The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services, Toronto, 425 University Ave., Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street University 6-5942; Western Office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to the Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published herein. All right of republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates.

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

West Germany And NATO

West German Chancellor Erhard's visit to Ottawa has gone very well, according to a communique issued at the close of his talks with Prime Minister Pearson yesterday. The Chancellor has now gone to Washington, where it may be expected the same cordial relations will prevail in his discussions with President Johnson. American papers are welcoming the distinguished visitor as the spokesman for the Atlantic partnership in Europe, and no role could be more important at this time. To quote from the New York Times, he stands now as the voice of those Europeans who resist the Gaullist version of a self-sufficient, French-led concert of sovereign national states.

In this role Dr. Erhard wishes to reaffirm and demonstrate the intimate relationship with the United States on which he has staked his political life. Mindful of conservative opposition to his policy, he needs yet another confirmation of U.S. loyalty to its promises to further Germany's national interests.

It is important that he should have it. West Germany now has the largest army among the European members of NATO. In addition, the country for some time has been concerned with plans for building up a special territorial reserve force. The functions of such a force will be to support NATO military forces in times of emergency, as well as to aid in all possible ways should there be a threat to vital national interests.

The postwar crises in Hungary, Berlin, and Cuba have convinced West German authorities of the necessity for such extra precautions in peacetime. At present, most of the arrangements for the new force exist mainly on paper, but within the next two years it will assume substantial proportions. Among its tasks will be the following:

To maintain freedom of operation for all NATO forces in the territory of the Federal Republic, to preserve military order and security behind the fighting lines, to ensure the logistic requirements of the West German NATO forces, and to support measure for civil defense in times of emergency.

Those who are concerned about the future of German democracy descry no sign of a "Fuehrer complex" arising out of this new reserve army buildup. But there are critics who maintain that one result may be increased militarization of public life and a consequent reduction in the power of civil administration. For this reason, the growth of the new organization, and particularly the concept which dominates it, will be carefully watched.

Speaking About Flags

The federal Department of Public Works isn't usually credited with prophetic insight, but it seems to have been looking into a crystal ball on one subject of current interest at this time. As noted by a commentator in the Ottawa Journal, the department for years has bought its supply of flags-in-bulk by annual tender. Last November it very cagily wrote a clause into its deal for 1964, specifying that the department would not necessarily be bound to take delivery of all or any of the new contract except on an "as and when required" basis. And this a good eight months before there was any solid suggestion of Prime Minister Pearson running his new Maple Leaf flag up the pole!

We had no idea until we read The Journal article by Richard Jackson that flag buying bulked so large in federal departmental activities. 7,000 flags, costing about $40,000, are flown from atop some 2,000 federal buildings each year. It would be embarrassing to get stuck with a bulk-delivered year's supply of a flag suddenly out of national fashion!

Another thing that surprised us was the comparatively short life of government flags. The average is two months. In the spring and autumn storms of the Maritimes, they can be ripped to shreds overnight. A howling Prairie dust-storm can unravel a flag down to its rope halyard in a day.

On the Peace Tower of Parliament, which Public Works regards as the showplace of its vast real estate empire, the flag must remain clean, sharp and color-bright against the sky, with not so much as a loose thread trailing in the wind. So they change it "as required," usually once every two weeks, but sometimes daily after driving wind or sleet storms.

Public Works is buying flags by the half-dozen now where it used to order them 7,000 at a time. And the department's supplier—a textile firm in Niagara Falls—is running them off, in a silk screen process, at a snail's pace. It doesn't want to get caught with a stock of the wrong flags either. Once the new Maple Leaf design seems safely headed through Parliament, the plant will gear up into a crash production program calculated to run out some 7,000 flags in a week.

The Olive Branch

Prime Minister Shastri has now been sworn in at New Delhi, India, and it is significant that he has retained the external affairs portfolio for himself, as did his late lamented predecessor. Both he and Nehru were instrumental, of late, in seeking to patch up India's quarrel with Pakistan which has been a source of concern to Western allies of both countries.

Now comes a reassuring gesture from President Mohammad Ayub Khah of Pakistan in this connection. He proposes that India and Pakistan each effect "a change of heart" in the matter of Kashmir and re-examine the relationship of the two nations. "Bitterness and recriminations, which have gone on for 17 years," he says, "have done no good for either side. They have caused human misery and suffering apart from an incalculable loss in material terms."

