

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1966.

A Vital Conference

Perhaps if we keep our fingers well crossed we shan't emerge too badly from the "showdown" conference of the federal-provincial-tax structure committee at Ottawa this week. The conference will set guidelines for new five-year tax sharing agreements, replacing the existing agreements which expire on March 31 next. Finance Minister Sharp has warned that he is determined to guard the federal treasury from further provincial incursions, but the reported new base for equalization will be of advantage both to Quebec and to the Atlantic provinces. The scheme offers no new revenue to the "have" provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, however, and Saskatchewan may stand to lose the \$35 million equalization grant it now enjoys. These provinces will be leading the fight to pry a larger share of personal and corporation income taxes out of Ottawa. We have reason, down here, to subscribe to Ottawa's view that it is time a halt was put to their demands.

According to the Financial Times Mr. Sharp plans, in effect, to split direct taxing of personal incomes, corporation and estate taxes rather than sharing it with the provinces. The "standard" abatements on which sharing and equalization are now based—24 per cent of income tax and 9 per cent of corporation tax—will be abandoned. But the federal share—which is the pool from which we in the Maritimes must draw for fiscal relief—will not be reduced. Provinces will instead be left free to raise or lower their income and corporation taxes as they wish.

Though he is adamant about abatements, Mr. Sharp is opening the government's purse to pour another \$100 million into equalization payments—already running to over \$350 million this year. His new scheme is designed to give most of the money where it is needed most. Leaks from last month's premiers' conference have already indicated that Quebec would get close to \$100 million extra and the eastern provinces around \$40 million more. Equalization payments now are based on an average of yields from personal income, corporation, estate and resources taxes.

The new formula is believed to embrace almost all provincial taxes in determining an average tax rate. This is then related to an index of each province's prosperity, such as per capita gross national product. A national average of prosperity would replace the present tax yield basis. Equalization would then be based on what the average tax would have yielded if a province were as well off as the national average.

Local officials have been working for two years on our Island brief in preparation for this conference, and there is every reason to expect that the presentation will be a thorough one. What we get will depend, to a large extent, on how firmly Ottawa stands by its policy declarations.

New Laws For Labor

The federal government is right in believing that the nation's labor laws are out of date and need basic revision. But that staunch Liberal organ, the Winnipeg Free Press, maintains the government is wrong in its method of studying this problem. The study has been placed under the direction of H. D. Woods, dean of arts and science at McGill. No doubt a distinguished university figure, well equipped with theoretical knowledge. What Canada requires, however, is a practical approach to a highly practical question which has lately moved far beyond the textbooks and the lecture room.

No one knows this better, says our Winnipeg contemporary, than business men who have seen their wage costs rise much faster than the

productivity of their workers, or union officials who have lately seen Parliament end a railway strike by law. To the parties on either side of the bargaining table it is obvious that the labor laws, framed under very different conditions, are now obsolete, almost irrelevant, in some ways. Mr. Pearson recognizes the necessity of change but instead of seeking the counsels of experience he consigns the task of inquiry and recommendation to an educationist whose viewpoint is necessarily academic. Indeed, when the labor-management problems immediately ahead of the nation as so serious and complex, he should not leave them in the hands of any single man, however able and disinterested.

The Free Press maintains that the study now beginning ought to be conducted by at least three men, one of them representing business, another speaking for the unions. Then, perhaps, their report will reflect the day-to-day concerns of a modern economy, the struggle of management to earn reasonable profits and invest them in expansion, the struggle of labor for maximum wages, above all, the consequences of excessive demands on both sides in the form of an unstable currency and economic distortions.

This indeed is Canada's current situation. It is getting worse all the time, largely because the industrial bargaining process has been divorced from reality, is governed by no economic criteria and often ends in purely political decisions, as in the case of the Quebec longshoremen, the Seaway workers and the railway strike.

Swamped With Data

American astronauts are in the news again this week. Monday they caught and linked up with a fleeting rocket in record time, then flicked through a "game of tag" with the target in breath-taking maneuvers. Trouble was experienced yesterday, but today they expect to reach an altitude of 863 miles—nearly twice as high as any man has ventured, while one of them stages an "excursion outside," this time to stand in his seat for 140 minutes snapping scientific pictures. There will be more data for the statisticians to sort out, and a new space chapter will have been written.

