

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Daily... W. J. Hancox, Publisher... Managing Editor... Frank Walker, Editor

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PAGE 4 MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1965.

Mr. Pearson's Appeal

Prime Minister Pearson did credit to himself and to Canada in his speech in Philadelphia on Friday, in which he dealt with the situation in North Viet Nam, not in terms of carrying criticism of American peace-keeping efforts but as spokesman for a friendly and sympathetic ally.

Mr. Pearson made his suggestion after receiving the Temple University World Peace Award, and the occasion gave added weight to his words. He referred also to a United Nations project on the Mekong River, which flows through Cambodia and South Viet Nam into the South China Sea—a social and economic enterprise which has so far "only scratched the surface of what could be done to raise living standards in that part of Southeast Asia, including China."

The UN, he suggested, should enlarge this project "in a spectacular way," even while the political and military conflict is going on. It could make this part of Southeast Asia a "centre of international social and economic development." The amount of money now being spent in armed conflict in Viet Nam and Laos over a few weeks could help millions of people to a better life. The UN, he urged, should call a conference of the countries involved in the project without delay. Since China is not a member of the world organization, a special development agency set up by the conference could extend the work now being done.

With this kind of great international development work, with a cease-fire followed by political negotiations, with the countries in the area given an international guarantee of neutrality and assurance of aid for peaceful development, then the danger of the present hour might be replaced by peace, hope and progress.

"If we fall here," Mr. Pearson warned, "the consequences may extend far beyond the area directly concerned. If we succeed, it could make possible new and greater progress toward a better world."

The Prime Minister touched the right chords here. Later he had the opportunity of discussing the Viet Nam problem with President Johnson, but the report of this meeting was guarded and non-committal, as might be expected. It will take time for the import of Mr. Pearson's speech to be studied. Let us hope that it will be given the consideration it deserves, both at Washington and at UN headquarters.

Refreshingly Frank

Hon. Harry Hays may not go down in history as Canada's greatest minister of agriculture, but he will rank among the best in his colorful use of language and the frankness to which he resorts in addressing his constituents. In the sedate atmosphere of the Commons, he sometimes appears as a loss for words; but never when he hits the great open spaces and can talk man to man to his audience.

Speaking recently in Calgary, he hit his stride when he got on the subject of what qualifications a politician should have for his job. "An iron constitution," he told the boys, "a great, big, fat ego that can live on its own self-esteem, and a hide as thick as a Brahma bull's after twenty winters." To survive as a cabinet minister, he added, "you also need a powerful governor on your temper."

on to tell of constituents writing "bushels of letters" and attempting "in bursts of rage to put through telephone calls collect." Where a government member "really gets his lumps," however, is from the Opposition in the House of Commons, and from "his warm, friendly, helpful, considerate fellow government supporters at the weekly caucuses. The Opposition criticize you for everything and, of course, their job is to criticize. But it's a mistake to expect much from your own people either. Most of them figure, at least privately, although sometimes publicly, too, that anything their ministers can do, they could do better, if only they had the chance."

Mr. Hays went on to give his hearers the lowdown on so-called political philosophies and policies. These were just a lot of hot air, from the pragmatist's point of view. "It seems to me," he said, "that this is what every government has to be when it gets right down to the country's problems. I think that every government that tried to run things any other way has finally run into trouble. So I think we have to be careful when we start throwing political labels around."

There was, he said, a good deal of "double-talk" about "free enterprise" and "socialistic legislation." But such terms were "old clinkers." "Personally," he confided, "I don't know what they mean any more when they use words like this. We don't have any herd books or brand registers down in Ottawa, where you can look up the political blood lines of a policy and find out whether it's Liberal or Conservative or Socialistic or Social Credit. As far as I can tell, a government just tries to assess what the problems are and then tries to figure out how to cope with them."

If all our politicians would lay it on the line in this manner, we'd have a better idea of what they were talking about.

Encouraging, But...

Confidence in the growth of the Maritime Provinces' economy is being expressed in tangible terms by savings and lending institutions, notes the Financial Post. A report on public and private capital expenditure estimates for 1965, tabled in the House of Commons recently by Trade Minister Sharp, confirms this upward trend.

Nova Scotia, the report says, is to have the sharpest provincial increase in capital investments this year with New Brunswick next in line. Nova Scotia's gain is estimated at 27 per cent to \$337 million, while New Brunswick is to have a 21 per cent boost to \$311 million. Prince Edward Island is to record a slight increase to \$43 million from \$41 million. The overall increase for Canada is estimated at 14 per cent.

