The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Grave Problems Ahead

The best that can be hoped from Monday's federal election is that it will not prove to be a victory for chaos rather than for any political party in the country. Prime Minister Diefenbaker says he will have to await the result of the armed services' vote before making any concrete announcement of his intentions. Undoubtedly he will endeavor to carry on with a minority government. The new Parliament, however, will last only until there is a showdown on some contentious issue. The Social Credit party, which held no seats in the last Parliament, now holds the balance of power. In the circumstances, another election within a year seems highly probable.

Yet, unless there is a radical change in the voters' current mood of uncertainty between the two major parties, what purpose would another election serve? It could result in a still more chaotic situation, at a time when there are grave problems crying out for solution which no minority government can hope to solve successfully.

Even the oldtime Socreds cannot be too sure of what line their party will take in the new Parliament. Their real leader there will not be Mr. Thompson but Mr. Real Caouette, whose strident appeals carried many seats in rural Quebec. It was he who stated Monday night that there was no question of the Socreds forming a coalition with another party. What he stands for it is difficult to know. It is a hodgepodge of monetary views, but in its attitude toward federal affairs it would seem to bear a close resemblance to the more extreme policies of the old Union Nationale under the late Premier Duplessis.

No one will envy the Diefenbaker Government its problem of keeping the ship of state on an even keel in the months ahead. Much will depend, too, on how the Liberals use their greatly increased strength in the new Parliament, and whether, on issues of vital concern, they will work at loggerheads or in unison with their oldtime rivals. On both sides they may regard forbearance with each others' shortcomings as a better alternative for the present than having a body of national extremists call the tune.

A Great Objective

A move is shaping up at the United Nations which could have tremendous impact on the world of the future. This is the program for a 10-year war on poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease mapped out by Acting Secretary-General U Thant in a 148-page report submitted to the U.N. Economic and Social Council. Titled "Decade of Development" 1960-1970, it was released last week and will be debated by the organization at Geneva in July.

The struggle for a world without want begins from a staggering premise, Mr. Thant makes clear. No less than two-thirds of the world's people go to bed hungry every night of their lives; nearly half the world's adults can neither read nor write; and nearly 2,000 million people earn less than the equivalent of a loaf of bread a day.

The U.N. General Assembly decided last fall, on United States initiative, to tackle this immense challenge by seeking an increase of 5 per cent a year each year of this decade in the living standards of the impoverished or underdeveloped part of the world. Because these countries—there are 100 of them—will have 800 million more mouths to feed by 1970, the net per capita income would increase only 2½ to 3 per cent per year, or 25 to 30 per cent over the decade. Their average earnings would grow from roughly $100 a year to $125 or $130 a year.

To reach even this modest goal, however, the flow of development capital from rich to poor countries, now roughly $5,000 million per year, would have to be doubled. The U.N.'s current target for all industrialized countries is 1 per cent of the gross national product. Counting private as well as government aid, the United States has nearly reached that target. Few other rich countries have done so.

If all industrialized countries did devote at least 1 per cent of their gross national product to economic aid, Mr. Thant believes his goals for 1970 would be well on the way toward achievement. The rest of the growth will have to come from freer world trade, new opportunities for profitable private investment, and vigorous efforts on the part of the poor countries themselves. He placed great emphasis on the need for determined self-help.

The phrase "Decade of Development" was coined by Adlai Stevenson in a speech last year. It was used by President Kennedy in an appearance before the 1961 General Assembly, and embraced officially by the Assembly shortly thereafter. It will take time to get the program off the ground, and there are many obstacles to be surmounted; but nothing since the Marshall Plan holds out more inspiring promise for the future.

Ontario Experiment

Using two helicopters, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is carrying out an experiment this spring which will be followed with keen interest elsewhere. It is a new technique of aerial seeding. Eight hundred acres in two forest districts will be treated in this way. The helicopters are equipped with crop-dusting hoppers to carry jackpine seed. The department has worked out a device of its own for carrying the seed to a power-driven centrifugal slinger.

Aerial seeding is not entirely new, as it was tried in Ontario after the Mississagi forest fire in 1948. But many of the early results both in Canada and the United States were not entirely encouraging. The present experiment appears to be more elaborately planned, and makes use of advances in scientific knowledge.

The rate of seeding per acre is being varied in order to determine the amount of seed that will produce best results at least cost. Helicopters are regarded as ideally suited to the work in the more remote districts where the experiment is being carried out, as they can operate from small clearings and fly at low speeds and altitudes.

