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PAGE 4 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1966.

Surprise, Surprise!

Liberals reportedly got the jolt of their lives at their party conference this week, on discovering they had a tiger in their tank in the person of their usually mild-mannered leader, Mr. Pearson. Actually it was at the pre-conference caucus that he administered his sensational tongue lashing, but the effects seem to have carried over into the conference as well.

Mr. Pearson is credited with having torn "great bleeding strips" off certain cabinet ministers and backbenchers alike for "flouting" the government policy line—whatever that is. He called them "malcontents and dissidents," and warned them they would have to straighten up and fly right "or else."

These were what the Liberals call their "swingers," and Mr. Pearson made it plain that he had no use for their goings on. As of right now, he warned, they would have to stop stumping the country with what he termed "divisive speeches."

Finally, the Prime Minister lambasted the caucus for the absenteeism in Parliament last week when the vote was called on the Bank Act. There were only 84 in their seats to support the government and they squeaked by, never more narrowly, the Opposition's 78 votes.

Who did they think they were? their leader asked. He reminded them that when they voted themselves a doubling of their pay, nearly four years ago, from \$10,000 to \$18,000, plus all manner of fringe benefits, they were expected to have a sense of higher responsibility.

It is said that the PM's anger so shook the caucusing. Liberals that few dared to speak, and the few who did seemed stunned by what had happened. Well, who wouldn't be? They must have thought for a moment that they were in a Tory caucus; but it is doubtful if Mr. Diefenbaker, for all the complaints about his high-handedness, ever laid down the law as bluntly as this.

The Hidden Cost

One of the most vicious things about modern warfare is the upsurge it appears to give to the national economy, through the boom created in the production of weaponry and of war supplies. Some additional light was thrown on this matter at Washington last week, in connection with Viet Nam war expenditures. Defense purchases of goods and services, it was reported, rose by an annual rate of \$3 billion, or a little more, in the third quarter of this year—the largest quarterly increase since the war began to affect defense outlays in mid-1925—bringing the annual rate to a bit more than \$60 billion. This is \$11 billion above the "normal" defense spending level that prevailed

before direct military involvement in Viet Nam began.

What is more, Assistant Secretary of Commerce William H. Shaw let slip the first official projection of the future trend of war costs. He said he expected the annual rate of defense spending to rise by "at least" \$3 billion in each of the next two quarters. Yet top government economists expect the government's over-all budget to be in balance in the current half year, despite the sizeable growth in war costs. The reason for this is the amazing growth in government receipts, in response to the booming economy—a boom which, in turn, has in part been accelerated by war spending.

It is reassuring to the taxpayer, of course, to learn that the \$11 billion cost that can be directly ascribed to Viet Nam, at an annual rate, is only 1.5 of the nation's Gross National Product, or total output of goods and services. By contrast, the addition to the previously low defense expenditures produced by the Korean War amounted to 7 per cent of the GNP a year after the war began, and later amounted to 9 per cent. This single factor explains why the war has not produced any shortages of consumer goods and has caused only relatively modest disruption of normal business activity.

But as the New York Times points out, there is another side to the story. The extra military spending came at a time when the economy was nearly fully employed, and helped tip it over from stable expansion to mild inflation. In addition, the added pressure from war spending was a contributory factor in the high demand for credit, and hence the steep rise in interest rates. Also, the extra \$11 billion being spent on war, with more to come, has obviously meant less to spend, by the government, on other urgent national needs, despite the ebullient revenues.

For the defense industries, however, it's been "the best year ever."

Not So Successful

One of the background papers prepared for discussion at the Liberal conference at Ottawa dealt with a theme remote from party politics, but of considerable interest to all concerned in agriculture and rural development. It had to do with the fear, which has been expressed by many, that the technological changes in farming industry, the great need for capital and the need for knowledgeable management will result in giant corporations gaining control of our farms and that the individually operated family farm will pass out of existence.

