

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Day... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Editor... Published every week day morning except Sunday and statutory holidays at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown P.E.I. by Dominion Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Moncton, Alberton and St. John's.

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Growing Pains

Georgetown is now up against the problem of finding capital to provide the facilities needed for its new status as the fastest-growing industrial centre of the province. The big industries which have established themselves there—Bathurst Marine Limited and Gulf Garden Foods Limited—have assured employment for a large number of people. There is talk now of a moss processing plant as well. This will require more housing accommodation, more educational and recreational facilities, adequate sewer and water installation, street paving and lighting, police protection, snow clearance in winter and other municipal services on a scale which the town, with its limited borrowing and taxing powers, will find difficult in coping with.

The report of former provincial town planner Walter De Silva, released yesterday by Municipal Affairs Minister Rossiter, goes into these problems in detail, and they add up to a worrisome budgetary headache for all concerned. But surely, with the town's development potential assured beyond doubt, these problems can and will be straightened out. It would be unthinkable that our Kings County capital, with the prospects of a veritable renaissance after decades of decline, should be defeated in its hopes by growing pains.

Aren't these pains always the accompaniment of rapid progress and development? They have been met and overcome in other communities, and we would think more of Mr. De Silva's report if he had dwelt encouragingly on this point and less on the darker side of the picture. For of course one can always find a dark side. If the enterprise and cooperation required in meeting growth obstacles aren't forthcoming, then the pains will undoubtedly get worse and the victim may even die—in the very throes of rejuvenation, so to speak. But the people of Georgetown have waited too long for this chance. They are full of hope and enthusiasm. Their feelings are shared by all our people and where there is a will of this kind—manifested already in such good measure—there is always a way.

The latest evidence of faith in Georgetown's ability to go ahead as a big processing and shipbuilding centre is the Maritime Electric Company's investment of over \$350,000 in a 66,000-volt transmission line from its Charlottetown generating plant to the area. This line is expected to be in operation by mid-September. By that time let's hope that a practical overall planning scheme will be in the drafting stage.

Those "Annual Increases"

The postal strike is over, but its implications are still being discussed. There is, for example, the statement of Judge J. C. Anderson, appointed commissioner to settle the strike, that the Civil Service Commission habit of judging salaries only every second year meant that civil servants were subject to an excessive time lag. It would seem, he said, in an era of dynamic economy when wage rates are changing rapidly, to be of the utmost importance to reduce the time lag "by introducing an annual rather than a biennial increase." "It can readily be realised," he added, "that the institution of proper annual increases involves projecting the trend of increases well beyond a year forward from the review date."

Taking note of this cheerful approach to the business of meeting payrolls, the Ottawa Journal reminds us that it is a recommendation, not for an annual review but for an annual pay boost, presumably for the entire government service. Private enterprise to guarantee that must therefore look ahead each year to higher production costs and will in turn increase the costs of its product

to meet those expected annual increases.

His Honor said the government can give annual increases in a rising economy. He did not go on to say that if the government sees a falling economy ahead it should reduce salaries, or even hold them at their level. Private enterprise has to do that. The government has to do it, or pile up debt. But there is another problem that treads on the heels of this one.

"We wonder," comments The Journal, "if Judge Anderson gave thought to the amount of work involved in making an annual review to see how all government salaries compare with private enterprise and to stare into the crystal ball of economy and decide what can be done. Such work would require an army of our best statisticians and economists; an army doing nothing of truly productive work in the country. We wonder, too, if he realizes that on top of all that work there would be the prolonged annual task of negotiation between government and employees as to what was a 'proper increase'."

But of greater surprise than the judge's excursion into the broad field of government service administration was the Prime Minister's reply in acclaiming it. He seemed not to reject the philosophy therein recommended that an annual increase is "of the utmost importance". On the contrary, he said the judge had "a valid point there."

So it's to be "another year, another increase," and so on indefinitely. Not to all who have deserved it either by good work or promotion, but right across the board. All one needs to do is live another year and get another increase.

Mr. Pearson didn't say a word about this "valid point" when he went on the air last Saturday to discuss the terms of the strike settlement. Surely he couldn't have forgotten it!

The Nursing Shortage

We have heard more than once from our hospital and medical organizations about the shortage of trained nurses in Canada. It is a problem, it seems, that has become worldwide. Dr. Eliot Corday, associate professor of medicine at the University of California and president of the American College of Cardiology, in travels through 31 countries, found that almost all of them had a shortage in nurses.

