

Covers Prince Edward Island, Like The Dew... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Wallace Ward, Managing Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Monday, March 28, 1966

New Dairy Program

Federal Agriculture Minister Greene made an excellent impression on his first visit to the province over the weekend. In stressing the advantages of his new "four dollar milk" program to our dairymen he was, of course, preaching to the converted; but he emphasized also the nationwide importance of upping federal aid to their industry at this time.

The program, which will take effect in the dairy year beginning April 1, is tailored to the problems of three main groups of farmers who ship to dairies, creameries, cheese factories and manufacturing plants. The increase in the offer-to-purchase price to butter processors will help make it possible for them to pay \$3.25 a hundredweight for whole milk delivered by the farmer.

The Stabilization Board will pay the farmer another 85 cents a hundredweight minus a 10-cent export levy to bring the average net return to \$4 instead of \$3.50 as at present. The direct 85-cent payment will be made monthly to milk shippers. This replaces two support methods used in the current dairy year—a deficiency payment and a supplementary payment.

In a related move, federal payments will be extended beyond manufacturing milk to a portion of the farmer's milk directed to the fluid market. 85 cents a hundredweight will be paid to farmers for fluid deliveries beyond 120 per cent of the amount sold at the established price of the region. From both fluid and manufacturing milk payments, the government will deduct 10 cents a hundredweight to pay export costs and subsidies associated with foreign sale of dairy products. Under the current system, the export levy would have been deducted from the year-end deficiency payment.

The \$4 return is promised for manufacturing milk with a butterfat content of 3.5 per cent delivered at the factory. It will cost the federal treasury \$90 million this year and will bring some increases in the cost of dairy products to consumers. Mr. Greene said he expected butter will go up two cents a pound. But he added that if the government allowed the dairy industry to continue deteriorating, it would result in shortages that would raise the prospect of much larger and uncontrollable consumer price increases in the long run.

It is noteworthy, also, that when the minister announced his new program in the House of Commons, it was applauded by representatives of all Opposition parties—a rare demonstration these days.

Manitoba's Proposal

Few of the provinces are able to meet Ottawa's terms for participating in its "universal" medicare plan. Our Island government finds that it cannot come within measurable distance of them at present. Elsewhere a closer attempt is being made to do so, while maintaining the maximum possible freedom of the individual and of the doctor, in this way improving—it is argued—the more compulsory aspects of the federal scheme. The latest province to announce its intentions in this regard is Manitoba. The Roblin government's proposal appears to meet the conditions set forth by the federal government with one exception—but it is a rather important exception. It concerns the

definition of "universality." Ottawa says that a plan, to be universal, must embrace 90 per cent of a province's population to start with, and the figure must then rise to 95 per cent after three years. Otherwise the federal offer to pay 50 per cent of the cost—the most recent estimate on this contribution being \$17 per capita—would not apply.

The Manitoba estimate—or hope—is that by persuasion, education, paying part of the cost for some people, all of it for others, the government can get 85 per cent of the people of the province into the plan at the start. It hopes to persuade Ottawa to relax its definition of universality from 90 per cent to 85 per cent.

If Ottawa does make a concession in the case of Manitoba, it will of course be logical for it to do so in the case of other provinces. Perhaps, under a little more pressure, the 85 per cent figure could be further reduced to 80 or even 75 per cent as a minimum requirement. What becomes then of the "universality" definition? The fact is that it is a misnomer in any case. It was dreamed up as a pre-election term by Liberal strategists. It implies 100 per cent coverage, and this, apparently, was never actually regarded as being feasible. It would be as well, surely, to drop the term altogether, and substitute one more in accordance with the facts.

Much Too Casual

Parliament recently afforded a curious example of the workings of bureaucracy. Let's start, not at the beginning but on March 9, when Albert Bechar, parliamentary secretary to Secretary of State Judy LaMarsh, made the following short speech in the House of Commons: "Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a correction that applies solely to the English version of Hansard, at page 948, line 30 of the left-hand column. Instead of reading—3 cents for radio and 9 cents for CBC television, it should read at line 30—3 of a cent for CBC radio and .9 of a cent for CBC television."

The history behind this is that on February 9, Hansard, Parliament's official record, printed a question by Barry Mather, MP for New Westminster, about the per capita cost per day of CBC radio and television, followed by Miss LaMarsh's reply as official spokesman in the Commons for the CBC. Several newspapers across Canada picked up the reply and pointed out that, according to the figures of 3 cents a day and 9 cents a day, a Canadian family of five would pay \$219 a year for CBC radio and TV services. The corrected version in Hansard of March 9 made nonsense of this calculation, of course. Instead of \$219, the actual cost for a family of five would be \$21.90 a year.

