

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dow... Wallace Ward... Managing Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

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Where Do They Stand?

One question the Liberals should be able to resolve at their big party powwow in Ottawa, is where they stand collectively on the question of guidelines for wage and profit increases. This has become a matter of urgent concern to federal government spokesmen; but their comments on the subject are conflicting, and it is evident that what the government needs most of all is a policy guideline from its supporters.

Take Industry Minister Drury's statements in Edmonton last week, for example. He told the Canadian Chamber of Commerce that a "general guideline" for wage and profits boosts should be 3 per cent per year. No group of industry or workers, he insisted, should exceed this, because "productivity and wage increases in one industry cannot be treated in isolation."

But Prime Minister Pearson was prompt to say that the speaker didn't mean that the government was going to impose guidelines. He only said they "should" be there. And in any case, Finance Minister Sharp, in dealing with the same theme, had suggested 4 to 5 per cent as the figures beyond which income advances should not be countenanced.

By Mr. Drury's figures, Mr. Sharp is extravagant. But not, of course, after what has happened recently in wage adjustments which the government itself has either sanctioned or benevolently blinked at. After the longshoremen, the Seaway workers, the railway men, the CBC technicians, the meat packers, for instance. And what will the postmen get? As the Toronto Globe and Mail remarks in this connection, it may be desirable but it is hardly realistic to expect the whole spiralling apparatus to slow down in answer to an eleven-month plea for voluntary adherence to guidelines—particularly when those who would guide us can't seem to agree on where we should be guided.

If the Liberal Party conference could set its leaders on a more consistent course in this matter, it would be well worth while.

Why They Need That

The renewed vote of confidence by the UN Security Council in U Thant does not appear to have caused any fundamental change in the reasons why the secretary-general has decided not to seek a second term. Should this prove to be the case, the Security Council will be forced to undertake the search for a successor; and the more this problem is studied, the more difficult seems the prospect of reaching a solution.

Why so, with so many countries to choose from? But therein, it seems, lies the rub. As a correspondent in the Christian Science Monitor points out, a lot of countries have to be excluded in advance. Those belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or to the Warsaw Pact, for example—that is, Western and Eastern Europe. Then there are the countries bordering on a superpower—which would eliminate Mexico and Canada as neighbors of the United States; Finland and Afghanistan as neighbors of the Soviet Union. The other neighboring countries belong to a military bloc and accordingly are excluded as well.

But objection also would be taken to a secretary-general from countries that are large and potentially strong, such as India or Brazil. And to countries which are too much under the military or economic influence of a superpower. This would apply to the whole of Latin America.

What's left? Well, there are three neutrals in Europe—Sweden, Austria, and Ireland. But the first is ex-

cluded as having provided a secretary-general already—Dag Hammarskjöld. Nor are the other two likely to find acceptance in a General Assembly where the majority is Afro-Asian. That would seem to leave the whole of Europe out.

There remain Africa and parts of Asia. Africa south of the Sahara is so much divided nowadays that it is not likely to agree on a candidate, even if it had one of the calibre that could qualify. The same divisions, and the anti-Arab sentiment of a part of the Africans, would indicate that the Mideast is out also. In North Africa, Libya is too close to the United States and Morocco is at odds with France. There remain Algeria and Tunisia which could conceivably prove acceptable.

In Asia, Indonesia might not suit the Soviets who would also reject Japan, Thailand, and the Philippines as allies of Uncle Sam. Pakistan would be out because of its conflict with India. Of the acceptable Asian countries, Burma has provided a secretary-general (U Thant). Laos is considered too close to the United States, and Cambodia is too antagonistic. That would leave Ceylon.

Really, a pretty limited choice!

Well Worth While

The Canadian Highway Safety Council has come up with a new idea on the theme which rightly engrosses all its attention. It plans to sponsor a nation-wide centennial project called "Hospitality On The Highway." Basically designed to reduce the number of deaths, injuries and accidents, the project will urge every motorist to think of himself in the role of host and to treat visiting motorists as guests, throughout 1967.

