The Guardian

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Anti-American Sentiment

At last, after evading the issue for some time, United States' Government officials have admitted that the anti-American demonstrations in Formosa went deeper than public dissatisfaction with the acquittal of an American soldier charged with a serious offence. This, it now appears, was merely a pretext for expressing resentment at the presence of large numbers of American service men and military officials. The tension is made all the more acute by the fact that Americans living on the island enjoy a much higher standard of living than the native population.

As Secretary of State Dulles has pointed out, this state of affairs represents a "very, very big problem." And it is by no means confined to Formosa. In Japan, the Phillippines, West Germany, the various bases in the Mediterranean and the Middle East — in short, wherever American forces are stationed in large numbers—there is a more or less troublesome undertone of resentment. It isn't that American service men are given to lawbreaking and rowdiness. Statistics show that in general they deport themselves well. Very few instances of serious crime have been reported. The trouble is chiefly a matter of national pride.

The Formosans, for example, are anti-Communist; at least many of them, perhaps the majority of them, are. Moreover, the Americans are there at the request of their own government as a shield against a possible attack from the mainland. But that doesn't make the Formosans any less Chinese in traditions and aspirations. Nor does it make them pro-American or pro-Western, except in an incidental sense. It is the same with the Japanese, the Phillipinos and all the others. They are grateful for American aid, but they hate the thought that their security depends on it. If all other things were equal, as of course they are not, it is a logical assumption that the Japanese would prefer closer ties with Peiping than with Washington. The Formosans certainly would.

In all this, Communist agents have a ready-made propaganda outlet at their disposal. It can be taken for granted that they are making the most of it.

Venture In Charity

A venture in charity which deserves widespread publicity is that undertaken by the Unitarian Service Committee (78 Spark St., Ottawa) in the various needy countries of Europe and Asia. It is a plan whereby Canadians are given the privilege of "adopting" children who remain in their homelands. In Seoul, Korea, for instance, the Committee founded and now operates the Helmyung Children's Home. There are about 130 Korean youngsters in the home at the present time, all of whom have Canadian foster "parents" who pay the small sum of $60 annually for the privilege.

The children are fed, clothed and kept in school and are encouraged to exchange letters with their Canadian friends. The interest is by no means one-sided. In the home the older youngsters have started a Canadian club where they meet together to study Canadian geography, history and customs. The Executive Director of U.S.C. who visited the home recently reported that the children, even the smallest of them, knew a good deal about this country through letters and photographs they had received from their sponsors. One little fellow was so delighted with a warm sweater his foster parents had sent him that he did not want even to part with the price tag that came with it.

Certainly, there is no better way to build up goodwill for Canada in places like Korea and India (where the plan is also in operation) than this simple act of kindness. But it is in the act itself, apart from any goodwill it may create, that the greatest satisfaction lies. Charity never faileth; and surely this is charity, the most excellent gift. It must be noted that most of the youngsters who are now in safe and pleasant haven were once waifs, hunting for food in garbage cans and on the streets. Thousands — yes, tens of thousands—are in a similar plight at this moment, while only a few Canadian dollars stand between a life of degradation and home life under kind auspices.

Scientific Jargon

Dr. Thomas Parron, dean of the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh and former Surgeon General of the United States, has joined other experts in calling for world-wide recognition of the danger of radiation from atomic testing and industry.

Dr. Parron's chief complaint, as reported in the press, is that there is a general lack of knowledge on radiation. This, no doubt, is a problem, albeit an understandable one. For one thing, it is new. Only in recent years has there been any talk about it; and only in the last year or two has there been any considerable realization of the dangers involved. For another thing, the scientists themselves do not seem to agree on just what excessive radiation does or on the magnitude of the problem it presents. How, then, should laymen be expected to form rational opinions on the subject?

