

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Daily... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Frank Walker, Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 145 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Single offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

New York's Example

If we are to plan wisely for the future, we can no longer neglect the challenge of grappling with the problem of water pollution on a nationwide scale. The situation in the United States is more acute than it is in this country, but we would be wise to take example from the efforts that are now being put forth to remedy the years of neglect which produced the situation existing there.

Apparently prodded by the most serious drought in memory, they have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a billion dollar bond issue to clean up the state's waterways within six years. The money will prime New York's waters program under which the state will pay 30 per cent of the cost of building new local sewage treatment facilities, the federal government 30 per cent and the local governments and remaining 40 per cent.

The enormity of the problem demanded a mighty outpouring of dollars. Governor Rockefeller, who campaigned vigorously for the bond issue, noted that two-thirds of state residents now live in areas afflicted by water pollution, that there are inadequate or non-existent treatment facilities for 1,200 state communities. Pollution, he pointed out, hinders industrial expansion, threatens public health, lowers property values and erodes beauty. He called the bond issue a "pocketbook" issue. Voters apparently agreed.

This is a long term solution to the periodic droughts which bedevil New York city. Among other streams, the program aims to clean up the Hudson river which now flows to the sea untapped, too polluted for human consumption. Here is the important lesson for us: Health specialists estimated that delay in cleaning up the mess in New York waterways would double the cost of the job in 10 years. The advantage we have over our American neighbors is the gift of time. But time does not stay still. It is running out on us, too. Every year will add to the cost of doing a job which must, eventually, be done regardless of what the cost may be.

A Costly Business

Speaking in Halifax recently, J. N. Humphrey, past president of the All Canada Insurance Federation, said that automobile insurance companies have been paying out \$50 million to \$75 million more than they took in during the past two years. He blamed rising insurance costs on the tremendous increase in the number of accidents, and partly on the high cost of repairing damaged vehicles. He was also critical of car design vehicles which, he said, could be changed to reduce insurance costs by making them less costly to repair.

On this showing, it is hard to understand how car insurance companies can stay in business. In any case, as Mr. Humphrey pointed out, insurance rates will go up 6 per cent on the average across Canada next year. In some parts of the country, presumably in areas of heavy traffic, the increase will exceed this by a considerable amount. And he predicted that rates will go up again in 1967 and 1968.

The former president urged his listeners to write their local and provincial government representatives urging stricter enforcement of traffic regulations. A more practical proposal comes from an Ontario exchange, however. It suggests that the time has come for a thorough investigation into the whole question of car insurance. This might produce some worthwhile guide lines for law enforcement agencies, manufacturers and insurance companies to follow in

the future. The way things are, it will not be long before the cost of insurance is going to make the owning of a car more expensive than a great many people can afford.

A Good Suggestion

It is not time, asks the Ottawa Journal, that the country settled down to its work—politicians and public alike? Indeed it is. We need a period with as little politicking as possible. Mr. Pearson could start things off now by telling us what he didn't tell us in the campaign: what his policy is. Farmers and builders and financiers, housewives and teachers and laborers—all would like to be given some sign of direction on the course ahead.

Mr. Pearson, suggests the Ottawa paper, should prepare for public consideration a speech on the state of the nation with emphasis on what he proposed to do about it. This should not be a limp inventory of good intentions as are most speeches from the Throne. Nor should it wait the two months that are before us before Parliament meets.

He could lift our jaded spirits by announcing quickly a new cabinet which would be a sign that he has heard and will heed the public's rebuke to his team. If he appoints a new cabinet now, members could apply themselves at once to the problems ahead so that they may give Parliament the respect of service and attention which cabinets seem to have forgotten as one of their duties.

If the Prime Minister did this the challenge would then fall on the Opposition leaders to conduct themselves with equal attention to business rather than to publicity. We quite agree with this proposal, though we are doubtful—human nature being what it is—if the Old Adam of partisanship can be eliminated so easily.

The Wrong Approach

Speaking in Regina during the election campaign, Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp said, in effect, that it would be a shame if the Prairie Provinces were not represented in the next government at Ottawa. The question they were asked to decide was whether "they" wished to participate actively with the rest of the country in governing Canada and making decisions which will affect the shape of Canada in many years to come.

This appeal doesn't seem to have gone down very well in the West. We don't recall that it was made in the same terms in Prince Edward Island, but in any case it raises an issue which is worth taking stock of. As noted in a mainland exchange, the converse of Mr. Sharp's proposition would imply that areas would not be looked after particularly well if they did not elect some Liberals to the House of Commons.

