The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Another Report

The report prepared for the Atlantic Provinces Research Board by a Scottish economist, Prof. T. Wilson, doesn't appear to say very much that is new, though it is to be hoped that Ottawa will take due note of his insistence that the whole of the Atlantic Provinces should be regarded as an underdeveloped region to which assistance should be given.

He suggests that grants instead of tax exemptions be given as an incentive to firms expanding or starting industries in the Atlantic region. He also maintains that some areas are so unsuitable for industrial development that it would be useless or excessively costly to make the attempt, and that the proper procedure would be to insure that the areas chosen are large enough to include within them likely centres of industrial growth.

APEC officials have termed the Wilson report "important and timely," yet we confess that we have little enthusiasm for some of its implications. The professor does endeavor to show, however, that his emphasis on existing centres of growth does not imply the abandonment of the rest of the less prosperous areas.

First of all, he says, there is the recognized need to improve the efficiency of agriculture. In the Atlantic Provinces, the proposed activities of ARDA are relevant to this point. The fishing industry may also be helped to become more efficient, and the tourist industry may be expected to grow. Then there are "the extractive industries and lumbering," together with the important primary manufacturing concerns that are directly based on these natural resources.

"It would be unwise," the report concedes, "to confine the special financial inducements offered to secondary manufacturing industry to those concerns that locate themselves in the centres of growth. Experience shows that it is quite possible for a limited number of small factories to prosper in outlying places . . . Some of these concerns outside the main centre of growth may be able to meet a special local need. Some, as in Prince Edward Island, may be able to engage successfully in the processing of agricultural produce. Moreover, throughout the whole area, the tourist industry may be given some assistance."

This is about all the professor has to say on this phase of his subject, and we found it disappointingly inadequate.

A Moot Question

Now that the Militia has been cut back and stripped of its Civil Defense role, apparently on the assumption that there is no further threat of a sneak nuclear attack, isn't it time that the $50,000,000 "Diefenbunker"—the secret Government "funk-hole" near the federal capital—was being boarded up? This question is raised by Richard Jackson, Ottawa correspondent for the Fort William Times-Journal, and we find it an intriguing one.

This mystery Civil Defense establishment, hewn deep out of the bedrock 18 miles west of Ottawa, remains, it seems, in expensive operation. The Commons defense committee has asked questions about it, and been told that it is for the safety and comfort of the Federal Cabinet, the topmost brass of the senior Civil Service and, as they were described, other "essential personnel" in case of surprise. The bemused MPs wondered out loud, during the committee hearings, why they were not similarly "essential," but got no answer.

This underground city—for that's what it is, equipped with all the modern electronic conveniences of a small, self-contained municipality—will be command headquarters of the Federal Government in case of war emergency. Not only does it continue in operation, but the Emergency Measures Organization persists in its expansion.

The EMO agency, familiarly known around Ottawa as the "Doomsday Department," was the panic outfit born of the tension of the cold war when Russia and the U.S. were doing their nuclear bomb-testing, and every community was being urged to build fallout shelters.

Unlike the Armed Services and the Militia, this organization hasn't been cut back. According to Mr. Jackson, it's still growing. The staff is up from 110 of last year to a current 217. Its boss draws an annual $19,000 and 30 of his brass rate better than $10,000. The payroll runs to an annual $1,180,000—up from 1963—and the whole operation costs $5,600,000 a year.

No one would question the value of such expenditure, if it were necessary. But how can it be reconciled with drastic reductions in the Navy, Army, Air Force and Militia—the actual fighting defense forces? For these two agencies—EMO and the Bunker—are sort of end-of-the-world operations, taking over when everything else, including the Armed Forces, is done.

It does seem a rather extreme case of putting the cart before the horse.

Trade With Cuba

Until last week the majority of the Latin American states had decisively rejected Washington's efforts to impose collective sanctions against Cuba through the Organization of American States. Canada could rebut U.S. representations by pointing out that neither the other members of NATO nor the members of the OAS shared the American belief in trying to quarantine a country merely because it called itself Communist.

