The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Sound Statesmanship

The crisis—if there was one—in the Formosa Strait appears to have subsided. The buildup of forces on the Chinese mainland may still be going on, but the tub-thumping about a threatened invasion by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops with U.S. cooperation is no longer heard. For this we may be thankful for the firm and direct steps taken by President Kennedy to quash Chiang's hopes and let the world know precisely where his government stands in the matter.

In giving Communist China explicit assurance that the United States would not permit an invasion of the mainland by Nationalist China, the President used two methods. He had Ambassador John Moors Cabot so inform the Communist Chinese ambassador at Warsaw—the best channel now available for such messages—and, at a press conference in Washington later, publicly repeated Mr. Cabot's pledge. This removed any reasonable chance for a serious conflict to blow up purely out of fear or misunderstanding.

But President Kennedy went further. He implied that if Peking does not try to force the Chinese Nationalists out of the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, a withdrawal might be possible. These islands are the key to the immediate tactical situation in the area. No withdrawal could be permitted "under the point of a gun," Mr. Kennedy emphasized: an attack on them would be interpreted as part of an attack on Formosa; but having said this, the President went on to refer to his own "well known" views, and also to "some views" of President Eisenhower, which are known to favor withdrawal when the islands are not under military pressure.

We have seen no official comment from Peking on Mr. Kennedy's statements, but they do seem to have had the desired result. If the Communist Chinese really want to avoid another big Formosa crisis, there is an opportunity now for them to "save face" by accepting the President's pledges and make a significant gain by keeping their own mobilization strictly defensive.

A Job Well Done

Malpeque Bay, says an Ottawa despatch in yesterday's Guardian, is now "the heart of the Canadian oyster industry"; and it is here, at the fisheries research station, that work is being started this summer on an experimental hatchery to test, on a relatively large scale, the idea that oysters can spawn sufficiently under controlled artificial conditions. Scientists, it is said, hold high hopes for the experiment which may free the industry from the present uncertainties of oyster regeneration.

Many of our readers will recall the blessing in disguise which befell us in 1915-22, when, through an epidemic, almost all the oysters in the Malpeque-Cascumpec regions were destroyed. It seemed that the industry was gone for good. But it was this disaster that led to the rehabilitation work that has been going on ever since, with remarkable results to the whole industry.

Commissioned by the Biological Board of Canada, Dr. A. W. H. Needler was engaged in this task from 1928 to 1941; and in these years the biological station at Ellerslie was built and became the centre of oyster research. An old boathouse was used as a headquarters until the present building was erected. Dr. Needler was assisted from the start by his wife, Dr. A. B. Needler, a ranking biologist in her own right. They enlisted the support of the former oyster growers and were helped by various seasonal assistants and by the co-operation of the Federal Department of Fisheries; but there was much rough and hard work before success was achieved.

A study of the biology of the oyster revealed that the survivors of the epidemic possessed an immunity which they could pass on through many generations of descendants. The problem of re-population then became one of expanding this tiny fraction of the original population to reasonable size again. Oyster culture methods from all over the world were studied and tested, and new techniques particularly suitable to the area were devised. The growers were induced to conduct large-scale trials and the work prospered so well that by 1946 production had risen to 7,000 barrels.

Yesterday's Ottawa despatch takes up the story from there, showing how, after disease had almost eliminated the mainland stocks, Prince Edward Island was producing 80 per cent of the Canadian oyster output. And it was our disease-resistant oysters that were used to re-stock the debilitated beds in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, producing a new breed of sturdy bivalves.

It is quite a story, to which new chapters are continually being added. The latest experiments may produce more beneficial results to the industry than anything heretofore attempted; but always those early rehabilitation efforts at Ellerslie will be remembered, and the magnificent work the Needlers—man and wife—performed on our behalf.

Another World Conference

We take our coffee breaks for granted nowadays. But the little brown bean that supplies the nutriment in the coffee cup has become such an important world commodity that representatives of 110 governments will gather in New York on Monday to work out a global agreement for its production. Their problem will be to find a formula for balancing supply with world demand. Under present conditions, although people everywhere are gulping more coffee, production is staying well ahead of them. World surplus last year was estimated at 11.2 million pounds (roughly 70 billion cups). As a result, world prices have slipped more than half since 1954.

Tumbling prices fall hard on the many countries in Latin America and Africa whose economies depend on coffee. It is estimated that a drop of 1 cent per pound annually means a loss of more than $50 million to some nations. Colombia says it has lost $1.2 billion since 1954. Economic development cannot proceed unless there is stability in the coffee market, and—among other things—the fate of the U.S. Alliance for Progress program may depend in part on whether a world coffee pact can be reached.

