The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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1947 Recalled

Discussing the exchange-conservation orders announced on Sunday, the Ottawa Journal recalls a similar situation which took place less than 15 years ago under Liberal administration. In November, 1947, Finance Minister Abbott announced restrictions on imports, excise taxes and new travel allowance limitations to offset a drain on official reserves of gold and U.S. dollars which had fallen to $500,000,000. In June, 1962, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced action to reinforce reserves of gold and U.S. dollars which stood at about $1,100,000,000.

The restrictions of 1947, argues The Journal, were stiffer. For example, Mr. Abbott had to say that import prohibitions meant "we shall have to go without the usual supplies of out-of-season vegetables and put up with a less varied but still adequate vegetable diet." Under the 1962 regulations, basic foodstuffs are exempt from the surcharges placed on imports.

In 1947 the Liberal Government was criticised in the Commons—as the Conservative Government will be in 1962—for failing to attack the problem promptly enough. The answer will be the same—that no government is anxious to intervene with emergency regulations until it is essential. With the gold and U.S. dollar reserve more than twice as large as it was in 1947, The Journal finds it difficult to see why the present Government should be criticised for waiting too long before taking decisive action.

The answer here, of course, is that one faulty step doesn't justify another. In the present case, it is the rude post-election awakening that has shocked the electors—an awakening to a situation for which the party in power had done nothing to prepare them. And because it is the Government, the Conservative administration bears the onus not only for the measures announced by the Prime Minister last Sunday, but of either being incompetent to assess the danger of the situation before the election, or of having deliberately covered it up.

If there is to be an end of fault-finding for the present, in the public interest, there should also be an end of concocting alibis for governmental shortcomings. Comparisons are odious; and, in this case, from the taxpayers' viewpoint, they are entirely irrelevant to the problems in which the country is now involved.

Rural Comparisons

During 1959, a detailed survey of families in rural areas of Ontario and Prince Edward Island was conducted by officials of the economics division of the Federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the provincial departments of both these provinces. A report on this survey appears in the current issue of The Economic Annalist, a federal publication, which is of interest in the comparison it makes between the respective farm communities at that time.

Briefly, it was found that rural households in Prince Edward Island had more children (4) on the average than those in Ontario (3); but more of the P.E.I. households were without any children and more of them had larger families of five or more. Children in P.E.I. rural families (females in particular) left home at a younger age than those in Ontario rural families, and more of them (37 per cent compared with 10 per cent) moved out of their home province.

In both provinces the female children had obtained more formal education than the males, on the average, but children of both sexes in Ontario had completed more grades than those in P.E.I. These differences in education were reflected in the types of occupation engaged in. Relatively more of the Ontario than of the P.E.I. females were in clerical and professional positions, and more of the males were in clerical and managerial occupations.

Thirty-three and 30 per cent respectively of the Ontario and P.E.I. male children were engaged full-time in farming, and another seven and six percent, respectively, did farm work in combination with non-farm work. More of the female children in Ontario families were in paid employment after marriage (18 per cent as compared with four per cent of the P.E.I. female children.)

Note is taken of the difficulty of making any true comparisons between communities in such provinces as Ontario and Prince Edward Island, which differ so widely in size of population and degree of industrial development. According to the Census of 1956, Ontario's total population is about 55 times as large as that of P.E.I., and the farm population in Ontario is about 12.6 per cent of the total whereas in P.E.I. it is about 43.6 per cent. In view of conditions prevailing in agriculture, different trends in population movements would be expected between these two provinces, and the survey bears this out.

Washington Must Act

About the last thing Washington or the free world wants, comments the Christian Science Monitor, is another Formosa crisis. Yet the crisis is building up because once it got started, no one seemed able to stop it. The failure of Peking's farm policy, which gravely weakened Communist China, was what sparked it. Then the Chinese Nationalist leaders on Formosa saw this moment of weakness—which may be temporary—as perhaps their last chance to invade the mainland. They asked Washington to release its ban on such an invasion and to support it. Washington refused. So the Nationalist leaders began making "heap big talk" on their own.