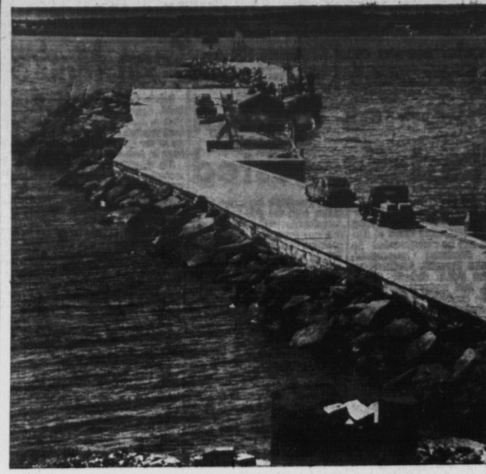
It is not expected that aerial seeding will become the principal means of re-establishing forests, but it could play a much larger role in the future. The two operations being undertaken this spring mark the beginning of a series of tests. In view of the havoc caused by forest fires yearly in many parts of the country, such experiments could prove of great value indeed. The initiative taken by the Ontario government in launching this scheme is creditable to its forestry organization.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In spite of ups and downs on the stock market, the devalued dollar, and troubles of its own, Canada's construction industry continues to show an upward trend.

* * *

Two old political antagonists moved the federal election into the Ottawa board of control last week, with results not very creditable to either side. Barely 15 minutes after Queen Mother Elizabeth had left the Ottawa city hall—while guests were still departing—Mayor Whitton and Controller Paul Tardiff were at it hammer and tongs. "You are a pathological liar . . . a cheap Tory trickster," shouted the angry controller who was running for re-election on the Liberal platform in Russel. "You, Tardiff," retored the equally angry mayor, "are beneath the capacity of the House of Commons because you are so cheap . . . You are so low that a snail would have to dig a trench to get under you."



SOURIS BREAKWATER

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Federal Electoral Constituency Problems

Is Hogtown overweight?

This question is urgently posed by the publication this week of new population statistics of federal electoral constituencies. These emphasise how Toronto is rapidly sprawling all over the countryside.

The eleven "Toronto" constituencies are generally considered to form our self-styled "Queen City". But seven "York" constituencies now cluster paunchily around her like a layer of undigested fat.

Should not the surplus calories now pouring into the "Yorks" be spread more equitably among the hungry municipalities elsewhere in Ontario or in Canada?

The eleven Toronto ridings housed 707,590 people in 1956. They were just about fully built-up then. But a few more faceless ants could be crowded into them by tearing down old mansions and replacing them with concrete cliff-dwellings. So by 1961 the population had grown only slightly, to 716,779.

DYSPEPTIC SUBURBS

But in contrast the surburban Yorks fattened on the diet of Hogtown affluence over the past five years. Those seven York ridings ballooned in population from 733,011 to 1,016,329. That five-year accretion of fat in Toronto's semi-detached suburbs was equivalent to creating ten entirely new detached cities each the size of Galt. York-Scarborough, already the size of six Galts in 1956, expanded by the addition of four more Galts, to a population of 267,252.

The sociological question posed by this population portliness is whether Canada and Canadians would not benefit more by the creation of four new Galts,-airy, green-belted, happy, healthy communities — rather than by six-Galt Scarborough gobbling a meal which brings noise, conformity and concrete to its dyspeptic population.

The economic question is whether other Ontarians, indeed other Canadians, would or should pay the heavy price in tribute and self-starvation which enables Hogtown to grow hoggier, and of course our other big cities to grow bigger, at their expense.

Under our constitution, there is nothing that can be done by our federal government to ameliorate this situation, aware though the authorities are of the need. Community-planning, including the building of workers' homes and the location of industry, falls within the jurisdiction of provincial governments.

WE NEED ACTION

Confederation gave the provinces full autonomy in such fields; and while every province greedily hoards those rights, most fail to use them fully to provincial or national advantage.

USA has long been deploring the urban sprawl around New York City, which has created a virtually solid concrete jungle stretching from Boston to Baltimore. Britain has since the war planned and built and populated satellite cities and "New Towns" rather than see Greater London grow greater. But Ottawa has been powerless to ameliorate Canadians' living conditions by steering us away from the former error towards the latter solution.

