

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Day... Wallace Ward... Managing Editor... Published every week day morning...

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The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink

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Still Out Of Reach

Premier Walter Shaw of Prince Edward Island, like so many of the other provincial leaders now at Ottawa conferring with the central government on Dominion-provincial relations, favors the medicare plan now under discussion, but wonders if this little province can afford to enroll.

When Prime Minister Pearson got down to the financial details Tuesday, he indicated the government of Canada is willing to adopt medicare on a 50-50 cost sharing basis with any or all the provinces. The scheme, it has been estimated by the experts, will cost around \$600 millions a year, or close to \$29 per capita. So Ottawa is offering to pay around \$14 per capita.

As attractive as the idea sounds, it looks still too rich for our lean purse, as our premier says. In order to cover our people for a doctor's care, including a specialist when needed, and to pay for drugs and all the other services called for in the minimum criteria of the plan, the provincial government of this Island would have to find \$15 in addition to Ottawa's \$14 to make up the \$29 for every man, woman and child. This would mean, with a population of roughly 109,000, we would have to raise \$1,635,000 for our share, and keep on producing that kind of money each and every year thereafter.

If the provincial government had to ask our people to pay even half of it over and above their regular taxes it would still be close to impossible, and even then the province might have difficulty finding the other \$7.50 per person from general revenues. A contributory plan might mean that a man would have to pay some part of \$15 for himself, his wife, each of his children and other dependents in the household.

Mr. Shaw is being perfectly practical, and he also points to the fact that costs are rising on all fronts. We suppose he means that a couple of years from now doctors' fees, drugs and the other ingredients in a medicare plan would cost more and the participating provinces, this one included, would have to find still more money somewhere, for the total national cost would surely rise above the current estimate of \$600 millions, or \$29 a person.

Cutting Foam Nuisance

In Canada, and to a still greater extent in the United States, the need for getting rid of detergent bubbles which appear in rivers, lakes, wells, and—in some places—even in tap water, has provoked widespread comment. Now it is announced from Los Angeles that the detergent industry has been trying hard to meet this requirement and has "substantially completed" a chemical changeover designed to keep sudsy water from foaming after the suds have served their purpose.

Announcement of the change was made by the U.S. Soap and Detergent Association, which represents 90 per cent of the nation's "wash day product." The shift is said to have cost the industry about \$100 in research and new equipment and procedures. Work was spurred by nationwide vexation with foam problems which brought threats of federal regulatory legislation and enactment of anti-detergent laws in some states.

Already, the central ingredient in many detergents has been undergoing changes which cut out most of the foam nuisance, but leave some major problems unsolved. The advantage of these soft detergents, as they are called, is reflected chiefly in

communities that have sewage treatment plants involving bacterial digestion processes. For systems that give sewage only partial treatment or no treatment at all, any detergent still may seep into streams and lakes and wells. It may foam again.

Another major unsolved problem is the fact that the new detergents, like the old, contain phosphates; which fertilize the water into which they flow, even after sewage treatment. This results in a heavy growth of water plants, which may exhaust the supply of free oxygen in the water. When this happens, the water cannot purify pollution that gets into it. The sewage simply drifts.

So the researchers are still busy, seeking a "third generation" of detergents with quite different chemical bases. According to a New York Times report, such detergents—not involving foam at all—are now in use in small quantities for specialized purposes in industry. In view of the widespread demand for a product of this kind, we may expect keen competition among manufacturers in making it available.

This is just as important a contest, when one comes to think of it, as the space race to the moon. It could have much more effect on living conditions on this planet, at any rate.

A Crippler

The concentrated effort being made by a number of dedicated people to develop a cure for Multiple Sclerosis provides one excellent example of some of the worthwhile efforts into which government money could be channelled, or at least that part that is not being spent in astronomically large sums on what is known as space research.

While billions of dollars, sums so vast that the normal person cannot possibly conceive of their size, are being devoted to what is primarily a race for prestige between the United States and Russia, really worthwhile research efforts are depending on the modest amounts that can be raised by such people as the M.S. Society of Canada.

A Gordon Cleland, executive secretary of the society, told a Saint John newspaper a few days ago:

"We are trying very hard to find an answer in every way we possibly can." He discussed the "mystery disease" of the central nervous system that attacks anyone from the age of adolescence to 40.

"It is brought about by the hardening or the wasting away of the myelin sheathing around the nerve, and the formation of scar tissue, thus preventing the normal impulses of the body from functioning properly." It can be compared to the effect of damage to the insulation which covers electric wires and causes a short circuit, Mr. Cleland explains.

The Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada was formed back in 1948 by a group of businessmen. It stimulates and supports, in so far as is possible, research on MS and co-ordinates research efforts in this country and abroad. It gathers statistics and makes the information available to the public.

There are 33 chapters across the country and it is recalled that the chapter here became the 17th when it was organized some years ago.

A great deal of research has gone into this crippling disease and the latest theory for the cause of the disease, Mr. Cleland suggests, "is through food that has been in contact with certain metals and the reaction of the body to a certain type of metal." It's chiefly a cold climate disease, it is said, and there are 25,000 known cases in Canada.