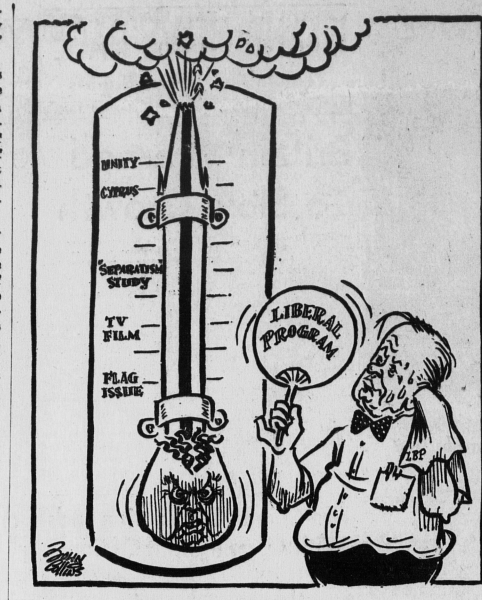
Last Sunday the OAS members voted 15 to 4 to impose commercial and diplomatic sanctions on Cuba; and in the Canadian Commons on Monday External Affairs Minister Martin said the organization's request that other countries join in its boycott would be "carefully considered." However, he reminded the House that the former Conservative government and the present Liberal administration have "consistently taken the position that carrying on diplomatic and trade relations do not signify approval of the regime."

The amount of trade which Canadians are actually doing with Cuba is insignificant. It does not include export of arms or strategic goods; and as pointed out in some detail by the Financial Times, the Americans themselves are still far more important suppliers of the Castro regime. The question of a Canadian embargo is therefore of very little practical importance.

It is possible that the switch in the position of the OAS—though still not unanimous—will make it more difficult for Canada to maintain its policy, which is simply one of refusing to become emotionally involved over Cuba. But this cannot be helped. Our attitude, and those of the other western allies, has been that peace can never be secured by this means. Freedom of trade is a fundamental political philosophy which Canadians see no reason for discarding in this case, and this would seem to be what Mr. Martin was implying in his guarded statement on the subject.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At Capetown recently the sports spotlight was on wheelchair athletes, who assembled from all parts of South Africa and Rhodesia to take part in the first South African Paraplegic Championships. There were 65 participants, including those who won gold medals for South Africa at the 1963 International Paraplegic Games held in the United States. A demonstration by young crippled children was also given to show the public how sports give even the youngest person confined to a wheelchair a new interest in life.



THE LONG HOT SUMMER

OTTAWA REPORT

Need For Liberalizing Immigration Laws

Patrick Nicholson's guest columnist today is Hubert Badanai, Liberal M.P. for Fort William.

Patrick Nicholson has again invited me to write a guest article for the Thomson group of newspapers. It is 1st July and I can hear the sound of the bells in the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill, pealing off the tune of "O Canada". 97 years ago today the Fathers of Confederation signed the Charter which united the two founding races, the French and the English.

At Confederation the population of Canda stood at 3½ million. Since that fateful day Canada has grown in riches, power and influence beyond the fondest dreams of its founders; in its building people from many lands have given a helping hand, so much so that today millions of people whose mother tongue was neither English nor French have made their contribution towards the development of this Nation, and thousands more are welcomed each year to fill the empty spaces of this Northern half of the American Continent.

Last February the Prime Minister appointed me Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and naturally it is about this subject I wish to deal in this column today.

ONEROUS DUTIES

The present Immigration Act was passed in 1952. At that time and in line with previous concepts of immigration to Canada, it was the view of members that immigration generally should be a matter of Ministerial responsibility. The Minister is responsible for explanations of policy and for the administration of the legislation. It is therefore understandable that the Minister is accountable to Parliament for his onerous responsibilities placed on him.

The Minister has recently been the subject of much abuse by members of the Opposition in connection with some cases of illegal entry into Canada, but it should be understood that a visitor to Canada has no right to gain permanent admission to Canada and the Department, through the Minister, must accept responsibility for refusing permanent admission where this occurs.

I am frequently reminded of the Liberal Party's promises of liberalizing our immigration laws during two election campaigns. I wish to record here that I am well aware of that fact and also that the Government has not forgotten their commitments, indeed there has never been a prime minister of Canada more scrupulous in honouring his promises and commitments than the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson.

I have every confidence that this Government will implement an intelligent progressive immigration policy before the next election.