We have sent four non-Liberal members to the next Parliament from this Province, and we have every reason to expect that they will participate just as actively in the policies Parliament puts through as if they were of the governing party stripe. We expect that the interests of their constituencies will be looked after just as well, too. We would not go so far to say that the trade minister was making a veiled threat in his Regina speech, but it needs to be clarified, to say the least. Any attempt to penalize voting communities for what they did at the polls is going to raise a bigger row than the Pearson government has yet had on its hands. We do hope its members will keep this in mind.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This traveller's note from the Soviet North has been brought home by E. A. Cote, Northern Affairs deputy minister: "In Canada we fend off cold weather by double windows. At Yakutsk (Siberia) and Noril'sk (on the Arctic Circle) most buildings seem to have triple windows."

Orbiting geodetic satellites have provided a curious bit of information, namely that the earth has four big bulges. And where the bulges are big, the pull of gravity is well above normal. This could explain why some Olympic Games turn up more record-breaking runs, jumps, and throws than others. Olympic Games officials are said to be interested—even concerned. Where records are measured in fractions of inches and one-hundredths of a second, even slight differences in earth's gravity could play a heavy hand. The bulges, indeed might determine where future Olympic Games are held. Future champions may not only ask, "How fast is the track?" but "How big is the bulge?"



RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL FROM THE AIR

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Past Campaign Figures Proved Helpful

Figures can be fun. A session with my slide rule has just yielded some surprising figures which highlight the electoral magic of The Wizard of Prince Albert and the accuracy of this column's predictions. John Diefenbaker has always expressed his scorn for the polls. "Only dogs are interested in them," he quips. But if he were less modest, or more mathematically-minded, he might express a belief in their verity. For these dramatic his superiority over his arch political rival Lester Pearson, whom he has just given the most severe drubbing in their four battles on the hustings.

In this column in September, I wrote: "A repetition of past campaign successes by Mr. Diefenbaker would cause Mr. Pearson to lose this election gamble." I then explained how past campaign history could be a guide to the coming election. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNER Before the opening of the first Diefenbaker-Pearson campaign battle in 1958, the polls showed 50 per cent support for the Conservatives, and 35 per cent for the Liberals - a spread of 15 points. - But the voting eight weeks later revealed 54 and 34 per cent support respectively, or a spread of 20 points. The during the eight-week election campaign, Mr. Diefenbaker had gained 5 points over his rival. Similarly in 1962, going into the campaign the underdog, Mr. Diefenbaker gained 7 points and emerged with the most seats. In 1963, starting the campaign 15 points behind, Mr. Diefenbaker picked up six enough to deprive Mr. Pearson of a majority. This was the first election in which Mr. Pearson saw his party win more seats than Mr. Diefenbaker's; but the figures show that he lost ground during the course of the eight week campaign and his suffered a campaign defeat.

And now this year - Mr. Diefenbaker started the campaign a seemingly hopeless 20 points behind, for the poll gave 46 per cent support to the Liberals and only 28 to the Conservatives. Would we see a 1958 sweep in reverse? But the tally of the ballots shows that Mr. Diefenbaker picked up a staggering 14 points during the most successful of his four election campaigns won against Mr. Pearson. Instead of 48-28 as shown by the poll in early September, the vote revealed a 39-33 per cent division of public support for the two parties.

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (November 15, 1940) Intensive Japanese military preparations which Chinese and other observers believed might signal an imminent "southward push" possibly against French Indo-China - were reported in Hong Kong.

In wake of their devastating assault on Coventry, Nazi bombers turned anew on London, pouring explosives and incendiary bombs out of a moonlit sky that started scores of fires, levelled apartment buildings and dwellings and swelled Britain's mounting air raid casualty lists. TEN YEARS AGO (November 15, 1955) At the Queen Charlotte High School, the Lucy Maud Montgomery Chapter of the IOOE made a presentation to the school library of a complete set of works of Lucy Maud Montgomery, of which the occasion was Mr. R.J. Rupert, chairman of the Library Committee.

Prime Minister Eden rejected arguments in the House Commons in London, England, that the Church of England's official link with the state would be severed. Controversy in press and pulpit had raged around this issue since Princess Margaret renounced marriage to Group Captain Peter Townsend, bowing to the church's edict that divorced people should not marry.

