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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

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million bushels. Yields rose from 13 to 24 bushels per acre. But the almost doubled production of corn and the 44 times as much soybeans are grown on fewer acres than corn alone took in 1930.

Wheat on the average produces 27 bushels per acre. But big commercial producers are getting 60 to 70 bushels. And new Pacific coast varieties are expected to reach 130 bushels.

Meat production shows a similar trend. It took 15 weeks and 15 pounds of feed in 1930 to produce a three pound broiler. On research farms new methods of feeding produce the same broiler in eight weeks on 5.5 pounds of feed.

Panama Canal Rights

Reference was made in these columns recently to the agitation in the Panama Republic over U.S. long term canal rights. According to the Financial Post, the U.S. pays less than \$2 million a year for these rights—although the waterway yields \$80 million annually.

The main obstacle to similar drastic action by Panama appears to be that the U.S., when it built the Panama Canal, obtained a perpetual lease on a canal "zone" ten miles wide.

In the committee's view, the situation has now reached a critical stage in which the emergency can be overcome only by a crash program. Indeed, basic field research has fallen so far behind the need for fundamental data regarding our resources, especially in the Arctic region, that Canada's economic future is in peril.

"Seizure of the Panama Canal by Panama," says the Post, "would be an action very comparable to Nasser's, neither more nor less illegal. Considering that one of Nasser's motives was financial (he wanted the canal revenue to help build the Aswan Dam), it looks as if the Americans would be advised to pay Panama more generously if they wish to avoid an awkward dilemma."

Castro's Program

Premier Castro's revolutionary government has proclaimed its long promised agrarian land reform program for Cuba, and it has given American interests quite a jolt. It calls for expropriation of much property, mostly owned by U.S. sugar companies, for distribution among 200,000 landless families.

Back in April, when Castro was in Washington, he told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that American businessmen need have no concern about his government. He said: "No interest has to worry. Our program is to stimulate private investment in industry in order to increase the living standard of our people."

Revolution In Farming

A writer in "Business Horizons," published by the Indiana University, has amassed some striking figures to show the revolutionary changes which have taken place in farming in the United States. We have no comparable figures for Canada, but the trend is doubtless the same.

In the 28 years following 1930, acreage planted to corn in the United States dropped about 25%, from 101 million acres to 73 million acres. But corn production rose from 2 billion bushels to nearly 3.8 billion. That is an average rise from 20 to 52 bushels per acre, or an increase of 160% in production per acre.

CANADA HAS NEVER BEEN IN BETTER SHAPE



GROWING IN EVERY WAY

OTTAWA REPORT

Canada's Delegations

The low calibre and meagre contribution of Canada's representation at international conferences has regrettably become an international joke. In United Nations and in North Atlantic Treaty circles in other countries, I have found that our best friends won't tell us what they think of Canada's delegations.

Several years ago, Parliamentary giants such as that then Opposition firebrand John Diefenbaker, and the C.C.F. foreign affairs expert Alistair Stewart, and the Liberal Party President Senator Wishart Robertson, won high repute for Canada, when their eloquent speeches and constructive comments gave a lead to NATO conferences.

Since then the standard has slipped. Too often our leading parliamentarians have considered the home front to be of exclusive importance; all-expense-paid trips to exotic faraway places have been handed around as sops to back-benchers and ward-healers rather than to potentially effective delegates; experienced British debaters and prominent American Senators have easily stolen the limelight from Canadians who had been making too merry too late in dubious night spots.

The other vice chairman a Conservative Party worker unknown on the national stage, shared in rejecting the nomination by the United Nations Association of Canada of the well-known foreign affairs expert, Wilson Woodside, as a delegate. Yet among the delegates he named is a person unknown at international conferences of this type, and heard of chiefly in association with the vice chairman as "The Gold Dust Twins".

WILL OUR VOICE BE HEARD? A prominent Senator, impressed by the well-known people

included in other countries' delegations, gloomily read Canada's list, and commented: "I don't know a single soul except Admiral Grant." The latter, formerly a successful Chief of the Naval Staff, should be a stand-out on our delegation, able to make a valuable contribution to the Military Committee at the Congress.

NATO circles in U.S.A., which have contributed internationally-known headline names to their delegation, have declared that "The list of Canadian delegates is disappointing—but the real representatives of Canada at the Atlantic Congress will be the splendid list of Canadian signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity".

These signers, all but one omitted from the Canadian delegation, include politicians John Diefenbaker, Gordon Churchill, Mikkel Pearson, Paul Martin, M.J. Coldwell and George Hahn representing all political parties; labour leaders George Burt (U.A.W.), William Mahoney (Steel Workers) and Percy Bengough; university president Dr. "Larry" MacKenzie and Professor A.R. M. Lower; J.S. Duncan, chairman of Ontario Hydro; K.R. Thomson, George Ferguson and Elmore Philpott of the newspaper world, and very many others equally prominent.

The object lesson of this Congress is that our delegations to international meetings should be chosen to represent Canada, not the political party in power; that our leading politicians of all parties, always so ready to leave Ottawa to speak before Canadian audiences; and above all, that the taxpayers' money should not be used to provide junkets to exotic faraway places as a reward for party, as opposed to national services.