A guest judges a host by his hospitality. Since most centennial visitors, either from outside Canada or from within, will travel by automobile, they must be made welcome on the highway. With more than 30,000,000 visitors expected next year, the Council will try to impress all Canadians with the need for sincere, thoughtful hospitality.

"We will ask everyone who drives a vehicle in Canada to exercise constant, sincere courtesy and thoughtfulness, to go out of his way to fill his real role as a host to the visiting guests," says P. J. Farmer, the Council's executive director. He warns that one inhospitable driver could ruin the impression of Canada or the province taken home by the visitor who, normally, would lose no time in spreading the word. Conversely, a good impression, gained through courtesy on the road, could result in far-reaching good will.

Besides, he adds, "a wave of hospitable driving would certainly have a beneficial effect on the way Canadians drive and reduce the number of highway accidents. A year of courteous, careful motoring would instill safe-driving habits that would carry over for many years."

By Comparison

We needn't be too complacent about it, but we have reason to be thankful as we compare our excellent crop prospects with the difficulties many farmers have been facing in Australia. The drought that plagued productive areas in that country last year cost at least \$1,000 million, and some of its effects will leave their mark on the national economy for the next few years. In losses of stock and diminished wool production it cost the wool industry at least \$310 million. Graziers lost 13 million of their 170 million sheep and over a million cattle. Beef and veal production in the year ending next June is expected to drop to the lowest level for five years. Mutton and lamb output also will fall.

There are brighter spots in the Australian farm picture, however. A record wheat harvest of about 400 million is expected after a fall to 258 million last season and the wool clip is likely to be larger, though still significantly below those of 1964-65 and 1963-64. With China, Britain, Russia and Japan in the market, prospects of selling the entire wheat crop are excellent.

EDITORIAL NOTE

New England apple growers are short of pickers. So they're appealing to the public's do-it-yourself instinct. They have fung open their orchards to customers to pick their own ingredients for apple-pie. Pickers pay \$1.25 per half bushel. Orchard owners provide baskets, ladders, a short course in long-armed apple handling—and some supervision. Growers run the risk of having their trees damaged by inexperienced pickers—but it's the fastest way to get in the harvest, and it's proving popular.



TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

A Sorry Record Of Procrastination

When Mr. Speaker Lucien Lamoureux leads the reassembled House of Commons in daily prayer, he should include the general confession of the Anglican Church, emphasizing the words: "...we have left undone those things which we ought to have done..."

Old age pensioners especially will know what I mean by this. Much was left undone which ought to have been done before Parliament adjourned for its 82 day summer holiday, after working for only 117 days in the first seven months of this year. So much, in fact, that MPs had to be recalled for an emergency session of nine days starting on 29th August, to preclude a railway strike which could have been done weeks earlier—and to debate the threat of inflation—of which Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp has given clear warning in his budget speech five months earlier.

On 9th Sept. etresmesochH On 9th September the House delegated to a special committee of senators and MPs the responsibility to "enquire into and report upon the trends in the cost of living, and factors which may have contributed to changes in the cost of living in Canada in recent months." A long 19 days later, that committee unburiedly met to discuss that urgent problem, with an attendance of only seven out of 12 senators, and seven out of 24 MPs.

HELP FOR NEEDY AGED On 14th July, Health Minister Allan Rock announced that the government would introduce a measure to ensure all old age pensioners a minimum income of \$105 per month. For many old folk, that extra \$30 per month was an urgent necessity. Yet, only hours after that announcement Parliament adjourned without taking any action. Surely our MPs could have postponed their holiday briefly, so that that proposal could have been implemented? Could our \$18,000 per year MPs enjoy their holiday with a clear conscience when they left old Canada caught in the squeeze between \$75 per month and rising cost of letters now pouring into MPs' offices show how terrible that squeeze is.

Britain combated inflation by a freeze on prices and wages; USA at least had presidential guidelines laid down as moral

Our Yesterdays

From The Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (October 11, 1941) The German high command claimed that the last fully effective Russian armies remaining on the eastern front were now fatally encircled in two areas along the centre before Moscow and Hitler's military spokesman proclaimed the setting of the Soviet star.

