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average annual boost of 7 per cent in industrial output—made up of a 4 per cent increase in productivity and a 3 per cent rise in employment.

Tax incentives relieve a company producing for export of all income and corporation-profits tax for 10 years, and give partial relief for five more years. Simultaneously nonrepayable cash grants are given for desirable industrial projects—half the costs of fixed assets in any area, two-thirds the cost if the company locates in special development areas, in the west and northwest.

In the Shannon Airport development area, where many factories are rented to firms, a company may obtain a nonrepayable grant for up to half the cost of machinery, and export profits are relieved of income and corporation-profits tax until 1983. By April, 1965, grants amounting to the equivalent of \$47,040,000 had been approved for new industries.

Since 1959, 157 factories with foreign participation have gone into production. Of these more than 40 per cent were launched by British firms, about 20 per cent by German firms, 15 per cent by American firms, and the remainder by many other nationalities including Japanese, South African, and Canadian. New projects are being approved periodically.

To acquaint American industries with Ireland, the director of the Irish Development Authority has made seven trips to the United States, visiting major cities. The chairman of the Irish Industrial Development Board will make a further trip this spring.

The total amount of capital investment in industrial development since 1958 is \$150 million. It is credited with opening 30,000 new jobs in seven years, and adding nearly \$200 million to Ireland's export trade. Between now and 1970 total employment will increase to 81,000, it is expected.

Best of all, the program is causing an ebb in the persistent tide of emigration. In 1957, 60,000 Irishmen went to live abroad, but in the year ending February, 1965, only 27,000 left Ireland. This indicates directly how new industry is supplying jobs to keep the people at home.

The Gulf Stream

As Benjamin Franklin discovered many years ago, it takes considerably longer to go west than east across the Atlantic, if one runs into the Gulf Stream. There have been studies of the Gulf Stream since Franklin's day, but none so extensive as the year-long project now in progress, in which 15 governments and private groups are cooperating. The study is only about half over, but already much interesting information has been collected.

It has been found, for instance, that this mighty and mysterious ocean river off the Atlantic coast expands and contracts, but with no discernible regularity. It shifts course markedly, by as much as 150 miles—and often 15 or 20 miles a day. The farther it gets from the Atlantic coast the more it seems to fluctuate. One survey ship ran into a narrow finger of cold water, 20 miles wide and 100 miles long, penetrating the warm stream. Also it was found that at least in certain areas, the stream extends to the bottom of the sea, even after leaving the shallow coastal waters and going northwestward over the Atlantic Ocean.

It is estimated that the Gulf Stream flow is 22 times as large as the rivers in all the world. To learn its secrets, not only are half a dozen ships patrolling its banks and main stream, but airplanes are being used to spot and chart the stream from the air. The study is not only of importance to scientists who want to better understand a natural phenomenon. It is also of vital concern to fishing and commerce, and in predicting weather over large areas.

It will not be until next August or September that data from this extensive effort to unravel the mysteries of the Gulf Stream are all in. But the interim report indicates the wealth of information that is being turned up.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The fallibility of government," says a Harvard professor, "is the safeguard of the citizens." Boy: are we being well safeguarded! If there's one thing our government at Ottawa is strong on, it's fallibility.

A recent British study shows that swaddling of infants, considered a hopelessly outdated practice in North America, actually benefits infants. The good effects attributed to restraining the limbs include reduced heart and breathing rates, less crying and more sleep.



BLOCKHOUSE, CH'TOWN HARBOR ENTRANCE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Move To Strengthen NATO Partnership

A proposal aimed at establishing a strong and prosperous permanent partnership in trade and defence among the Atlantic nations has been introduced in the House of Commons. Mr. Hugh Faulkner, of Lakefield, Ontario, the newly-elected Liberal MP for Peterborough, is the sponsor of this motion.

It reads: "That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the expediency of introducing legislation to create a delegation to meet with similar delegations from such of our North Atlantic Treaty allies as desire to join in this enterprise, to explore the possibility of agreement to the end that national sovereignty would be pooled in fields of essential common interest including foreign policy, defence, economic relations and aid for underdeveloped countries."

PUBLIC FORUM

SHELVED INDEFINITELY Sir,—I see that the increase in the Old Age Pension was shelved indefinitely by the Pearson government. The Social Credit Party had a finger in the pie. We old folk should not forget that we had our opportunity at the last federal election and we failed to grasp it.