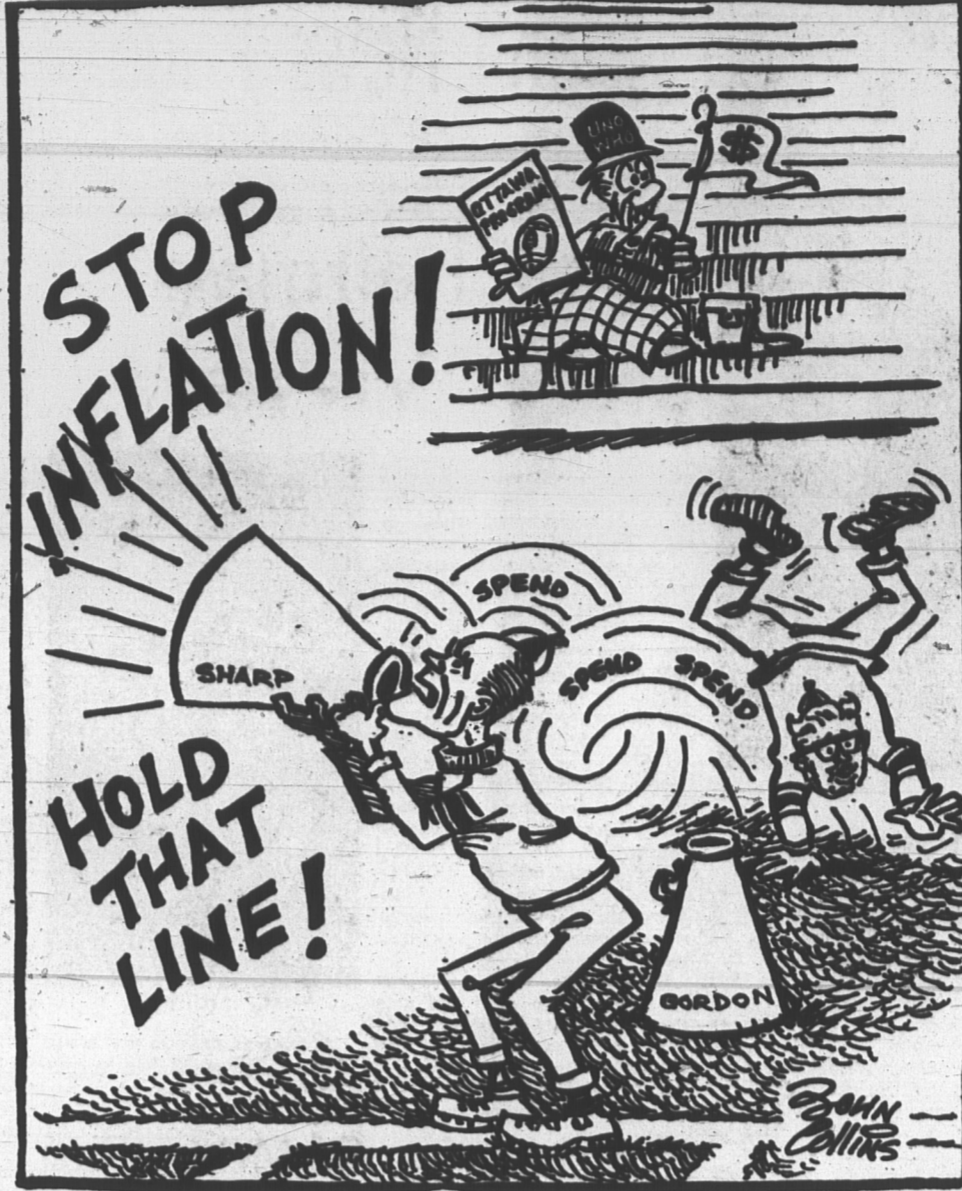
The author of this paper, A.W. Platt, executive secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Ltd., points out that there is nothing to prevent any corporation from setting up any size of farm in Canada, in the United States and in many other Western countries. Some have, but there have not been many nor have those that have been established "been all that successful."

There are, he says, two reasons for this. The cost-price squeeze is just as bad for the corporation farmers as for the family farmers. The rate of return from farming is low for everybody and, as a result, most sensible corporations build an apartment house instead of buying a farm. The second reason is that farm employees are difficult to supervise. They are scattered, and routines are almost impossible to establish because of weather and other uncontrollable factors. As a result, corporation farms are high-cost operations with generally even lower returns than the family farm.

Corporation farms are common in countries with centrally planned economies, "and you all know their record for inefficient production." At the present time, such farms are not a threat in Canada. "It is hoped," adds the writer, "they never will be because if they become our main source of food their built-in inefficiency will result in higher food costs and a lesser contribution to the over-all economy."

EDITORIAL NOTE

It is reported that as part of their campaign to eradicate "bourgeois habits" from mainland China, the militant Red Guards issued an edict outlawing smoking and drinking. But after a few hurried conferences the declaration was rewritten. Now it reads: "Old revolutionaries are allowed to smoke and drink." Among the old revolutionaries is dictator Mao Tze-tung, a 72-year-old chain smoker.



THE OTTAWA CHEERLEADERS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Hit By Backlash Of Auto Pact

It would of course not be true to say that our chief Motoropolis is a dying community; but it is being grievously wounded.

