

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancock, Publisher.
Wallace Ward Managing Editor
Frank Walker Editor
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

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Gathering Momentum

In discussing plans for rural rehabilitation under the new ARDA agreements, Forestry Minister Sauve estimated that some 46 per cent of Canadian farm families, or 300,000, have incomes of less than \$3,000 a year, and 32 per cent of rural non-farm wage earners, or 200,000 rural men, have incomes of less than \$2,000. These, he emphasized, are statistical classifications and income figures are only a very small part of the story. Even where a minimum income is available it does not automatically bring to those in the country who have it "the minimum advantages of modern Canadian civilization."

In the first place, as Mr. Sauve pointed out, these may simply not be available. There just may not be schools, teachers, doctors, hospitals, cheap transportation, electricity, running water and so on. We do not know enough yet about the problem, he said; but we are beginning to find out, and when we know we must act upon the knowledge. Those who wish to live in a civilized community, he emphasized, must accept responsibility for more than just themselves.

It is encouraging to note the wide publicity that has been given these statements, and the new ARDA objectives generally. Metropolitan newspapers are taking up the theme and appealing for the widest measure of public support. Here, for example, is how the Montreal Star deals with it in a recent issue:

"It is easier, though not easy, as we are learning in Montreal, to drum up support to fight poverty in the city. It is easier because it impinges directly upon our eyes, on our ears, and sometimes on our noses. But country poverty is something different. It is not to be found around flourishing lake resorts, or in the full view of the autoroute. It hides behind the bushes off back lanes, and after all what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't always grieve for."

Mr. Sauve, the Montreal paper predicts, "has a monumental job ahead of him. He will have to battle inertia and the urban mentality of many of his colleagues, but given a reasonably free hand there is every prospect that he will achieve at least a part of ARDA's goals. He has the tenacity for the job and, what is more important, an understanding of what it is like to be poor and the price one must pay for it."

We are looking forward to an informative discussion in the Legislature on this phase of the new ARDA agreements, upon which so many hopes are being founded.

Year After Year

The report of the Auditor General, submitted to Parliament last week, once again calls attention to a number of abuses that turn up, year after year, without eliciting very much public reaction. They do not deal with huge sums, but they constitute habitual offenses against good accounting and common sense. The Montreal Gazette devotes a leading editorial to the subject, asking why the Auditor General should have to point them out at every session. For they are not slips and oversights, but come out of attitudes and ways of doing things that could be changed, but never are.

The first kind concerns the money lost to Canadian taxpayers by the inability of government departments to make up their minds on what sort of construction they wish to have carried out. By chopping and changing, the costs grow seriously, and needlessly.

An example cited this year was of an architect engaged by the Depart-

ment of Public Works to prepare plans and specifications for a headquarters building for the Department of Agriculture. If the architect had done his work as he was originally asked to do, he would have been paid \$278,000. But the department changed its ideas so frequently along the way that in the end the architect was paid more than twice as much—\$618,513.

Last session, the Auditor General cited the case of a contract awarded by the Department of Public Works for an RCMP building in Markham, Ontario. But it was later decided that the site was too far from downtown Toronto. The project was abandoned but the work already done had to be paid for. The Gazette gives other examples from previous reports.

Again, at a time when so many worthy veterans are in great need of fairer treatment, it is painful to read of defense personnel who are being released, year by year, at comparatively early ages, with pensions for life. Though these pensions are granted for medical reasons, the Auditor General repeatedly charges that the unsuitability of the personnel is the primary cause. The medical reasons are only secondary. In one case a serviceman was retired on pension on medical grounds only because he was overweight—a condition that existed when he enrolled. Though not incapacitated, he was pensioned for life.

This waste of public funds is cumulative, as every year adds examples. Parliament, surely, has a duty to inquire into why nothing is being done about it.

The Gregoire Case

The Parliamentary Committee on Privileges and Elections is to hear complaints of the recent arrest of Gilles Gregoire, the Creditiste member for Lapointe who was forced into an RCMP cruiser in front of the Peace Tower and incarcerated for four hours in jail after he refused to pay a speeding and parking fine. The inquiry, according to Privy Council President McIlraith, "may involve problems of the extent of the privileges of Parliament and it is desirable that the committee established to consider questions of privilege and elections be seized of this matter."