Interest naturally centres on the astronauts themselves and their amazing exploits. But one can spare a sympathetic thought for the hard-working experts at the information processing division at Goddard Space Flight Centre, Cape Kennedy, already bogged down with a mass of undigested space material. Most of it comes from orbiting U.S. satellites and according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, swifter handling methods will simply have to be devised.

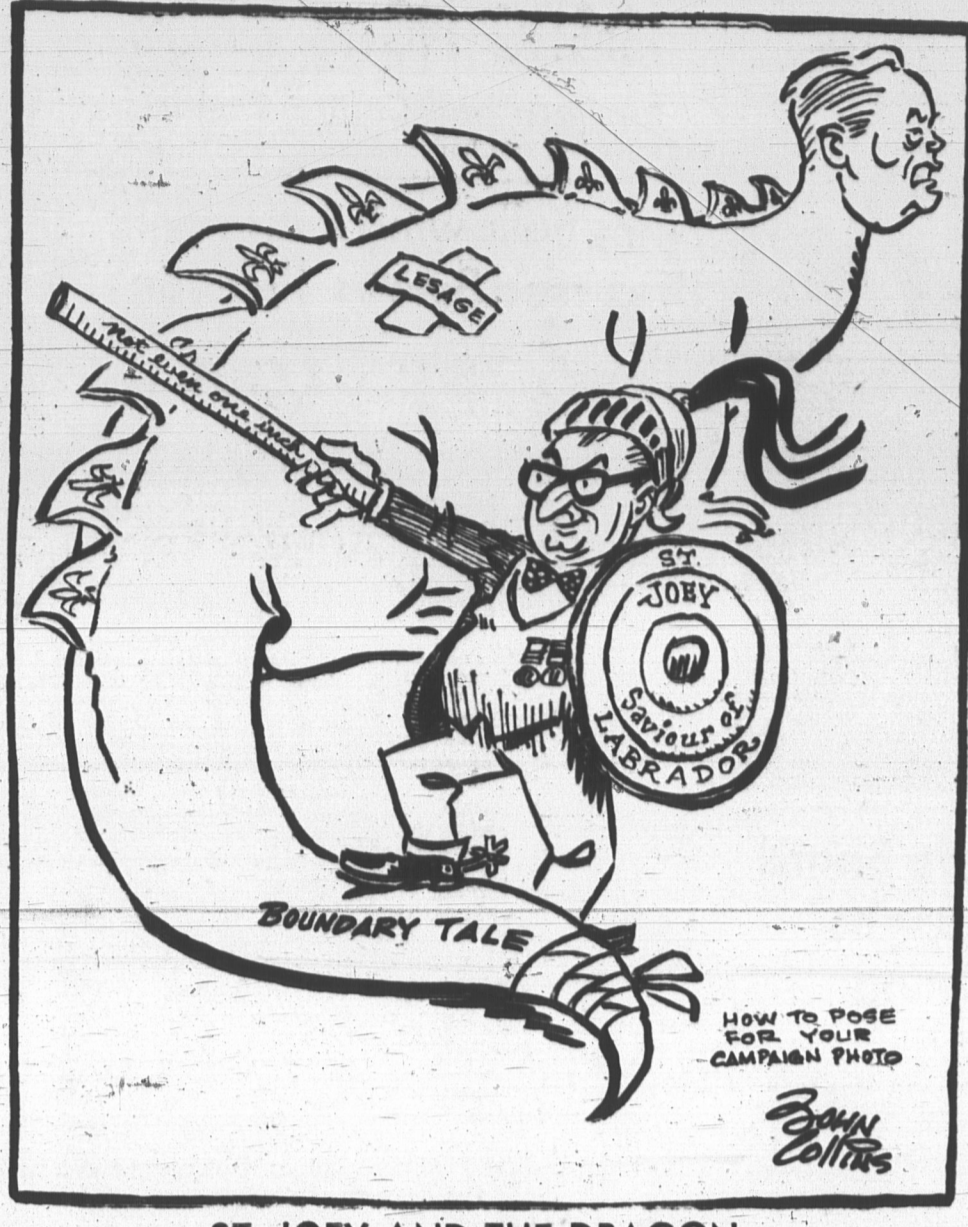
At the Goddard centre they calculate that their processing division wades through enough data each week to produce six 30-volume sets of encyclopedias processing 50 miles of tape shipped to Goddard weekly from seven tracking stations. The 33 satellites include orbiting geophysical observatories; a shutterbug Nimbus weather satellite; sun-studying orbiting solar observatories, and a bundle of explorer satellites probing scientific phenomena from wide-ranging outposts in space.