Recently we waded through a series of dissertations on the subject which were published in "Saturday Review". These followed Dr. Albert Schweitzer's dramatic appeal to the Great Powers to put a stop to nuclear tests for the sake of the world's health. Participants in the symposium were Dr. Willard F. Libby, a member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. Harrison Brown, professor of geochemistry at the California Institute of Technology and John Lear, the magazine's science editor. It was stimulating reading, of course. But, inasmuch as Dr. Libby took the view that the danger at present is slight and the others that it is very considerable, it could hardly be called authoritative reading. In any case, all articles on this subject, perhaps necessarily so, are written in highly technical terms which are simply beyond the grasp of the layman; and the charts which usually accompany them are even more abstruse.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission is now trying to correct this situation, or at least to alleviate its confusions, by publishing a handbook in "plain English". It is not going to be easy; for, of course, each branch of science has its own jargon with which it is risky to interfer. But if it can be done it will be well worth while.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, International, Shut-In's Day; "to encourage remembrance of the sick and disabled that it may bring extra cheers and fellowship into the lives of those who cannot take part in the everyday activities and normal life of well folk."

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The present day trend is in the direction of big, consolidated schools. Nevertheless, one room schools remain important educational units. There are still 39,000 of them in the United States, according to a recent report.

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It will be hard to tell "which is which" among Quebec "Liberals" when the election is over. 26 of them are running without party approval, while only 21 have been accepted as true and faithful. In case of a close contest, the independents, if elected, would be in a preferred position.

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It has been established that yellow is the safest colour to wear while travelling through the woods, and not red as has been generally assumed. Without seeming to doubt the clinical accuracy, it may be observed that to a certain type of hunter all colours are meaningless.

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The International Chamber of Commerce, which has just held its annual conference in Naples, called for "total convertibility" of important world currencies as a necessary condition of any international system of trade. Most economists seem to agree with the proposition; but for some reason it always stops at the discussion stage.

JUNE IS BUSTIN' OUT ALL OVER

UNITED KINGDOM OPINION

BRITAIN'S GUIDED MISSILE

By "Onlooker"
Thomson Newspapers, London, England Bureau

For the main news - about-Britain right now one must look upwards (physically and metaphorically speaking) and eastwards. Look up physically, for instance, if you are in the military area of Salisbury Plain. Proud as peacocks, the British Army showed off its first guided missile to Press men over here—a few weeks after a similar model was shown off to Frankfurt schoolkids at an American display and a few days after the Japanese general sold it.

The missile was the American "Corporal," which has just arrived here. Press men, including some of the shrewdest military commentators, looked at the thing after coffee with generals and lunch at a quiet country inn nearby was in prospect. The affair was all on the Army, and the commentators—if the next day's newspapers were any indications—did not seem at all grateful for the hospitality.

"Cumbersome." "Too vulnerable." "Alright - for training, anyhow" was the verdict after the commentators had seen the missile and the attendant huge trucks-up to 15 of them-that were needed to launch them. The missiles are intended for "tactical use"—whatever that means when it is considered that one of them with one bang can produce an explosion equivalent to that delivered by all the guns on the El Alamein front during the big battle there. But the "Corporal" is not the end, but only the beginning of the guided missile programme that the British have in hand. That is why, although defence costs will be cut further next year, it will never, it is easy to predict, drop below $2700 million.

BIG ORDER

Hook up metaphorically speaking, to the promise of another British giant aircraft which will take the air in about five years' time. Just announced is the order—at a cost of $183 millions—of 35 new jet airliners by the State-controlled British Overseas Airways Corporation.

The aircraft—called VC 10s—have been ordered off the drawing board. They are destined for the British organization's Africa, Far Eastern, and Australian services, and will have accommodation for up to 120 passengers.

When the VC 10s do come along, there seems little doubt that the British will have the most varied jet fleet of any of the world's airlines. In service now are the Britannias—they will be going on to transatlantic service later this year—and on order are 19 comets, a dozen Viscounts, and 15 American Boeing 707s which will be powered by British Rolls Royce engines.

LOOKING EAST

And the eastward - looking you have to do? That would be towards Denmark where the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have gone on a State visit. When they went to Portugal a few months ago there was some comment about them visiting what was described as a dictatorstate. There will be none of that sort of talk about Denmark.

There is a sturdy "entente cordiale" existing between the two nations, but Denamrk is not among the top holiday spots for the "Continental holiday"-minded Briton. I've always thought that a pity. The Danes, I have always found, are the most charming and carefree of the Scandinavians. They are, in their attitude towards life, described as the "French of Scandinavia." But Denmark is just that little bit more expensive to get to for the average Briton.