According to a writer in the Ottawa Journal, Mr. Gregoire is the fourth Canadian member of Parliament since Confederation—and the second within a year—to be arrested in Ottawa. His case is unique because he was the only one taken into custody on Parliament Hill. And he likely will be the last one, since the committee is expected to confirm the view of most authorities that the precincts of Parliament—where members have immunity from arrest—include the entire Hill.

Indeed, Parliamentary Council Dr. P. M. Oliver recalls that a formal complaint was once made to a sheriff at Ottawa after a member was stopped for speeding en route to Parliament. He paid the ticket but the sheriff was reminded that members must not be interfered with in attending to their Parliamentary duties and wasn't held up by other authorities.

Mr. Speaker Macnaughton has pointed out that Parliamentarians have always been jealous of their rights and Opposition Leader Diefenbaker, in the discussion of the Gregoire incident said: "It is of foremost importance that none of our prerogative privileges that have been gained through generations of experience should be petered away in any way, interfered with or abrogated."

To offset the danger of MPs "getting away with murder" their immunity is subject to the overriding right of Parliament to discipline its members. It can unseat them, have them locked up or turn them over to the civil authorities for punishment. The Journal writer notes, too, that the Sergeant-at-arms, who is the Parliamentary enforcer, is theoretically the nation's highest police officer because he can commandeer any police force in the nation or call out a "squadron of cavalry" to enforce Parliament's orders.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A commentator on a BBC Home Service broadcast had this curious bit of information to pass along: "A Yorkshire farmer used to produce great hams of unexcelled tenderness and sweetness by keeping his pigs, for their last few days, in sties whose troughs were filled with rough but ultra-potent cider. They died contented deaths and their flesh was perfumed with apples."



PARLIAMENT HILL SKI TOW

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Confusion And Uncertainty On Both Sides

The House of Commons is back at the old stand again — and seemingly up to its old tricks too. Completely unscrubbed by a very lenient Speaker, the members celebrated their reunion by an opening-day talk marathon which irresponsibly gave trivia priority over the nation's business.

There is confusion and uncertainty as to the course through 1965, with an appreciable but fortunately diminishing prospect that we have ahead of us more campaign chaos rather than the parliamentary process.

The only consistent line of thought among MPs is that an election under present circumstances would bring no benefit to the nation, nor to the two large parties.

There is no doubt that Canadians' faith in the Pearson administration has been savagely tarnished by the questioned conduct of certain MPs — all Liberals, mostly French-Canadians, and some within the Cabinet — or of their aides: a sad decline from its confident boast of "Sixty Days of Decision." Through imposing the long investigation delays, the Prime Minister begins to look like the first champion who has leant against the ropes whilst delivering up-cuts to his own jaw.

At the same time, the "family discussions" at the "family meetings" of the Conservative Party have eroded even more the diminished national confidence in its present status. The moves by which John Diefenbaker seeks to maintain his slipping grip on the leadership are not enhancing his respect. It would be a great pity if that once admitted leader, already assured of immortality as a statue in an honoured niche in Canada's Hall of Fame, should do anything to sully that statue.

To the smaller parties, their foes' troubles were pure joy. The New Democrats talk confidently of increasing their vote at an election held soon. They are certainly correct, but I doubt if this would increase their representation in the House to the 75 seats which some have suggested. Yet they might well double their present 18 seats, largely through gains in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Meanwhile, we hear speculation that Jean Lesage is to be brought from Quebec back to Ottawa, to succeed Mike Pearson as Liberal leader. Premier Lesage's presence here could improve the image of the Quebec wing of the Cabinet, but observers doubt if either big party would pick a Quebec leader until the rest of Canada has shaken off the anti-Quebec backlash, sorely aggravated by the burning of the new flag in Quebec

and by the Balcer movement bolstered in office by the New Democrats — at a policy price which makes some here shudder.

Other talk suggests that Mr. Pearson will promote into his cabinet Gordon Robertson, a brilliant career civil servant now Secretary to the Cabinet. The Cabinet is already top-heavy with ex-bureaucrats, and this step would be an appalling snub to the Liberal backbenchers. If the Prime Minister wants to stiffen his cabinet from outside Parliament, perhaps he should consider George McClellan, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Everyone of course, is familiar with stories about people who posed as "Communists for the FBI" or "Communists for the RCMP," but a story revealed in a recent issue of The Reporter carries the art of impersonation to its logical and hilarious conclusion.