This is encouraging; and it is to be hoped that the wide publicity the uptrend has received will prove a factor in promoting further expansion along the lines indicated. Meanwhile, however, there is nothing to be complacent about in the continuing high rate of unemployment in this area.

The latest figures we have seen are for February, and these show that while unemployment in the rest of Canada decreased by over 20 per cent as compared with the same month in 1964, the number of jobless in the Atlantic region actually rose by 2.36 per cent.

With 9.6 per cent of the nation's labor force we have 19.6 per cent of the nation's jobless. Stated in another way, our unemployed have increased in numbers by 5,000 while those in the rest of Canada have decreased by 74,000.

A correspondent in a mainland exchange complains, with reason, that with all the palaver over the Canada Pension Plan (in which the jobless are left out in the cold) and the preceding weeks of controversy over a flag design, precious little has been said about this matter at Ottawa. It is mentioned, we note, as having been discussed in Friday night's pre-rotation wrangle in the Commons. But what consideration could it get then? It is time, surely, for our Atlantic representatives to get together and present a united front on this issue.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A group of 34 United States Peace Corps volunteers, bound ultimately for Afghanistan, will first spend some time in Montreal instructing Canadians in English. "The theory, presumably," says the Globe and Mail, "is that if they can cope with the sensitiveness of bilingualism in Canada, Afghanistan can hold no fears for them. Restless natives are the same the world over."



PAPE KNOWS BEST

JOHNSON TAKES ACTION

Launches Drive To Clean Potomac

President Lyndon B. Johnson has launched a campaign to clean and preserve the nation's rivers by starting in his own back yard. The President proposes to convert the polluted Potomac into "a model of scenic and recreational values for the entire country." The historic river that flows by the Nation's Capital is contaminated by sewage, mine acids, industrial wastes, sludge, and silt. Though the Potomac today is far from a model, it is cleaner than it was 30 years ago. Then, communities in the Washington, D.C., area every day pumped millions of gallons of raw or partially treated sewage into the river. One official estimated this was the equivalent of dumping seven million dead mules into the river every year.

POLLUTION REDUCED

The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin co-ordinated a clean-up campaign that has vastly reduced the pollution. President Johnson has directed Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to finish the job. The President plans not only to make the Potomac safe for swimming, fishing, and boating, but to protect the natural beauties of its shoreline. Property owners along the shoreline of one section of the river above the Capital already have agreed to give the Government scenic easements, guaranteeing to preserve their land in its present state.

The White House message on natural beauty mentioned another historic river, the Hudson, that has fallen upon evil days. Angry fishermen say that a nail dropped into the Hudson near Albany or New York will not rust, because there is not enough oxygen left in the water. As recently as 1947, a fisherman could make \$75 a day on the Hudson during the spring shad run. "If you make \$600 a year fishing now, you're lucky," said a 50-year veteran of the river.

Conservationists are concerned about power plants, brick-yards, quarries, factories, and ship graveyards defacing scenic stretches of the Hudson. Both private and public agencies are working on plans to preserve what Henry Hudson called the Great River of the Mountains. ST. CROIX THREATENED

Halfway across the country, the St. Croix river, running between Wisconsin and Minnesota, is threatened by a huge electric generating plant that may be built on its wooded banks. The St. Croix—convenient to Minneapolis and St. Paul—is the last large clean river near a major metropolitan area in the Midwest.

Secretary Udall recently sent to Congress the draft of a bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System. It would protect free-flowing natural streams like the St. Croix. The legislation proposes immediate wild river status for all or parts of six rivers: the Salmon and the Middle Fork of the Clearwater in Idaho, the Rogue in Oregon, the Rio Grande in New Mexico, the Green in Wyoming, and the Suwanee in Georgia and Florida.

The Current River and its principal tributary, Jacks Fork, in Missouri already have come under the protection of the National Park Service as part of the new Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The growing concern about rivers indicates agreement with the saying: "A river is more than an amenity; it is a treasure."

Watson As A Party Whip?

Hamilton Spectator

The House of Commons has taken on such a dangerous air of late that a professional athlete couldn't help but feel at home in it. And perhaps that is the reason why Whipper Billy Watson, the renowned wrestler, plans to become a candidate in the next federal election. East York is to be the fortunate constituency. Mr. Watson announced that he would be tossing his hat into its political ring. If he tosses it as hard as he does some of his wrestling opponents, it will end up flatter than the average maiden speech.