But our federal Department of Public Works and our Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation are alert to this problem. And some private bodies, such as the Community Planning Association of Canada, are working through education and conferences to alert us.

The health of Canadians and the strength of our economy urgently call for positive planning; this might be achieved as the result of a dominion - provincial conference, as a logical parallel of the work of our new National Productivity Council

McNamara's Warning

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United States is attempting by public means to arouse the North Atlantic community to the dangers of competitive nuclear strategies without the alliance such as are proposed by French President de Gaulle.

The public statement by U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara that conflicting and competitive strategies could lead to war, instead of preventing it, is perhaps an indication of the extent of U.S. frustration in fruitless, private attempts to dissuade de Gaulle from pursuing an independent nuclear course.

Just before State Secretary Rusk took off for a 10-day swing through Europe, where he will confer with de Gaulle and other European statesmen, McNamara let fly with an observation that limited nuclear capabilities "are dangerous, expensive, prone to obsolescence and lacking in creditility as a deterrent."

FAST KNOCKOUT

In McNamara's view, a country which didn't have the resources of, say, the U.S. or Russia could only afford a smaller nuclear force which to a powerful nuclear enemy could be easy to knock out.

Knowing this, the smaller country might be tempted to use its nuclear bombs quickly in the best way possible, by indiscriminate bombing of important targets, including heavily - populated cities. And this would be an invitation to the enemy to respond in the same fashion — a form of suicide for the smaller country.

McNamara's contention—and his statement was approved by the White House — is that a country such as the U.S. with its refined massive nuclear weaponry could aim its bombs first at enemy military targets, sparing the cities, and still have enough of a back-up force to go after cities if the enemy adopted such a course.

AFTER DE GAULLE?

Another factor which has been aired in private, is that the U.S. is not too sure what will happen in France when de Gaulle dies. Nuclear weapons in the hands of a nervous political force could cause world havoc.

Henry Kissinger, a Harvard professor and part-time government adviser, suggests a different course. He would support creation of a European atomic force, merging the British and French nuclear forces. This, he says, could become part of European integration and "a device for fostering it."

WOMAN RELEASED

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The daughter of Mrs. Olga Ivinskaya, friend and collaborator of Soviet author Boris Pasternak, has been freed from a Soviet labor camp, it was announced here Monday. The 21-year-old daughter, Irina Yemilianovna Ivinskaya, was jailed in December, 1960, for three years as an accomplice of her mother who was given an eight-year sentence. The two were accused of pocketing Western royalties from Pasternak's novel, Doctor Zhivago.

PUBLIC FORUM

QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL

Sir,—A letter appearing in this column on Monday June 18, signed by Mr. Walter A. O'-Brien concerning the new name for Queen Square School has my full support, and I'm sure the full support of a great many, if not all, former pupils of this great school.

I have discussed with many former pupils the proposed name St. Jean for the new school which is a replacement for Queen Square and have heard much criticism on the choice.

Why pick on Queen Square School for a name change and not the other two new schools, both of which will retain their old names? Could it be that some newcomers to this City have had something to do with this choice of name? People who are not familiar with, and care less about the fine tradition and old school ties of Queen Square School or it's predecessor St. Patrick's.

I suggest that the name of Queen Square School will live long in the hearts and minds of those who attended this school, and certainly long after those who have advocated the change to St. Jean have come and gone.

If it is considered necessary to change the name of this great school, then let it revert to the well known, respected and revered name of St. Patrick's, so well known to many of our older and respected citizens who attended this fine old school.

Let those who will pay and have been paying for these new schools have a vote on this question now.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A FORMER PUPIL
Charlottetown.

FOR GREATER UNITY

Sir,—Today the results of the third national vote within the past five years are known. The Conservatives are in power with the choice of either forming and trying to work a minority government or calling another election.

It is estimated that the June 18 election cost the country nearly eleven million dollars, and it's a sure thing that the ones of 1957 and 1958 cost very little less.

On June 18 two new parties earned recognized national status and proved that they will be forces to be reckoned with because of their substantial electorate backing.

Because of the rising strength of both the NDP's and the Social Credits, there seems to be a good possibility that the country could suffer the consequences of minority government for some years, no matter how many prolonged and disgustingly costly elections are held. The time, therefore, seems opportune for the leaders of our four major parties, and each and every one of our representatives, to join forces in one way or another and form a government united for the cause of this country and its people.