According to The Reporter, one Joseph McDowell Mitchell, a former city manager of Newburg, New York, and a right winger of the right wingers, took a position last year as field director for the Citizens' Council of America in the Washington-Maryland-Virginia area.

Mr. Mitchell worked hard at his new post and soon the area had a Citizens' Council boasting 20 members. Mr. Mitchell, blind by his own zeal, did not realize that 18 of these members were undercover agents for civil rights groups.

Mr. Mitchell's executive, in fact, included the following: Norman Kilpatrick (of the Committee for Racial Justice Now); vice-president, Harold Johnson, (a true believer); treasurer, Philip Perkins (of the Congress of Racial Equality); and secretary, Clare

Washington (Daily News). Last month, in a move unprecedented in the annals of the Citizens' Council movement, the group formally voted to merge with CORE.

The move came only after the undercover members had passed on a vast amount of secret Citizens' Council information to the FBI and to their "parent" organizations.

Before the grand defection, Mr. Mitchell (the field worker), had been hailed in the deep South as an exceptionally fine organizer.

Mr. Kilpatrick (the man from the Committee for Racial Justice Now) accompanied Mr. Mitchell to meetings in the South and reports that Mr. Mitchell bragged to his Southern friends, "I can always spot a phoney. There's something about the way they look."

Mr. Mitchell, it seems, didn't realize that his second sight had failed him in spectacular fashion until he read about it in the Washington press. Said Mr. Mitchell: "It's almost a funny story." For once his intuition didn't fail him.

Surrounded By Them

Winnipeg Free Press

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Indecision, Immaturity

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Maturity is the secret of a well-adjusted and happy life. It helps man to control his basic impulses and desires and to direct them into channels where they do the most good. The end result is a personality that helps us do the best we can with what we have.

In contrast, immaturity is the bugaboo of psychiatrists. It is responsible for many nervous ailments and behavior problems. The emotionally immature react in a way not in keeping with their age. As youngsters, they suck the thumb, stoll the bed, and chew the nails long after they should know better. Many adults are in the same category: they never grow up, and as a result, remain juvenile. Ordinary obstacles are too big to overcome, and unless life is placid, annoying anxieties and neurotic tendencies develop.

Maturity is not necessarily the key to success. Many topflight men and women have forced themselves ahead because they were driven, by fear or frustration. They gain momentary satisfaction but never control their inclinations and wishes. They give too little and expect too much.

The mature person has the ability and willingness to act. He does not hem and haw or wait and see. After giving thought to the problem at hand, he either does or does not. He accepts responsibility obligations, and the consequences of his decisions. These individuals can take criticism and do not blame others for poor decisions.

Mature persons know how to compromise with life. They are happy and work harmoniously with others because they are able to adjust to many situations. Immaturity and prejudice go hand in hand. It takes a well-rounded person to give and take or to accept controversial changes when the overall advantages are obvious.

PLAYING IN THE SNOW
Grandma writes: Please warn careless mothers not to let their children play in the snow. These mothers are always buying cough medicines for their youngsters.

Children should not be deprived of the fun of playing in the snow but they ought to be called in periodically for a change of clothing of their snowsuits and socks are wet.

PERIODIC DISTRESS
Mrs. B. writes: Every month, for the first two days of my period, I suffer terrible rectal pain. What could cause this condition?

REPLY
Endometriosis is capable of producing this symptom.

WINTER TEMPERATURE
H. W. S. writes: In order to maintain health what should the average room temperature be in the winter time?

REPLY
A temperature between 60 and 72 degrees F. is considered satisfactory, depending upon the moisture content of the room. A humidity of 30 to 50 per cent is ample.

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

More Needed Than Ever

Lethbridge Herald
Boy Scouts, Cubs, Guides, Tuxis, CGIT and other groups, organizations and "movements" for children and teenagers are more important now than ever before. Today's heavily-organized adult society leaves little room for unorganized and spontaneous recreation for youngsters.

Yet every organized group of youngsters requires an adult leader, and the sorry truth is that there are not nearly enough adult leaders.