Oshawa is a city which has a population of around 65,000; it is situated in Ontario County, whose residents enjoy the high average family income of \$5,719. But Oshawa depends almost entirely on the automobile industry. Its chief employer is General Motors, who payroll has been as high as 18,000. The next largest employers include Ontario Steel Products, Coulter Manufacturing, Houdaille Industries, Duplata of Canada and Pitings Ltd., each of which employs perhaps 500 workers but all except the last make parts for automobiles.

Oshawa's well-paid workers mostly live in modern family houses, 90 per cent of which are owner-occupied. They have bought from local stores a full range of furniture, cars, TV sets and other household equipment.

But now some 2,600 GM workers, mostly employed since 1963, see their jobs in jeopardy. It has been suggested that lay-offs may rise to as many as 3,500; and it is suspected that this is in part the result of the Canada-USA auto pact. The prospect of large-scale unemployment is grim for Oshawa's merchants. And if the displaced workers want to move elsewhere in search of work, their prospects of selling their houses is not bright, for there are now some 700 empty apartments in Oshawa.

Even Oshawa girls leaving high school cannot now get the office jobs at GM, which used to absorb much of the graduating class.

With the city so closely integrated with the automobile industry, whose fate can its workers find employment? The Dunlop plant at Whitby, three miles away, might employ a few. Eight miles away is Ajax, where perhaps sixty small industries might offer a few jobs.

CITY WITH ONE BASE This severe problem has been laid on the desk of Labour Minister Jack Nicholson, ably presented by a delegation consisting of Mayor Lyman Gifford, ex-mayor Alderman Christine Thomas and Alderman Clifford Pikey and Richard Donald. They were accompanied by another ex-mayor, Hon. Mike Starr, a former Labour Minister himself and still Oshawa's Conservative MP.

Jack Nicholson is a strewed but kindly man. He plans to make a sympathetic presentation of Oshawa's case to the Cabinet within a few days. As an initial step, it is hoped to establish that the lay-offs are a direct result of the auto pact. This is the essential prerequisite to claims for TAB (transitional assistance benefits), which are payable at from 60 to 75 per cent of the individual's former wages. Alternatively those laid off may receive the lower SUB (supplementary unemployment benefits). Otherwise there is a maximum of \$36 per week.

SHOULD DIVERSIFY A more important step which Mr. Nicholson is being asked to sponsor is to give Oshawa the tax-exemption privileges of a "designated area," so that other industries might be attracted to locate here. This would lead

to the diversification of industry in our Motoropolis, which would be Oshawa's best possible long-term economic protection.

But normally a community with one large continuing employer cannot receive these concessions merely because of partial lay-offs by that one big employer, however considerable they are.

Oshawa is perhaps facing unemployment on a larger numerical scale than any other community which has been hit by the backlash of the auto pact. But the steps being urged on Oshawa's behalf—and Mike Starr tells me that he will keep on a worrying the government to help his city—may provide some suggestions for other Ontario communities hit by that pact. All such communities would benefit from a more generous interpretation of the TAB entitlement, and even more so from being able to offer new industries the tax exemptions hitherto only enjoyed by designated areas. It may be a tough battle with the federal government; but the proposals being urged on behalf of Oshawa are very reasonable.

A Tremendous Project

Windsor Star

Apart from Fidel Castro's recurrent intransigence toward the United States Uncle Sam has at least one other troublesome problem relating to Cuba.

The problem is how to get some 2,700 stranded yankees back to their homeland.

American citizens stranded in "the pearl of the Antilles" are mainly American women who married Cubans, Cubans who married Americans, and retired businessmen and teachers who once nursed dreams of spending their declining years in the delectable tropics.

There are some 800 of these, plus families, making a total of around 2,700 who want out.

But getting out of Cuba is not so easy as getting out of jail. An American citizen must wangle a Cuban exit permit, a Mexican visa and have the transportation fare home—in dollars.

The government at Washington will try to get them all out by commercial plane as fast as possible. But that may not be very fast.

No direct flights from Cuba to the United States are open to Americans. They must take round-about routes—mostly via Mexico. And there are only two commercial flights per week to Mexico.

For Americans wanting out, Washington aid can be secured in two ways. Relatives in the United States can secure a licence from the treasury to send up to \$1,000 in repatriation dollars to Cuba. Of those who have no blood relatives can call in that dependable old kinsman, Uncle Sam and apply for a federal repatriation loan.

Washington is utilizing both methods. But, either way, the procedure is tedious.

Not The Answer

Winnipeg Free Press

Advocates of state lotteries as a means of financing social welfare and other programs, thus keeping tax rates low, should take a look at what has happened in the state of New Hampshire.

