The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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New Austerity Program

In comment on the austerity program for Canada announced last night by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, with the purpose of meeting what he described as an "exchange emergency," there are perhaps only three observations that can be made quickly and with certainty:

1 — The situation is far more serious than had been indicated in advance, as shown by the fact that the government has felt it necessary to reinforce its foreign exchange reserves by arranging credits outside Canada to the tune of more than a billion dollars.

2 — The steps being taken, no matter how necessary, tend to raise as many problems as they hope to solve. The temporary tariffs and spending cuts announced are expected to reduce the federal deficit by $450,000,000 for a full year, but nothing has been said as to what effect these changes will have on the cost of living in Canada. Higher interest rates have the purpose of inviting a new inflow of capital into Canada, but a question arises as to what effect they will have on Canadian business expansion and employment prospects.

3 — Throughout his statement, the Prime Minister used the language of high responsibility and seriousness — faced reality head-on — even though it is obvious that the situation and the program he revealed might very well imperil his own political future.

Perhaps this last point is the most important one of all. If the country now can have a recess from "playing politics" — from all the shilly-shallying, bluff and splutter of recent months — and accepts the Prime Minister's call to act "in a spirit of national purpose," there can be no doubt as to Canada's ability to surmount the difficulties that have been so starkly revealed.

Studies In Fallout

Washington has released another reassuring report on the health effects of Soviet and American nuclear testing to date. The report emphasizes throughout that radiation from fallout is considerably less than the natural radioactivity in the earth and air to which people are constantly exposed. Chances of an individual in the next generation suffering a gross physical or mental defect because of radioactivity from fallout are put at 1 to 1,000,000. Chances of an indivdual contacting leukemia in the next 70 years because of fallout are 1 to 100,000 and bone cancer 1 in 300,000.

This report was assembled by the federal radiation council and seen by President Kennedy in advance of his ordering atmospheric tests in the Pacific. The council is a top level governmental interagency body, made up of the chairman of the atomic energy committee and the secretaries of defense, commerce and labor and headed by the secretary of health, education and welfare.

Far less reassuring, however, is another report issued by the national advisory council on radiation, made up of 14 experts on radiation and headed by the radiologist in chief of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. This report concedes that countermeasures are not required for current conditions resulting from nuclear weapons tests; but it warns that unless intensive research is undertaken now against all types of radioactive contamination, "the nation may well be faced with contamination problems which cannot easily be solved." In other words, this problem is potentially too serious to be ignored or treated complacently. And complacency, we venture to say, is unfortunately what the official Washington report is most likely to engender in the public mind.

Arresting Figures

The U.S. federal bureau of labor statistics has just released information gathered last October on the employment of young people—those 16 to 24. As Canada is facing the same problem with regard to school dropouts, the figures are of more than academic interest to all concerned in this country.

They show that high school graduates of the previous June who did not go to college had an unemployment rate of 18 per cent in the weak job market of that month. But for the 350,000 young people who had quit school between January and October the unemployment rate was 27 per cent. The jobs they got were less desirable and poorer paying. About 20 per cent of the dropouts—but only 10 per cent of the graduates—at work on nonfarm jobs were employed part time.

The U.S. bureau reported further: "Rates of unemployment for both dropouts and graduates decline as they grow older and obtain more job experience. However, school dropouts are apparently unable to overcome many of their disadvantages in the job market and continue to suffer from considerably more unemployment than graduates.'

For example, those who dropped out of school in 1959 had a rate of unemployment twice as high as that for graduates of that year. A total of 500,000 dropouts 16 to 24 years old were unemployed in October, 1961, and accounted for about one-half of all persons in these ages who were unemployed and out of school. The school dropout, it was shown, simply cannot compete on even terms in a business world that demands more education, training and skill. He has more trouble finding and keeping a job, and the work he gets is less desirable than that available to the high school graduate.