Adults will spend any amount of money on their children, on expensive schools and playgrounds, clothes, cars and so on, for their children, but they will not spend what the children need even more than money, namely, time.

Every one of them realizes how important it is that children be adequately prepared for the confusing years ahead, and they will, hire teachers and playground supervisors to work with them, but they will not contribute their own time in those areas where it is urgently needed.

Church schools can't find teachers, juvenile hockey and ball clubs can't find coaches, Scout and associated groups can't find leaders, and vast numbers of children are not getting the best, because the adults are too busy.

Actually they are not too busy. It's just that they are not using their time where it is most needed and will do most good.

The Sullen Computers

Calgary Herald
Computers, which have already made a good start toward turning us all into impersonal numbers, are attacking from a new angle.

The federal income tax branch has issued a ruling that all employee income taxes deducted at source must be paid through a bank or by certified cheque to Ottawa.

Considering the amount of work that business firms are already doing for the government the ruling seems to add insult to injury.

The Canadian Economic Council, a non-profit research organization, estimates that the new ruling will add an extra hour of work each month to the 1,600,000 manhours which about 400,000 Canadian firms now chalk up each month supplying various government departments with figures and reports.

The 2,000,000 man-hours a month is equal to the work of nearly 1,000 full-time employees. At an average salary of \$1.50 an hour, the cost of this non-productive work is more than \$42,000,000 a year, according to the council.

The burden has usually been borne in silence. While business men were being put to all this extra work and expense for the government, at least they could feel that they were trusted by the bureaucrats. But now that computers are taking over from bureaucrats, the picture is changing.

The sullen computers refuse to call anyone by name, and now they are even questioning our integrity by refusing to accept ordinary cheques.

Baffling To The Layman

Edmonton Journal
Jonathan Swift, the English satirist, once remarked that "laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies but let wasps and hornets break through."

Many persons would agree, in some degree, and add that centuries of growth the law, as a whole, has become an almost impenetrable tangle of statutes and cases as far as the layman is concerned.

In Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson is determined to do something about it. He proposes that laws be simplified so that they can be understood by the man in the street. He has appointed a respected member of the British Bar, Lord Gardner, to head the commission for the task.

Great Britain now has 4,000 statutes, dating back to 1235, and 200,000 cases, which may be cited as precedents, on its books. There are many archaisms, and some statutes are so complex that few lawyers can grasp their meaning without the most careful study.

Mr. Wilson's government plans not only to simplify and to sweep away the cobwebs but to codify statutes so that, for example, the laws governing estate duties will not be dispersed among 40 pieces of legislation.

Waiting For Doomsday

London Free Press
If the congregation of Huntington Pentecostal Church in Indiana is right, it is later than we think. Following a warning received by one of its members from someplace Out There, the 40-odd members are laying up foodstuffs and other necessities in an abandoned coal mine before "great destruction" strikes this earth on March 16.

Bunks, sanitary facilities, battery-operated lights and a couple of weeks' supply of groceries have been laid in against the awful day when, according to the recipient of the celestial warning, the earth will shake and "all who are wicked" will be destroyed.

History is full of believers like these Indiana doom-spreaders. From time to time they sell their worldly goods and gather on hills awaiting the dawn of Doomsday and warning the skeptical that they had better repent before it's too late. But always, someone has either misunderstood or miscalculated, and this sin-ridden planet keeps rolling along.

travel bargains

Charlottetown to:

Sackville	\$2.20
Moncton	\$2.90
Truro	\$3.70
Saint John	\$4.30
Halifax	\$4.80
Antigonish	\$5.20
Sydney	\$9.50
Quebec	\$12.15
Montreal	\$13.00
Ottawa	\$15.70
Winnipeg	\$35.00
Edmonton	\$47.00

TO EXCHANGE GOODS
NICOSIA (AP)—The Cyprus government reached a three-year agreement with the Soviet Union Monday for exchange of goods totalling \$19,600,000. Cyprus will send wine and citrus produce and skins to the Soviet Union, receiving in return fuel oil, machinery, timber, cement, superphosphates, corn and sugar.

Charlottetown Branch
Royal Canadian Legion
'Dues Now Due'
400 HAVE PAID HAVE YOU?