Communist China quietly mobilized a considerable force on the opposite coastline, then openly announced it, saying an invasion sponsored by the United States was imminent. The U.S. moved up elements of the 7th Fleet to keep the peace. In the last Formosa crisis it announced that it had nuclear bombs in the area ready to use. It remains to be seen whether such an announcement will be made this time.

Peking may well know that Washington does not wish an invasion, but it has to face the possibility that the Nationalist Chinese might force the issue in such a way that the United States could not pull back. This is the responsibility President Kennedy must take in this case, of making clear his government's policy to both sides.

In two earlier Formosa crises President Eisenhower and State Secretary Dulles considered themselves obliged to defend the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. They felt they could not discredit their ally by forcing him to withdraw under fire. As soon as the last crisis was over, Mr. Dulles asked President Chiang Kai-shek to withdraw from the offshore islands and he refused. President Kennedy considered renewing the demand last year, but decided not to because of the guerilla war in Vietnam.

Now the islands are under pressure again, and he must act, regardless of Chiang's feelings. And in such a way that it will be clear, not only to Chiang, but to the world at large, that the United States does not support, and will not permit, an invasion attempt that could well precipitate another disastrous war.

EDITORIAL NOTE

It is easy to understand why Social Crediters will oppose the federal government's new austerity measures. In their appeal to the voters they avoided detailed elaboration of their program, but they did attack tight money as a "panicky anti-inflation measure" and demanded the provision of funds at low interest rates. While urging higher family allowances, public works and the allocation of a large share of customs revenues to a parity fund for agriculture, they also insisted that taxes be lowered.

THE YEAR OF THE COMPACTS

BRITISH COMMENTARY

Uranda Heads For Independence

United Kingdom Information Service

Uganda's new Prime Minister Mr. Milton Obote, is leading discussions in London with the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Reginald Maudling, which opened on June 12 to complete the final arrangements for his country's independence.

At the last constitutional conference in October 1961, Uganda's independence was set for October 9, 1962, "provided that the necessary discussions" had been completed and arrangements made in time.

The problems that remain to be settled are few but complex. With goodwill and understanding among the leaders of Uganda's 6.5 million people these problems should not prove to be intractable. Unfortunately issues that go deep to the roots of old tribal disagreements are involved. These issues, as most African leaders know, are often the most awkward to solve by rational discussions that take account of the national interests of the people as a whole.

But Mr. Obote, as a nationalist leader with an assured majority in the newly elected legislature, is today in a better position than any other Uganda leader to break the deadlock which has haltered the country to its distant past.

The first problem to be solved is that of the so called "lost counties" an area of land which 66 years ago was transferred to the Kingdom of Buganda from the Kingdom of Bunyoro. This has been an issue of contention between these two Kingdoms ever since.

The whole question was recently examined by a commission of privy councillors who in their report emphasized the dangerous possibility of civil war unless the situation was redressed in time. They suggested that two of the counties should be restored to Bunyoro and called for "a generous act of statesmanship on the part of Buganda".

In essence, this is a small problem; though it is one that arouses fierce rivalry. Of much greater importance is the question of the future constitutional structure of an independent Uganda.

At the last constitutional conference it was agreed that the country should get a type of constitution which would allow the Kingdom of Buganda to stand in a federal relationship with the central government. This arrangement was embodied in a new agreement between Buganda and the British Government, signed shortly after the conference. The other three Kingdoms -- Ankole, Bunyoro and Toro -- would be granted guarantees for their traditional institutions and it was agreed that the existing agreements would be renegotiated to take account of this. In general, however, the three Kingdoms will be administered in the same way as the other districts of Uganda.

LIVELY ELECTION ISSUE

This arrangement has been fiercely resisted by these three Kingdoms who have demanded to be treated on a similar basis to that of Buganda, within a federal framework. This demand became a lively issue during the recent general elections when the two main parties committed themselves in principle to a federal solution.