This ever-increasing rain of scientific chatter pouring to earth from the wide blue yonder is getting them down at Cape Kennedy. But like the Gemini astronauts they're all dedicated men, and while they may grumble they won't quit, or go on strike, until the job is done. Why don't they eliminate some data-acquisition headaches by turning off some older, less-sophisticated satellites? Because, they say, it's the mass of information that makes for accurate checking. "To map in space requires many passes through a phenomena," as they put it themselves. In addition to mapping the height and width of something like radiation belts, "you must also map in time." For example, they say, to see radiation belt characteristics "you must wait a year for the earth to move around the sun. The phenomenon linked to the sunspot cycle may take 11 years to map."

When the epic of the space age comes to be written, these men too will find an honored place in the story.

EDITORIAL NOTE

According to the U.S. department of agriculture, American farmers are raising a record turkey crop of 115.8 million birds this year. The crop will be 11 per cent larger than last year's and 7 per cent above the previous record set in 1961.



ST. JOEY AND THE DRAGON

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Immigration Must Be Carefully Planned

Canada's great need for immigrants and yet more immigrants is often mentioned in "Ottawa Report". Readers will especially note references to our need for, and immense dependence upon, immigrants with selected skills and training. A number of prominent MPs, recently most kindly wrote "guest columns" for "Ottawa Report"; among these, Dr. Lewis Brand and Mr. Heward Grafftey both stressed our desperate shortage of physicians, and pointed out how we have been saved from a collapse of our medical services only by the immigration of doctors—chiefly British-trained—who now make up one-fifth of our total medical staff.

Canada is the Land that Immigrants Built. Every Canadian is either an immigrant or the descendant of immigrants—including our Indians who are believed to have come from Siberia. It is hard to assess what proportion of our 3,560,000 square miles are habitable; science daily increases that proportion. But in any case it is a reasonable assertion that Canada is the most under-populated country in the world. Per square mile, we have one-tenth the population of USA; one-fifth that of China; one-fifth that of France; and one-hundredth that of Germany. A larger population would increase our national wealth and decrease our per capita tax load for our national supra-structure of government, roads, broadcasting, airfields, rails, harbours and other facilities.

MINISTER LAUDS IMMIGRANT Repeatedly we hear objections to immigration. Organized labour fears that immigrants might seize its jobs, Quebec fears that it might be swamped by non-French non-Catholic hordes. Against this background, it is encouraging to hear a prominent French-Canadian labour leader stress our need for immigrants. Hon. Jean Marchand, the brilliant 48-year-old Minister of Manpower and Immigration—who was formerly president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions—has detailed a fascinating inventory of the contributions made in Canada by immigrants, especially within the post-war years, and has stressed that "Canada will require a strong flow of immigrants for some years to come."

Our West was opened up by immigrants, who poured in half a century ago at a peak flow in excess of 5 per cent of our population per year. Today immigrant flow, even in this banner year, is but one-fifth of that rate. Almost half today's family heads in Vancouver and Winnipeg were born abroad. Mr. Marchand said, and one in sixteen of all Canadians is an immigrant. IMMIGRANTS MAKE JOBS Speaking of the ethnic mosaic from 130 foreign countries which is playing such an important role in building Canada today, Mr. Marchand referred to the professionally-trained immigrants in the past decade whose skills would have cost "Canada half a billion dollars to produce; to the 1965 immigrants who purchased 307 farms and rented 28 others; to the achievement of Dutch and German farmers, in Italian construction and decorative workers, and restaurant operators; and to the many small businesses successfully launched by immigrants. He mentioned among these the Polish manufacturer of fiberglass car fenders who employs 60 workers in Toronto; the three Austrians who founded a forest products business employing 1,000 workers in BC; the Dutch family whose pickle plant in Ontario employs hundreds of workers; the glass-blower from Venice whose production of ornamental glass at Cornwall provides over 100 jobs.