SELF EXAMINATION

Newspapers over here are not only writing news - they are making it. Since the war there has been a steady flow of newspapers closing or being "amalgamated." Now there is talk of a merger of two of the largest - the "Daily Herald," which is run mostly by the Trade Union movement over here and which was the first newspaper in the country to reach a sale of 2,000,000, the "News Chronicle," which is run by a trust set up by Cadburys, the chocolate people.

The "Chronicle" is itself the product of a merger years ago of the "Daily News" which Charles Dickens worked for as a reporter in Parliament and the "Daily Chronicle." The paper swallowed a couple of years back the Manchester "Daily Dispatch"—and took with it most of the Dispatch's readership. Over the years, the Herald has got a little flabby while the Chronicle has got brighter.

But whatever the reason, newspaper-men over here are becoming increasingly perturbed, and there has been a decline in journalistic standards over the past decade. The gimmick is the thing. True, the cost of newsprint to the British, $27 before the war, is now $162. And circulation is not all—some papers have been folding in the English provinces with the healthy circulation of better than 100,000.

Just arrived here is the Hollywood production "Spirit of St. Louis," the story of the Lindbergh flight across the Atlantic. But the movie-makers have made an error of judgment in their publicity material and in the "foreward" they have. The British are a little peeved that only passing reference is made, barely half a sentence, to the work of British pioneers.

Thousands will be going out of the cinema convinced that Lindbergh was the first man to fly across the Atlantic. Actually, it was in 1919 that two British pilots, Alcock and Brown, took off from Newfoundland in an old British Bomber and made the trip. In the same year a British airship, the R 34, did the journey—both ways. That was eight years before Lindbergh took off.

But the British have only themselves to blame. Just after the war they announced, with a fanfare of trumpets, that they were to make a film showing the exploit of Alcock and Brown. Then—for some reason which could not be discovered—the idea was dropped. That old British modesty can be overworked at times.

A CRUMBLING ALLIANCE

By Ed Simon
Canadian Press Staff, London, Eng.

Six months ago the West was haunted by the prospect of a united Arab world, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean and oriented toward Moscow. Today the vision has faded.

The situation has been described by a BBC correspondent —as "a swing of the pendulum of power." Perhaps a better explanation is that things are getting back to normal.

The Arabian peninsula remains, as always, a hotbed of intrigue with the great powers continuing their endless efforts to capitalize on local political developments. But the explosive potentialities of the post-Suez period have receded into the background.

UNITING FORCE

Last November, the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt touched off the two great emotional issues on which virtually all Arabs see eye to eye—fear of Israel and hatred of Western imperialism.

Economic interests, political rivalries hostility toward communism, all the factors that had divide the Arab powers were forgotten. Troops were mobilized, oil pipelines were blown up and steps were taken to co-ordinate diplomatic and even military activities.

Both Israel and imperialism remain potent issues today, skilfully exploited by the nationalist broadcasters of the Cairo radio. Government leaders in most of the Arab countries risk political suicide in attempting to oppose the trend.

But there have been two recent indications of a change. First, Egypt's President Nasser and Syrian allies failed to gain control of Jordan as King Saud of Saudi Arabia abandoned his time honored dynastic feud with the Hashemite monarchs of Jordan and Iraq to make common cause with them against Nasser's incursion.

FRIENDLY FEELERS

Then Britain's decision to meet Nasser's terms for use of the Suez Canal was greeted with surprisingly few triumphant outcries from Arab propaganda mills and by quiet feelers toward reconciliation even from the strongly nationalistic government of Syria.

The possibility remains that Nasser might make a desperate bid to restore his crumbling alliance by touching off new hostilities against Israel. But barring further provocative action by the Western powers there is little likelihood that he can reunite his forces under the anti-imperialist banner.

Meanwhile the newly formed African states of Morocco and Tunisia, which co-operated tacitly with Nasser in aiding the anti-French rebellion in neighboring Algeria, have been cool to his overtures for closer ties. They, too, are anxious to heal the breach with the West.

