit, maybe.



FROM SEA TO SEA

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Sweeping Electoral Changes Are Involved

To bring representation in parliament more democratically in line with local population, an Electoral Boundaries Commission in each province is redrawing the entire electoral map. The great extent of these most sweeping electoral changes ever known in Canada is highlighted by the fact that, of all Quebec's present 75 constituencies, only one will not be changed. This is Verdun, on the Island of Montreal.

At present there are 263 constituencies in Canada. Two of these, Halifax in Nova Scotia and Queens in P.E.I., each send two MPs to Parliament. Thus we now have 265 MPs. Through changes in relative population between 1951 and 1961, Ontario will gain three seats, Alberta two and B.C. one. Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia will each lose one, and Saskatchewan will lose four. The new House of Commons will have 264 MPs, each representing a single-member constituency. 128 of these constituencies will have new names.

OUT OF RECOGNITION How does one measure the change, when so many new boundary lines are being drawn? One way is by analyzing the population of each new constituency, and noting the old constituencies from which it is drawn. By any yardstick, 182 of the new constituencies will be substantially changed from those now existing.

Two not untypical examples of this massive change are provided by the proposed new Saskatchewan constituencies of Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. In the 1963 election, based on the 1951 census, there were 45,927 registered voters in Moose Jaw. Lake Centre, the new riding of Moose Jaw, will lose more than half of those, or 5,734.

But it will have added to it 15,297 voters from Rosetown-Biggar, 1,744 from Swift Current-Maple Creek, 712 from Rosthern, 158 from Assiniboia and three from Saskatoon. The old riding of Prince Albert had 31,782 registered voters in the 1963 election. The new riding of Prince Albert, one of the 136 ridings to retain its old name unchanged, will lose 8,109 of those voters. But it will have added to it 9,876 voters from Humboldt-Melfort, Tisdale, 5,727 from Rosthern, and 1,116 from Meadow Lake—raising its net total to 39,279 voters.

Out of Saskatchewan's present

17 constituencies, only five will retain their old name; and only one will undergo less than "substantial" geographic changes. TO EQUALIZE VOTES P.E.I.'s four constituencies will have four new names, giving our Island Province pride of place—if that is the apt expression—as regards nomenclature.

Ontario, as might be expected, will undergo the most massive changes, caused by the immense postwar shift from farm to factory. 46 of its 88 new constituencies will have new names; 68 will be substantially changed in geography. For example, our famous gargantuan constituency of York-Scarborough, in which over 140,000 electors cast their votes in 1963, will be split up among five new ridings. And many small

rural ridings will be merged; such as Northumberland (21,190 voters in 1963) and Durham (18,866 voters). Often, with no apparent gain, the historic old political names of Canada's constituencies will be eliminated, either through change or through sheer clumsy wantonness. For example, Quebec East, famous as the political home of such giants as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Hon. Louis St. Laurent, will acquire the unmemorable name of Limoulu. The name of General Wolfe, unremembered in Quebec, will be eliminated from the title of the riding of Richmond-Wolfe, which will still include Wolfe County; but so will Montcalm cease to be memorialized in the riding now Montcalm.

Latest Library System

The Netherlands News

The library of Delft's Technological University was recently equipped with a "bibliophone," a mechanized and automated book delivery system claimed to be revolutionary in the library world. Any book on the shelves, no matter in what far corner of the university's extensive library, is delivered to the borrower at the hand-out counter in about one minute.

Record show that the average period between requesting the book and receiving it, is 65 seconds. About three-quarters of the deliveries, however, take less than one minute, while only four per cent take longer than two minutes.

With this new system the book borrower dials the catalogue number on the "bibliophone" on the lending desk.

Relayed electronically, the required number then signals in a light on the relevant shelf. All the shelf staff has to do is to remove the book and place it in the chute which delivers it at the lending desk. A light-signal on the lending desk informs the

Uneasy Lies The Head

Hamilton Spectator

The best that can be said for Greece's young King Constantine, caught in a turbulent political crisis, is that the Greek monarchy has had a long and lively experience of this kind of thing and this time, the army is on his side.

Politics in Greece is more than usually a wily business; and old gentlemen abound. Not a happy position for a young king.

The present crisis arises from the king's firing of George Papandreu, prime minister and leader of the dominant Centre Union Party, and appointing in his place George Athanasiades-Novas, former minister of the interior, in his place.

Papandreu, believing that officers were engaged in right-wing politics, wanted a purge of the army. Defence Minister Peter Garoufalas, an old palace familiar, refused to agree on the grounds that army morale would suffer.

The king, as commander-in-chief, agreed with Garoufalas and fired the prime minister. Greece is not a constitutional monarchy in the sense in which the term is generally understood. The king, as regulator of affairs, can take executive political action, as he has done in this case.