Trouble Off Iceland

The quarrel over Icelandic fishing limits — a senseless one at the best of times — has taken a turn for the worse. This follows a complex sequence of events. One trawler was caught by an Icelandic patrol while fishing — or so the patrol alleged — between three and four miles from the coast.

Only a three-mile limit is formally recognized by Britain, while Iceland has since September attempted to enforce a twelve-mile limit; but in practice British trawlers are instructed not to fish closer than the four-mile limit claimed by Iceland since 1952.

Although a British patrol at first prevented the trawler's arrest, it was later allowed to proceed to port with the Icelandic patrol. In court, however, its skipper was charged not merely with fishing between three and four miles from the coast but also, retrospectively, with other alleged offences between four and twelve miles out.

A punitive sentence of three months' imprisonment was imposed on the skipper, and a fine of 3,620 pounds was levied, together with confiscation of the trawler's equipment and catch; the case is now subject to an appeal. Immediately after this another Icelandic patrol sought to arrest another British trawler, also alleged to be fishing between three and four miles out.

But this time the Royal Navy not merely intervened but refused to permit the arrest of the trawler. In a third incident, since then, shots were fired (safely wide of any mark) somewhere near the twelve-mile limit. The last incident has been the subject of a strong (and well justified) protest from the British to the Icelandic Government.

At the diplomatic level the Government must continue to press for an interim arrangement pending the next United Nations conference on the law of the sea. It did offer a sensible plan through the North Atlantic Council five months ago.

NOT ACCEPTABLE By this, Icelandic gunboats would have kept within three miles of the coast while our warships would not go closer than 12 miles. Thus our trawlers would have kept within six miles of the coast while our warships would not go closer than 12 miles. Thus our trawlers would be unhindered up to six miles out. But this has not been acceptable to Iceland, even temporarily.

An agreement has just been reached with the Danish Government on such lines: a six-mile limit will be observed for fishing off the Faroe Islands, and to help the Faroes, other areas will be closed at certain times of the year as far out as 12 miles. Common sense suggests a similar settlement with Iceland; but the Icelandic Government, unhappily, seems in no mood to listen.

New Aklavik Taking Form

National Geographic Society

Aklavik, Canada's largest settlement north of the Arctic Circle, is reluctant to become a ghost town. About five years ago, the Canadian Government decided to build a new administrative center in the Mackenzie Delta region, 35 miles east of Aklavik. The transfer was necessary because river erosion and the thawing of the permafrost base threatened the city's foundations and limited its future expansion.

The new Aklavik, now officially named Inuvik, is gradually taking form. Already it has a \$5 million airport, new roads, and the nucleus of housing developments for a city expected to have 5,000 inhabitants. SOME WILL REMAIN The original Aklavik, however, is not necessarily doomed at

Facts And Fallacies

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. IT'S QUIZ time again. Let's see whether you can differentiate between facts and fallacies. Now, don't peek at the answers, before you have listed your own choices of true or false to the following questions:

- 1. White eggs are more nutritious than brown eggs. MORE NUTRITIOUS? 2. Rare roast beef and steaks are more nutritious than well-done meat. 3. Drinking ice water may cause chest pain for a person suffering from arteriosclerotic heart disease. 4. The color of soda pop is an indication of its caloric content.

- 5. When taking penicillin by mouth it is best to take it on an empty stomach. ADEQUATE PROTEIN? 6. You get adequate protein simply by eating fruits and vegetables. All right, now, here are the answers: 1. False. The nutritive value is the same. The color of the shell is determined by the breed or hen and has no bearing on nutrition. MUCH THE SAME 2. False. If properly prepared and cooked at a moderate temperature, meat is very much the same in nutritive value. It doesn't make any difference whether it is rare, medium rare or well-done. 3. True. While drinking ice water will not cause heart trouble, it might cause a chest pain for some persons suffering from arteriosclerotic heart disease. In this case ice water is a stimulant. NO INDICATION 4. False. Color is no indication of the caloric content. When sugar is dissolved in water it forms a colorless liquid. Generally, carbonated beverages contain between 80 to 100 calories per cup. 5. True. Penicillin taken by mouth should be taken when the stomach is empty, at least half an hour before a meal. The drug loses its effectiveness if it does not quickly reach the small intestine where it can be absorbed. 6. False. Fruits and vegetables contain protein, but you probably don't eat enough of them to supply your full needs. You must also eat meat, eggs, cheese and milk.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Mrs. C.A.L.: Is a cataract painful while developing, and does it cause headaches? Answer: A developing cataract is usually painless and does not cause headaches if uncomplicated.

Important trade, church-mission and educational center of the west Canadian Arctic. An occasional meeting place for the Northwest Territories Council, it became a post of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a seaplane base. Stores, restaurants, churches, boarding schools, government buildings, and hospitals sprang up.