What Canada does not need today is unskilled immigrants with only broad backs and powerful muscles, for our modern economy replaces the muscle of the machine. The last five years have seen the development of the paradox of significant unemployment among the unskilled and the uneducated. Mr. Marchand said. So today our immigration program does not welcome such people; but it is carefully planned to admit those with one of the many skills which are still in short supply here.

Mr. Marchand's tribute to the contribution of immigrants that they should be welcomed and not feared was timely. Sweden always seems to be in the forefront in bold social experiments. Its latest innovation is an arrangement—soon to be tried out at two penitentiaries—to give prisoners a measure of normal family life. At one institution, wives are permitted to visit their husbands for a few days, at the other, wives and children of certain selected prisoners will be allowed to live in the prison for the husbands' entire terms. This is a startling idea at first sight, since complete separation from normal life has always been one of the traditional features of prison discipline. Yet it has a great deal to commend it. One of the most demoralizing effects of imprisonment, especially for long periods, is the disruption of ordinary relationships between prisoners and their wives and children. It creates sexual tension and encourages the spread of perversion among the inmates; this is one of the most serious though rarely discussed, problems in penitentiaries. The enforced separation also undermines the family through its effect on those on the outside. The wife is under a constant temptation to look for another man, and the children grow up without knowing their father. The arrangements planned in Sweden may prove a useful check on these tendencies. The experiment is worth watching, especially by our own penitentiaries, a administration which is now striving to emerge from the Middle Ages.

Sweden's Example

Toronto Telegram

Several years ago this theory was postulated after it was noted that some persons with glasses developed skin cancers on the cheeks and nose. They are not too concerned because they also develop in persons without glasses and in areas exposed to the sun but at considerable distance from the eyes. BRAIN SURGERY T. D. writes: How does a brain operation relieve pain? REPLY Several operations in and about the brain have been devised for the relief of intractable pain. These procedures vary from cutting certain nerves to separating the front part of the brain from the remainder. SINGER'S NOTES M. B. writes: Are notes on the vocal cords always malignant? REPLY No. Growths that develop on the vocal cords of singers and public speakers are not cancerous as a rule. SMALL FALL B. O. writes: Could an 18-inch fall cause deafness in a one-year-old child? REPLY I doubt it. Congenital deafness is more likely. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Don't tease the dog. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago-Trust, Chicago, Illinois.) KEEP WORKERS SWEET LUTON, England (CP)—The owner of a Bedfordshire electronics factory bought tea cream for all 300 employees when an unexpected heat wave pushed temperatures into the 80s. FLED RED-HANDED ROCHESTER, England (CP)—A burglar trying to open a safe in a Kent office had to raid the first-aid box instead. Police found a faulty oxy-acetylene torch which they think burned his hands and made him switch from banknotes to bandages.

Victory For Animals

New-York Times

The cause of humane treatment of animals has achieved a merited victory in Congress. Both houses recently approved a bill that for the first time establishes strict regulations over the interstate traffic in animals used for medical research. Investigation had revealed that many dealers in this profitable trade were keeping animals in pens too small for them to turn around in. Others often failed to provide necessary food, water, and opportunity for exercise. Under the leadership of Mrs. Roger Stevens, the Society for Animal Protective Legislation and allied organizations succeeded in arousing public and Congressional concern over this mistreatment. The result is a bill that promises to be effective as well as comprehensive. It covers both the animal dealers and the laboratories that buy from them, although it does not enter the controversial field of medical experimentation. The Department of Agriculture is empowered to draw up regulations covering not only dogs and cats but also monkeys, rabbits and guinea pigs. If President Johnson signs the bill, as expected, the statutory basis will be laid for a decisive and much-needed improvement in the case of these animals.