"One would think that dictatorships, which rule by fiat, would redirect more women into nursing," he commented on his return. "They have not been able to do so." He recalled that Florence Nightingale had "glamorized" nursing and imbued women with a sense of accomplishment that lasted almost 100 years. Today, however, "the nurse feels she is looked upon as mental. We must glamorize nursing again. I have often wondered how many prospective nurses became airline stewardesses instead because of a more glamorous appeal."

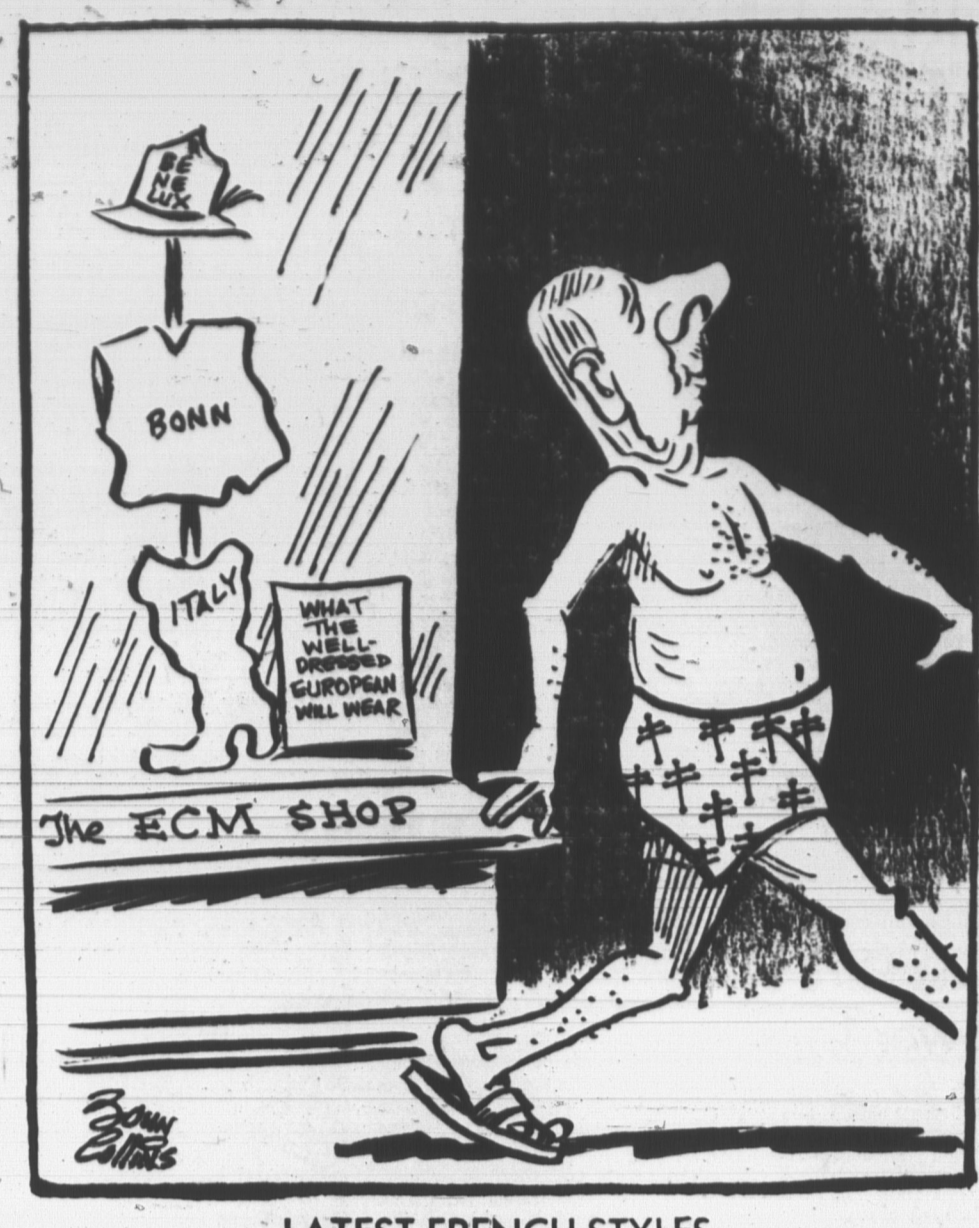
We must be away behind the times, for we never realized that nurses had lost any of their glamor. Certainly not for us. But if that's the reason for the shortage of recruits to the profession, by all means let's try to do something about it! Unfortunately, in the report of his remarks that we have seen, Dr. Corday didn't give any hint as to how this is to be accomplished. He did suggest a pay boost, and that might be a good thing too. But glamor and fat emoluments don't always go together.