We are too great a country to be so divided within ourselves. Our possibilities to help ourselves and to be leaders in the world are too great to destroy by the advancing pettiness of political wars. It is time that the people of Canada, the men and women of Canada, put away their childish toys of personal and political propaganda, and set about to devote their whole-hearted energy and ability to providing the growing generations and those yet unborn, with a life worth living.

There's a need, a grave need, for such a show of dedication in this country. We must, all of us, turn our efforts for a time from those problems local, to those on a national scale. And when the problems that face Canada country-wide are solved by determined and united effort, the problems that are regional to every area will lose themselves in an almost unbelievable expansion of progressive well-being which this country and its people are capable of, and one such as few people in the world have ever known.

The land, and all its many blessings, has sustained us for many years. Let us now get out and help this country for a change, and throw aside the follies of some very dormant years.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A YOUTH WITH HOPE

Air Conditioning Is Aid To Sleep

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Now is the time to prepare for heat waves. Get an air conditioner or a good fan for the home, provided the purse can take it. The cost may be included in the medical expenses and deducted for tax purposes under certain medical conditions.

These devices improve sleeping, which means a better disposition and outlook for the next day. Air conditioning also is a boon to ill persons, especially victims of heart disease, asthma, and hay fever.

The body is capable of adjusting to ordinary changes in weather. When the mercury shoots up above 90 degrees, the heart works a little harder, to bring as much bloood as possible to the skin for cooling purposes. This is not difficult for the normal organ but may present a problem when it is handicapped by a leaky valve, enlargement or inadequate coronary circulation.

Studies in New Orleans demonstrated that cardiac patients improve faster in an air conditioned environment. More and more hospitals are installing this system. The asthmatic breathes easier in dry air, more so when the unit contains an adequate filter to screen out dust and other offending agents.

There are filters and filters. Some do a better job than others with dust and pollen. The individual with asthma or hay fever should investigate the ability of the filter to screen out the agents to which he is sensitive.

The majority of window air conditioners and filters remove dust and other noxious particles from the air. Room filters will not do the job so long as a window is open. But no filter is of much value in reducing asthmatic symptoms if the person goes in and out of the air filtered room.

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

PROLONGED FATIQUE

F.W. writes: I had an attack of pharyngitis in November and stayed home a week. After three days on the job I developed chills and fewer and coughing and the doctor said I had pneumonitis. I have been dragging around for months but am begeinning to pick up. Is this the way pneumonitis acts?

REPLY

No, but some persons recover more slowly than others. There are many causes of fatigue which may or may not be related to your previous ailment. As a result, you should undergo another checkup.

SHIN SPLINTS

R.C. writes: What causes shin splints? How long do they usually last? How should they be treated? I understand baseball players suffer from them occasionally.

REPLY

This type of leg disorder is caused by strain or injury to ligaments and fibrous tissues of the legs. The constant jarring produced by running on a hard surface or in cheerleading is responsible. Heat, massage, strapping, and rest will help but recovery is sometimes slow.

ARTHRITIC NECK

C.E.S. writes: My 69 year old mother has osteoarthritis of the spine at the neck. This has caused gradual weakening of her arms and hands. She can't raise her arms above the head and she drops things. Can anything be done for this condition?

REPLY

Heat, massage, and neck exercises may help to alleviate pressure on the nerves on this area. I assume your mother is under medical care at present.

TINGLING HANDS

M.S. writes: Could high blood pressure cause the hands to tingle?

REPLY

Yes, especially when the blood pressure is being taken. Tingling at other times could stem from spasm of the blood vessels.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —
A clean home seldom burns.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 20, 1937)

Gaining momentum as the week wears on the Charlottetown Hospital Bazaar reached a climax on its fourth night so far as attendance was concerned, when a record crowd swarmed the Market Hall last night. The star attraction last night—as every night— was the song program by Robert Irwin.

Representatives of the Travel Bureau met with the Mayor and members of the City Council yesterday to discuss the "rest room" which the Council proposes to provide in the Market Building in Charlottetown.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 20, 1952)

The wreck of the Canadian destroyer, Assiniboine, aground at South Lake since November, 1945, will be broken up for scrap, it was learned last night. The wreck has been purchased by the Guard Salvage and Wrecking Co. Ltd., Halifax, and afterward will be sold to Canadian Steel Mills.