The Prime Minister is all out for education and that is all to the good. But let it be remembered that the young folk of today have a far greater opportunity of obtaining an education than we old folk had back in the 1860s. Today, the silver spoon is placed in the child's mouth, and it is kept there, so to speak until the child reaches maturity. Parents! Do not over-coddle your children. Let them get out and help themselves.

In my boyhood days, if a farmer wanted to send one or two of his children to college, he would have to mortgage his farm in order to do so. I am really glad to know that the young folk of our present day have such a wonderful opportunity of obtaining an education, since I trust that they will take full advantage of it. At the same time, do not forget the elderly folk of today who did so much to lay the foundation for a better Canada, a great nation.

W.D. JOHNSTON Montague, P.E.I. WHO IS TO BLAME? Sir,—In reading a letter in your paper on January 20 by J. Harper entitled "West Prince Potential," one phrase seems to stick by me: "West of Alberta."

Many articles have been written on this subject criticising the disinterest shown by the Federal Government in this area. As the late Al Smith in his election campaigning used to say, "Let's look at the Record."

Our records should show that many meetings were held in Tignish with representatives of our Provincial Government present — at these meetings ALL the preliminary work on two projects which I shall mention — the Moss Plant and the Special Care Home for the Aged — was accomplished right here in this village — "West of Alberta."

Usually, at these meetings refreshments were served and half promises were made raising the hopes of those present that an industry for this village would be forthcoming. The one day the papers carried the story: "Moss Plant To Be Built In Mimingash." So much for the preliminary work done on that project.

Our records should show, with regard to the Special Care Home, that the preliminary work on this project was accomplished in the village. Mrs. Edie Eldershay, Rev. Clara

D. Eisenhower be appointed co-chairman of the planned U.S.A. delegation. This proposal now facing our Parliament and the U.S.A. Congress of course points in the same direction as the far-sighted vision of Lester B. Pearson, when he was our Foreign Secretary in 1960. At that time, he suggested that such a move would lead to the creation of "an economic and ultimately a political commonwealth of the North Atlantic nations."

In a world of shrinking distances and disappearing isolation, "nothing less will do," Mr. Pearson then said. "What is this for Canada? The mothers of Canada, as of other nations, would then enjoy freedom from the fear that their children would end up as nuclear dust. The fathers of Canada would be relieved of all anxiety about adequate opportunities for their family and themselves. Rationalised production would yield an excess of material goods, at prices low enough to place them within the reach of all Canadians — and in an abundance which would permit us to share them generously with the less fortunate people of the world."

PUBLIC FORUM

MacDonald, Rev. Arthur Pendergast and others worked hard and consistently to bring that project here — again with those veiled promises that Tignish would be a logical location for such a home. Once again the headlines informed us that the Federal Government made it its choice — "Special Care Home For The Aged For Alberta."

"West of Alberta" — area was again bypassed. The above explains how discouraging it is to try to get any industry working "West of Alberta," Mimingash excluded. The reason for this could be "Two parallel lines never meet."

Two opposing Governments — unless they work co-operatively in the distribution of projects to the different communities in a proportionate manner, will never meet, causing frustration to all concerned.

Is this the reason that the area west of Alberta is "the Forgotten Land?" I am, Sir, etc. ANN F. GAVIN Tignish, P.E.I.

ON A TRIBUTE Sir,—On Sunday, January 23, Dr. John P. Sweeney, a humble servant of God and his fellow man, passed to his eternal reward. It is difficult to express within the limits of human words and terms the respect and deep affection in which this very human person was held by all of those who worked in close association with him.

He was a man of true Christian dedication and charity. The nurses of the Charlottetown Hospital experienced time and time again over the years; his genuine sympathy and compassion toward the suffering. His warmth of personality, his ever-cheerful disposition and his selfless spirit in attending to the sick at any hour of the day or night, no matter what the climate or the stage of his fatigue, endeared him to the patient. It was truly stated that he was particularly "a friend of the nurses." This can be attested by the many nurses, both students and graduates, and nurses of other schools who served in the Charlottetown Hospital. His many acts of personal kindness and genuine concern for the training, welfare and recreation of the nurses were often done quietly and without fanfare but were always appreciated.

To a beloved Christian doctor and gentleman, of whom we were all so fond, we bid a sad and affectionate farewell. We are, Sir, etc. The Charlottetown Hospital Nurses' Alumnae, (Mrs. Jean Blanchard, President. St. Veronica's Nurses Guild, (Mrs. Lillie McGuigan, President.