Just before the elections the three Rulers of the Kingdoms went to London and obtained a guarantee from Mr. Maudling that new arrangements would be negotiated and that the Kingdoms' relationship with the central government would be described as a federal one, provided agreement could be reached on certain matters to be considered in the context of the present discussions in London. Thus the whole constitutional structure will have to be examined again.

One other point affecting the relations between the central and regional administrations needs to be considered. The financial powers of the various authorities in the country after independence have yet to be decided. The conference will have before it the report of the fiscal commission which recently visited Uganda.

The financial settlement between Uganda and the British Government was made last February when it was agreed that Uganda would receive over £14.5 million in the next few years in grants and loans to assist her with her development plan and the cost of reorganization and pensions for some of the expatriate civil servants.

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.

VOICES OBJECTION

Sir,—I would like to comment on your editorial of June 20. What did you mean to imply by saying: "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?" This statement implies that the Canadian people should change their ideas and support the old parties to get good government.

The old parties did not get a majority because 23 per cent of the people, or well over two million, were dissatisfied with them. Can you and the old parties not face the facts? When you and others say the people have to change their way of thinking to agree with some brand of political idea you are goose-stepping with Fascism. This type of talk is Hitler's talk.

You said the best that can be hoped for the election was that it would not prove a victory for chaos. Before the election you said times were good and everything rosy, that there were no real issues. Now you say the government is facing a crisis of issues and there are important things to decide. How come the sudden change?

Over two million people must have thought we were having difficult times, before the election. You will find that unless the old parties change to agree with the views of people and cure their own ills, there will be more and more people supporting these new parties.

It is not the people who are wrong but the two old parties. Canadians all believe in a two-party system as you do, but we want two parties that give us a choice.

I am, Sir, etc.,
H. MAYNE YEO
Macouchie, Prince County.

Nuclear Arms & Europe

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Like a man walking backwards against his will, Britain seems to be moving slowly and uncertainly toward the concept of a European nuclear deterrent.

Although this has always eluded NATO planners as a practical realization, Prime Minister Macmillan's latest statements suggest it may finally be inevitable. In the Commons Tuesday, he stressed the possibilities of a joint European deterrent, saying that the ultimate future of what might be a European defence system must be adapted to the "changing situation."

The latest impetus toward some European system arises from the recent debate over whether Britain's so - called "independent" deterrent is really, in fact, independent.

The United States, worried about the proliferation of nuclear forces, reluctantly accepts Britain as an atomic power because the British deterrent is co-ordinated with the American force.

Nevertheless, few American leaders would accept Britain's claim that its deterrent is "independent." They would probably say it is more or less irrelevant. It constitutes only about three per cent of the Western world's explosive power; the U.S. has more than enough when it comes to destructive potential.

Understandably, there is a strong temptation for Britons to cling to the idea of an independent nuclear capacity. To a country whose imperial power has all but evaporated, it is the last word among status symbols, the final noble raiment in a diminishing wardrobe.

To experts it may be a joke, and a bad one at that, since it lends credence and color to similar pretensions by France.

There the Western nuclear stalemate rests. Ultimately, the way out may lie in a truly European deterrent system. One London newspaper, The Daily Telegraph, says this is by no means an unrealistic aim; and the Manchester Guardian says Britain's approach to Europe "involves the full effort to create an economic, political and military power."

Canada Trains Jobbers

Milwaukee Journal

Canada, which has an unemployment problem as serious as this country's, if not more so, seems to be developing an effective retraining program for workers.

It is a joint effort of the provinces and the federal government, which foots 75 percent of all costs. Each province administers its own program, however.

Besides training in special skills, instruction is stressed in basic mathematics and science for those who lack it. This makes it possible for certain unemployed persons to take further occupational training.