Where the editors went wrong was in believing what they read in Hansard for February 9. But what of the officials responsible for turning out this supposedly authoritative record of parliamentary proceedings? A closer look at the figures would have disclosed that somebody had made an error. Whether it was in Hansard or in Miss LaMarsh's office has not been divulged, and perhaps the point is not important. What calls for an explanation, however, is why it took four weeks to make a correction that should have taken not more than hours. It leaves one wondering how many other slips of this kind take place, and pass unnoticed altogether. At the rate we pay to keep Parliament going, we should get better service than this.

Science On The March

Scientists have been telling us for some time that the earth is slightly pear-shaped and with some sizeable dents and bumps on it and not, as traditional astronomy has it, a ball flattened at the poles and bulging slightly at the equator because of its spinning. Further confirmation of this theory was given at a recent meeting of the British Royal Astronomical Society in London. Those who don't care a hoot about it one way or the other, need read no further.

For the eager beavers who want their facts updated, however, we have news for them that the North Pole—the stalk of the pear, so to speak—is about 10 metres further from the equator than it would be if the shape was regular, while the South Pole is about 40 metres closer. This momentous information comes from painstaking observations of minor irregularities in the orbits of the satellites, followed by lengthy computer calculations, revealing oddities in the earth's surface almost impossible to detect in other ways.



IS IT A PLANE, TRAIN, OR SHIP? BIGGEST IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

A Nation Of Three Thousand Islands

Rebellion-torn Indonesia, Southeast Asia's biggest and most populous nation, spreads across some 3,000 equatorial islands. Its 103,000,000 people include at least a dozen ethnic groups, speaking 200 dialects. Appropriately enough, the nation's motto is Bhinneka Tunggal Ika—"Unity in diversity." Two-thirds of all Indonesians squeeze onto a single island, Java—making it one of the world's most densely populated areas. The capital, Djakarta, grew from a tiny 17th century Dutch East India Company trading post called Batavia into a metropolis with nearly 3,000,000 people. Djakarta is a kaleidoscopic mixture of squatters shacks, housing developments, and soaring new office buildings. Streets are jammed at rush hour with bicycles, automobiles, and bet-jacks, or three-wheeled pedicabs. Most Indonesians trace their descent from Malay-seafarers who left the Asian mainland long before the time of Christ. Chinese pearl fishermen and Indian holy men brought their influences. Hinduism survives on the island of Bali in a storied setting of temples and rice paddies where endless festivals and dances placate the spirits. But 90 per cent of Indonesians today follow Islam, introduced by Arab mariners centuries ago. Two-thirds of Indonesia's 575,000 square miles—about the size of Alaska—are covered by rain forest, inhabited by both Asiatic and Australian forms of life. Elephants, tigers, leopards, and rhinoceros share the forests with man. Crocodiles infest the rivers, pythons the shores. Indonesia is the leading Far Eastern source of petroleum and ranks second to Malaysia in rubber and tin. The land abounds in such natural resources as coal, bauxite, manganese, copper, nickel, gold and silver. An eight-year development program was started in 1961 but the country has been plagued by economic problems. Indonesia's modern history begins with the close of World War II and the end of Japanese occupation. Determined to be free of foreign influence, the former Dutch colony proclaimed itself a republic on August 17, 1945. "I'm not in favor of leaving a baby by the wayside," because multiple specimens must be taken. The method is diagnostically successful when the lesion is large and located in the major bronchi.

A Wonderful Story

British dedication to tradition can be so excessive that it becomes sublime, as in the instance of a bit of news printed on page nine of this newspaper Monday. What were the two British soldiers doing on the Duke of York's Steps just off Pall Mall in London? The Army finally wanted to know in a belated pursuit of the Army's manpower shortage problem. The explanation came from Defence Secretary Denis Healey in the following words: "Troops have been on duty there ever since the Napoleonic wars a century and a half ago when they were posted on the spot to hold the Duke of Wellington's horse." Somehow, we have no derivative words for an English quality so staunch. Let others, if they wish, scoff at the stubbornness of British stupidity. An order for two soldiers to be posted on that spot never was withdrawn. Their duty not to question why, theirs to obey. This leads us straight to another bit of recorded history which is a revelation of the qualities which made the ancient Roman Empire great. In the year 79 A.D., in the dawn years of Christianity, Mount Vesuvius in Italy erupted and buried the city of Pompeii in fiery ashes. Many were trapped in the catastrophe. Pompeii remained there beneath the surface, finally forgotten until early in the 19th century somebody digging a well dug smack into an ancient house having the ornaments and appurtenances of a civilized people. In the meantime, most of Pompeii has been uncovered to reveal marvels of information about the era in which it thrived with life. One of the revelations was the skeleton of a Roman soldier, clad in armour, at his post. While the panic-stricken people fled past him through the city gate he stood there staunchly, to be buried in the fiery particles that overwhelmed the city. TELLS VOLUMES We may say that in the circumstances, the Roman soldier's devotion to orderly duty didn't make sense, but the only way to moralize about it now is to acknowledge that the discovery of his skeleton at the spot he was ordered to stand on guard, tells volumes about the magnificent discipline of an army which has made the name of Caesar echo ever since. -P.S.—It may seem unnecessary to add that the order for the two soldiers to wait for the Duke of Wellington and his horse at the Duke of York's Steps, has been rescinded, better late than never.