Research seeking causes and possible cures for such terribly crippling afflictions as this, merit the interest and support of every thinking person. How infinitely more beneficial it would be to mankind to channel some money into such worthwhile projects, than spend it in a race to be first in space, more to be first than anything else.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Give some men enough probe and they'll hang themselves.

Whatever the horror of the death penalty it is not possible just to brush aside as the relic of a barbarous past the claim of the police that fear of the gallows helps protect them in dealing with violent criminals. The 14 police officers killed in Canada in three years are tragic evidence of that violence. And it can well be asked what deterrent, in an age of no capital punishment, would be employed against a life prisoner making murderous assault on a fellow prisoner or prison officer?



IT'S THAT TIME OF YEAR AGAIN

HARDLY PAPA'S SON

AP Weekend Newsfeature

Hemingway No Killer

MWEKA, Tanzania (AP)—Patrick Hemingway chuckled, thought a bit, and said: "Oh, I'm sure the old man would think I've got a marvellous job." On the sunny slopes below the snows of Kilimanjaro, setting for one of his father's most famous stories, Pat Hemingway is training Africans to become game wardens.

He is teaching them to conserve the big game animals Ernest Hemingway once came to Africa to hunt and write about. Pat Hemingway, the second of Ernest's three sons, bears little physical resemblance to his father. He is short, slightly built, diffident. He seeks to hide his shyness with a quick, explosive laugh.

But he has inherited from his father a passion for the outdoors, and when he talks sometimes it is straight Hemingway. Pat's mother, Pauline Pfeiffer, was the second of Ernest Hemingway's four wives. He was born 36 years ago in Kansas City.

"I remember my father very affectionately," said Pat. "He played with us and read us stories. Obviously he was very fond of his children." MAINTAINED BOND "As we got older both parents thought we should stand on our own feet. But we always had a very affectionate relationship. He wrote many letters. We used to correspond a couple of times every month.

"But that's the best part of having a father who put the best of himself into his books. You always have it. He doesn't gradually fade away from you." Pat Hemingway, straight from Harvard, arrived in Africa in 1951. He intended to become a farmer. Instead he became a professional white hunter. "Hunting seemed more interesting," he said.

He spent five years in the safari business, and it was during this period that Pat Hemingway last saw his father. In 1954, shortly after the author's near fatal plane crash at Murchison Falls, Uganda: "He regarded it as a great adventure, I remember." In 1961, Pat Hemingway returned to the United States. He went back to make a more academic study of the wildlife that fascinated him and because his wife, Henrietta, whom he had married while still in college, was incurably ill.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 21, 1940) Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, who commanded the second corps of the British Expeditionary force in France, was named commander in chief of the home forces, succeeding General Sir Edmund Ironside.

National compulsory, contributory unemployment insurance huddled the first main obstacle in the House of Commons on July 19 when the bill was given second reading and referred to a select committee of 15, without dissent of vote.

TEN YEARS AGO

(July 21, 1955) His Excellency, Hon. Hubert Guerin, Ambassador of France to Canada, called on His Worship Mayor J. David Stewart to extend greetings and best wishes for the success of the Centennial Birthday Celebrations now well underway.

Miss Edith Ross, 74, of Boston, Mass., is spending her annual holidays with her sister and brothers at North Lake, P.E.I.

Injury From Thermometer

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A young Hindu physician was "feeling a bit out of sorts," and while lying in bed, asked his wife for a thermometer. He placed it under the tongue and waited for the mercury to go up. His 3-year-old son and 1-year-old daughter were playing on an adjacent bed. A sur-tickled the girl who lost her balance and fell on the doctor's face. The thermometer tore through the floor of the mouth and the neck of the bulb broke. There was some discomfort and when the device was withdrawn, he noted that the bulb was missing.

The bleeding was so profuse that the doctor put ice cubes in his mouth to exert pressure upon the bleeding point. A surgeon was called and the patient was taken to the hospital where X-rays were taken. Emergency surgery was done to remove the bulb. He recovered. There is no momentous moral to the accident except that a thermometer can be a potentially lethal weapon, especially in a home where children are playing.

Contact lenses may be a hazard during unconsciousness. The tears do not circulate beneath the lens when the lids are closed. The thin outer coating of the cornea dies rapidly under these conditions. Now and then the attendant sees the lens but does not realize that it is not attached to the cornea and is trying to remove it.

Dr. P. Thomas Manchester, Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., recently told physicians to be on the lookout for these lenses in all unconscious patients. He suggested that the lenses be pushed under the lid away from the cornea. This is best done by closing the eyes, placing two fingers on the lids, and applying pressure on the edge of the contact lens. It can be dislodged safely in this way and moved up or to the side, where it is not likely to damage the sensitive cornea. It is wise to mention on all medical identification cards or medallions that corneal lenses are worn.

An anticid cookie (Riopan) is the latest remedy for indigestion. The cookies are reported to have a prolonged buffering action and to work without causing side effects, such as constipation. They come six cookies to a pack. I have eaten cookies that tasted better, but they are not bad.