If Pakistan and India can quickly settle the issue of Kashmir, Ayub says, they can turn to the important problems involved in the treatment of Moslem minorities in India and Hindu minorities in Pakistan. The nations have many areas of mutual interest and are natural trading partners. By resumption of good relations both would benefit. And both could cut back on expensive military programs.

Wise words, which could not come at a more appropriate time. The prospects for world peace could be immeasurably improved if they were converted, on both sides, into statesmanlike action.

Pealing Out Again

"Bow-bells" are ringing out again in old London. They pealed yesterday to herald the reconsecration of the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, the church in which they hang, which was almost destroyed in a bombing raid in 1941 and has been painstakingly restored. The work took eight years and donations toward the $1,200,000 cost have come from many parts of the world.

Canadian service men will have memories of this famous old church, which was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren and was considered one of his best structures, after St. Paul's Cathedral. But long before that—since the 11th century, indeed—a church stood on this site in Cheapside, and was an integral part of London life. Its bells summoned congregations to worship; they rang to welcome important visitors and to celebrate state occasions. The word "bow" in the name comes from the semicircular arches in the old Norman crypt.

It has been said that while Londoners named the church, the bells of the church named Londoners. Everyone born within sound of their peal was regarded as a true London Cockney.

KID STUFF

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Income Statistics And Federal Politicians

4,507,767 Canadians enjoyed an average income of $4,348 in 1961, according to statistics released by the Minister of National Revenue.

Divided according to occupation, the best-paid Canadian workers were doctors and surgeons, 14,588 of whom averaged $17,006. Other groups, in descending size of earnings, were lawyers and notaries, engineers and architects, dentists, accountants — all of whom averaged five-figure incomes. Down at the bottom of the list of taxpaying workers were farmers averaging $4,355, fishermen averaging $4,289 and "employees" averaging $4,132.

There is one startling aspect of that comprehensive list of Canadian workers and taxpayers. It omitted the classification "Federal Politicians."

There is so much public attention focussing upon the workers in this class — adverse attention very often — that I will offer some statistics.

Except when death has exacted its inevitable toll and the incumbent Prime Minister has dallied in causing consequent vacancies to be filled, we have 361 active federal politicians, consisting of 96 senators and 265 members of the House of Commons.

Allowing for their remuneration as members of their respective legislative chamber, plus their extra pay for extra work as ministers, parliamentary secretaries, Speakers etc., their average remuneration before income tax is in excess of $21,492.

If we exclude the less highly paid senators, who participate less lavishly in the extra pay, we find that the 265 member of the lower House average better than $23,792 before tax. This is very substantially more than the average remuneration of our highly-paid and hard-working top professional — our doctors.

The total remuneration of members of the House of Commons, in the form of salaries and allowances, has soared from $2.9 million last year to $5.3 million this year, owing to the substantial pay increase they voted themselves last summer. The other expenses of operating the House, excluding building maintenance and depreciation, have risen modestly to $4.7 million. On these figures the House costs the taxpayers about $13,106 per sitting hour. It is not possible to assess or allocate the cost among office and committee work on an hourly basis, but to do so would properly reduce this estimated hourly cost of the Commons.

The Prime Minister today is paid $45,000 per year, and he enjoys in addition perquisites costing the taxpayer about twice that sum. Each cabinet minister is paid $35,000, including his (or her) remuneration as an MP. The leader of the official opposition receives the same, plus a rent-free furnished house. Parliamentary Secretaries receive $22,000 per year; the Speaker is paid salary and allowances totalling $34,000. And the list scales down to the humble backbencher who receives salary of $12,000 plus tax-free allowance of $6,000, worth perhaps $21,800 before taxes.

In addition, all parliamentarians enjoy free mailing privileges; MPs benefit from Canada's most generous retirement allowance scheme; and recently rather wantonly extravagant travelling expenses have become repayable for them.

Many Canadians have ability which has carried them into the millionaire class or near; the nation needs that ability, whose patriotic citizens should contribute even at a financial loss to themselves. Thus they should say "thank you" to the country which has permitted their success. Where are the "Bay Street Boys"? We need Bay Street competence today to run the problem business called Canada.