Dr. Frank MacKinnon, principal of Prince of Wales College, returned from a business trip to Central Canada and Nova Scotia. He represented Prince of Wales at the meetings of the various educational organizations which met in Quebec City and Montreal.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The guy with the best command of English is the one who knows when to keep silent. — Chatham Daily News.

The old philosopher says: "Even if you are on the right track, you will get run over if you just sit there." —Montreal Star.

Muskrats In Europe

National Geographic Society

The muskrat is a public enemy in Holland and a nuisance in much of the United States. But in Louisiana the little Rodent is a major asset.

Though a native of North America, the tenacious animal easily adapts to new countries. The muskrat prefers marshland, but makes itself at home anywhere that grassy vegetation meets fresh water.

Introduced into Bohemia in 1905, the muskrat (Ondatra Zibethica) spread rapidly over most of central Europe Holland, Belguim, and eastern France, the National Geographic Society says.

STRAND SHIPS

The Dutch have put a price on the muskrat's head because its burrowing undermines their vital dikes. In Belgium, muskrats bored holes in the banks of a major ship canal. The water drained, leaving 25 vessels stranded in mud..

The muskrat's relentless digging also endangers embankments, earth dams, farm ponds, irrigation projects, and fish hatcheries. The little creatures caused widespread highway damage in Iowa by digging around drainage culverts. Roadways sank into the muskrat dens. Wire screening and planks around the outlets failed to discourage the rodents.

Muskrats thwarted a major 19th century effort to reclaim the vast New Jersey marshland opposite New York City. They tunnelled through and under the dikes.

Muskrats usually stay close to their marsh sanctuaries, but when food is scarce they may venture out to sample crops. During the mating season fidgety males also have invaded cities and bitten startled pedestrians.

Muskrats are becoming increasingly annoying pests in France. The French have proposed a typically Gallic solution: to eat them. They hope to make Rat Musque a staple of French cuisine, both noute and basse.

The flesh of muskrat is dark but fine-grained, and it takes only a minimum of cooking to make it tender. The flavor usually compared to wild duck and terrapin, but it has a distinctive gamey taste.

Indians prized the muskrat as food, but its unappetizing name has been a handicap on menus. So for years some restaurants have served muskrat as "marsh rabbit" or "Chesapeake Terrapin."

MUSKRAT PSEUDONYM

The State of Louisiana has officially adopted the name "marsh hare" for muskrat, even though the animal is trapped there mainly for fur, not food.

Economically the muskrat is the most important fur-nearing animal in the United States. About 4,500,000 muskrat pelts were taken in 1961. Some 961,000 skins came from Louisiana alone. Trappers are paid from 40 to 75 cents per pelt.

Though it has been intensively trapped, the prolific muskrat is in no danger of extinction, the National Geographic said. It is not uncommon for a female to have three litters a year with five or six young in each.

Zoologists compare the muskrat to an overgrown meadow mouse (it weighs from 1½ to 3½ pounds) designed for life in the water. It has broad, partially webbed hind feet, a flattened tail that serves as an efficient rudder, and thick waterproof fur.

Counting Fish In The Sea

New York Herald Tribune

The idea of taking a census of fish, we admit, is not one that would have occurred to us. And yet the United States government, which thinks of everything, has on under way. Under the guidance of the Interior Department, 400 volunteer skindivers are counting salt -water fish along the coastline of the United States. The results are expected to be of great aid to marine biologists in determining the distribution and abundance of the fish that inhabit American waters.

Making a head-count of fish must pose, we imagine, certain problems. Presumably some fish might be willing to give the piscine equivalent of name, rank and serial number if properly approached. But we would guess that most of them, suspicious of pad and pencil no less than of rod and reel, will flee at the sight of the census-taker, possibly murmuring something about having other fish to fry — or whatever expression it is that fish use in such cases.

Just the same, we wish the skindiver census-takers luck in their endeavors. We don't know whether they are going to ask special set of questions of one fish in every four, selected at random, but if so, they might probe into such provocative and interesting matters as why salmon really swim upstream, and what the chances are for prolonging the shad season.

And we hope that the census-takers will tell us— as they will if they are honest men— not only about the fish they counted, but about the fish that got away.

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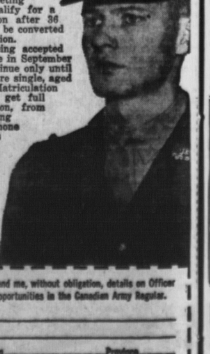

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