Appendicitis Education

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Educating the public on appendicitis paid handsome dividends in saving countless persons. Parents learned that calling the physician was safer than reaching for a laxative to relieve lower abdominal distress. They came to realize the value of the operation and consented to surgery rather than waiting until the appendix ruptured.

Appendicitis usually begins with symptoms resembling an old-fashioned stomach ache. There is generalized abdominal pain that increases in severity as time passes. A feeling of nausea dispels all desire for food and when it persists, vomiting is prone to follow. After six to 10 hours most sufferers know they have waited long enough, particularly when the site of pain becomes localized in the right lower abdomen. This region, especially the area adjacent to the inflamed appendix, is tender to the touch and the individual may wince, scream, or bend the right leg when the spot is pressed.

The modern operation is far less hazardous than in the past. A minimum of discomfort may be anticipated, and should complications occur the wonder drugs, plasma, and salt or glucose solutions are available. Many are able to leave the hospital three to five days after the surgery.

Calling the physician early continues to offer the best chance for complete recovery. Cathartics should not be taken in the presence of abdominal pain because they increase the churning movements of the intestinal tract, including the mushy inflamed appendix. It is easily ruptured in this state followed by the development of peritonitis.

The antibiotics, such as penicillin, have lessened the chance of dying from the disease but the medication is not a substitute for surgery. On the other hand, the wonder drugs have made it possible to delay the operation in mild or questionable attacks.

WHITE PATCHES

V. M. writes: Are the white spots on the skin, which the doctor calls "vitiligo" permanent?

REPLY Yes, because pigment has been lost in these areas. A clever cosmetic may be able to do more than a physician by recommending a suitable stain that matches the remainder of your skin. Methoxsalin also is of value because it increases the production and retention of pigment. A good summer sun-screen ointment also prevents the normal skin from tanning which in turn makes the white spots appear to be lighter.

RELAX

N. R. writes: Can you explain this? My blood pressure is 190 when the doctor takes it on reaching his office, but when he takes it again before I leave, it is 150.

REPLY Excitement does strange things. Profit by this experience and try to be more relaxed in your daily living.

If You Follow Us

Toronto Globe and Mail May 24 will fall this year on May 23, and if you find that confusing it simply means that you are not familiar with the Canadian system of statutory holidays. May 24 is a very special day in Canada, whether you choose to call it Victoria Day, Empire Day, or the Queen's official birthday. (Queen Elizabeth II was born on April 21, 1926, but we need not go into irrelevancies.) The British used to celebrate May 24 as Empire Day but from 1959 they have called it Commonwealth Day. Canadians decided by a proclamation in 1957 to set aside the first Monday preceding May 25 as the date each year for celebration of the Sovereign's birthday and Commonwealth Day this year that will be May 23. (The Queen's birthday in Britain is celebrated in June, of course, but that does not concern us.) Just when we have got all this nicely settled, Prime Minister Harold Wilson has announced that Commonwealth Day will be celebrated in future on the Queen's official birthday, which is the second Saturday in June. It's your move, Canada.

Hard On Census Takers

National Geographic Society The census taker in Nigeria is about as popular as the tax collector. One census was nullified and the census director fired because political leaders from all of Nigeria's four regions disputed the results. A later census, in 1963, showed that the Northern Region had 29,700,000 people—more than the other regions combined. This figure provoked riots in sections of the rival south.

An embittered student from the Western Region, which represents the political power of the vast north, asked: "What did they count in the north? Cattle, groundnuts, savanna grasses?" The census trouble and the recent military coup reflect the ethnic, religious, social, and political tensions that divide Nigeria.

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, but the 56,400,000 Nigerians (official 1963 estimate) are split into nearly 250 tribal groups. They range from diplomats, distinguished in United Nations debates, to primitive pagans who wear only clusters of leaves. Nigeria rises from a coastal strip of mangrove swamps and rain forest in West Africa to a broad savanna plateau that merges in the north with a fringe of the Sahara. Two rivers, the Niger and Benue, divide the nation into three cultural regions. For centuries the powerful Yoruba ruled the west; Ibo tribes people the eastern forests; Moslem Hausa and Fulani dominate the north. Antimistic tribesmen live in the central Jos Plateau and other remote enclaves. Typical of these are the Jukun whose king must not touch the ground with uncovered feet or hands, lest his action blight the crops.

Communist Strategy

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Ho Chi Minh appears virtually to have invited President Johnson to resume U.S. bombardment of North Viet Nam by rejecting all pleas for a political compromise and by making tough conditions for peace talks. Not only does President Ho demand American troops get out of South Viet Nam as a condition for peace, but also that the Viet Cong guerrillas be recognized as a full-fledged participant in any peace conference.