We Can't Afford It

Cape Breton Post

It's too bad the question of a distinctive new flag for Canada, which every political party in the country wants, had to become a political football. Too many Liberals support the proposed new flag simply because it is being presented to the country by a Liberal Prime Minister. Too many Conservatives oppose it for essentially the same reason.

The Conservative Party under John Diefenbaker, committed to introduction of a new flag by resolution at the 1961 convention, failed to act when it had the opportunity because members could not agree on a design. They lost their chance then, and are now in the position of opposing a Liberal move their own party has gone on record as favoring. It need not have been that way had statesmanship been substituted for politics.

At the same time, it seems sadly obvious that had the Conservatives brought in a new flag the Liberals would have felt duty bound to be just as vocal as Conservatives are now in opposition. And they would probably have used the same tactics. Such are the dictates of politics.

A lot of people we know are by now heartily sick of the way the question has been kicked around: fed up with the pettiness displayed on all sides in attempting to reach agreement on a question that cried out for a humble and dignified approach.

We will strongly favor the Red Ensign because it is symbolic of a past that should be honored, and applaud the efforts of Elgin's James A. McBain in this direction. But more than that, we want to see the matter settled so that Parliament can get on with the country's business.

And after it is settled, we would hope that the decision, whichever way it goes, will be honored and supported. The flag wavers on all sides have had their say, and no one wants to see an election fought over this issue. Such an election could leave Canada divided as it has never been in its history, and bitterness engendered would take a generation to heal. We can't afford it now, or ever, and it's up to Parliament to see it does not happen.

False Bankrupts

Montreal Gazette

Canada has some professional bankrupts. They plan their bankruptcies as a means of evading payment of their debts. Then they start up in business again.

Of course, there are the genuine bankrupts. Their failures are their misfortune. They deserve sympathy.

But the planned bankrupt deserves none. Under the law as it is now he is getting away with it. The law needs to be changed.

This situation particularly concerns the construction industry. There the number of bankruptcies reached 714 last year. The liabilities amounted to $43,000,000. The Canadian Construction Association in 1962 urged changes in the laws upon the Government. So far nothing has happened.

Under the existing Bankruptcy Act, a debtor, by declaring himself bankrupt, can receive and absolute discharge from his business debts. His creditors are left to divide the residue of his business assets. But when an operation appear to be nearing its end, every last bit of liquidity — every disposal asset — may be drained out of the company. The creditors may find themselves left with an irrecoverable residue.

More than this, the bankrupt, having got rid of his debts, with as little real loss to himself as possible, may promptly set himself up in business again. He uses another name. And he may go on his way with a clean sheet either to succeed or to go bankrupt again.

The Canadian Construction Association recommends two changes in the Bankruptcy Act. The first would be a procedure whereby the Crown would carry through any action where there is a definite indication of fraud. And the second would be a provision for court-appointed public accountants, who would be in a position to provide independent reports of the financial operation of the bankrupt.

Some such changes are needed to prevent the current abuse of the privilege of being able to obtain, through bankruptcy, a legal discharge of all debts.

The Temple Of Time

New York Times

The temples of Abu Simbel stand isolated from the rest of the world alongside the waters of the Nile. They are part of a rarefied and silent landscape, a landscape reduced to the sky, the flat greenish expanse of river, and the tawny cliff into which the temples are carved.

Abu Simbel is 3,000 years old, but it is more than an important archaeological record. It evokes antiquity with a power no other monuments, not even the pyramids, can approach.

Now the character of Abu Simbel must change. In a massive engineering operation, paid for through contributions of some 45 nations, the temples are to be cut out from the base of their cliff and raised to its top to save them from drowning in the lake that will back up behind the Aswan Dam.

They will rise as sculptured islands in a man-made sea instead of facing a river that was regarded as a divine manifestation.

But the huge sentinel figures of god-Pharaohs will still greet the sun when it rises, as they have seen it rise more than one million mornings, to strike through the entrances onto the altars within, as a symbol of eternal life.

The United States should be cooperating in this international effort to preserve Abu Simbel. Instead, the House has failed to approve the expenditure for this purpose of some $12 million in Egyptian pounds in counterpart funds in the Senate also rejects the appropriation, the issue is dead and so may be the rescue of Abu Simbel.

Work is now proceeding on the preliminary stages of raising Abu Simbel; but it may have to stop because the funds contributed by the 45 other nations are inadequate to complete the job. The delay in Congress thus endangers a universal heritage that would be lost forever if Abu Simble were left to disappear beneath the water.