MAY FACE ISOLATION

The BBC's correspondent, Douglas Stuart, sees Egypt and Syria facing the threat of isolation in the Arab world and a Daily Telegraph writer reports from Damascus that even in Syria Nasser's popularity is "on the wane."

"Colonel Nasser's halo is undoubtedly losing a lot of radiance," he writes. "The well-known photograph wreathed in smiles, which had supplanted texts of the Koran in all the shops, now only appears in about five per cent."

Whether or not Nasser's loss of face is permanent, The Times sees a better hope for the West in an effort to understand and co meto terms with the nationalist movement itself.

"These movements are likely to grow calmer and to discard a good deal of complex and phobia with the passage of time and to develop their good points more clearly," The Times comments, suggesting that a friendlier approach by the Western powers might hasten the process.

THREATEN STABILITY

Nasser himself still has a few cards to play. His agents still exert enough influence throughout the Arab world to threaten the political stability of some of his erstwhile allies, particularly Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan.

Also, with British capitulation over Suez to bolster his prestge, he is in a position to make friendly gestures toward the West. With his control over the Palestinian refugees on Israel's borders, he could bargain for Western aid in exchange for an undertaking to keep the border situation reasonably quiet.

A deal of this kind would bring the Middle East more or less back to where it was before Suez. Most observers agree that, until the Arabs and Israel find a permanent solution for their differences, the pre-Suez situation is the closest approximation of stability that can reasonably be expected.

The Poet's Corner

BALSAM SEEDS

Here is the future, shaped of wings
In frail transparency,
Here in my palm, the future sings
Its certainty to me.

Sturdy and secret it awaits
The catalyst of rain,
Opening wide the earth gates
That it may reach again

Up to the glory of the sun,
The splendor of the sky,
Wondering, I see worlds begun
And branches lifted high.

Almost I hear the future move
Deep in the fertile land,
Here in brown seeds—winged as love—
And cupped in my warm hand.

—Bonnie Elizabeth Parker
in the Christian Science Monitor.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

CALL DOCTOR IF COLD ATTACKS THE SINUESES

Generally, a cold is not really too much to worry about. By taking a couple of aspirins, a hot bath and going to bed, you will likely be as good as new again in a few days with the ordinary cold.

Sinus trouble, however, is something else again.

Since this might develop at any stage of the cold, you've got to be alert for symptoms which might indicate an attack upon your sinuses.

Any of the following should be a signal to you to call your doctor without delay:

A severe cold that continues for more than a week without improvement.

The mucous discharge from your nose which changes to a thick flow of yellow color.

The fever which usually accompanies a cold that becomes worse.

LOCALIZED PAIN

Development of any localized pain in the cheeks above or behind your eyes, or in the teeth of your upper jaw.

A headache or series of headaches which become much more severe than the ordinary pain generally accompanying a cold.

If you have had previous sinus trouble, you've got to be especially wary of any possible recurrence.

AVOID DISCOMFORT

Quick recognition of the fact that a cold has turned into a sinus condition may save you a lot of unnecessary discomfort and trouble.

While you might be able to handle a mild case of the common cold without professional medical aid, you will need prompt help from your physician for any sinus trouble.

Generally, your chances of being cured are pretty good — if you act in time. So see your doctor early.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

D.U.M.: Both my parents are allergic. Does this mean that I will have allergies also?

Answer: Children who have two allergic parents are more likely to have an allergy than those who do not, or have only one allergic parent.

There is also a greater tendency for the allergy to appear at an earlier age.

MAXIMS

Make other people like themselves a little better and I promise you they will like you very well.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 1, 1932)

Eleven students received their graduating diplomas at the 78th Commencement exercises held at St. Dunstan's University yesterday afternoon. Among those present were His Excellency Bishop O'Sullivan, Lieutenant Governor Dalton, representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and the Civic Corporation.