I agree with much that has been advcated by responsible editorial writers lamenting the fact that immigration is lagging behind what the country can afford in the number of immigrants we are letting in at present. I agree that the economy of the country warrants greater optimism and daring in dealing with immigration. I agree that there is a need for revision of our all too protectionist regulations now in force.

I am also of the opinion that in the past the Immigration Department has been unduly harsh in the interpretations of the regulations perhaps this has been due to a shortage of competent officials at examining points abroad. I favor the widening of sponsored immigrants to include not only wives and children but of brothers, sisters, cousins and nieces of established immigrants.

I have recommended to the Minister that the wives of naturalized Canadian citizens who, by reason of age or by living in isolated places, have not been able to master the English or French language, should be granted a certificate of citizens help. I believe also that applicants for citizenship who were rejected for other reasons should be given an opportunity to have their case reviewed by an independent tribunal. My recommendations include a reduction of the waiting period from 5 years to 3. These and other recommendations are being studied and I am confident that changes in both the Immigration and Citizenship Acts will be approved before this 26th Parliament will have concluded its work.

PUBLIC FORUM

HIGHWAY DISCOURTESY

Sir, — As tourists from Quebec, we have, for the past eight days, been enjoying the scenery, the food and the hospitality of the people in this province. But yesterday, on a piece of construction road somewhere between Summerside and Charlottetown, our confidence was somewhat shattered.

All people who drive cars become accustomed to the fact that there are a few poorly equipped jugheads who also drive cars and that they are sooner or later bound to meet them. Such was the case Tuesday on this construction road. This person had allowed me to remain in front of him on the regular highway, but as soon as we were on the unpaved part, he immediately gunned his motor and swung out past me to get by. Worse still, the road had been watered down to stop the dust from spreading. This created a form of gumbo, a term well understood by folks in western Canada.

The rest can be well imagined. I had the window down on my side for air and suddenly, with no warning, a large cloud of this red oozy stuff came flying through the open space onto my face, my shirt, my shorts, and finally, all over the ceiling and upholstery of my car.

What form of welcome is this? I have pondered a number of reasons for this outrage and deliberate breach of the law. I use these words because this ill - mannered clod refused completely to stop his car to offer any assistance or apology.

I know this is not typical of people here in P.E.I. They are far too nice to stoop to such tactics. However, this does not give me back the time spent in cleaning out my car and injured feelings.

I am, Sir, etc
GEORGE KAMMERER.
Sweetsburg, Quebec.

DISQUIETING TREND

Sir,— The man whose wife is a virtuous woman is greatly blessed indeed. For a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. For her price is far above rubies, said a very wise man in his day.

The world is greatly indebted to the mothers who gave to it heroes and heroines of the Old and New Testaments, mothers who gave to the world a John Huss, a Calvin, a Luther, a Savanarola, a Moody, a Graham, and men like Washington, Lincoln and Kennedy, a George Washington Carver, Edison and Einstein. Also women like Martha Washington, Nancy Hawks, Fanny Crosby, Florence Nightingale, and all who have followed in their train.

Today, we have a good reason to be proud of the godly mothers and maids throughout our land. May their number increase. But it with a large degree of regret that I present another picture concerning our subject. From the press and other news media, we find that there are those women who are bent on degrading themselves. How? By imitating the habits of men; especially the baser habit of consuming intoxicating liquors. Today, the women dress like men, smoke like men, and drink booze like men. Are these women becoming ashamed of their femininity and trying to destroy it? It appears that way.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. D. JOHNSTON
Montague, P.E.I.

TOURIST COMPETITION

Sir, — I read with interest in your columns about the disappointed tourist operators.

I know one reason the established operators are having difficulty and that is, there are too many people in private homes entering this business as a pastime. I read over the booklet from the Tourist Bureau and I find names of housewives who have husbands with good positions, some with husbands receiving superannuation pensions and additional government and other jobs to supplement their income; yet this is not enough, they must interfere with the operator who is wholly dependent on the tourist trade for a livelihood.

I think, the tourist director should have these part - time or pastime operators taken from the listings. I know a lady who has been in the business for quite some time and is almost wholly dependent on the business who has been finding it difficult to make ends meet, while another who is doing this work just for extra money, has her beds occupied steadily.

I have been meaning to bring this matter to the attention of the tourist director, but seeing your column prompted me to bring it to your attention.

I am, Sir, etc.
(MRS.) MARY STEWART
Charlottetown.

