

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Too Much Secrecy
One result of the Ottawa tax conference this week, as announced by Finance Minister Sharp, is that the federal government will have to increase taxes to pay for a \$300 million-plus jump in its equalization and educational payments to the provinces.

Computer Teaching
Recently, in California, a sizeable group of people concerned with children—teachers and librarians mostly—spent three hours discussing the possibilities of computer teaching. Some interesting arguments, pro and con, were advanced. It was generally agreed that computers have several near-human characteristics making them an "exciting potential" so far as children are concerned.

For Party Unity
Two influential Conservative spokesmen have offered their colleagues some good advice. It is for the national party to stop its wrangling and work together. It would be well for the party to heed them.

Helping Troubled Youth
Citizens concerned with the problems of juvenile delinquency need to give far more thought than they have in the past to the needs of children considered "emotionally disturbed" (not retarded).

Our Yesterdays
(Ten Years Ago)
Israeli armed forces struck deep into Egypt's Sinai Peninsula and were unofficially reported 18 1/2 miles from the Suez Canal and about 120 miles inside Egyptian territory. War fears rose around the world.

Not Responsible
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A Basic Problem
An Ottawa dispatch in yesterday's Guardian said that "all" the provincial premiers have demanded that the federal government turn over considerable portions of its tax resources to them. If this means more taxing powers, surely it didn't form any part of Premier Campbell's presentation at this week's conference.

the country will have to be allotted more nearly in accordance with needs. It is very true that all governments in Canada need money. But there is an imbalance between the needs and the means of meeting them. And this imbalance is bound to become worse unless a deeper adjustment is made.

The obligations that are falling upon the provinces have come about not simply because the country is growing. There has been a shift of emphasis within the country, as the Montreal paper notes. Such provincial matters as education, health and welfare, and roads, and the services provided by towns and cities, were not great matters at the time of Confederation. But they are today, as was evident at the conference discussions. There has obviously to be a reallocation of tax sources in better relation to tax needs; but this at once raises the question of how much the great sources of personal and corporation income taxes must Ottawa retain, in order to control the whole economy, as any central government must do.

The conference, while it brought this issue to a head, showed how little agreement there is on the subject.

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YOUTH MOVEMENT

HAPPENS ALL THE TIME

Weather Transformed By Man's Activities

People don't just talk about the weather. Inadvertently, they do a lot about it, too. A man affects the weather infinitesimally every time he drives his car, lights a fire, or adjusts the thermostat in his house. He alters the weather very slightly when he chops down a tree or seeds his lawn. In building a city, man causes enormous changes in the local weather. A large industrial city in the United States may have 25 per cent less wind, up to 1 per cent more rainfall, and twice as many winter fogs as the surrounding countryside. The mean winter temperature will be perhaps two or more degrees higher.

Large industrial cities like London and Manchester have as much as 30 minutes less daylight, 45 minutes less sunshine, and 50 per cent less ultraviolet radiation than the open country nearby.

FORESTS SLOW WINDS. A one-time forested region in southeastern Tennessee became barren due to toxic fumes of a copper smelter. Temperatures in the denuded area averaged three to four degrees warmer than in the surrounding woodlands. Winter winds in the man-made wasteland blew seven to 10 times harder, summer winds were perhaps 40 times stronger. Smoke, soot, and gases pouring from factories do more than feed sun-dimming smog. They also provide particles around which raindrops can form.

Man's inadvertent alteration of the weather is speeding up. The world's smog belts have grown more during the past 20 years than in the previous 200, scientists report.

"Already," says meteorologist George H.T. Kimble, "it is easier to get smoke-cured than sun-tanned in most of our big city parks." The modification of air over urban areas has been compared to the effects of an active volcano. Pollution from burning of gas, oil, and gasoline in one American city alone has been estimated at about 50,000 tons a day.

Authorities wonder what will happen when developing nations contribute their share to the pollution. Some meteorologists fear that, at the present rate of increase, the world's atmosphere may become so polluted in a century that human life will no longer be able to survive.