Two years ago the state instituted a public lottery with the objective of using the state's share of the proceeds to finance its public school system. Advocates of the plan argued that enough money would be raised that there would be no need for a state income tax or a sales tax.

A few people have done well from the lottery (based on horse racing results at a local track. Some 8,500 gamblers have shared more than \$4.5 million in prize money.

But the state has not done so well. Where it had been predicted that the lottery would bring at least \$5 million a year to the state treasury, the actual figure for 1964 was just \$2.7 million. Last year this fell to \$2.4 million, and this year it is expected to drop to \$1.9 million.

Advocates of the lottery claim that the reason for the drop is that the state cannot advertise the lottery, nor send the \$3 tickets through the mail. But that does not change the fact that the state's share continues to fall, and that the lottery is not, as once again has been proved, the easy answer to government financing.

Losing Popularity

Fort William Times-Journal

Trading stamps, once the rage among retailers, aren't picking up as many enthusiastic new sponsors as before.

Among new stores, fewer are opening with stamps than a year ago. Among supermarkets, 61 per cent now offer stamps, the smallest proportion since 1959.

In New England? In the United States, where the stamp vogue has cooled off the most, only 33 per cent of supermarkets carry them.

Apparently it is not that

Home Remedies

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A Bostonian found an amusing, but embarrassing, misprint in my column dealing with fibroids of the uterus. We stated that "a pelvic examination is needed to make the diagnosis."

The printer made it "a public examination," a far cry from the original. Hand-me-down remedies die hard. A Hoosier writes: "If the medical profession has not looked into the healing, and especially the pain-killing properties of the green leaves of the lowly ragweed, they are overlooking something."

A few years ago I was asked whether vinegar was good for sunburn. I said "No, because vinegar is acetic acid and there is no advantage in irritating a tender lesion." A woman from Maryland challenged our answer with "Whenever someone in our family gets sunburned, my mother applies vinegar. It works better than any commercial sunburn product we have ever used. It also prevents freckling and peeling, even though it makes you smell like a salad."

My opinion is unchanged, but if any pharmaceutical companies want to spend a few millions working on these projects—here is the green light. The oldies have considerable competition from more modern pain killers and sunburn remedies.

We often talk about "the human machine," but there is a limit to how far we can go. Our comparisons, from Corpus Christi, Tex., we learn that "drinking cold water after strenuous work has proven near fatal to at least one man where I work. It seems that their insides crack in much the same way as does a very hot auto block when you pour cold water into the radiator."

Our reader may have obtained this idea from an article I wrote on the headache that develops when gulping large mouthfuls of ice cream, especially when the body is sizzling hot.

Drinking cold liquids when warm is not harmful. The question is whether warm liquids have a greater cooling effect by encouraging sweating. Cold is definitely more helpful when the cooling mechanism of the body is fatigued as a result of overwork.

TEARFUL BABY Mrs. B.C. writes: Why in the world does my new baby cry all the time?

REPLY The tot is hungry, uncomfortable, in pain, lonely, bored, or these origins of crying, be sympathetic. Many physicians believe that the only time a child should be allowed to cry it out is when the parents are trying to break a bad habit produced by mismanagement.

LAUNDROMATS AND GERMS G.S. writes: A friend of mine insists that I risk picking up all sorts of germs, especially venereal, by doing my laundry in a public laundromat. I do not agree. What is your opinion?

REPLY Of course it doesn't happen. I agree with you, because the hot water and soap are excellent germ killers.

COLOSTOMY REPAIR V.S. writes: In a colostomy a permanent bag or canister operation is performed at a later date to restore normal function?

REPLY The answer depends upon why the colostomy was done. It is temporary when performed to give the large intestine a rest.

NUDULAR GOITER O.K.S. writes: What is an adenoma goiter?

REPLY Enlarged thyroid containing one or more tumors (adenomas). TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Maintain dignity and self-respect.

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

HELP CELL STUDY TORONTO (CP)—A \$60,000 machine to study cell composition has been donated to the research institute of the Hospital for Sick Children by the James H. Cummings Foundation Inc. of Buffalo, N.Y. There are only six such instruments, called a micro-spectrophotometer, in North America.

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Through The Back Door

By Rod Currie Canadian Press Staff Writer

When Andrei Gromyko went to the White House in Washington Monday to see President Johnson he arrived and departed through the back door. It was not a snub. Rather it was a U.S. concession to the veteran Russian foreign minister's desire to play the game of diplomacy, at which he is an acknowledged grand master, in his own quiet, inconspicuous way.