Think of our \$18,000-a-year parliamentarians, for example, and the unglamorous drubbing to which they're subjected from all and sundry! Everyone who has a vote feels that he's entitled to give them a blast. Yet they cling staunchly to their jobs—even those who are most notorious for playing hockey—and there is never any lack of aspirants to vacancies when they do occur.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Love makes the world go round, even though there's no one so square as a man in love.

A book explaining the employer's role in the new federal government's portable pension plan to begin New Year's Day 1966 will be sent out about mid-September, it is announced. Besides acting as agents of the national revenue department in collecting contributions from their workers, employers must match the contributions. The booklet will include details on coverage, contributions, collection, appeals, remittance and reporting procedure, a sample of the new T-4 slip and possibly a sample payroll ledger sheet.



LATEST FRENCH STYLES

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

MP's Do Public Opinion Sampling

Several MPs of all parties have launched their own do-it-yourself public opinion sampling, to find out what their constituents are thinking about the burning issues of the day. Typically Jim Walker, the popular and able 54-year-old Chief Whip of the Liberal Party, recently sent out a questionnaire to 68,000 homes in his Toronto constituency of York Centre. He tells me that he is delighted by the many responses he is pouring into his Parliament Hill office, but equally stunned by some of the comments added by the respondents.

"The most gratifying aspect of my questionnaire is its popularity among my constituents," he told me. "Many of them stress how glad they are to be in direct touch, for the first time in their lives, with their elected representative, and to feel that their own opinions may be effective in shaping a voice in the House of Commons."

On the other hand, in view of his onerous task as Chief Whip for a minority government, smiling Jimmy is delighted to feel that he is getting a true cross-section of electors' views on the questions framed in his questionnaire.

EVERY HOME POLLED

He sent a copy of his questionnaire to every ascertainable home address in his riding. Thus the replies reaching him now are coming from some of the 41,485 voters who supported him in the 1963 elections, as well as from some of the 28,505 who voted New Democrat and the 12,807 who voted Tory. The number of replies which he has received from inside his constituency already far exceeds the total number of samplings taken for the whole of Canada in a typical public opinion poll.

There is internal evidence in the replies, and especially in the frequent accompanying letters of amplification, that they come from a representative cross-section of the public: housewives, retired people, business executives, blue collar workers and professional men. "Does automation threaten your job?" he asked. "Do you support Canada's policy for a strong and effective United Nations Organization?" "do we need more immigrants?" "Are you concerned about the extent of foreign ownership of Canadian industries and resources?"

SHOCK FOR GOVERNMENT

When he has tabulated the totals of the responses, he will know whether, for instance, a majority of his electors want

him to support the establishment of lotteries in Canada. "Certainly, why should we send millions of dollars abroad to support hospitals when the money could build needed hospitals here!"—Or whether they want him to vote for the retention of capital punishment. "Certainly, we seem to devote more money and care to coddling crooks than to developing what is good in Canada."

Although no question by Jimmy Walker touched on the public image of the Liberal Government, many respondents wrote letters to discuss this. Some consider that it has done a good job, and has tied up some overdue loose ends in our

national life. But many more are critical of the Pearson regime, and especially of Prime Minister Pearson himself, for weakness generally and particularly for the soft handling of apparent corruption in high places. And of course resentment about the undemocratically folded flag retains all its strength.

After two tough years of successfully whipping attendance by Liberal MPs and support from among the opposition parties for the minority government, Jimmy Walker is acutely conscious of the precarious balance of public opinion. He seems certain to carry this warning note to the next-door office, that of Prime Minister Pearson.

Against Organized Crime

Winnipeg Free Press

There appears to be considerable merit in the decision of the provincial attorneys-general and Justice Minister Cardin to work towards the establishment of a Canadian "Interpol" to combat organized crime in this country. The attorneys-general have agreed to the suggestion first put forward by Quebec's Justice Minister, Claude Wagner, and will meet later this year to further their plans.

The decision is a natural outcome of the inclusion in the agenda of the federal-provincial conference of an item relating to federal-provincial co-operation to combat organized crime. Prime Minister Pearson told the conference that: "The essential point about organized crime is that it can be fought only by more highly organized police work, which requires the vigilant support of other agencies of government."

From the prime minister's statement, it may be inferred that there has been less co-operation among Canada's various police forces than is desirable. It is not surprising when the number and variety of law enforcement agencies at different levels of government are considered.