DRY LANDS

Almost a quarter of the world's surface is arid desert or stony and eroded plains.

Resiliency Of Joints

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Nature has a way of lubricating joints that has no parallel in machines. This is true especially of joints such as the knees, which maintain the slipperyness under the heavy load of the body. Lubrication is not done with oil, despite many quack claims to the contrary.

In the past, synovial fluid was considered to be the main "grease." This liquid is manufactured by the membranes lining the joint. It is clear, light yellow, and watery in consistency. It was thought to separate the rubbing surfaces in much the same way as oiling a bearing prevents friction.

But physicians — collaborating with engineers and physicists — now disagree. They wiped out the synovial fluid and the joint continued to move smoothly. The same took place when a saline solution was substituted. In addition, synovial fluid failed to act as a lubricant when used on artificial bearings.

All of this suggested that a different physical or chemical process took place to keep the rubbing surfaces slick. Was it basically the slipperiness of one solid on the other, or was it comparable to the sliding of a rubber boot on a terrazzo floor? There was nothing to support these contentions.

The latest theory is that the knee joint behaves like a resilient bearing and the lubricant comes from the cartilage that forms a cuff along the edge of the joint. On standing, for example, pressure from the weight of the body presses upon the softer cartilage which exudes a liquid that looks like synovial fluid. It is a weeping lubricant that brings slipperiness to points of contact.

The theory is attractive but curious scientists never are satisfied. If the cartilage exudes a lubricant, what happens to the secreted fluid during rest? It may reabsorb it like a sponge but studies show the cartilage is thicker when bearing weight than at rest.

NEPHROSIS

M P. writes: My teen- aged daughter was hospitalized with nephrosis. She is home now and the doctor says she is improving and all she needs is rest and a low sodium diet. Should she be taking medicine of some kind?

REPLY

No. She is over the hump. Follow your physician's advice.

LOWERED PRESSURE

Mrs. G.H. writes: Since I started taking pills for high blood pressure, I have been depressed. Could the medicine be responsible for my low moods?

REPLY

Yes, as depression may be a side reaction. In addition, some persons get livelier when the blood pressure is up.

MIGRAINE AURA

J. W. writes: Do some migraine sufferers black out before the headache?

REPLY

Migraine sufferers experience many unusual symptoms prior to the appearance of headache, and it is likely that some develop blackouts. Nausea, irritability, dizziness, and photophobia are more common manifestations.

INHERITED HAIR LOSS

J.L. writes: Will a man go bald if he wears a nightcap while sleeping?

REPLY

Not unless the nightcap was worn by his bald father and grandfather. Heredity is the most common cause of baldness.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Tartar should be removed from the teeth regularly.

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

ROCKET STORAGE READIED

CHATHAM, N.B. (CP)— Ground-level storage facilities for air - to - air thermonuclear rockets are expected to be completed here by September. The rockets will be stored in 28 steel and concrete bunkers less than a mile from the base where two CF-101 fighter aircraft are on 24-hour alert.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Coroner: "And what were your husband's last words?" Widow: "That gun doesn't scare me— you couldn't hit the side of a barn."— Hamilton Spectator.

A well-to-do American widow of 73 years has carried her stocks, bonds and securities into Canada to escape what she terms excessive taxation in the United States. Does the dear lady think our tax collectors are less exacting?— Fort William Times-Journal.

After 125 cases in June, the Collingwood police and court have cracked down on speeding to the extent that one court this week had no speeding cases, just several cases involving illegal drinking and one motorist who was operating an improperly "muffled" car. Last week 46 motorists paid speeding fines. The results show just what can be done through proper combination of law enforcement and publicity. — Owen Sound Sun-Times.

The Art Of Ticket Balancing

By Barrie Martland
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Playing the who - is-Johnsoning - to - pick - to - run - as vice-president" game is gaining in popularity in the United States as next month's Democratic convention draws near.

It has succeeded the "do you - think - they'll - really-nominate Barry Goldwater" game as a popular favorite much as elephant jokes succeeded Tom Swifties. The nomination of the arch-Conservative senator from Arizona now is a controversial fact.

The basic rules of the who-is-Johnson game are simple: Find the available man to run with President Johnson against Goldwater and New York Representative William E. Miller for the Nov. 3 presidential election.