Trade With Cuba

One thing the Opposition won't have a chance to talk much about in the next Parliament is the "strategic material" it claimed Cuba was buying from us. The idea that Premier Castro was being held in power on the strength of the assistance he was receiving from Canada was voiced in some quarters in the United States, and sedulously propagated by some government critics here. Prime Minister Diefenbaker maintained that Castro was getting no strategic material from us, and the trade figures now released are convincing evidence that he was right.

These figures show that our exports to Cuba in the first two months of this year were about half those of the same period in 1961. February's total of $550,000 represented an astonishing decrease—down from $2,095,000 from a year ago—and was the lowest monthly total in more than 10 years. The decline is expected to continue until trade between the two countries will have all but dried up by the end of the year.

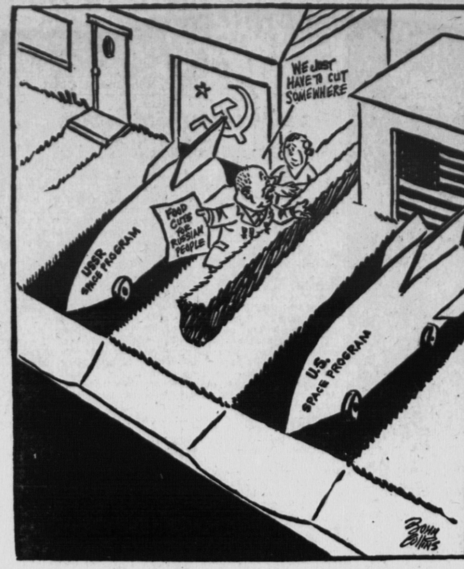
Cuba's shortage of dollars, not any change in Canada's position, has caused the ebbing tide. But if Castro was being held in power on the strength of the assistance he was receiving from us—or indeed if he was getting any aid in the way of strategic materials at all—it can be assumed that he would find ways of carrying it on.

EDITORIAL NOTES

What next? A British school teacher, Robert George, believes the world is interested in fleas. After 11 years' study, he is producing a book on fleas, and says there are 52 species of these in Britain alone. In the world at large, he tells us, there are 1,750 different flea species.

* * *

A clergyman in Langford, England, told his parishioners the other day to let their children bring their toys to church. There was one stipulation, however. "Preferably the softer variety of toy," he said in his parish letter, "for the letting off of a toy intercontinental ballistic missile may disturb even the peace of the belfry bats."



KEEPING UP WITH THE KENNEDYS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

The Hotel Industry Across Canada

As we sking into what is hoped will be a record season for our tourist business, details of the operations of our hotel industry have been compiled here for the year 1960.

This shows that 5,294 hotels, offering 155,538 rooms with a bed capacity for 288,007 persons, took in over half a billion dollars: $545,457,000, or an increase of 5.4 per cent over the previous year.

For the purpose of this study, a hotel is described as an establishment having six or more rooms, providing lodging alone or lodging and meals for transient guests. Some of these establishments enjoy a licence to sell beer, wine or liquor; these outnumbr the non-licenced hotels about 3 to 1. Some are seasonal, being open only for part of the year, and these would include hunting or fishing lodges, ski chalets, dude ranches and resort hotels.

COSTLY PAYROLL

Our hotel industry is a substantial provider of jobs. Its payroll in 1960 amounted to $137,838,000; in addition it creates jobs on the farm and in food-processing plants by selling meals priced at $98,641,000 as well as alcoholic drinks priced at $283,223,000.

The average Canadian hotel dervives 51.9 per ce t of its revenue from the sale of liquor; 22.2 per cent from the renting of rooms, and 18.1 per cent from the serving of meals. In contrast with this national average, the hotels in P. E. Island, which do not enjoy liquor licences, earn no receipts from the sale of beer, wine and spirits, and their chief source of revenue is renting rooms (51.2 per cent).

At the other end of the scale comes Saskatchewan, whose hotels earn a whopping 69.5 per cent of their revenue from licenced beverages.

The survey covers hotels of all different sizes, ranging from 1,204 hotels each with 10 rooms or less, up to our 12 immense hotels each with 501 rooms or more. 17,304 of these rooms are in cabins; 138,234 in hotels.