Latest reports show 10,672 unemployed persons in the program, compared with 5,763 a year ago. Between April 1, 1961, and Feb. 28 this year, training was given to 34,509 unemployed workers. In the previous year, 110,744 were trained. There are now about a half million people out of work in Canada, more than 6 percent of the total workforce. Last year the unemployment rate averaged more than 7 per cent.

The retraining effort has been particularly effective in Ontario, where about 80 percent of those who completed the program found immediate employment. In British Columbia, bout 80 per cent of those workers who completed basic instruction in mathematics an d science have entered specific vocational training programs for which they previously were not qualified.

Healthy Gums Seen Answer To Good Teeth

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Delden

Dental decay is the most common cause of loss of teeth before age 30. Thereafter, peridontal (gum) disease heads the list. By age 40 the condition accounts for 66 to 73 per cent of all lost teeth. It is obvious that the gums ought to be kept healthy and that should be treated as soon as possible.

Peridontal refers to the tissues around the tooth. Disease is suspected when the gums become inflamed and swollen and separate from the teeth gradually. Bleeding is likely to occur when the gums are touched or while chewing. Tenderness is noted but may be so mild the condition is neglected, to the detriment of the mouth.

The stage is now set for inflammation to spread along the roots of the teeth. The gum separation continues and pockets of bacteria and pus fill in the gap. The structure loses its bony support in time and, with each bite, the teeth wobble more and more. Grinding the teeth also contributes to the problems.

Anything that irritates the gums invites trouble. Tartar (calculus), for example, plays a role, especially when the hard crustlike material is deposited on the surface of the teeth where the gums and crowns meet. Food wedged between the teeth and against the gums leads to irritation and encourages infection. An improper bite, ill fitting bridges, and poor dental hygiene destroy gum resistance.

Peridontal disease is best treated by visiting the dentist regularly to have the tartar scraped off. Between visits, the individual must brush after meals to prevent the accumulation of food particles that provide a breeding ground for odor and bacteria. Dental floss and tooth space cleansers, carefully used, will help remove tightly lodged particles. Daily massage of the gums with the fingers will improve circulation.

England's Lord Lister first introduced antiseptics is surgery. According to Dr. Leroy Miner, dentists have found Lister's discovery should be extended to any overall program of oral hygiene. He believes oral antiseptics act as prophylactic agents in the control of peridontal disease and in promoting a healthy mouth.

AN ANCIENT REMEDY

J.W.R. writes: What is asafetida used for?

REPLY

Nothing that I know of. This foul smelling gum resin has been used for hysteria and other nervous disorders and, at the turn of the century, was employed for dropsy and gas. Apparently in the old days, the fouler the smell of the medicine, the better it was supposed to be. Sydenham, the famous 17th century physician, attributed the effects of such products to their "strong and noisome smell to recall — the spirits to their proper stations."

COUNTER

M.M. writes: I find myself compelled to count things--lines, letters, and numbers — especially when watching T.V. How serious is this condition?

REPLY

Not serious so long as it does not bother you or waste too much time. Many people have compulsions or obsessions along this line.

LIVER INFECTION

B.R.T. writes: Does a person become immune to the virus that causes hepatitis after one attack?

REPLY

Yes; recurrences are rare.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 29, 1937-)

Princess Elizabeth and her sister, Princess Margaret Rose were enrolled in the Girl Guide movement on Saturday. Princess Elizabeth became a Guide while Margaret Rose was listed as a "Brownie". Both children were given uniforms and will be members of a special Westminister group composed of playmates of the Princesses.

With the moderator, Rev. H. L. Denton, of Charlottetown presiding, the P.E.I. Baptist Association opened in annual session at O'Leary last night. The United Church kindly placed their fine church building at the disposal of the Baptist gathering. Edison McDonald of Charlottetown, will have charge of the young peoples meeting this evening and Justin Jordan of Charlottetown, winner of the Prince Edward Island division of Maritime Oratorial Contest, will be the speaker.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 29, 1952)

The first individual subscription to the Prince County Hospital completion fund, a gift of $10,000 from the families of Freetown, was announced yesterday afternoon by William Hayward, general chairman of the fund. Mr. Scales is chairman of the central planning committee of the Fund, and a trustee of the hospital.