IN CLOSER LIAISON

Under one "Interpol" arrangement, forces would work in much closer liaison and would have at their disposal an instantaneous communications system among police forces and provincial offices of attorneys-general, for the exchange of written information and pictures of wanted men.

The Rivard case, and the subsequent Dorion inquiry, have shown that international crime has begun, and apparently with some success, to make inroads into Canada. This was confirmed at the meeting of the attorneys-general by RCMP Commissioner G. B. McClellan.

In a 35-page submission he outlined the RCMP's assessment of how much organized crime exists in Canada, and its nature. Unfortunately the report cannot be made public, according to Mr. Cardin, because it contains police secrets. But surely there is a case here for releasing as much of the report as may safely be made public.

There is a tendency on the part of some Canadians to pooh-pooh any claim that organized crime is entrenched in this country. The commissioner's facts and findings might shake these people out of their complacency. There would seem to be justification for making public as much of the report as is safe.

WILL TAKE TIME

The establishment of a close-knit system of police co-operation is going to take some time. As a prelude to the setting up of this organization there should be either a parliamentary inquiry or, alternatively, a royal commission into all ramifications of organized crime in Canada. If such an investigation were given the expert advice of police officers, both federal provincial and municipal, and received the full co-operation of the provinces it could be of much assistance in helping to set up a Canadian "Interpol" and, more importantly, of bringing to public attention the need for the fullest public support of such an organization.

DENOUNCE DOCUMENT

ATHENS (Reuters)—The Greek government denounced as false Wednesday a document published in a Cyprus newspaper accusing King Constantine of plotting to overthrow President Makarios of Cyprus.

Keeping Cool

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Every summer many older people collapse during a spell of hot weather. The death rate for individuals over 70 mounts after several days of torrid temperature and high humidity. Those residing in a crowded industrial area suffer the most because air pollution also has an adverse effect upon the health of the elderly.

Extreme heat, humidity, and heavily polluted air are the terrible threesome for our senior citizens. The fatalities are not so high in the south as in the north because those living below the Mason-Dixon line are acclimated to heat. In addition, there is less industry and the air is clearer.

Most of us adapt to warm weather even when it is unbearably hot. The chief hazards are heatstroke and heat exhaustion. These are caused by a breakdown in our cooling mechanism. In the former, this process is fatigued and the body overheats; in the latter, the mechanism works too fast and shock occurs because the body releases its heat too quickly.

Excessive temperatures raise the blood pressure and even a healthy heart must work harder in order to cool the body. The older is handicapped because a 70-year-old heart is rarely perfect and the coronary arteries are likely to be narrowed.

These hazards are avoided by taking it easy when it is hot. Rest periodically and drink plenty of water to compensate for the loss of fluid through sweating. Dress suitably. Wear clothing of porous material. Light colors reflect the heat. Avoid the blazing sun and wear a wide brimmed hat when out of doors.

Air conditioning is a boon to those with heart trouble. It spares the old ticker, promotes sleep and improves the feeling of well-being.

INSECTS AND POISON IVY

A. W. writes: I believe insects carry poison ivy. They infest the brush and could easily carry the oil on their feet. I never have found any reference to this means of contacting it. What do you think? I often am called upon to guide nature hikes, hence my interest in the subject.

REPLY

Your theory is good but I wonder if insects land on poison ivy or are capable of being contaminated with the poisonous oil. Why not make this a research project?

BILE IS NORMAL

O. D. writes: How can bile be corrected?

REPLY

Bile is manufactured in the liver, stored in the gall bladder and used to digest fats. It is not a disease, although some persons use the expression "bilious" to describe certain types of indigestion.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

Never drive when overfatigued.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Another sign of middle age. When the phone rings on Saturday night, and you hope it's not for you.—Mutual Moments.

Policeman—"Didn't you hear me call you to stop?" Driver—"I didn't know it was you. I thought it was someone I'd run over."—Montreal Star.

"Don't worry," said the motorist who just run down one of the farmer's sows. "I'll replace your pig." "You can't," shouted the farmer. "You ain't fat enough."—London Free Press.

"Are you bothered by how we way out here in the country?" "No. I have a sign on the gate that says: 'We Are Vegetarians. But Our Dog Isn't.'"—Galt Reporter.

Loud pop music such as the Beatles play has been praised for annoying adult drivers, thus keeping them alert at the wheel. Well, really, if those adult drivers are too dense to turn off their car radio, they are obviously asleep at the switch and therefore not alert enough to drive anything, except possibly their better halves to drink.—Hamilton Spectator.

