



ON THE WAY DOWN

A Washington sit-in demonstration is dragged down the House steps late Monday as police cleared the Capitol in a security move for President Johnson's appearance before a joint session of Congress. Eleven demonstrators were carried, pulled and dragged from the Capitol. (AP Wirephoto)

THE UNHAPPY WARRIOR



PM At Times Ignores Lieutenants' Advice

By Peter C. Newman

The most commonly held myth among Lester Pearson's admirers, seeking some explanation for his administration's many pratfalls, is that he spends his days in the office of prime minister as a kind of captive hero. They visualize Pearson as a non-political statesman whose finer instincts are somehow diverted by the cadre of politically-oriented advisors around him.

"I think he needs to listen to himself a little more, and not so much to some of his lieutenants," Professor Frank Underhill, a longtime admirer of Pearson's, remarked recently.

Pearson himself disavows this interpretation of his position. "I was too long a civil servant not to respect the opinion of the experts," he has said. "But I do what I want to do and while the government tactics may often be those of others, its policies and strategy are mine."

The Prime Minister does seek advice from many sources before making decisions but he's held in such respect by most of his advisors that they don't approach their task with any thought of subverting his policies or intuitions. On many major issues, the P.M. has ignored the consensus of his inner circle.

His sudden introduction of the fiat issue last spring, for instance, was his decision alone. The major shift in the Liberal Party's nuclear policy, which split the Diefenbaker Cabinet in the winter of 1963, was Pearson's personal initiative pursued against warnings from some of his most trusted aides.

The relationship between the Prime Minister and the men who have become his closest advisors was forged during the bleak opposition years when a compatible if diverse half dozen individuals gave up lucrative careers to join him in a frustrating struggle for power.

These are the men Pearson still trusts above all others because he feels their motives and their friendships have been tested. His intimates are: CLOSE ADVISOR Walter Gordon, the Toronto management consultant who ran Pearson's leadership campaign in 1958 and did so much to reorganize the decimated Liberal Party during its opposition period.

As minister of finance, his image-busting first budget reduced his impact in some policy areas, but he remains Pearson's close advisor and strongest political influence.

Tom Kent, chief policy coordinator and sardonic grey eminence of the administration who has the only standing daily appointment (at 9.30 a.m.) with the Prime Minister and wields a large measure of influence on most of his undertakings. Kent's great gift, aside from his brilliant grasp of the mechanics of political power, is his ability to reduce complex policy problems to manageable proportions.

Keith Davey, the Liberals' National director, who supplies the personal enthusiasm which keeps the Party organization alive, willing and loyal. Davey has a liberal turn of mind, a compelling personality and a regard for Pearson which borders on idolatry.

The Prime Minister's private appointments schedule reserves an hour per week for Davey, when most of the party's internal political decisions are taken. As an election approaches, Davey's advice is more pertinent and his influence increases.

Maurice Lamontagne, the former Laval University profes-

PEARSON SERIES APPEARS DAILY

This is one of a series of 10 articles on Prime Minister Pearson appearing daily in The Guardian and written by Ottawa correspondent Peter C. Newman who also wrote "Renegade in Power" on the Diefenbaker administration.

son who acted as Pearson's main Quebec and economic advisor during the Opposition years, retains an important place in the P.M.'s circle.

No aspect of the recent scandal distressed Pearson more than Lamontagne's involvement but he has scarcely diminished his loyalty to his colleague. At the moment, Lamontagne still controls the avenues of access to the leaders too closely to allow much change in Pearson's approach to Quebec.

Allan MacEachen, the minister of Labor who was Pearson's research director in opposition, and is probably his closest personal friend in Cabinet. MacEachen's cool competence is enlisted in many causes beyond his departmental jurisdiction.

Dick O'Hagan, who was Pearson's press secretary in the later Opposition years, is as special assistant to the Prime Minister, an important member of the entourage. An astute pragmatist with the most contemporary outlook in the P.M.'s inner circle, he acts both as a funnel of public opinion and as a shield, charged with protecting Pearson from unfavourable publicity.