It is assumed, in the Western view, that the frail, elderly North Vietnamese Communist leader is not an independent agent in the quarrel with the United States and that the voice of China is whispering vital commands in Hanoi. But it is also evident that Johnson's quest for peace talks received no helping hand from the Soviet Union. CONCERN DEEPENS

In contrast, resumption of aerial assaults after a 37-day pause has deepened concern in a world troubled by fears that the war in Viet Nam may eventually embrace the entire globe in conflict. Hanoi is well aware of the split over the bombing. The division has spread into American voter ranks. Johnson may take this into consideration in deciding how extensive the new bombings can be. He has said military targets are being controlled "with the greatest of care."

The puzzling element in the Communist strategy is why Ho is willing to accept the risks of bombing when it is evident that in return for a truce, he can hope to win many concessions at the conference table. NOT WON AT TABLE

But under the Peking philosophy, revolutionary wars are not won at the conference table. The Americans must be swept out of South Viet Nam and taught a brutal lesson not to interfere. The stakes are high, for it is not only South Viet Nam the Chinese are believed to want under their influence, but all of Southeast Asia. Peking has already warned that Thailand is next in line for "revolution."

Unleashing of the new U.S. aerial assaults undoubtedly will be met by a new Communist propaganda storm.

Red Schism In Figures

Milwaukee Journal

The growing gap between Communist China and the Soviet Union is reflected in Russian trade figures provided by Radio Free Europe. Soviet trade with all Communist nations of eastern Europe (except Albania) and with Mongolia, North Vietnam and North Korea has risen steadily over the period 1959 to 1964 inclusive. In that same period trade with Communist China dropped steadily. In 1959 China was the biggest customer of the Soviet Union in the Communist world. Today it ranks well behind all eastern European nations. In 1959 the Soviet Union exported 859.1 million rubles' worth of goods to

China and got 990.3 rubles' worth in return. In 1964 exports totaled 121.7 million rubles and imports 262.6 million. The Soviet Union was a net exporter of goods to China's principal outside source of vital petroleum products. In 1959 the Soviet Union sent China 187.1 million rubles' worth of petroleum products. By 1964 this dropped to 19.4 million—a little more than 10 per cent of the earlier figure. China must be facing severe shortages in a number of items formerly furnished by the Soviet Union. That may be one of the factors keeping it from actively pursuing its aggressive designs in Asia.

No Jolly Rogues

Toronto Daily Star

The Ontario Court of Appeal has dealt a sharp lesson to a gang of sharpies convicted of swindling elderly people out of thousands of dollars in "home repairs" racket. On appeal by the attorney-general, the court sharply increased the rather lenient sentences imposed in county court; several members of the ring received five-year penitentiary terms. Mr. Justice Arthur Kelly described the well-planned swindle as a "most despicable performance" which in some cases had robbed the victims of their life savings. He declared that it was the duty of society to protect the aged and infirm.

We hope this represents the beginning of a new trend in the administration of justice. For a long time there has been a tendency in the lower courts to let swindlers and confidence-men off too lightly. This is probably a reflection of the widespread impression—spread by novels, movies and TV—that these offenders are jolly rogues who prey on people with more money than brains and who do no real harm to the community. Nothing could be further from the truth. Today's con men include some of the most heartless and vicious criminals in the underworld. Their favorite prey are people at a disadvantage of some sort—the elderly, recent immigrants unfamiliar with the language and the country, the physically handicapped and so on. They use a mixture of cajolery and intimidation (a favorite trick is to impersonate government officials) and they seldom let go until they have stripped their victims of their last dollar. They are, indeed, in Mr. Justice Kelly's phrase, a "despicable" tribe, and they deserve the severest punishment.

TO VISIT CANADA

JERUSALEM (Reuters)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban will make a one-day visit to Ottawa Feb. 11, following his current talks in the U.S. A foreign ministry announcement said the visit for informal talks is at the invitation of External Affairs Minister Paul Martin.

TEN YEARS AGO

(February 2, 1956) The Summerside rink, consisting of Don Coles (lead), Art Morrison (second), Stan G. G. (male) and Skip David Silliphant won the Island Schoolboy championship at the Summerside Curling Club and the right to advance against other provincial champions in the Dominion Bonspiel which was held in Fort William, Ont.

The United Nations published a Nationalist Chinese estimate that 25,000,000 persons had been held in slave labor camps in Communist China.

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