Whither Now Singapore?

By Ken Pritchard Canadian Press Staff Writer

Sir Stamford Raffles, an officer of the British East-India Company, looked at the site of Singapore 145 years ago and decided to build there a trading centre.

Raffles, governor of Java before Britain returned that island to the Dutch, was a student of the Malay language and history and knew that this almost-uninhabited, swampy island off the foot of the Malay Peninsula had once been a cross-road of trade.

Monday, the state of Singapore, with a population of 2,000,000 people who enjoy a standard of living among the highest in Asia, announced its secession from the painfully-built Malaysian Federation. The secession action had two basic causes—an economic pinch arising from disruption of Singapore's traditional trade and inability of widely-contrasting racial groups to agree.

It is believed Singapore may have been an important trade centre between China and Indonesia—the big islands south of Singapore—as early as the seventh century AD.

In 1819 came Raffles with his vision and by 1860 Singapore was a city of 80,000—the majority Chinese but with numbers of Malays, Indians, Pakistanis, Eurasians and Europeans. Seven years later it was taken over from the East India Company as a British Crown colony. Rubber rose to prominence, then faded, but trade continued to be important.

Between 1821 and 1838, Britain built on Singapore Island a first-class naval base. The base did not figure prominently in the First World War. In the second it was overwhelmed by the Japanese, who occupied it from Feb. 12, 1942, until Sept. 5, 1945.

PRESTIGE GONE

Britain administered the area again but could not regain prestige with people who had learned to shift for themselves during the Japanese occupation. By 1959, Singapore had internal self-government and talks had begun towards federation with Malaya. The negotiations were difficult, but on Sept. 16, 1963, a federal union of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo) came into being.

TRADE FIRST QUEST

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said Singapore would seek new trade ties with Communist countries and try to re-establish consular relations with Indonesia. Singapore also asked to remain in the Commonwealth as an independent country and pledged to continue Britain's right to military bases on the 217-square-mile island.

Whether Sukarno will resume full trade relations while Singapore retains these British ties remains to be seen, but he is said to be jubilant about developments to date.

Racial antagonism between Malays and persons of Chinese origin has disrupted the federation. Three-quarters of Singapore's 2,000,000 people are ethnic Chinese and business-oriented. The Malays, not so concerned with trade, are dominant in the rest of the federation.

Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman has been under Malay pressure to block Lee's efforts to expand his political influence outside Singapore—efforts that the Malays see as a Chinese challenge. Lee reported that Rahman told him secession of Singapore was the only way to prevent a fresh explosion of racial strife such as resulted in the killing and wounding of hundreds in 1964.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

DROUGHT SITUATION SUGGESTIONS:

In order to keep the ill effects of the drought to a minimum, Consideration of the following by farmers and others is suggested.

1. All available hay should be saved.
2. Land owners with hay they do not require are asked to offer it for sale.
3. In extreme cases oats could be cured as hay or used green to supplement pastures.
4. The immediate use of fertilizer (either Ammonium Nitrate or mixed) or manure on pasture or good sod should provide grazing later in the season.
5. The breaking of land and sowing of fall rye or preferably oats could also provide pasture this fall and in the case rye, next spring.
6. The forcing of cattle on the market, particularly if unfinished, should be discouraged.
7. The feeding of grain or other milk feeds to beef cattle is recommended.
8. The feeding of a balanced ration to dairy cows (especially ones in the earlier stages of lactation) will prevent serious loss of production until conditions improve.
9. The use of by-product, such as pea vines from processing plants is recommended.
10. For further information contact your agri. rep. or the Department of Agriculture.

This ad inserted by P.E.I. Department of Agriculture: Hon. A. B. MacRae, Minister and endorsed by P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture, J. A. Rodd, President.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(August 12, 1940) German raiders carried out their consecutive day their widening assault on Britain which began with flights of 400 or more planes, leaped to 500 or more yesterday and reached undisclosed numbers this morning.

Italy moved more troops, planes and tanks near the Egyptian frontier as Fascist forces driving across British Somalia and deserts halted within 60 miles of Berbera, British port on the Gulf of Aden.

TEN YEARS AGO

(August 12, 1955) Joseph Henri Blanchard, Charlottetown professor for 38 years at Prince of Wales College was honored recently with a diploma of scholarly merit by the Association Canadienne-Francoise d'Education at Memramcook, N.B.

Miss Catherine MacDonald of Souris, accompanied by her niece Miss Frances Brand of Halifax, has returned to her home after a recent vacation with relatives in Halifax.

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