Even more serious in the long run could be the growing amount of carbon dioxide in the air. The burning of coal and oil has resulted in a 10 to 15 per cent increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere since 1900, says a National Academy of Sciences report. During that time the world's average temperature has increased about a third of a degree, because carbon dioxide helps trap the sun's heat.

Over a period of time, a worldwide rise of two to three degrees could melt most of the large ice fields. The melting of the Antarctic ice cap alone would raise the sea level by 400 feet, flooding virtually every coastal city in the world. Since man is already modifying the weather unintentionally, some meteorologists believe he should now try to modify it consciously to improve his environment. But weather modification is still a new field, and scientists are generally cautious. A small change in one area may be enormously magnified by natural forces. A minor disturbance in the Gulf of Alaska can turn into a far-reaching cold wave that freezes Florida's orange crop.

Rheumatics In Oldsters

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Many years ago I was called into consultation to express my opinion about a 55-year-old woman who was acutely ill. Her heart was failing but not for the usual reasons at this age. She had acute rheumatic fever and her firm heart muscles were now soft and flabby as a result of the disease process. There was little wonder that the organ was having trouble delivering blood to the rest of the body.

Acute rheumatic fever is mainly a disease of childhood and adolescence, but this does not mean that adults and oldsters are immune. It occurs in persons up to the fifth and sixth decade. Many of our service hospitals were crowded with rheumatic fever victims during World War II. Now and then the attack represents a recurrence of a bout that took place 20 years previously. This is rare, but it does occur occasionally.

Certain laboratory tests must be made to distinguish rheumatic fever from rheumatoid arthritis. Joint involvement is common in both conditions. In addition, the older individual with rheumatic fever, the more the joints are affected and the less the heart. Our 55-year-old patient was an exception.

The person who develops rheumatic fever usually has a streptococcal throat infection 7 to 14 days prior to the onset of the disease. During this period the victim becomes sensitized to certain toxins produced by the strep organisms. Large doses of an antibiotic such as penicillin may abort the attack provided the medication is started during the first few days of the throat infection. Antibiotics are useless after the joints become painful, red and swollen, and the heart is involved. Aspirin or cortisone, along with bed rest, is helpful. Penicillin is frequently prescribed after the attack as a prophylactic against a recurrence of the strep infection that triggered the disease.

KIDNEY DISORDER

M. N. writes: What should be the pattern of living of a person with pyelonephritis? I assume that you have done everything possible to alleviate the kidney trouble. If not, this should be your first aim. Otherwise, follow the rules of health to the letter and do not use alcohol, spices, vinegar, or other kidney irritants. Try also to avoid colds because with each infection additional involvement of the organs may occur. Report periodically to your physician.

BURSITIC SHOULDER

L. C. writes: My father's right arm and shoulder bother him so much he has trouble putting on his coat and getting his keys out of his back pants pocket. What do you think this could be?

REPLY

These symptoms have all the earmarks of bursitis.

KNEE INJURY

L. L. writes: What causes water on the knee after a fall? At the time of the accident, some part of the knee, such as the cartilage, was torn and fluid accumulated as a response to the injury.

NORMAL DELIVERY

Mrs. K. writes: What is a normal birth? An uncomplicated delivery that proceeds in a normal fashion and does not require the use of instruments such as forceps.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

A new and absorbing interest gives a person a new lease on life. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

PAY WILL BE HIGHER

OTTAWA (CP) — The railways will include higher pay for their employees if pay cheques for the current wage period, Transport Minister Pickersgill said in the Commons Friday. Replying to questions by Maurice Allard (Ind. - Sherbrooke), Mr. Pickersgill said the railways have told him that cheques for lump-sum payments of recent wage increases retroactively will be issued during November.

BEASTS NEED SALT

The 300 animals in the zoo at Africa, U.S.A., near Los Angeles, consume 100 pounds of salt a week.