On average, the room occupancy rate is a surprisingly low 51 per cent. If you are stuck for a bed for the night, your best chance of obtaining it would be in a small year-around licenced hotel, with between 11 and 25 rooms, in Quebec; in such hotels the average room occupancy is only 28 per cent. Your worst chance of getting a room without a reservation in advance would be in a moderately large hotel, with between 200 and 500 rooms, and a liquor licence, in British Columbia. They enjoy an unusual 91 per cent room occupancy.

This survey, prepared by our indefatigable Dominion Bureau of Statistics which analyses everything we do from the cradle to the grave, is a 'must" reading for anyone planning to go into the hotel business.

For instance, it would warn against operating a seasonal non-licenced hotel in Quebec, whose earnings hit a national low of $500 per bedroom per year. And it would indicate the possible examination of the field for a year-around licenced hotel in Nova Scotia, whose earnings for bed and bar average a whopping $4,000 per bedroom per year. This places Nova Scotia in a preferred position, with the "bluenoses" just edging out Saskatchewan's purveyors of "red eye".

A recent report by another federal government department shows that of some 1,500 hotel companies, one-third showed a loss on their last year's operation, while together they earned profits of $14 million assets of $300 million and gross sales of $263 millian. That's no royal road to riches.

Spread Of Nuclear Forces

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Unsettled by outlandish continental customs, some Americans go home convinced the United States should wash decadent old Europe right out of its hair.

U.S. State Secretary Rusk, once a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, is much too sophisticated for such a primitive reaction. But he must feel terribly tempted at times.

For Europe these days is in the melting pot. Its relationship with North America is changing fast. New trade patterns are creating an impact around the world, and statesmen — or rather journalists — are talking once again of strains in the Western alliance.

One of Rusk's biggest worries on his current 10-day tour of Europe is nuclear policy. The U.S. is plainly disturbed about the spread of national nuclear forces, but it is unlikely that Rusk's visit to Paris in any way weakened president de Gaulle's determination that France shall have her own "force de frappe," the Gallic tag for the nuclear punch.

AMERICANS ALTER VIEWS

The Americans, for their part, see any secondary deterrent such as the French could provide as becoming increasingly obsolescent, prohibitively expensive, irrelevant and even dangerous.

Yet some Americans seem to be coming around to the French point of view. One influential voice is that of Professor Henry Kissinger, writer on military tactics, who would like President Kennedy to take another look at the case for French nuclear aid.

Economically, Old Europe confronts the U.S. with equally difficult problems. The lightning growth of the European Economic Community and the world-wide ripples caused by Britain's bid for membership have revived talk of an Atlantic economic grouping, long favored by Canada.

In this connection The Economist, a British weekly, says in an integrated Atlantic community, "toward which many influential minds in Washington seem to be groping. Canada might be spared the tension between American and European influences in its life."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

ST. JEAN SCHOOL

Sir, — During the past week considerable opposition has been raised in regard to the new name, St. Jean, for Queen Square School. Apparently this criticism is due to the use of a French name, which was once also the name of this province.

In my opinion such criticism is childish and unappreciated. We are supposed to be living in a democratic country composed of many races and creeds, and opposition to any race or creed in this manner is against our democratic principles. Appreciation should be given to those historic names which were significant with the discovery of this Island.

Considerable progress in this regard has already been achieved. We have, for examples, "Abegweit," commemorating our better car ferry at Borden, and "Cabot Building," commemorating one of our provincial buildings. Why, then, should we not have an edifice named St. Jean, the first name of this province? If some feel that this name is unsuitable for other reasons, the name, "Cartier School" may be appropriate.

The most confused in this issue are no doubt the children of this school who have been taught that as Canadians we should enjoy our heritage whether our ancestors were Indians, French, Irish, English, or Scotch.

I do hope that my few comments on this matter do not flare up this issue. I am only stating my opinion in order to disapprove of the criticism of the suggested name. I am not connected with Queen Square School in any way, and I hope the matter is settled satisfactorily.