It was a serious step Papandreu's Centre Union Party (coalition of centre parties) swept to power with 171 seats in last year's elections. The National Radical Union (right-

Kleptomania Starts Early

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen — Most stealing is intentional, deliberate, and actuated by the profit motive. This is not true of the kleptomaniac who steals because of a peculiar mental make-up. Many have ample funds and could buy whatever property they steal.

The majority are women; the few men who develop the quirk are likely to have feminine characteristics. The neurosis often comes to light when the teenager goes to a girl's school or co-ed institution. Dormitories and sorority houses are favored sites. Thereafter, department stores and the homes of friends and neighbors are in for trouble.

Many of these women are protected by the police and family. The wife of an acquaintance of mine preferred to steal from a certain store and was well-known to the manager and store detectives who watched her carefully. The husband was sent a bill for everything that he could not retrieve and return to the store. It was a nice arrangement, but never led to a cure.

A 19-year-old girl living in a school dormitory suddenly developed a passion for coins and medals. Within a few months she had a large collection stashed away in her suitcase. When alone, she would take them out and arrange and re-arrange them according to dates and denominations. She was an excellent student who came from a well-to-do family. She finally got caught and made no attempt to deny the origin of her hoard. It was the same old story—too much mothering, a strict father, and too little emotional satisfaction. The girl never was allowed to have more than 50 cents at any time.

This is a compulsion neurosis. The condition might be regarded as a compensation or substitute for hidden longings.

FAMILY SPRAYER Mrs. E.B. writes: We have a family problem. One member of the household refuses to put something before his nose and mouth when he sneezes and coughs. Everyone then contracts his colds. He can't be convinced that he is spreading contagion in this way. Will you emphasize this point?

REPLY Covering the nose and mouth with a hand or handkerchief when coughing and sneezing not only is a health measure but a common courtesy as well. Everyone should try to keep his cold to himself.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN? F.M. writes: What causes a kidney to disappear and what effect will it have on the other kidney?

REPLY Kidneys are anchored too well to disappear spontaneously and even a floating kidney moves no more than two to four inches. When one kidney is removed surgically, the other is capable of doing the work of two.

WALKING PNEUMONIA G.H. writes: Will you please tell me about walking pneumonia?

REPLY In this type of pneumonia, the usual toxic effect associated with pneumonia is not present. The individual does not feel sick except for fatigue and cough. X-ray will help in making the diagnosis.

DISORTED LASH A.D. writes: What should be done about a wild hair on one eyelid?

REPLY The condition is alleviated temporarily by plucking the hair. Electrolysis will remove the hair permanently.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Cold compresses applied to the eyes and nose bring temporary relief from hay fever.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

MORE JOIN PARTY MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Communist party now has more than 12,000,000 members, the party newspaper Pravda reports. Pravda says nearly 800,000 candidates have been admitted in the last year.

Papandreu has been a republican all his political life. He has frequently clashed with the palace. This perhaps explains why his supporters, demonstrating in the streets, shout for a plebiscite on the monarchy.

Since the Greek dynastic line was founded in 1863 by Prince William of Denmark, plebiscites have caused Greek monarchs to pack their bags and depart—or arrive—with disturbing frequency.

A run-down shows that in 1917, the then King Constantine was forced to abdicate because he opposed Greek intervention on the side of the Allies in the First World War.

In 1920, a plebiscite recalled the king to the throne. Four years later, a plebiscite approved a republican regime. In 1935, yet another plebiscite restored the monarchy. In 1941, the then king fled to Cairo when the Germans invaded Greece. In 1946, still another plebiscite voted overwhelmingly in favor of the monarchy.

The present king is discovering early in his reign that he heard that wears the Greek crown lies uneasy.

FEWER WORK IN WOODS The logging industry in Canada now employs about 50,000 men, as opposed to 70,000 in 1949.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Jackie (to departing relative) — "There's no hurry, auntie, daddy has put the clock a whole hour ahead." — Toronto Star. A man has reached middle age when the girl he winks at thinks he has something in his eye. — Brandon Sun.

The organization known as the Voice of Women wants China to be admitted to the United Nations and further wants that country to be invited to participate in Canada's centennial celebrations. These are both good ideas and it will be noted in passing that the Chinese should know something about celebrations, having invented firecrackers. — Fort Erie Letter-Review.

France And St. Pierre

More than two centuries ago, France ceded to Great Britain a vast empire in North America. The cession which followed Wolfe's victory at the Plains of Abraham was not the end of a long struggle, but it was the beginning of the end. Gradually, other French possessions besides Canada were relinquished.