Being "available" means the man must have certain assets and lack certain handicaps. An asset one election year can be a handicap four years later and vice-versa.

RELIGION IS IMPORTANT

For instance, if Johnson had been a Roman Catholic the availability to run in 1960 with John F. Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, would have been considerably diminished.

But this year, according to the rules of availability, a potential vice - president who is also a Roman Catholic is more available because he would offset the supposed appeal of Miller, a Roman Catholic, to other Roman Catholics.

This factor is supposed to have enhanced the chances of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, the junior senator from Minnesota.

The over-all strategy, which seems to make Machiavelli's theories mere political dabbling, is called ticket balancing. The aim is to make the ticket all things to all men.

Ticket balancing is an almost occult art and the players magnify the availability of their favorites for the vice-presidency by using an infinitely variable number of ploys.

The basic ploy is argued from geography. According to this theory, Johnson, being a southerner, will pick a northernor, or at least a non-southerner. This way the voters get the best of both worlds.

The more sophisticated argue from a geographical-philosophical position. This uses the geographical ploy but also links Johnston with someone who has taken a strong stand on civil rights and is favored by labor.

If you use this argument, chances are your choice is Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the senior Senator from Minnesota, or even Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, brother of the late president.

LEANS TO RIGHT

Some theoreticians, arguing from geography and philosophy, take into consideration Johnson will be running against a strong conservative and muddy the waters further by arguing he needs a running mate who is not too Liberal.

Using this theory, Johnson would pick a man who has not been too tarred with the brush of southern wrath for his stand on civil rights and who has not aroused the ire of the great corporations and businessmen.

In this case your man could be among the group of little-known personalities mentioned since Goldwater was nominated. It would even be Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, a former Ford executive whose defence duties have kept him out of the civil rights arena.

You can also argue that Robert Wagner, mayor of New York, will help Johnson in the urban areas; that Adlai Stevenson, ambassador to the United Nations, will stampede the intellectuals; and that Sargent Shriver, as his brother-in-law Robert Kennedy will add the appeal of the Kennedy family to the ticket.

Mental contortionists can continue adding variables. But the final arbiter, Lyndon Johnson, has not yet announced the winner — and until he does the game continues.

The Price Of Drugs

Frederieton Gleaner

Is the price of drugs too high? The Canadian public firmly believes so, especially when they have to obtain them in the conventional manner by filling a doctor's prescription at a drug store.

Has this belief a foundation in actual fact?

The report of the Hall Royal Commission on Health Services compiles and publishes statistical evidence that public opinion in this matter is correct.

In one particularly striking sentence the commissioners state: "We conclude that profits of pharmaceutical companies in Canada appear to be running at least twice the level of the manufacturing industry as a whole." And, as if this were not enough, a footnote to the sentence adds: "This may be an understatement".

The commission notes that retail prices of prescription drugs in Canada are set either by manufacturers' list prices or pricing guides endorsed by local pharmaceutical associations. Commenting on this it says, "The widespread application of the same percentage mark- up formula is that little incentive remains for retailers to seek or even handle lower- costing drugs, because the higher the manufacturers' suggested 'list price, the higher the return to the druggist."

In other words, the competitive feature of our free enterprise economy has ceased to operate in the price- setting area of the drug trade.

The report uses two types of price comparison in its discussion of drug marketing. In one type the retail prices of drugs are compared with the prices at which bulk quantities of the same drugs can be bought— usually in competitive tender—by hospitals and government departments.

In one comparison the drug "Prednisone" is stated to have been sold for $17 per hundred units to the retail pharmacists in Saskatchewan and, at the same time for $1.95 per hundred units to hospitals and government pharmacists. (A Manitoba example is quoted in which hospitals called for tenders and got bids ranging from $140 to $226 from different drug manufacturers for the same quantity of the same preparation.

The other type of comparison puts the Canadian price alongside the price of the same preparation in other countries.

They show the cost of "Prednisone" to the druggist to be $20.80 in Canada, whereas in Britain it is only $7.53. In Canada "Chlorpromazine" costs $3.75, in Britain 77 cents, in France 51 cents. "Serpasil," a drug used in the treatment of mental disturbances, costs $9.87 in Canada, $3.94 in Britain, $2.76 in Austria and a mere $1.21 in France.

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