The 2,044-ton Portuguese freighter Corte Real was reported sunk by a German submarine off Portugal. TEN YEARS AGO (October 11, 1956) An offer to present a collection of historical documents to a Provincial Museum, if and when it is established was made by Dr. D.C. Harvey, retired Provincial Archivist of Nova Scotia, speaking at the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Historical Society.

Maritime Central Airways announced that Moncton will become the purchasing centre for a string of United States air force bases stretching almost 1,000 miles down Canada's northeast coast from Frobisher Bay to Goose Bay, Labrador and Newfoundland.

Humpty Dumpty Again

Christian Science Monitor Almost 500 years after his initial fall, Humpty Dumpty has once again failed to defy the forces of gravity. Otherwise, the circumstances are slightly different. The modern "Humpty Dumpty" is a slate sculpture, executed and so titled in 1946 by the Japanese-American artist Isamu Noguchi. His great fall was in New York's new Whitney Museum of American Art last Sunday as a crush of visitors demonstrated just how popular is the appeal of art in that metropolis today.

Malton Obsolete?

Hamilton Speculator Not only time flies. So does scientific development. Toronto's famed Malton Airport (properly called the Toronto-Hamilton airport) will be a hoary old antique by 1970, thanks to advances in aeronautical engineering. According to the chairman of British Overseas Airways Corp., Sir Giles Guthrie, the huge Malton complex, opened 33 months ago with a chest-pounding flourish, won't be able to handle the latest and biggest jets that are scheduled to be flying the transcontinental air routes in 1970.

He said BOAC's giant jets won't be able to use Malton unless it is brought up to date with finer and more efficient facilities. To all this, Malton's airport

Kidney Stones

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen About half of all kidney stones are passed spontaneously. This knowledge may be the only comfort derived from a painful attack of renal colic. When the stone is not passed, surgery usually is needed because the stone is impacted and obstructing the flow of urine.

Demerol or morphine and atropine are needed to relieve colic and relax the ureter so the stone can descend. This cannot occur when the coagulation is too large or is stuck in the passage-way. When the stone settles near the bladder, it may be possible to use a stone extractor or basket to manipulate the pebble in such a way that it can be removed. No incision is needed because the instruments are passed from below. When this plan is not feasible, the offender must be removed via the abdomen.

No one knows why stones form in the urinary tract. The actual beginning of the stone, the nucleus or nidus, is made up of bacteria, fibrin, debris, or chemical crystals. Certain factors favor stone formation but the entire process is difficult to explain because some people are habitual rock formers and others are not.

Some of these concretions remain silent for years but the majority cause trouble eventually. They may cause obstruction or trigger an infection and are found when X-rays are made of the urinary tract. Acute renal colic is the most common symptom and occurs when the stones try to escape. Distress occurs as the stone moves through the narrowed ureter on its way to the bladder.

When the stone is rough and irritates the ureter, the pain may be unbearable. The victim grunts, strains, and changes position frequently. Discomfort begins in the back and, as the stones move downward, the pain descends around to the front and radiates into the groin. There also may be an intense desire to urinate and occasionally blood is passed. Nausea, vomiting, and abdominal distention are common.

SINUS SPACES

J. H. T. writes: What are ethmoiditis? - REPLY These are sinus spaces near the roof of the nose. They are involved in many nasal colds and were responsible for the persistent nasal discharge that many children had prior to the advent of the sulfonamides and penicillin.

PREGNANCY RARE AT 60

A reader writes: Would it be at all possible for a newly married woman of 60 to have a child? She has not menstruated in years. - REPLY No, unless a mistake was made in preparing her birth certificate and she is 45 instead of 60. Pregnancy after the age of 50 is rare.

METABOLISM AND GOITER

Mrs. I writes: Could a goiter be present if the metabolism test is normal? - REPLY Yes. Goiter is an enlargement of the thyroid gland and has nothing to do with its activity as determined by the metabolic rate or special iodine tests.

HEATED BABY FOOD

J. A. writes: Should baby food be heated before serving? - REPLY This is not necessary.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

"Fitness helps one to adjust to stress.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Speaking of upstarts in Ottawa, whatever has become of the Ottawa City Council? And who is mayor there now? - Edmonton Journal. Parliament Hill has had a record 418,919 visitors so far this year. Build a better scandal and the world will beat a path to your door. - Windsor Star.