LIVING IN THE PAST D. A. writes: Do dementia praecox cases recall only what happened in the past? REPLY Yes, and the same is true of normal individuals. Many schizophrenics lose contact with reality and live in a world of their own. On returning to reality, many do not recall what happened while ill. In senile dementia, the person frequently forgets recent events but remembers what happened 20 years ago.

REFRIGERATOR RAIDER R. R. writes: Why do I weigh five pounds less at bedtime than when I get up? REPLY Most individuals weigh less on awakening in the morning than when they go to bed because they lose weight through water loss in perspiration and exhaled air.

DISQUALIFIED DONOR N. M. writes: What diseases connected with the liver would disqualify a person as a blood donor? REPLY Viral hepatitis within a year is the most common disqualifying liver disorder.

PLASTIC DISHES E. L. A. writes: What is your opinion on using plastic dishes? REPLY They are harmless, from the health point of view. Today's Health Hint — Don't overload the boat. (Note: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

OVERSHOTS RUNWAY LONDON (Reuters)—A Russian-built TU-104 jet airliner owned by a Czechoslovakian airline ran off the runway at London airport Tuesday as it landed after a flight from Prague. No one was injured.

U.S. Warms To U.A.R.

By ARCH MacKENZI Canadian Press Staff Writer Relations between the United States and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic have warmed up considerably. There is even some talk now of working out a new aid program to replace the expiring \$450,000,000 program which has fed 29,000,000 Egyptians during the last three years.

This contrasts with the friction beginning last November when a Cairo mob burned the U.S. embassy's library and when Nasser told the United States it could jump in the sea, with its aid program.

A short-lived congressional revolt early this year threatened to wipe out the tail end of the current program, which Nasser would like renewed. The U.S. would prefer in the future to assign aid a year at a time. In any event, U.S. officials are suggesting that Nasser appears to have taken a much less anti-American tone and posture than these other signs.

HALT-AID Aid to the Congolese rebels has been halted. Some of the heat has gone from the dispute with Israel about sharing

Never Under-Estimate

Saint John Telegraph-Journal Feminists will delight in the news that a woman has accomplished what Prime Minister Wilson, his Commonwealth peace mission and two special envoys could not—see North Viet Nam's leader and find out his terms for ending the war in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. Verdun Perl, a 48-year-old native of Natal, B.C., but a resident of England since 1934, has had tea with Ho Chi Minh and talked with him for two hours. She said the Communist leader told her he would be prepared to go to a conference table if the Americans would uphold the terms of the 1954 Geneva agreement and withdraw their forces. But she added, "he will not talk under pressure, and if necessary he is prepared to fight to the bitter end. I got the impression he was very confident."

Asked whether Ho talked about Chinese support, Mrs. Perl said: "I think we in the West place more emphasis on the Chinese role in this than the people of Viet Nam. What I heard is that the Chinese are not complete neutrals with neither Soviet nor Chinese influence."

The granting of this apparently frank interview must have been calling for Mr. Harold Davies, the British parliamentary undersecretary, who tried in vain for days to see any senior member of the North Vietnamese government, although he claimed Ho's friendship. Mrs. Perl was chatting with Ho over the teacups the very day Mr. Davies arrived in Hanoi. How did she manage it? As

PREMIER RESIGNS BEIRUT (Reuters)—Premier Hussein Oweini handed his resignation to President Charles Helou of Lebanon Tuesday. He said his resignation had been accepted and he had agreed to remain in office until a new government is formed. He declined to state the reasons for his resignation.

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Sheer Inexcusable Bigotry

Moncton Transcript

Twenty-five bigoted ratepayers have brought shame on themselves, their community, their province and — if the news spreads as bad news usually does — upon Canada itself. To the long list of places synonymous with racial discrimination they have added the name of Perth, N.B.

These fine upstanding citizens have decided that all Indian children shall be banned from Perth Regional school when it reopens in September. Their excuse, immediately shot to pieces by the Secretary of the Southern Victoria school district, was that Indian children were not paying their way. Fact is, the government pays a grant which more than covers the cost of the Indian children.

The harsh truth is that racism is the root cause — mixed no doubt with religious prejudices. The Indian children are Roman Catholics; the whites are mainly Protestants. The Indians are integrating quite successfully and apparently some white persons fear that this could lead to intermarriage. This, of course, is assuming that the Indians would want to marry into the white race. In the light of this and so many other shortcomings of the white peoples the world around, one might

well wonder who would want to become associated with a race that has exhibited more bigotry than any other. There has been plenty of intermarriage between Indians and whites in both Canada and the United States over the years. There may be many people who think themselves pure white but who really have Indian blood flowing in their veins. The color of a man's skin is not the criterion. It is the man himself, what is in his heart and his mind that really counts. The authorities should immediately take steps to upset this shocking vote and to ensure that such a thing cannot happen again. An even better remedy for the damage that has been done would be for the many other ratepayers to insist a new meeting be held, attend such a meeting, and overwhelmingly reverse the decision. Then the assertions that a few ratepayers are not representative of all would ring true.

MANY ACCEPT SHOTS

About 10,500,000 of the 12,300,000 population of Formosa turned up for anti-cholera injections when ordered to by the government.