North American defense stations, especially those of the swarming radar chain that forms the Disarm Early Warning (DEW) Line, now reach close to Aklavik. The encroachment of civilization is fast changing the lives of the Mackenzie Delta Eskimos, who are considered the most highly developed of Canada's northern aborigines. They have begun to trade their furs at Aklavik for imported dresses, canned goods, nylon stockings, phonographs, and radios.

MUSKRAT TRAPPING

Though muskrat trapping is part of the curriculum in Aklavik schools, teachers have found that reading is the children's favorite subject. Most adults still hunt and trap, but with price fluctuations and the decrease in fur-bearing animals, many have turned to wage-earning. Construction in Inuvik has given summer jobs to many Aklavik workers.

Summers at Aklavik are warm and pleasant. Willow thickets and forests of spruce, balsam, and poplar make the Mackenzie Valley seem less Arctic than treeless but no more northerly districts elsewhere. Cattle and reindeer are raised; grain and vegetables grow well. During the long winter months, however, temperatures may plunge 50 degrees below zero. Fogs are frequent.

In the late summer and fall of 1937, the famous Arctic explorer, Sir Hubert Wilkins, used Aklavik as a base from which he flew out on vain attempts to rescue a Russian party lost after crossing the North Pole. Returning from one zigzag trip across the polar area, Sir Hubert and his crew met fog so thick around Aklavik that they were forced to push on to higher, clearer country some 30 miles to the east. They came down finally on a lake near the present Inuvik site.

SEAWAY TIEUP

PORT COLBORNE, Ont. (CP) The pileup of ships in Lake Erie eased little during the night as 32 ships waited Friday for the downbound trip through the Welland Canal. Late Thursday night 33 ships were at anchor. At Port Weller, the canal's Lake Ontario entrance, shipping was reported moving smoothly.

RECESS TO END

ST. JOHN'S (CP)—The Newfoundland legislature recesses Monday following a 10-day recess. The recess was to give Finance Minister E. S. Spencer time to prepare the budget, expected to be introduced shortly after the opening. No other major business is scheduled.

NOTES BY THE WAY

As soon as an infant can walk, it gets into mischief. This continues to a ripe old age.—Brandon Sun

Tarzan's Jane for a new film based on the romance of Edgar Rice Burroughs is to be a society girl. She is practicing the role by swinging on the family tree.—Peterborough Examiner

Over the holiday week-end 23 persons lost their lives in this country in traffic accidents—30 more than the total in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland combined.—Ottawa Journal

Some 8,000 helicopters have been built in the United States since World War II. Some engineers regard the whirlybird essentially as a lifting machine or flying crane. Future cargo helicopters may pick up a fully assembled house at a factory and set it down on a foundation in another part of the country.—National Geographic Bulletin

The pennies that were cemented to the bottom of the wishing well at the Danish tea room are no longer an attraction—because they're no longer there. During the winter, while the pool was empty, someone chiseled them out of the cement.—Lake Geneva Regional News

Among other items coming out in early May were two of the editor's teeth. This provoked no sympathy from anyone. The kindest remarks we heard were "Well, we're surprised no one knocked 'em out for you before this," and "Now you can open your mouth even wider than ever" and "Well, if they put a bridge over the River Kwai, I guess they can handle your problem."—Montello Tribune

A Sturgeon Bay man, admiring a farmer's Hereford beef cattle, nonchalantly asked the farmer what advantage Herefords had over Holsteins. The farmer replied, "you don't have to milk 'em."—Door County Advocate

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 2, 1934)

Rev. Benjamin Fream of Country Harbour, N.S., has been appointed by the Archbishop of Nova Scotia to the rectorship of Ken'igton, P.E.I., in succession to Rev. G.T. Spriggs who is now rector at Sydney Mines. Rev. Hartie Davis of Vancouver, has been appointed to the rectorship of Port Hill parish in succession to Rev. H.R. Coleman.

A roof fire at the house owned by Mr. W.J. Hennessey at the corner of Euston Street and Spring Park Road caused considerable damage yesterday afternoon. The fire, which originated from the flue, caused damage over approximately \$2,000, and required strenuous efforts on the part of the firemen to extinguish it.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 2, 1949)

Approximately sixty members of the P.E.I. Inkeepers Association were present at the Charlottetown Hotel yesterday afternoon and evening to discuss their part in the tourist industry. Mr. Thomas White acted as chairman of the meeting. Among the matters discussed were sanitation, electric rates, and transportation.

Sixteen nurses received their diplomas and pins at the 26th graduation exercises of the Charlottetown Hospital in an impressive ceremony before a large audience at Prince of Wales College Auditorium last night. The graduates were addressed by Lt. Col. Leo F. MacDonald and Miss Noreen Noonan delivered the valedictory.

SEARCH BUSH FOR TWO

KENORA, Ont. (CP) — Six planes from RCAF headquarters at Winnipeg Saturday joined the search for two Americans missing since last Sunday on a flight over the rugged bush of northwestern Ontario. Maurice J. Merickel, 36, of Wadena, Minn., and Sylvester Niessen of Walker, Minn., have not been heard from since they left Sioux Narrows on a 50-mile flight.

The Age Old Story

My son, despite not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him: For when the Lord loveth he chasteneth.

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