Out of the vast liquidation, France retains today St. Pierre Misiquant. Most of the 5,300 inhabitants of the island 10 miles off Newfoundland's south coast earn their living from fishing and related industries. Most of them—around 4,300 in fact—live in the town of Saint Pierre. This little foothold in North America is an expensive pet for

One Master Enough

Toronto Daily Star

Prime Minister Pearson's special assistant and chief press officer, Richard O'Hagan, is in an embarrassing position after The Canadian Westy revealed that part of his salary is paid by the government and part by unnamed interests.

The salary arrangement, as Mr. O'Hagan explained it, sounds eminently silly under the Diefenbaker government. The Prime Minister's press aide received an official salary of \$10,000 a year and supplemented this with outside income. And when Mr. Pearson came to office, he didn't want his press officer's salary to be shown as higher than that.

Consequently, Mr. O'Hagan gets paid by the government and by a "political source"—presumably the Liberal Party. Mr. Pearson says "This has been done and is being done today in other offices." If so, that's a cause for concern, not complacency.

Mr. O'Hagan's personal integrity is not in question; but the government's duty is to try to avoid even the suspicion of private financial influence over its aides to cabinet members.

It's bad enough if a minister's assistant is also of the payroll of the party in power, which relies on private interests for its funds. But it's completely unacceptable if a staff member receives part of his income directly from some private firm or pressure group.

The system may save some money for the public purse. But it's dangerous; it offers too much opportunity for private interests to influence public policy through the men who have constant daily access to ministers.

Mr. Pearson can't afford to issue by saying that it's a "well-known fact" and that "It was done by the previous Prime Minister in his office."

The practice is wrong, no matter how long it has been going on.

A Truly Basic Problem

Montreal Star

The time is overdue for Canadians to pay much more attention to what they have in the past to what is their basic problem. We spend endless time talking about, for instance, our constitution or the inequities of American foreign policy. Far too little time is spent studying our own fundamental defects.

One of these is a short quote from the current issue of the Canadian Forum which reads as follows: "According to Dr. Murray Ross, president of York University, Canada at present provides university places for 20 per cent of its 18 to 21-year-olds, while in the U.S., universities and colleges together place 43 per cent of this age group. By 1980, the U.S. will have 60 per cent of this age group in colleges and universities; Canadian universities will have room for about 30 per cent.

This is a shocking statement. Its implications are, or should be, clear enough. If we are, as a nation, a bunch of second-raters, the reason probably lies in that short quote. In an age when skills depend more and more on education, we skim on it. Our neighbors, the oft-maligned Yankees, to the same extent do not. We are planning—deliberately planning—to educate at the university level just half the

number of our youth who will get such education across the border.

A university education isn't everything, but it does mean a certain degree of scientific or technical know-how. It means the exposure of young men and women to certain disciplines. The "strained mind" idea is not sheer myth. It lays a foundation on which much else can be built.

But what is the scale of the waste if our universities, in 1980, will only have room for 30 per cent of the potential student population? It might be said that even the American 60 per cent figure is too low. But the 60 per cent goes a long way to explain why we have lagged, and why we will continue to lag.

Tenders are invited for Grading, Ditching, Fencing, Installation of Pipe Culverts, and all other incidental work required for construction of the Sub-grade for a Railway Spur Line to serve Westmorland Chemical Industrial Park, approximately 2.15 miles long, near Dorchester, N.B. Sealed tenders, marked on the outside "Confidential," "Tender for Railway Spur to Westmorland Chemical Industrial Park" and addressed to Mr. R. P. Puddester, Regional Engineer, Canadian National Railways, Moncton, N.B., will be received up to 2:00 p.m. Atlantic Standard Time, 31 August 1965. A complete set of Plans, Specifications, Form of Contract, Instructions to Bidders and Tender Forms may be obtained by Bona Fide General Contractors from (Personal) Mr. R. P. Puddester, Regional Engineer, Moncton, N.B., on deposit of a certified bank cheque made payable to the Canadian National Railway Company for an amount of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), which deposit will be returned when plans and specifications are returned in good condition. Plans and Specifications may be viewed at the following places: Regional Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B. Construction Association, Halifax, N.S. Builders Exchange, Saint John, N.B. Construction Association, Moncton, N.B. Tenders will not be considered unless submitted on the forms supplied by the Railway and in accordance with the instructions for tendering. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. H. C. GRAYSON, Vice-President, Moncton, N.B.

TEXACO INDEPENDENT BUSINESS AVAILABLE Texaco Distributorship Areas—Charlottetown and area Summerside and area Details—To handle a complete line of TEXACO refined products and lubricants. Financial Assistance Available Attractive Margins and Bonuses. Requirements—Business experience; ability to handle required books and records; selling experience, etc. Operating capital (approximately \$2,000). "An excellent opportunity for suitable party" Apply—Texaco Canada Ltd. Mr. J. I. Macmillan Box 1114 Charlottetown.