Enhancing The Egg

Christian Science Monitor

At the present moment shoppers appear far more concerned about the price tag on the egg carton than about the aesthetic appeal of the container. But it may not always be so. Cornell University Experiment Station is in fact preparing for more artistic days ahead when the discriminating supermarket shopper will choose his eggs not only with a view to their cost and quality but with an eye to the color of their mounting. Does the buyer prefer his eggs set in a container of pink, white, yellow or aqua? The Experiment Station recently set out to find the answer. Its procedures were in the best experimental-station tradition. The study was made in a supermarket in central New York where buyers purchased an average of 1,200 dozen large eggs per week. They were given equal opportunity to choose among containers of four colors—white, color of egg shells, associated with purity; yellow, color of yolks and of sunshine pink, an appetizing color; and aqua, a mixture of blue, color of distinction, and of green associated with nature, freshness and go. Aqua won with pink a close second. This confirmed a simi-

Spare Parts For Humans

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Most of the spare parts for humans are made of plastic materials including silicone and dacron. Those used on the outside of the body such as an artificial eye, false teeth, breast falsies, or a prosthesis to replace a lost arm or leg are not new.

Several years ago plastic surgeons used molded parts to fill in areas of the body destroyed by injury or disease. In some instances the prosthesis resembled the "funny faces" that are sold in novelty stores. These are lifelike and far superior to anything reconstructed of tissue by plastic surgeons.

Heart valves, blood vessels, artificial pacemakers, implants to straighten a nose or add on to an underdeveloped lower jaw are becoming more common. Breast prostheses also are available, as well as a frame-work around the prosthesis which can grow to form a new ear. Many of these are made of medical-grade silicones that vary in consistency from a thick liquid to a solid rubber. The surface of the prosthesis is so slippery that nothing sticks to it. It does not corrode, deteriorate, or irritate surrounding tissues, and can be heated to 300 degrees F. and cooled to minus 50 degrees F.

Silicone injections under the skin to smooth out wrinkles, fill out natural contours, and enlarge the breasts are now undergoing extensive experimental trials. The potential for this product is tremendous provided it is approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

Artificial skin is the latest in the spare parts department investigated from Heidelberg, West Germany, are experimented with a new three-layer synthetic skin that might solve the problem of covering large areas denuded by an extensive burn. The group started with layers of oxskin that was treated chemically until it became a porous elastic gel. It was then reconstructed by adding chemicals known to exist in the epidermis until a three-layer piece of foil was obtained. The material has been used successfully in animals, but time will tell whether it is suitable for humans. These grafts seldom last more than 40 days but serve a useful purpose before being rejected by the body.

RIMLESS LENSES

G. W. writes: Can wearing rimless glasses cause cancer due to the reflection of light on the lenses? REPLY Several years ago this theory was postulated after it was noted that some persons with glasses developed skin cancers on the cheeks and nose. They are not too concerned because they also develop in persons without glasses and in areas exposed to the sun but at considerable distance from the eyes.

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THE NORTH TODAY Choice Of Future Capital

By Farmer Tislington GREAT SLAVE LAKE—Three lively and bustling communities in this area are actively competing for the right to be designated as the capital of the North West Territories. Yellowknife, Hay River and Fort Smith all have high hopes that the Carrothers Commission will make its recommendation on an NWT capital town in favour of their community.

The committee, headed by A. W.R. Carrothers and including among its members the young mining engineer mayor of Yellowknife, J.H. Parker, was established as an advisory commission on the development of government in the Territories. Its report is expected to be handed to the government within the next few weeks.

Yellowknife, the largest community in the NWT, and certainly one of its most attractive, feels confident about its chances. But mayor Don M. Stewart of Hay River greeted the touring Members of Parliament with model of his rapidly developing town and a sign boldly proclaiming Hay River as the future capital.

Not to be outdone, Fort Smith's newspaper editor and official greeter, Jim Whelby, claims the capital for his community on the ground that it is the most central, has the only good agricultural land, is almost free of permafrost, has better communications and transportation and better roads than its competitors.

"Unlike Yellowknife, we are not a one-horse town," Mr. Whelby says. "At last count, we had 10 horses here against only one in Yellowknife and I understand that it is only a pony." Fort Smith is already the headquarters of the administration of the Mackenzie, Ken Hawkins, and his staff has increased from 18 to over 100 in the past 10 years. And residents have no cause for complaining there is nothing to do. The population, consisting of 141 Treaty Indians, 104 non-treaty, 377 Metis and 859 others, can take part in more than 50 organizations, chiefly recreational and social. Ball parks, a curling rink, a ski slope and even a nine hole golf course keep the people well occupied in their spare time.