Recommendations for the marking of a number of sites of Natilnal historic interest were made recently at Ottawa. Among these sites is included the place of laying the first submarine telegraph in North America, laid in 1852 between Carleton Head, P.E.I. and Cape Tormentine, N.B

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 1, 1947)

Fire which broke out about four o'clock Sunday morning completely destroyed the fine residential property of Captain John L. Read at Borden. It is understood that the fire was started by a burning cigarette which set a mattress on fire. The estimated loss is in the vicinity of $20,000 partly covered by insurance.

Foundation work on the Matthew-Wells plant, to be located on the Mount Edward Road, is now under way. The plant is expected to be ready in time to handle the cucumber crops contracted for last winter. A limited quantity of strawberries and other small fruits will also be handled this season.

The Age Old Story

My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest.

FLOODS IN CHINA

HONG KONG (Reuters)—More than 7,000 Chinese troops have been rushed to repair dikes on the flooding Pearl River, near Canton, the pro-Communist newspaper Wei Pao reported from Canton Thursday. Severe flooding has been reported from most regions of Kwangtung province, adjoining Hong Kong.

OLD STYLE

A company to foster the interests of barbers—who then practised as surgeons—was formed in London in 1460.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Ottawa's Board of Trade is looking for the names of resident centenarians. Youngsters of ninety-eight and ninety-nine need not apply.—Toronto Star

Then there was the man who found that burning the candle at both ends made it difficult to keep his wife in the dark.—Kingston Whig-Standard

The proposal has been made that part of a Vancouver beach be set apart for nudists, who claim "The public would soon get used to us." In other words they'd hardly notice the difference these days. —Port Arthur News-Chronicle

In these days of hydrogen bombs we get a bit of comfort from the fact that the pundits are still comparing the Middle East to nothing more lethal than an old-fashioned powder keg.—Hamilton Spectator

Some new English styles are described as "'so snug that ladies cannot curtsy for fear of ripping the—whatever it may be—out of their dresses." Could it be that weight is at the seat of the trouble? — Ottawa Citizen

On sentimental grounds it is pleasing to see the Canadian dollar worth almost five cents more than the United States dollar, but there are disadvantages too. For one thing it is not good for this country's tourist trade.—Ottawa Journal

How often do peerages become extinct? Much more commonly than most people think. In the last 10 years 65 titles have vanished. In the same period 103 peerages have been created, so that there is no early propect of the House of Lords dying out. There tend to be eruptions of new peerages in election years or at the end of wars The record year was 1945, when 32 new peers entered the House of Lords; both causes being in conjunction.—Manchester Guardian

Manitoba has reserve funds sufficient to pay off the provincial debt with $6,000,000 to spare. Alberta could do the same while Saskatchewan has cut its debt from $117,000,000 to $30,000,000. And it has been supposed there were hard times in the West because of certain difficulties in marketing grain. The Aberhart bonus plan may become operative any time.—Port Arthur News Chronicle

When a man's wife learns to read him like a book, it's time he turned over a new leaf —Kitchener-Waterloo Record

Anyone who believes that two can walk side by side under an umbrella is all wet.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

In each constituency, it would be desirable if the electors were asking questions. What is the candidate's policy on this issue or that? What does the candidate think of foreign affairs., of federal provincial relations? By asking sensible questions and studying sensible answers, the electors can have a good idea of what candidate will provide the most suitable presentation. The responsibility lies with the elector to be informed.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

Police Commissioner Kennedy has taken note of the opening of the spring and summer automobiling season with an appeal to the city's clergymen to exert their moral influence on the public in an effort to reduce this year's traffic toll. He is confident, the commissioner says in his appeal, that the clergy "more than any other persons, can bring about a necessary and desirable change in the present indifferent attitude toward traffic safety."—New York Times

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NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

All employers of Labour within the Province, both Resident and non-Resident, employing three or more workmen must register their operations promptly with the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Responsibility of protecting his workmen lies with the employer and heavy penalties will be levied upon any employer who carries on operations and fails to report to this Board.

NOTICE TO WORKMEN

It is important to you to know whether or not you are covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Ask your Employer when hiring on with him if he is registered with the Board.

If there are three or more workmen at the same time employed in an Industry within the Scope of the Act, it is compulsory for the employer to Register with the Board.

For any information or advice — write to:
THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD,
123 Euston Street, Charlottetown.

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