I am, Sir, etc.,
CANADIAN CITIZEN

Souris.

Letup In Laos

Milwaukee Journal

The three feuding but fun loving princes of Laos report agreement on a new government which they say will bring stability to their uneasy country.

It may turn out that way. But past history does not give certain basis for confidence. There are still too many unsettled matters to attend to.

The new government must be approved by the Geneva conference of nations which set up Laos in the first place and have presumably been policing it ever since. They include Communist China, Russia and North Vietnam. The Chinese and the Vietnamese, at least, may not be too eager for peace.

DESIRABLE GOALS

Yet they may see definite advantages in peace— opportunity in time to attain their goals without fighting. The Pathet Lao, which is Communist controlled, is the only real disciplined group in Laos and might well in the end dominate the new government. That has been the fear all along of Prince Boun Oum, the right wing leader whose troops have proved more interested in festivals than feuding.

It may prove difficult to integrate the armies. And if they are integrated it may be equally difficult to prevent the Pathet Lao officers from winning control over them.

CONSTANT DANGER

There will be the ever present danger that, given a neutral government, the Chinese and the North Vietnamese will find ways to infiltrate Cambodia and increase pressure on North Vietnam. Our government's worry about this dictates the decision to keep our troops in Thailand along the Laos border. Thailand and South Vietnam may require some extra assurance that a neutral government in the tiny country between them will not increase their own danger.

MISSILE SUBMARINE

CHERBOURG, France (AP) Construction will start soon on a missile-launching submarine designed for nuclear ensigns, said Admiral Claude de Roziers, head of the French naval shipyard here

Will Thyroid Solve Riddle Of Cholesterol

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Will the thyroid gland solve the riddle of the cholesterol problem? Perhaps, but to appreciate the possibility, it is necessary to understand their relationship. Undoubtedly there is something in the secretion of the thyroid gland that lowers the cholesterol level, but the mechanism is not known.

The individual with an underactive thyriod gland has a high cholesterol level in the blood. Vice versa is true of those with an overactive organ. Thyroid tablets raise the level to normal in the hypothyroid group.

Why can't a person with a normal thyroid and a high cholesterol level take these tablets to lower the concentration in the blood? This powerful extract regulates the metabolism of the body. The daily use of small amounts adds to what the gland usually manufactures and when the combination is too high, a state occurs similar to overactivity of the thyroid.

The cholesterol level may go down but metabolism goes up, the pulse increases, and the individual develops nervousness, palpitation, weight loss, and tremor. Victims of coronary artery disease also get angina pectoris and dropsy. This has a worse effect upon the heart than does cholesterol.

Many physicians believe our chemists will be able to separate the cholesterol lowering factors in thyroid extract from those that raise metabolism. Several such products have been synthesized but the disassociation is not quite perfect. They decrease cholesterol but the margin of safety is too small between the dosage capable of doing this and that capable of aggravating the heart. However, the results so far have been so encouraging the success of our research chemists seems certain.

The female sex hormone also brings down cholesterol but it is not known whether it is related in any way to thyroid. Meanwhile, those with too much cholesterol are advised to stay thin, exercise regularly, consume a low fat diet, and concentrate on vegetable oils.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self - addressed envelope accompanies request.)

FIBROUS FOODS

M.F. writes: What is meant by high cellulose foods?

REPLY

Those containing large amounts of fiber or indigestible materials. Examples include bread, rolls, and cereals made of whole grains or bran; vegetables such as artichokes, beans, peas, and parsnips; fruits such as raw apples, raspberries, dried prunes, raisins, and figs, amd meats such as pork.

HEART DEFECTS

Mrs. L. writes: Can serious aggravation in a healthy woman during pregnancy cause the baby to be born with a heart condition?

REPLY

Not as a rule. Congenital heart defects are hereditary in some instances. In others, they are traced to an infection such as German measles in the mother during the first three months of pregnancy.

ENLARGED BONES

V.T. writes: What is the name of the glandular disease that makes the head big?