EXERCISE INFLUENCE

Others who exercise considerable influence on the Prime Minister in various ways include: John Nichol, the Vancouver businessman currently serving as President of the National Liberal Federation; Senator J. J. Connolly, Nichol's predecessor, now a minister without portfolio; Bob Fowler, a Montreal executive who's a lifelong friend and currently has charge of the broadcasting inquiry; George Elliott, a vice president of MacLaren Advertising Ltd., in Toronto; John Payne, head of Montreal's Interprovincial Public Relations Ltd.; Philip Chester, a Winnipeg businessman; and Graham Towers, the former Bank of Canada's Governor.

In Pearson's own office, Jim Coultas, his appointments secretary and Mary Macdonald, his executive assistant, are important contacts in his daily routine.

The extent of the influence wielded by these advisors varies in different situations. Pearson is an eclectic, not a consensus reader: in other words, he tends to select what is best from various sources rather than making decisions based on the common denominator of the opinions he receives.

Pearson operates on the assumption that not every problem can be dismissed with a quick answer. His diplomatic training allows him to reduce each difficult situation to its origins and component parts, a process which increases the probability of a workable solution. As a result, each new policy or governmental crisis becomes a separate equation, requiring a different consultative mix.

TRICKY PIROUETTES

On House of Commons procedure, for example, he calls in George McIlraith, his House Leader or Transport Minister

Jack Pickersgill who can be counted on for the really tricky technical piroettes on the floor of the Commons. External Affairs Minister Martin, Trade and Commerce Minister Sharp, Industry Minister Drury, Defense Minister Hellyer, Justice Minister Favreau and Immigration Minister Nicholson along with Lamontagne, Pickersgill and MacEachen make up the "inner" cabinet which, in effect, sanctions all of the important policies.

Gordon Robertson, the clerk of the Privy Council, has become a major influence by creatively enlarging his position's usual liaison functions between the P.M.'s office and his ministers.

It is not so much the quality of the advice he gets that leads Pearson into embarrassing situations as the use he makes of the suggestions that cascade onto his desk.

"The trouble with Mike," says the Ottawa professional, "is that he's not wily enough to adapt the advice he gets to changing circumstances. It's one thing to take advice and relate it to your own thoughts on the question so that it fits an existing mental framework, and another to be flexible enough to adapt it to the realities. For Pearson, advice is too often a substitute for judgment. He is too much attracted by lucidity in others, so that he reaches out for acceptable abstractions without thinking through the practical political consequences."

Such criticism may be justified but it doesn't disprove the fundamental fact that Lester Pearson, acting in the ultimate isolation of his high office, has himself taken all of the policy commitments which have marked his stewardship. Like most Canadian prime ministers before him, he has discovered that he can recruit platoons of assistants in the exercise of power, but he can never delegate his substance.

Tomorrow's installment will examine the motivations of Canada's fourteenth Prime Minister and attempt to define the forces that have shaped his philosophy of "consensus Liberalism."

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SC Leader Suggests Cut In MP's Pay

OTTAWA (CP)—Social Credit leader Thompson has written Commons Speaker Alan Macnaughton suggesting that Parliament cut MP's pay to \$12,000.

Mr. Thompson says the pay cut would do a great deal to restore Parliament's public prestige if it was voluntary.

He would cut the pay simply by eliminating the \$6,000 tax-free expense allowance now given to MPs.

Mr. Thompson also proposes a change in the Commons work schedule. He proposes the Commons meet four days a week, three weeks a month, through 12 months of the year except for short breaks at Christmas, Easter and a fortnight in July or August.

GEORGETOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walker and family of Bunbury recently motored to Georgetown, where they were guests of Mr. Walker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Walker. They were accompanied by Mrs. Walker's mother, Mrs. Helen Griffiths, of Charlottetown.