It's hard to remember that there was a time when one box of thumb tacks was enough to mark all the trouble spots on a map of the world. - Vancouver Province. The dear old lady next door is more than ever proud of her cookies now that the neighborhood children have chalked a three-star rating on her front steps. - Calgary Herald.

Some economists are bothered by the fact that the conditions which are producing rising prices do not correspond to the classic principle of too many dollars chasing too few goods. One such expert is Professor E. T. Neufeld of the University of Toronto. He told the Downview NDP Association that what we are witnessing is not actual inflation but inflation psychosis. In other words, prices aren't really rising; we only think they are. - Toronto Telegram.

A politician was invited to give a talk on Americanism to the pupils of the grammar school he had attended as a boy. "When I see your smiling faces before me," he began in the accepted oratorical style, "it takes me back to my childhood. Why is it, my dear girls and boys, you are all so happy. He paused for the rhetorical effect and instantly up went a grimy hand from the front row. "Well my lad, what is it?" "The reason we're so happy," replied the boy, "is if you talk long enough we won't have a geography lesson this morning." - Montreal Star.

Johnson's Latest Pitch

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff, Washington WASHINGTON (CP) - President Johnson has capped an intensive period of backdoor diplomacy with his biggest pitch yet to the Soviet Union for a new era of peaceful coexistence. The long-deliberated step, regarded here as significant in substance and timing, could be the most important one since the Second World War—if it bears fruit.

But nothing dramatic is anticipated immediately. A lot of the old cold-war rhetoric, inflamed by Viet Nam, will continue to be sounded. The progress that does result, it is assumed, will come from pressures on both countries created by conditions which include the vast turmoil wracking China internally.

These key developments might result in time: -Peace in Viet Nam. -Reduction of Communist and non-Communist forces in Europe. -Settlement of the two Germanies of the question, improving European political and military stability. -Progress in curbing nuclear spread and on general disarmament. -Expanded East-West trade and other communications. -Closing of Communist and non-Communist ranks against China until that country veers back toward the international mainstream.

FOLLOWS REAPPRAISAL The president's message in his New York speech Friday follows a major reappraisal of U.S. policy toward Russia. Previous private U.S.-Soviet talks were highlighted Monday when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko calls on the president.

The president has been emphasizing his desire for a better relationship with Russia for more than two years, despite the deep freeze created by Viet Nam. Russia recently has given some tokens of a more conciliatory stand in the form of releasing a Peace Corps worker, agreeing to resume discussions on a U.S.-Soviet air agreement and showing more co-operation toward disarmament talks.

The announcement that fewer goods will remain on the embargoed list for the Soviet bloc, and that trade credit is being expanded, has been planned for some time. HINT WAS SIGNALLED Johnson's broad hint about mutual troop cuts in Europe was signalled in recent discussions with German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, where a nuclear role for Germany within NATO was downplayed.

The U.S., Britain and Germany are going to discuss reducing their NATO forces in Germany and the president said that "if a changing circumstances should lead to a gradual and balanced revision of force levels on both sides, revision could help gradually to shape a new political environment." The U.S. initiative also came with Soviet-China relations at lower-than-usual ebb. The isolation of China within the Communist bloc is virtually complete.

The stakes are higher for both the U.S. and Russia than their natural affection for each other. The U.S. wants out of Viet Nam and stability in Europe. The Soviet Union wants safety on the European flank, which settlement of the German question would spell in its eyes, so that it can concentrate on the East against the uncertainties of China.

A DOCTOR LEARNS TO HEAR AGAIN!

Studies indicate 1 out of 10 people have a hearing problem. This is a great tragedy involving income, job advancement and social adjustment for millions of men, women and children. Government research now shows that hearing loss is a major problem among people of all age groups. Whether or not you wear a hearing instrument, or even suspect a hearing problem, PLEASE DO NOTHING until you have read this very revealing and informative booklet by Jason B. Wells, M.D. For your FREE book - "A DOCTOR LEARNS TO HEAR AGAIN!" WRITE BOX 87233 GUARDIAN - PATRIOT CHARLOTTETOWN

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