Dr. Lloyd W. Shaw, Deputy Minister and Director of Education for P.E.I. will represent Canadian Education at the Fifteenth International conference on Public Education in Geneva, Switzerland July 7-16. Dr. Shaw has also been asked to pay a visit to UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, and the U.K. Ministry of Education in London.

NOTES BY THE WAY

NOTES BY THE WAY — JW

The old philosopher says, "If your wife wants to learn to drive, don't stand in her way. —Montreal Star.

"Money isn't everything" — and it's farther from being everything and nearer to being nothing than ever before. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

In 1693 in Scotland an offender could be nailed through his ear to the gallows for setting fire to heather near a pine forest. Scotland at that time had far fewer forest fires than Canada today.—Ottawa Journal.

It is only worth suggesting that confusion is worsened when neither major party speaks frankly to the people of Canada. For this dodging and compromising, this substitution of merchandise bribery for honorable facing up to the real challenges, they have paid with punishing splinter usurpations. They may have deserved it. — Hamilton Spectator.

Ever notice how quickly a man that really knows something can break up a discussion?— Brandon Sun.

Says the traffic commissioner of New York, Henry A. Barnes: "When a woman driver puts out her hand, you never know whether she is feeling to see if the window is open, drying her nail polish or making a turn.— Hamilton Spectator.

Even ardent pacifists will applaud the National Defence program which encourages suggestions for economy and efficiency. In a year 273 bright ideas were produced to save the taxpayer nearly $700,000 and earn the good public servants $20,000 in awards.

Victor Roberts has been arrested because he was found with 3,900 counterfeit 10-shilling notes. He told Scotland Yard detectives: "It is an inoffensive passion. I just like to carry lots of money, even though it's false. —London Daily Express.

Battle Of Chopsticks

Globe and Mail Toronto

A gourmets' argument between the Indian Embassy in Peking and a Chinese hotel manager has enlivened the dispute between India and China which seemed to be settling into a routine exchange of notes about the Kashmir border.

It began when the manager of the Peking Hotel, Comrade Chi Yung-sheng, refused to make the vast banquet hall available as in the past for India's National Day celebrations. He also doubled the price of hors-d'oeuvre supplied for Embassy parties.

The Indian deputy foreign minister, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, complained about this treatment in the Indian Parliament.

OFFICIAL VIEW

The official Peking People's Daily has now published Comrade Chi's rebuttal. He wrote:

"It is an absurd, undignified complaint, all over a paltry yuan-and-a-quarter (about 40 cents). We increased our charge per head for snacks in order to improve quality: Larger shrimps, hotter sweet-and-sour sauce, more pork in the meat balls. The whole staff of our hotel feels great regret at this Indian attack. Nevertheless, if the Indian Embassy should patronize our humble hotel in future, we shall give it every possible facility in the interests of the indestructible friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples."

At first sight, it would seem time to transfer Comrade Chi's spirit of good-will to the Indian border. Imagination soars at the picture of the Chinese Red Army entertaining Indian troops on the barren heights of Aksai Chin to lavish helpings of sweet-and-sour spareribs.

FLY IN THE RICE

There's a fly in the fried rice, however. We suspect Comrade Chi knew about it all along. The menu of orthodox Hindus is limited to vegetarian dishes. Years ago, when India was telling the rest of the world how to handle Communist China (and Peking found it useful to string along) orthodox Hindus could always insist upon their special diets being served at any Peking hotel. Nothing like cooked flesh polluted Indian Embassy orders from Comrade Chi's place around the corner.

Nowadays it's different. Those Chinese who cannot carry arms along the Indian border have resorted to other weapons, including chopsticks. If Indian diplomats in Peking want to eat from Comrade Chi's kitchens, they get bigger shrimps and more pork in the meat balls or go hungry.

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