REPLY

Acromegaly is a disorder of the pituitary gland in which the forehead and lower jaw increase in size, along with the hands and feet.

TENSION AND ULCER

H.J. writes: Would strain due to exacting work retard the healing of a duodenal ulcer?

REPLY

Strain of any type could do this, depending upon the emotional makeup of the individual.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
June 30, 1937

A farewell party was held in Borden Union Hall by the Borden YPU in honor of Rev. Arthur Organ and Mrs. Organ who are leaving to take up their new duties in Centenary Church, Saint John, N.B. A program of games for entertainment and refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. Organ were presented with a gift of money.

The members and their friends of the Cornwall Woman's Missionary Society enjoyed a garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon MacMillan Monday afternoon. The tea tables were placed in the lovely rose garden, and the young ladies of the congregation served.

TEN YEARS AGO
June 30, 1952

Prince Edward Island's first roadside table, one of two being placed along Provincial highways this year, has been set up at a picturesque point on the Pinette River between Charlottetown and the Wood Island Ferry. This is one of seven new projects undertaken this year by the Provincial Government Tourist and Information Bureau.

Dr. J.K.L. Irwin of the Polyclinic staff, last week received notification of the signal honor accorded him in being elected a member of the Society of Obstreticions and Gynecologists. In addition to his other duties, Dr. Irwin is also Lt-Col and officer commanding the 21st Field Ambulance in local military circles

NOTES BY THE WAY

Perhaps all men were created equal. But the louts who break bottles on public beaches make us wonder.— Ottawa Journal.

Father to teen-age daughter's boy friend, who is holding a sandwich in one hand a a pop bottle in the other: "Glad to meet you, Herbie, I've noticed you in our budget for some time." —Priscott Weekly Bulletin.

Add to Premier Khrushchev's achievements the creation of a united front among Canadian political leaders engaged in an election. All have declared their public resentment of a Russian note on nuclear weapons the Canadian Government has rejected. —Ottawa Journal.

Teacher: In 1767, Andrew Jackson was born. Now what happened in 1776? Phoebe: Andrew Jackson celebrated his ninth birthday— Globe and Mail.

The Smithsonian Institute in Washington has an exhibit devoted to jazz. Imagine Louis Armstrong's cornet on display as a kind of national relic, along with Lindbergh's plane and costumes of the Civil War!— Ottawa Journal.

Chicago police have discovered that not all men carrying fishing poles are going fishing for perch. Some, it seems, are experts at fishing trousers and purses out of open windows. There's always a new angle to petty crime in Chicago.— Cape Breton Post.

Davy Crocketts Ready

Ottawa Journal

A new U.S. weapon, the Davy Crockett, moves the debate on nuclear weapons into a new area.

It has been common logic that only great powers such as the U.S. and Russia, and to a lesser degree Britain and France, could afford the ultra-fast long-range aircraft and missiles to deliver such weapons.

Costs as well as conscience have made smaller powers hesitant to arm themselves with the ultimate instruments of war.

The Davy Crockett, a bazooka-like weapon capable of firing nuclear rounds, appears to be a bargain in destruction. It has been distributed to U.S. units ready for battle along the Communist border in Europe. Maintained by a crew of five it can be operated by two men at almost any battlefield site.

A New York Times reporter, Jack Raymond, says that the delivery of the Davy Crockett to troops ready for action "confirms the United States' adoption of a once controversial policy assumption that small, tactical weapons can be used in ground hostilities without necessarily provoking a general nuclear war".

The Davy Crockett may be within Canadian means but in peacetime this country should shun it as completely as nuclear warheads for the dramatic Bomarc missiles. Whatever the basis for the American decision that Davy Crocketts will not provoke a general nuclear war, one counter-argument remains impressive.

It is that if one side in a fight fires an atomic bullet of small calibre it will be answered by a bullet of bigger calibre. Army commanders being what they are, bazookas will be fired after rifles and if Davy Crocketts are not sufficient bigger weapons will be used until the battle has been won and civilization lost.