Nationalist China's Future

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff, Washington
WASHINGTON (CP) — Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has slipped quietly back to Formosa after a 14-month stay in the United States billed officially as a private visit. But there is little doubt about why she lingered so long—or that the excesses of Nationalist China's inexcusable foes on the Communist mainland contributed substantially to the success of her prolonged mission.

American-educated Mme. Chiang got a warm welcome but it was a far cry from the effusiveness of the days when the Nationalist China lobby was a power with the congressional and executive branches of government. Still, despite some public movement towards a softer line on mainland China, the U.S. has made only token concessions in restrictions on travel or information exchanges. It toyed with and then backed away from adopting the concept of two Chinas in the United Nations.

Later this year, when the question of mainland China's admission to the UN arises again, there seems little likelihood of a majority vote. Nationalist China and the regime of the elderly generalissimo can breathe easier for the time being. Flourishing economically, thanks to heavy injections of American aid, it can continue to count on the U.S. 7th Fleet for any protection it needs from the mainland.

But its uncertain future is indicated by the consistent refusal of the U.S. and its Pacific allies in the Vietnamese war to include Nationalist China. The presence of Nationalist Chinese troops in South Viet Nam, it is felt, would greatly increase the possibility of Peking's intervention in the war. Communist China holds the key to Formosa's future. But its harsh castigation of old friends as well as old enemies, and its rock-like insistence that it isn't interested in the UN except on its own rigid terms, have worked against it.

This has provided a foundation for the U.S. rejection of assorted proposals for shifting to a more moderate position on China. WANTS CHINA IN UN The last, brushed aside quickly, came from a panel of prominent figures established by the U.S. United Nations Association, a private organization. It called on the U.S. government to agree to have both Nationalist and mainland China at the UN. It followed what became known as the "containment without isolation" doctrine, advocated by such spokesmen as Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator Robert Kennedy and leading academic authorities.

No China Policy

One of the British speakers at the University of Toronto teaching on China, Felix Greene, said he was sick at heart over "the meaty-mouthed stuff" coming from Prime Minister Wilson. Mr. Greene was particularly concerned over the negative attitude toward China and the tendency to underestimate the possibility of its entry in the war in Viet Nam. "I hope," added Mr. Greene, "your leaders are not as meaty-mouthed." This might well go down as a masterful understatement. When it comes to indecision or hypocrisy in a China policy, no Canadian leader will take a backseat to a British leader.

Look at one angle alone: admission of Peking to the United Nations. After a long Canadian record of vacillation, Prime Minister Pearson said last May that the "question remains urgent and we cannot continue to shelve it much longer." Mr. Pearson spoke of the benefits that would accrue if Peking were "subjected to the influences that come from greater world involvement, to the contacts and exchanges of views that come from fuller participation in the international community, and especially in the United Nations." There could hardly be a clearer indication that Canada intended to push for a seat for Communist China. But from government sources the pronouncements now are more vague and disheartening than ever. The question comes up soon before the General Assembly. We hope by then the Pearson thesis of six months ago will show some backbone.

Cluttered Space Problem

One of the consequences of man's exploration of space is that the universe immediately around us is getting cluttered up with bits and pieces that scientists have shot off into the wild blue (or black) yonder. At latest count, there were 1,158 man-made objects orbiting around the sun, the earth and the moon. These include 274 intact satellites; the balance is composed of space "junk"—fragments of disintegrated satellites, burned out satellites, even a camera and a glove lost from American space ships.

But space is large and even 1,158 objects have, or should have, plenty of room. On the other hand chances dictate that there could be a collision between satellites—and, in fact, there has been a collision. It occurred 18 months ago but was only reported last week at the 17th annual International Astronautical Congress in Madrid. The objects involved were American communication satellites, each with long antenna-like booms. They were flying at an altitude of 40 miles and were supposed to be 100 miles apart, but for some reason drifted together and crossed antennae. They pulled apart and went on their way, each operating normally. The reason for the 18 months silence was given by a U.S. engineer. It was, he said, the same reason that a wife hesitates to tell her husband about the fender she dented. "It was minor, but embarrassing."

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