But mayor Stewart in Hay River is just as enthusiastic about his community, much of which is being built anew because of disastrous floods which occurred in 1961 and again in 1963 in the old, low-lying area of the town. While a spanking new post office, liquor store, library and town hall are all built or being built at the new location, the residents are still clinging stubbornly to their present commercial and business area closer to the river.

Hay River is serviced by a railway and it has a branch line from this railway which was pushed on to the rich lead-zinc pockets at Pine Point. Additionally, Hay River is an important centre for water freight on Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River and the Mackenzie Highway, the only major road in the NWT, was completed to Hay River in 1949.

YELLOWKNIFE CONFIDENT The residents of Yellowknife, who are the only two full towns in the Territories, Fort Smith is a village, and the other communities are either local improvement districts, development areas with advisory councils or unorganized communities with advisory committees.

Neither Bud Orange nor Erik Nielsen expect that the NWT and the Yukon will develop provincial status in the near future. Neither Bud Orange nor Erik Nielsen expect the NWT and the Yukon will develop provincial status in the near future. But they do feel there should be a series of reforms, with local community councils and committees given more than an advisory role, leading to eventual local autonomy.

To outsiders who suggest the north does not have enough population to warrant complete self-government, people there point out that small populations were not a bar to erection of autonomous machinery in the early days of confederation. When Manitoba was created in 1870, its white population was much less than it is in the Yukon today.

The other argument against autonomy is an economic one. Mr. Nielsen explains. "In the Yukon, we have a healthy respect for the assistance provided by the federal government, but the new province of Manitoba was supported financially for many years and even today the Atlantic provinces receive substantial federal grants and subsidies."

It will take only a few discoveries such as the rich Pine Point mine to repay to Canada the money that is now being spent in support of the north. The pockets of lead and zinc are so rich in this area that the mining company had recovered its costs of development by selling off ore even before its own concentrator went into operation in late 1965. Late last fall Pyramid Mining was drilling in the same area and struck ore which led to northern Canada's biggest staking rush. Over 20,000 claims are recorded in the area to date with more every day.

CONCLUSIONS In a series as short and sketchy as this has been, it is not possible to deal in any depth with the north, its opportunities and its difficulties. I have been able to make only passing reference to many of the places the committee visited, the people it talked to and the impressions it may have retained. At the outset, I referred to the fact that the committee left Ottawa in a sensitive mood because of charges of embarking on a junket, which all parliamentary groups face from time to time. If it was a junket, then I can only report it must have been the hardest-working, most exhausting junket in the history of parliament.

The overall cost of the trip, probably around \$30,000 will be justified if the committee can produce a realistic, hard-hitting report and if Northern Affairs minister Arthur Laing and the departmental heads give serious consideration to the recommendations and suggestions, criticisms and praise the report should contain.

Certainly, a committee members will be more competent to deal with the next set of Northern Affairs estimates when they are tabled and perhaps, in some small way, the visit of an entire committee may have given the northern residents the feeling that somebody down south really does care about that part of Canada and its citizens.

Hard To Handle

Oshawa Times

A marriage bureau expert has disclosed that 40-year-old bachelors are the most difficult to please when they finally seek experienced help in acquiring life partners. They're doggedly set in their ways. Heather Jenner, who has arranged over 11,000 marriages in 25 years has also found that when men are faced with a living example of their requirements they usually complain about "lack of spark." Both sexes seem to plump for sterling qualities rather than a sparkling personality. Miss Jenner stated on a recent BBC broadcast, "On the men, the vain things, have the habit of lying dreadfully about their height when supplying details of themselves. Marriage bureaux have increased in Britain and elsewhere since the end of the Second World War. This is explained by the shifting population, with so many young people leaving the country and heading for the big, lonely cities. The bureaux persevere, too. One girl who came to Miss Jenner as a slim secretary was finally matched eight years and many introductions later. By that time the woman, was an overweight land-girl working in a remote part of the country. The Jenner bureaux charges \$30 for registration and an additional \$30 after marriage. Bureaux have one significant fact going for them. Their matches show fewer divorces than the national average.

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