Activity Of Pigment Cells

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Pigment (melanin) in the skin produces the different colors or races, including white Caucasians, yellowish Orientals, reddish Indians, and black Negroes. The amount and kind of pigment that forms determine the skin color. The differences are hereditary and originate in special pigment-producing cells (melanocytes) located in the deeper layers of the skin and in areas surrounding the hair roots.

The pigment granules are passed along through branching tubules to the cells near the surface that do not form melanin. The pigment disintegrates on coming closer to the surface and little remains by the time the outermost layers of the skin are shed.

The distribution of the melanocytes is not uniform, with a greater concentration on the face, forehead, behind the ears, and in body folds. The palms and soles have the least. There is no difference in the number of melanocytes in the races; the amount of melanin produced depends upon the activity of these cells.

The melanocytes surrounding the hair bulb act differently from those in the skin. This explains why some persons have light skin and black hair or dark skin and gray hair. It is believed melanocyte are responsible for the hair shade — except in redheads, who have in addition, a pigment containing iron.

The production of melanin is influenced by exposure to ultraviolet and by the behavior of the endocrine glands and the nervous system. The skin darkens when the melanocytes are stimulated and lightens when these cells are inhibited. The skin tans, for example, because the manufacture of melanin is stepped up by oxidation through a complicated chemical process. Freckles develop in areas where melanocytic activity is increased by sunlight. The tendency to freckle is genetically determined.

The pituitary gland puts out a melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH). This hormone is responsible for the mask of pregnancy, for example. Hyperpigmentation also may occur in hyperthyroidism, pernicious anemia, sprue, and insufficiency of the adrenal glands.

THE OLD WAY

H.Z. writes: Is there any way to reduce to normal weight without taking pills?

REPLY

Yes — eat less and remain active. The amount of food consumed must be less than the body needs for energy and for replacement of wornout tissues. You must obtain calories by burning up some of your excess flesh.

CLUB-FOOT

Mrs. R. writes: Why are some babies born with club-foot?

REPLY

In some, the legs and feet were in an abnormal position in the uterus. Others, the child is born with shortening of the ligaments and tendons or maldevelopment of the bones and joints.

NOT "CATCHING"

J.L. writes: If a person with pernicious anemia did mouth-to mouth resuscitation could he pass on the disease to the drowning person?

REPLY

No. Anemias are not contagious.

DON'T NEGLECT GOUT

E.M. writes: Is gout considered a serious disease or only a nuisance?

REPLY

Serious, when untreated. Kidney stones and joint deformities occur when the disease is allowed to progress.

(Note: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c-o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

HAVE LONG WAIT

PARIS (Reuters) — Nearly 2,500,000 persons in France are on the waiting list to have telephones installed, reports the French post office. There are 11 telephones in France for every 100 inhabitants, compared with 43 per 100 in the U.S., 40 in Sweden, 34 in Canada, 33 in New Zealand and 18 in Britain.

Versatile ZENITH ENVOY the years ahead HEARING AID

So inconspicuous! Women—wear it in the hair. Men—wear it with a tie clasp—Zenith's most versatile Hearing Aid. Advanced design reduces interfering noises. Sparkling clarity with full-powered 4-transistor circuit. Light weight—only 1 ounce with battery.

ZENITH "LIVING SOUND" HEARING AIDS

Come in or Call for Free Demonstration

Toombs Music Store

Queen St. Charlottetown

NOTES BY THE WAY

Names of possible hurricanes for 1964 have been disclosed, and all clearly hope they never will get past, at least, Abby. — Boston Globe.

Among the leading do-it-yourself projects are the successful efforts on the part of many drivers to convert their standard-size cars into compacts. — Montreal Star.

As fast as the Las Vegas tourist ran out of coins he would replenish them with change from the cashier. On his fourth trip, he demanded: "Don't any of these machines ever pay?" "Oh, yes, indeed, sir," the cashier replied. "They pay the lights, they pay the rent, they pay the kitchen help. They pay Me!"—Financial Post.

Are They Only A Myth?

London Free Press

If any of Canada's poor were able to afford the price of a newspaper they must have been surprised to learn from the remarks of Prof. John Madden, of the University of Western Ontario, that they are virtually non-existent except in the minds of social workers.