Mrs. William Hook of Charlottetown was a recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lavandier.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Scully of Parkdale were recent visitors to Georgetown where they were guests of Mrs. Scully's mother, Mrs. Matilda Jamieson. Mrs. Pat White and son Sean left recently to return to Dartmouth, N.S., after visiting in Georgetown as the guests of

Mrs. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Walker. Miss Linda Larsen, student at Prince of Wales College was a recent guest of her parents, Captain and Mrs. H. Larson. Mr. and Mrs. Harry McConnell and family of Charlottetown motored to Georgetown on Sunday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Publicover.

Miss Eunice Baker of Toronto, Ontario, is visiting in Georgetown as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Guy Hemphill and Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Harris and their son John, and Miss Mariel Murphy and Mrs. Joseph Harris and son and daughter, guests of Mrs. Annie Gardiner in Georgetown. On their return to Elmira they were accompanied by Mrs. Gardiner.

Mr. Brian Fillmore of Charlottetown was a recent guest at the home of Captain and Mrs. H. Larsen.

Mrs. Mary Malone of Morell Rear was a recent visitor to Georgetown where she was the guest of her daughter Mrs. Tommy Grant and Mr. Grant.

Mrs. Myrtle Babinoue of Charlottetown recently visited with her sisters, Mrs. David Lavers and Mrs. James Liewellyn. Mr. Maurice Englehart of Saint John, N.B., and Miss Joan Batchelder of Charlottetown were recent guests of Miss Batchelder's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Batchelder.

Mr. Stewart Hansen, auditor with Irving Oil Company Ltd. Saint John, N.B., recently visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Hansen.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clements of Charlottetown were recent guests of Mrs. Clement's brother, Mr. Walter Walker and Mrs. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. James Liewellyn, accompanied by their sons Peter and David and their daughter Barbara and Mr. Dennis

BRISTOL

A former resident of this vicinity, Dona Webster, who is an engineer with one of the larger oil companies, has been transferred with his firm to Peru in South America. Donald is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Webster who reside at Glen Alden Farm in West Royall. Their old home was in Midgeell. Elsie Muttart of the Charlottetown Hospital is ill in the hospital where she is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bland and Mauris Martell were visitors to the city last week as was Mrs. Henry Trainor.

John Lund says he is 52 years this winter since he and his brothers, along with his late father hauled the big Bristol butter factory from here to Midgeell.

The mild weather of the past weeks has ended activities in the big \$75,000 rink very early. George Russell died last week at his home in St. Peter's Bay. Mr. Russell was well known here and his passing is regretted.

When the lobster season starts in one month and a half from now one of the oldest hands known here, John Davaeux, will visit the packing plants where he was foreman for many years.

Mr. Davaeux can recall the days when he sealed the old fashioned cans with the half-moon soldering irons. Those were the days before the sealing machines were ever thought of and the inside covers were put into place by hand with a little wooden hammer.

New Interest Being Shown In Gov't Aid For Housing

By JAMES NELSON

OTTAWA (CP)—A government economist says there are signs of new interest in government measures to assist the housing industry which may result in an extra \$300,000,000 annually being invested by 1970.

Wolfgang M. Illing, writing in a staff report for the Economic Council of Canada, says that while existing federal legislation to help low-rental housing and urban renewal has been considered fairly adequate, it has produced "relatively little response."

The federal contribution to the housing program, because of constitutional conditions, is mainly in the economic field—mortgage insurance, and the

like—while most of the administrative and planning work is done at the local and provincial level.

During 1963, federal legislation designed to encourage local and provincial authorities to do more in low-rental housing was used in connection with only 864 units. The municipalities made use of only \$3,200,000 to acquire and clear blighted or substandard areas in urban renewal projects.

CITES MAIN BARRIERS

"The principal barriers against more extensive use of these programs appear to have been institutional ones," Mr. Illing says, "particularly at the municipal level."

"But recently a few develop-

ments have emerged which may point to an accelerated pace of action. These are found in new legislation, in the streamlining of government machinery, and also in certain apparent changes in attitudes.