A False Image

France charm. But for Ottawa's tourist officialdom to make the blatant pitch that "the France next door is called Canada" reflects an incredible ineptness in judgment. Canada is neither a bit of Old France nor a bit of Old England. It is a nation in which the so-called French fact, quaint and appealing as it may be, is primarily confined to one province. By indulging in such false and capricious promotion, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau has left its conduct open to severe question. GUIDES TO MEET TORONTO (CP)—Miss E. Henrietta Osler, Toronto, chief commissioner for the Girl Guides of Canada, will be chairman of the 19th conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts to be held in Tokyo, Sept. 22-Oct. 9. Sixty-eight countries will be represented at the conference, first to be held in Asia. SELLS CRANK TELEPHONE WINNIPEG (CP)—The old-fashioned wall telephone, with the crank on one side and the receiver on the other, is being sold again by the Manitoba telephone system, at \$65. An official said so many old models are already being sold by other people that the crown corporation had to get into the business as well.

Long Live Nessie

Apparently Marcus Lipton, a Laborite member of the British parliament, has small appreciation of fables, myths, superstitions and such. He has drawn a bead on the Loch Ness monster, which is almost comparable to taking aim at the Easter Bunny. This matter-of-fact and unimaginative MP wants the legendary monster to fish or cut bait, so to speak. He thinks it high time that fact displaced fancy. Lipton wants a full-blown government investigation, employing submarines, pontoons and sonic soundings. His demand was prompted by a report from Royal Air Force and Defense Ministry experts that five-year-old movie photographs showed the monster probably was "an animate object 92 feet long, six feet wide and five feet high." He suspects that the monster

Cigaret Or Cancer Cough

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen It is difficult to find anything encouraging about cancer of the lung. In a series of over 15,000 cases, only five per cent of the male and nine per cent of the female patients were alive five years after the condition was detected. The survival rates go up to 17 and 36 per cent respectively when the tumor is detected before it spreads beyond the borders of the lesion. Early detection is important yet wishful thinking in many instances: Cough is an early symptom but most victims have coughed for years; they cannot tell when the hacking switches from a cigarette to a cancer cough. As a result the symptom is neglected until more alarming manifestations appear. These include coughing up blood, wheezing, pain or a sense of heaviness in the chest. It may not be too late but the family is told to keep their fingers crossed—as time alone will tell. On the other hand, the situation is not hopeless. We know that men over age 40 who are chronic smokers or who live in areas where air pollution is rife are most likely to develop bronchogenic cancer. Anyone in this high-risk group should have a chest X-ray annually—or better—twice a year. Any chest abnormality, however minor, is considered so important that the cause must be tracked down even though chest surgery may be needed to accomplish this. This may sound like radical advice but there is no other way to detect the disease early among those who cannot stop smoking or eliminate air pollution. In a pilot study along this line, 50 of 100 patients who developed cancer of the lung had evidence of disease visible on X-ray films two years before they developed symptoms. One patient had an abnormality six years before diagnosis was made. An improved sputum test for cancer cells was announced recently. Sputum cytology is more difficult than X-ray, because multiple specimens must be taken. The method is diagnostically successful when the lesion is large and located in the major bronchi. CAFFEINE AND SNOBLENCE E. R. M. writes: If I have coffee or tea for breakfast and lunch I have trouble getting to sleep at night. I doubt if a moderate amount of coffee and tea at breakfast and lunch would produce insomnia. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, however. Try cutting down or abstaining and see what happens. CATS AND BABIES B. I. writes: Is there anything in the old story that it is dangerous to have a cat near an infant because the animal may jump on the baby and suck his breast? REPLY No, but for esthetic reasons I'm not in favor of leaving a baby by the wayside, because multiple specimens must be taken. The method is diagnostically successful when the lesion is large and located in the major bronchi. REPLY I doubt if a moderate amount of coffee and tea at breakfast and lunch would produce insomnia. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, however. 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