Prof. Madden has his own definition of poverty, which he concedes must begin at $2,000 a year for a family of four. This scarcely requires comment. Anyway, by this standards, "only thirteen per cent" of Canadian families are poor — which must cheer them up no end.

There is a faint echo of Marie Antoinette in this economist's statement that the poor would be no better off if they had higher incomes to enjoy the tastes of the well-to-do. "I do not derive any more satisfaction from eating caviar than I did years ago when I ate hamburgers," he explained.

Prof. Madden whose position places him in the better income brackets, can be remarkably objective about the war on poverty, declared by the Canadian Conference on Social Welfare, whose American counterpart, he says, is a publicity stunt launched by President Johnson.

Having all but dismissed poverty as a problem, the professor proceeded to outline his cures for it. These include adequate assistance for widows, universal medicare, abolition of Indian reserves, financial aid to families to move from depressed areas — into what? — rehabilitation of the handicapped, and portable pensions. The latter alone is academic for our unpensionable poor.

There are overtones of Senator Barry Goldwater in Prof. Madden's belief that "massive government intervention" when it is not needed may antagonize those who are being taxed up so that they will reject the valid projects as well as the invalid. Let free enterprise do the job.

Both Sen. Goldwater and Prof. Madden need to be dragged feet-first into the Twentieth Century.

"The Age Old Story"

"For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Matthew 7:29.

In spring a young man's fancy, but the young women are fancier. — Ottawa Journal.

Final proof of imperturbability: Egypt has now had visits from both Chou En-lai and Khrushchev, and the Sphinx hasn't even changed his expression. —Windsor Star.

A small boy was afraid of the large bulldog that occupied the yard next to his home. One day, feeling adventurous, the boy climbed the fence and the huge bulldog rushed up to him and licked his face. The boy began to scream and his mother arrived on the scene almost immediately. "Did the dog bite you darling?" she asked. "No," whimpered the little fellow, "but he tasted me."—Galt Reporter.

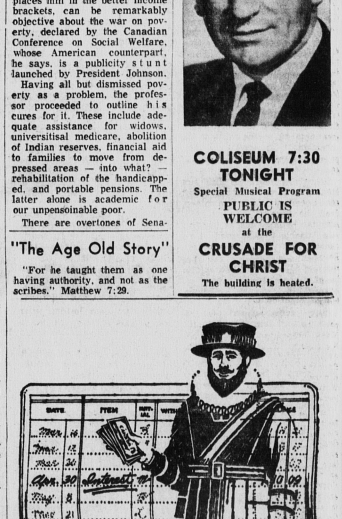
HEAR JOE BLINCO

COLISEUM 7:30 TONIGHT

Special Musical Program

PUBLIC IS WELCOME at the CRUSADE for CHRIST

The building is heated.



More money for your money

Your savings make extra money for you at E.C.T. because of our higher interest rates.

4% INTEREST ON A DEPOSIT ACCOUNT . . . credited quarterly on your minimum *monthly balance.* Withdrawals may be made in person and by mail.

3½% INTEREST ON A SAVINGS ACCOUNT . . . credited half-yearly on your minimum half-yearly balance. Privilege to issue cheques *without charge.*

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS. Longer hours. Deposit-by-Mail postage paid envelopes. Free Dime-Savers.

Open a Savings or a Deposit Account, or both, today by mail. Just send this coupon and $1.00 (or more) for each account. We'll forward your passbook(s), a Deposit-by-Mail envelope and a free Dime Saver.

Trust was never better symbolized than in the

EASTERN & CHARTERED TRUST COMPANY

Branches coast-to-coast

EASTERN & CHARTERED TRUST COMPANY,

154 Richmond St., Ch'town, P. E. I. 12-6-CG

Please open: ☐ Savings Account, ☐ Deposit Account in my name. Enclosed is $ ..... for a Savings Account, $ ..... for a Deposit Account. Please send me literature, as indicated below, outlining how I can make both my savings and investments more productive:

☐ DEPOSIT & SAVINGS ACCOUNTS ☐ INVESTMENT FUNDS
☐ GUARANTEED SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ☐ PERSONAL RETIREMENT PLANS
☐ GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES ☐ INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Name .....
(Please Print)

Address .....

City or Town ..... Prov. .....