Mr. Illing says it is difficult—in economists' language—to "quantify the possible additional effect on housing demand" which might flow in the years ahead. He suggests the figure of \$300,000,000 as the amount of additional expenditure which might result from increased participation in government programs.

This would provide an additional 15,000 units annually in the form of new housing developments, purchase of existing units and rehabilitation of worthwhile residential properties.

"Public financial aid to families for purposes of conservation of existing housing in danger of serious decay could also be made a useful part of any such program," his staff study says.

NOT OFFICIAL VIEW

His analysis of the situation was prepared last December and made public by the Economic Council last week, although like all staff studies the council says it doesn't necessarily represent the council's official view.

In the main body of his report, Mr. Illing suggests that total new residential construction in 1970 might well run to \$2,507,000,000, compared with \$1,713,000,000 in 1963. And if the extra \$300,000,000 is poured into housing, the new figure of \$2,797,000,000 would be 63 per cent above the 1963 level.

Moreover, Mr. Illing's projections are based on 1963 dollars. "There are reasons to believe that a number of offsetting tendencies may prevent most unit costs in construction from rising too rapidly over this period," he writes. "This is meant to apply to cost pressures due to quality improvements, and not to those emanating from rising prices."

NOTICE OF HEARING

CANADA PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION IN THE MATTER OF THE Public Utilities Commission Act and the Water and Sewerage Act

and IN THE MATTER of an application of the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply for the City of Charlottetown for a revision of the Regulations, Rates and Charges in respect of Water and Sewerage Services supplied to its customers.

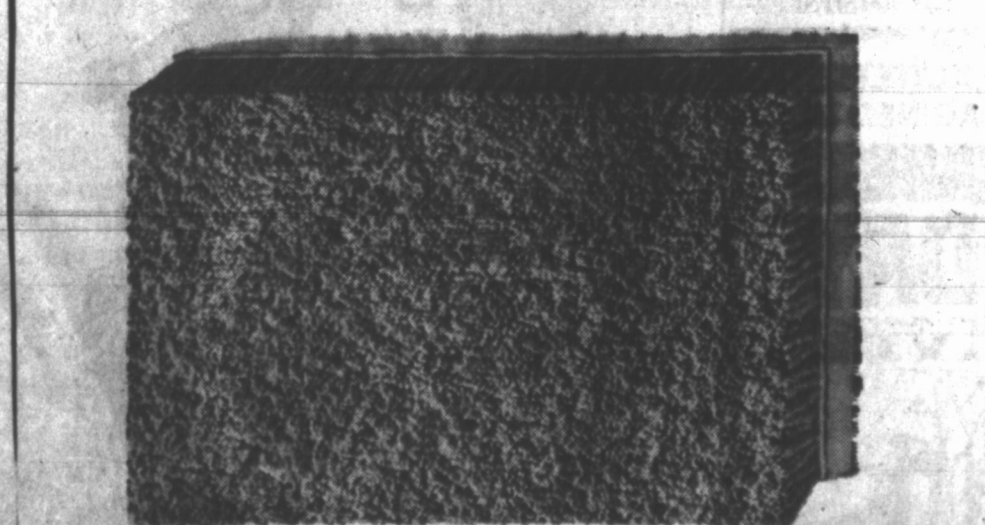
NOTICE is hereby given that the Public Utilities Commission has appointed Thursday, the 18th day of March, A.D., 1965 at the hour of ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, at the National Film Board Theatre on the 2nd Floor of the Dominion Building, Charlottetown, as the time and place for the hearing of evidence with regard to the acceptance of the "Report on Inventory and Appraisal of the Water System and Sanitary Sewerage System of the City of Charlottetown as of December 31st, 1963" as produced by Engineering Service Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

All persons interested may attend and be heard.

DATED at Charlottetown this 3rd day March, A.D., 1965.

(Mrs.) H. Doris Pursey Clerk THE Public Utilities Commission

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