Meanwhile all the Liberal strategists and pundits had predicted with confidence a Liberal triumph ending in a Liberal majority. But I stood firm by my belief in the evidence of the figures of past campaigns - an important guide line to prediction, which the Liberal strategists overlooked in their fascination with the methods of Madison Avenue and the Kennedy clan. My forecast, made four days before polling, was 130 Liberal seats, 105 Conservatives, 21 NDP, 8 assorted Socreds and 1 independent. This proved to be more accurate than any other prediction I saw, although it was run close by Senator McCutcheon, former CCF M.P. Alistair Stewart, and by the Winnipeg "Tribune". Every other prediction I saw stipulated a Liberal majority, while one "political analyst", Peter Regenstreif, was so wrong

that he amply justified Mr. Diefenbaker's contempt for the pollsters. But if we accept the approximate accuracy of the pre-campaign poll of public opinion, we see that Mr. Diefenbaker's strenuous eight-week tour of the hustings attracted 600,000 voters, in addition to those already decided to vote - Conservative. Mr. Douglas' campaign similarly attracted nearly 400,000 more voters. Most of these came from the previously huge number of undecided voters. But Mr. Pearson's non-campaign, so ineptly master-minded by his high-priced help, actually turned away from Liberal Party more than 300,000 voters who had previously intended to support it. Thus John Diefenbaker, in what was probably inaccurately called "His Last Hurrah," achieved the greatest of his four election campaign victories over Mr. Pearson.

Hormone Limitations

Ideally, life in each of its phases should be pleasantly filled with the interests appropriate to it, age no less than youth and adulthood. Really, it is not, most often not in age. Age is seldom "the last for which the rest was made," a climax. Rather, it is anti-climax. It is also inevitable. Some age early, unless their inherited store of vitality is extended by biochemical means. This is most apt to be true of women. But a warning against thinking that what is very beneficial in some cases - must be good in all was sounded at a medical congress in Atlantic City. Some conditions that accelerate the aging process are relieved by hormone treatments. But the aging of which many women complain around the time of the menopause is not always due to bodily function. Dr. S.H. Sturgis of Harvard Medical school pointed out. The cause may be nothing more than the passage of time which has brought about normally a major change in a woman's personal role. Children grown up and departed, home duties are not demanding. Her husband has become "paunchy and fat" and absorbed in his work. Suddenly life tastes flat. Hormones could not rewrite the past. The turn of her paunchy and fat husband is coming. In a few years, he will not have work to absorb himself in, and its lack will not be filled by hormones. The time may come when man will live much longer than he does now, but he will never live indefinitely. Nothing amate does.

Education Important

Money to a younger man too often has a greater allure than an education. From money he can visualize a material object like an automobile but he either will not or cannot envision the benefits of an education. He refuses to be enticed by the future prosperity an education would give him and allow him to have a much better automobile - his idea is to strike it rich right now. Five years later he will regret his short-sightedness but generally that is too late. In a questionnaire sent out by the Young Christian Workers of Ontario to 6,000 young people 943 answers were completed. Those who answered the questions had an average age of 21 years and about 300 had carried out further educational studies after quitting school, but many said that after a day's work they were too tired for any school activity. Some regretted not being given any time by their employer and most objected to using their holidays to improve their standings. Unskilled workers often receive little consideration from their employers because they can be replaced so easily and their wages are commensurate with their ability. When one with a limited education makes good and many do, it has been found that if he is in a position to hire labor he is one of the first to insist on an education for those he engages. The conclusion which is quite evident is that a third rate education just isn't good enough today and the time to get that education is before he has cut his ties with his regular studying.

Becoming A Luxury

Up and up it goes, and where it stops, nobody knows. If automobiles are not already a luxury item, car insurance will be. Motorists have been told the unhappy news that premiums in Canada are going to be increased by another six per cent next year. Anyone who has recoiled from a \$64.75 bill for having a fender bumped out and repainted needs no other reason for costlier protection. Motorists will shrug off accidents by saying "My insurance will take care of it" or "I'm living in an economic fool's paradise—as they learn the next time that policy comes up for renewal. Quite aside from the bad driving that causes accidents in the first place, there is no longer any such thing as a cheap repair job. Garages now resemble clinics with white-coated consultants in charge, and somebody—meaning the public—has to pay their executive salaries. Except in the case of a few