Mr. Watson doesn't want to be called Whipper Billy if he runs. He prefers plain William Watson, but we're afraid his campaign managers will ignore his wishes and let the people know that William is really Whipper Billy.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 5, 1940)

At a largely attended meeting of the Y's Men's Club held in the YMCA the following officers were elected as follows. President: E. Y. Bell; vice-president, Ralph McLean; assistant secretary, Burleigh Taylor; treasurer, Wilfred Livingstone; directors, Harold Hertz, Edwin Johnstone and A. M. Quinn. William Keith Rogers of Charlottetown won second prize of \$50 in the Canadian Performing Right Society's third annual competition for Canada, for composers under 22 years of age. Each contestant submitted a song and an instrumental composition.

TEN YEARS AGO (April 5, 1955) Sir Winston Churchill, the old lion of England, resigned as Britain's prime minister and cleared "the way for an early general election.

Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Mayor of Ottawa, and one of Canada's best known women is to deliver the Samuel Robertson Memorial Lecture at Prince of Wales College on Friday evening, April 22.

'Bone Age' And Growth

By Dr. Theodore K. Van Dellen "An Eastern boy writes: 'Three months ago you wrote an article on an underdeveloped boy. You said he was normal except for his height. This is my problem. I'm 17 years old and 5'2". My doctor said he did not know of anything to stimulate growth. Could you give me any information?'

There are wide variations in the ages at which normal children attain their adult stature. As a rule, boys stop growing between 18 to 20 years of age; girls, 16 to 18 years. At this time growth centers (epiphyses) at the end of the bones become inactive. This boy is 17 and should have X-rays of the bones to determine whether his skeletal growth is retarded, normal or if a few extra inches can be anticipated. The potential for growth is determined in this way rather than by actual age.

The use of the new but rare human growth hormone is of value in persons who fail to grow because of a pituitary deficiency. We referred to this substance in a previous article but it is not available for normal-teen-agers who think they are not going to reach average height. Thyroid and male sex hormones are reported to be helpful, especially in boys with signs of a deficiency in these organs. In one report, many youngsters receiving this combination were approaching or entering puberty. It was difficult to tell whether the growth spurt was due to the medicine or would have occurred anyway. This is the trouble with evaluating drugs that stimulate growth. The physician must be able to distinguish between growth disturbances due to a glandular disorder and those due to heredity. The easiest to correct are those caused by thyroid deficiency.

Many attempts have been made to find a formula that will predict the ultimate adult height. An old rule of thumb is that the average height of a man is slightly more than double his height at age two. A woman will be slightly less than double her height at this age. There are many errors in this concept because nutrition, periods of illness, and the endocrine glands may alter growth. The so-called bone age is said to be more accurate after age eight. This is determined by radiologists.

NOT PERPETUAL

M. S. writes: My superior insists the heart beat is the nearest thing to perpetual motion, and therefore the heart never rests. Is this true?

REPLY

The heart rests between beats. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Have a professional install a room gas heater.

Knocking On Asian Doors

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Britain is taking a lonely road in search of an acceptable solution to the Indochina crisis as the conviction grows in the Western world that the United States can't win in South Viet Nam. Despite the preponderance of Western military power, a sense of impotence is growing in some quarters, which must eventually color the shape of the terms that will end the bloodshed in that Asian peninsula.

It is against this background of western frustration and inter-government wrangling over the proper course to follow in South Viet Nam that Patrick Gordon Walker, Britain's former foreign secretary, has been assigned the job of knocking on Asian government doors to see whether they will discuss with him various ways of negotiating a diplomatic peace.

At the same time, the British government has called on the 11 governments that participated in the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina to restate their Viet Nam positions. The request likely will bring forth from the Communists the view that the U.S. ought to get out of South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese settle their own internal problems.

There is no assurance at this stage that government leaders in Peking and Hanoi will even agree to meet with Gordon Walker. A view that is gaining credence in some parts of the

Uncertainty Still

Montreal Star

Ranger IX, which provided U.S. scientists with another 6,000 excellent photographs of the moon's surface Wednesday, including one which showed a tiny crater only two and one-half feet across, has still not settled doubts as to the nature of the moon's surface, or the explanation of the craters.

There is a belief, though, that the surface is probably firm enough to support weight, rather than powdery dust of unknown depth. There is a similar belief that the craters originated in both meteor impact and volcanic action.

They are limits to what can be learned from photographs, however excellent they are. There is, on the other hand, no limit to the admiration owed the engineering skill that went into Ranger IX and its equipment and brought about its flawless functioning. The Russians have demonstrated no ability to match it.

The next stage in moon exploration is to be the landing on the moon, gently enough to ensure the continuing functioning of a capsule containing instruments. It is to radio back to earth information needed before a landing by a manned vehicle is attempted.

When Ranger IX was 175,000 miles out, it was possible to put in motion a control to alter direction so as to change the impact point on the moon about 400 miles. The ability to brake the descent on the moon to a gentle rate does not seem much more difficult, if any.

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