For more than 30 years Gromyko has guided his size 12 shoes along the tightrope of international politics with never a serious misstep, while many of his Kremlin superiors have tumbled to oblivion.

He never has lived up to his nickname Grom—which in Russian means "thunder"—and in fact observers tend to credit much of his success to the fact he invariably has precious little to say, particularly in public.

In the United Nations he became famous for one word—no—having cast 25 of Russia's first 36 vetoes there.

KEEPS BALANCE The scene played Monday, in the home of the man the Communist world considers the villain of Viet Nam, was obviously stage-managed by Gromyko. And he hit exactly the desired balance of guarded friendship for the U.S. without lending support to China's charges of American-Russian collusion over Viet Nam.

Aside from the escape route to avoid reporters, there also was no disclosure of even the topics discussed. Photographers were admitted only briefly and all was dead serious, with none of the traditional overt camaraderie for their benefit.

Gromyko, who was only 34 when he was appointed ambassador to Washington, was on

familiar ground and apparently was pleased with the outcome. After a subsequent meeting with State Secretary Dean Rusk, the Soviet minister permitted himself to be cornered by reporters and broke the seal of secrecy by telling them it appeared Russia and the U.S. are "striving to reach agreement" on a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

For a man of Gromyko's background, this was a wildly optimistic statement.

SEES NEW ERA In fact U.S. spokesmen later sought to dampen somewhat the enthusiasm of observers who suggested the meeting had provided fresh evidence that a new era of friendly relations between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

The more optimistic among them had suggested the possibility of an eventual nuclear non-proliferation pact, a parallel reduction of American and Soviet forces in Europe and increased U.S.-Russian trade and travel.

The American hope, demonstrated in Monday's meeting and the president's earlier overtures to Eastern Europe on trade concessions and other proposals, is that Moscow may be drawn toward the West and eventually help negotiate a Vietnamese settlement.

But there is no indication this could come about soon.

To dispell over-optimism on this score, the Russians have gone out of their way to assure Hanoi and the Viet Cong that they will not negotiate with the Americans.

Still the feeling in Washington persists that both the U.S. and Russia want a Viet Nam settlement but neither can find a way without appearing to have betrayed their Vietnamese friends.

Hard Role To Fill

London Free Press

The Commonwealth secretariat, headed by Canada's Arnold Smith, has been warned to stick to its job of collecting data; Mr. Smith told to tend shop rather than make public pronouncements as to Commonwealth trends. Several delegates to the association meeting in Ottawa, thus criticized Mr. Smith for warning member-nations against taking Britain too much for granted.

The association itself, was scored by a British Labor MP who branded the conference "a futile exercise," an excuse by Commonwealth legislators for a Canadian junket.

William Hamilton, the Labor critic, perhaps was right in suggesting that the conference falls far short of providing a grand debate on the Commonwealth. The chief value of the associa-

tion meetings, lies in the personal contacts the Commonwealth legislators establish.

The criticism of Mr. Smith and his views, however, is of much greater significance. The Commonwealth secretariat is a fledgling institution, its chief purpose to facilitate communication among member nations. His is an uneasy and sensitive role in an agency still having a pioneer course under watchful and jealous eyes.

Mr. Smith apparently feels it should play an active, albeit advisory part. His speech reflected this. Perhaps he overstepped the bounds. Perhaps he still has to strike a middle course. But it would appear that the secretariat and its secretary-general should be free to offer guidance and counsel rather than merely to dispense data upon request.

Teachers Still Needed

Toronto Telegram

It's a relief to have Education Minister William Davis tell the Grand Valley section of the Computer Society of Canada that the computer will never replace the teacher.

The schoolboy may complain of teacher's angry looks, but they are infinitely preferable to a machine's impersonal ones.

With the recent emphasis on computers as teaching aids, it appeared inevitable that a classroom would soon consist of series of cubby-holes harboring student's with reactions and responses controlled by a complex series of illuminated dials and buttons.

A computer can relieve students of the drudgery of basic arithmetic and set them on a spiral toward higher mathematics; it can instantly measure a

student's needs, thereby enhancing and speeding the learning process; it may eventually eliminate even the need for our present grades system.

But it cannot impart the enthusiasm that inspires intellectual industry; it cannot strengthen the will to master the disciplines appropriate to a given field of knowledge.

It cannot stimulate that insatiable curiosity young children display. It cannot nourish zest in personal discovery.

For all these things, the fates be praised, we need a flesh-and-blood teacher, with all his imperfections, but with the talent no computer will ever possess—to give a child an appetite for learning which will survive schooling.

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