Pressure Tensions

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen MAN UNDER-PRESSURE no longer refers to the tensions of modern living. It applies to professional divers and caisson workers, to physicians and nurses working in hyperbaric oxygen tanks and to the many who enjoy underwater exploration. Humans are not equipped to withstand excessive pressure and activity under water or in a chamber carries certain hazards. It is exhausting to work under pressure for long periods. Nitrogen narcosis may lower efficiency. This gas is dissolved in the blood and tissues and is released as bubbles upon sudden decrease of atmospheric pressure as in rising from a dive or ascending to a high altitude. The bends occur when these bubbles plug the smaller vessels. Pressure on both sides of the eardrum must remain constant to avoid pain, dizziness, nausea, and disorientation. Underwater diving (scuba or breath-holding) has additional risks. The weightlessness of the body, especially in the dark, may result in a loss of position sense and confusion. Visual images are distorted as it gets colder with increasing depth. Psychological stress has an adverse effect upon judgment. Dr. Claes E.G. Lundgren sent a questionnaire to 550 members of the Swedish association of sport divers to determine the frequency of dizziness and how it interfered with performance. He received 354 answers; of these, 92 admitted having vertigo that was not caused by depth narcosis, food poisoning or other ordinary reasons. In the majority, abnormal pressure in the middle ear was responsible. Most divers developed vertigo on the way to or on reaching the surface. It disappeared if the diver descended again. A somewhat similar phenomenon was noted on reaching the surface when the individual forced air into the middle ear by blowing against the clamped nose. The crux of the situation centers about the Eustachian tube that connects the middle ear with the throat. Nasal decongestants were used by some to keep it open. They were warned not to dive when a cold is present.

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Solidly Behind Britain

The United States, which made its own unilateral declaration of independence 100 years ago, is giving Britain solid backing in a campaign of sanctions against Rhodesia. But just how much effective pressure can be applied by the U.S., Canada, Britain or even the African countries is questionable. It may well prove to be more symbolic than real, observers here suggest. In the case of the U.S. and Britain, the application of economic punishment may hurt the applier more than the target. The man on the street here, if interested at all in the Rhodesian drama, concentrates on signs that the Rhodesian declaration of independence borrows freely from some of the thought and language used in 1776 when the 13 American colonies cut ties with England. But it is noted that the Rhodesian declaration says nothing about all men being created equal—taken as significant because the ruling class represents 220,000 whites and few of the 4,000,000 non-whites.

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Peanut Butter Standards

Hearings are underway in Washington to set up standards for peanut butter. Should this butter be 80 percent pure peanut, as government officials seem to feel; or 87 percent, as the industry asks; or 95 percent, as peanut-lovers hope? We can say quite truthfully that we do not know, although we are delighted that hawklike eyes are being kept on this great mainstay of American mealtime (and between-mealtime) child nourishment. Frankly, when we think of peanut butter our thoughts turn to other aspects than its peanut purity. We instinctively think, instead of its consistency, And not without reason. It all goes back many, many years to a hot August day, when we decided to climb New Hampshire's Mount Washington. With ultra-uncertainty we began the climb provisioned with peanut butter sandwiches but without a drop to drink. By lunchtime we were hot and parched. The memory of that first mouthful of peanut butter and bread is still indescribable. It was impossible either to open one's mouth or to swallow. And while the experience did not lessen our appreciation for peanut butter, we have learned never to eat it without a glass of water or milk within quick and easy reach. Perhaps such goober goofs are rare. But if they are not, we recommend that the resources of Washington be thrown into making peanut butter automatically mandatory under all circumstances.

Brazil Pays High Price

From Brazil has come the dismay news that the revolutionary Government which seized power some 18 months ago has abolished all political parties, enlarged the role of the military, remade the Supreme Court and changed the method of electing the President. The changes were made by the fiat of President Castelo Branco in the face of rising political opposition and popular discontent with drastic anti-inflationary measures. Given the capacity of Brazil to slip quickly into political and economic chaos, it may be a merely ploy to deplore that such anti-democratic steps were taken. Brazil's problems are so overwhelming that text-book democracy must often seem an ineffectual answer. There have been signs that Brazil's large Communist party and the congressional leadership cuts were ready to use democratic process to subvert democracy. Yet Brazil is the key nation in the Alliance for Progress. It is Latin America's largest country. Brazil is the cornerstone of stability and reform in all South America.

WATCHING FOR SNOW BRANTFORD, Ont. (CP) — Maria Perez, Francis Smith and Stephen Romany, all from Port of Spain, Trinidad, are eagerly looking forward to seeing snow for the first time. "We've never seen it except in the movies," they say. The three are teachers, with a total of 44 years' experience, who recently joined the Brantford school system.

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