Modern Speed Typing

New York Times

New typewriters are fast, versatile, and good spellers.

One machine turns out 15,000 words of faultless copy per minute, but it never will expedite business correspondence. The device is designed to transcribe data from high-speed computers.

An experimental phonetic typewriter takes dictation, checks the sounds against its "spelling memory" unit, and correctly records the words. A new carriageless electric typewriter can tap out 186 words per minute — if h ypis's fingers are nimble enough.

SPECIAL KEYBOARDS

Modified keyboards also speed typing. Chemists are able to type technical symbols into their reports instead of laboriously drawing them by hand. Insurance company secretaries need strike only one key to write the word "age."

The modern machines are a far cry from the slow, clumsy early models. Though Queen Anne of England granted a patent for a "writing machine" in 1714, it was not until 1867 that Christopher Latham Sholes of Milwaukee invented the first practical typewriter.

Sholes, who once said, "All my life I have been trying to escape being a millionaire," sold the rights to his invention for $12,000 to E. Remington and Sons, a small-arms manufacturer. Remington improved it, and produced the first commercial typewriter in 1873.

Remington No. 1 resembled an ungainly sewing machine, complete with a foot treadle to return the carriage. It printed only capital letters. an ornate model decorated with mother-of-pearl was shown at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. It was completely overshadowed by another exhibit — Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's telephone.

But the typewriter slowly caught on — helped by promotion claims that it offered a "pen paralysis, loss of sight, and curvature of the spine."

Speed contests also helped sell the typewriters. One company had a stable of racing typists who trained daily on souped-up stock models adjusted for hair-trigger response.

AGENT IS CHAGRINED

Early typewriter users often met rebuffs. A Texas insurance man who sent a typewritten letter to one of his agents got this reply: "I do not think it necessary . . . to have your letters to me taken to the printers and set up like a handbill I am deeply chagrined."

In 1880, the New York YWCA offered a course on the "mechanical chirographer" for strong young ladies. The institution was accused of an error in judgment because the female mind and constitution were too frail to survive the rigors of six months of typing instruction.

The women survived, and the typewriter soon opened thousands of offices to women for the first time.

Sholes, who had feared his invention would be thrown aside as a novelty, wrote shortly before his death in 1890: "The typewriter is obviously a blessing to mankind, and expecially to womankind. I builded wiser than I knew, and the world has the benefit of it."

Sholes left another legacy. He was the first man to pick out that immortal sentence— "Now is the time for all goodmen to come to the aid of their party" —to demonstrate a typewriter. A heated political campaign was underway in Milwaukee when his machine was perfected, and the sentence came naturally.

Wild Strawberries

Ottawa Journal

There is no strawberry like a wild strawberry and it is understandable that the Indians called it the "fruit of life". On a mellow day when time is knee deep in June, a man should go forth with a two-pound lard pail and gather a harvest.

"The wild strawberry is grateful to the stomach, especially eaten with wine and sugar", says "A Curious Herbal" published in 1737.

This is a democracy and a citizen has choices. Solid countrymen, however, want their strawberry shortcake according to the genuine technique. Open two brown-crusted, hot-hearted biscuits in a soup plate and lather them generously with butter or margarine. Pour on a full pint of completely crushed juicy berries and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Use a dessert spoon, of course, for an implement.

The strawberry is a member of a distinguished family. Its relatives include the rose, apple, raspberry, blackberry, hardhack and meadowsweet.

Long ago someone wrote that no better fruit than the strawberry had been made. Men like cultivated berries in season; they enjoy them frozen in the Winter. But best of all, is a shortcake with wild berries.

He who can pick his own is doubly blessed, for part of the incomparable flavor of wild strawberries comes from the warm sun on a man's neck, the melodies of birds and the beauty of a June day.

SLOW DOWN AND LIVE

Driving upon the public highways is a privilege as well as a legal right.

We owe it to ourselves and to the other driver to have our cars in good working condition; to drive at moderate speed, to observe all traffic rules and to DRIVE CAREFULLY.

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