Some stability has been achieved through the International Coffee Agreement, which since 1957 has joined 20 coffee producing countries that handle over 92 per cent of the world's exports. Members limit the coffee supply by agreeing on export quotas. But this hasn't achieved all the results hoped for. The aim of the New York meeting next week—called by the United Nations—is to obtain a greater accord among not only coffee producing countries but consuming nations as well.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Charles Chaplin, oldtime film comedian, was lionized last week when Oxford University awarded him an honorary doctorate of letters. Crowds cheered him as he marched in the academic procession. The Times of London headed the story: "Mr. Chaplin Among Oxford Honorary Doctors." And the New York Times notes drily that in the sixth paragraph its London contemporary "got round to reporting that a doctorate of civil laws was awarded at the same time to Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State." Oh well, things like that happen in American newspapers, too.

PROVINCIAL SANATORIUM

BRITISH COMMENTARY

Western Unity Is Reaffirmed

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, has recently made a round of visits to European capitals, not to deal with any crisis within the Western Alliance, but for friendly discussions on many problems. These personal discussions are of the utmost value to the Alliance for two reasons. One is that the Alliance is a living thing: it is always growing and developing and adapting itself to new conditions facing new problems, tackling new tasks.

The other is that each member of the Alliance is fully independent with its own national point of view, its own approach to international issues. Each, therefore, has something of its own to contribute to the process of development and adaptation. This contribution can best be made through friendly personal discussions at many levels and in many places.

Before Mr. Rusk visited Europe in June there had been a good deal of public speculation about supposed splits in the Alliance. Some people imagined there was a widening split between the United States and an increasingly unified, prosperous and self-confident Western Europe. Some believed that this new Western Europe was determined to possess its own nuclear deterrent on a par with that of the United States. Some thought that President de Gaulle would favour this course; others that he wanted to keep a purely French nuclear deterrent. Some imagined Britain to be torn between loyalty to the United States and the desire to draw closer to Europe.

Some of this speculation was fantasy and fiction, much of it was exaggeration and distortion, a little of it had some foundation in fact. It was a useful moment for Mr. Rusk to have friendly talks with European leaders in that this simple action presented the whole picture of the Alliance in a much truer light. There is no crisis: there is unity on essential aims; there are different approaches to some long-term problems which are not yet ripe for solution; there is no dispute over any immediate practical issue.

The emergence of a stronger, more self-confident Western Europe is not something new. The Americans themselves were very conscious of it when 15 months ago the United States suggested to its European allies that NATO should consider having a multilateral nuclear force of American-made medium-range rockets. This suggestion is still open. The United States would like to hear the views of its European partners. The whole issue is not an urgent one: it was discussed at the NATO ministerial meeting in Athens; the discussion is continuing and will go on for many months inside NATO.

Whatever disadvantages and dangers there may be in the spread of nuclear weapons, the United States and Britain accept the fact that France is now a nuclear power; and she is likely to remain one. Until the French force is completely operational, General de Gaulle will probably not wish to discuss the problems of co-ordinating nuclear strategy and deciding targets which are bound to arise within the Alliance. Still less is he likely to discuss the question of merging the French nuclear force in some multilateral force, whether on a NATO basis or a European basis.

As for the British nuclear deterrent, Mr. Macmillan told the House of Commons shortly after Mr. Rusk's visit that at present there are very strong reasons for maintaining it and the British Government intends to do this. Constitutionally the Government is free to decide its use: in practice there is very close consultation between Britain and the United States, both on strategic planning and on targets, combined with an understanding that neither would think of using nuclear weapons in any part of the world without consulting the other.

Felt It In Their Bones

Montreal Gazette

Everyone remembers the way grandfather or grandmother used to "tell the weather." They knew when a storm was coming. "I can feel it in my bones," they would say.

What they said was not always taken seriously. Blaming their aches on the weather seemed rather unconvincing, like an old superstition. Anyway, they repeated it so often as to become tiresome. Now it seems that they deserved to be considered with respect. A research team of the University of Pennsylvania has accorded the rheumatic theory a high degree of accuracy.

To carry out their tests these researchers built a weather chamber in their laboratory. There various atmospheric conditions were reproduced and the effects were noted on volunteers. Whenever the barometric pressure dropped and humidity increased — changes stimulating an approaching storm — "a definite worsening" of rheumatic pains was reported.

So when grandfather or grandmother got up from the rocking chair on the balcony, and, with a hand to the back, said: "There's a storm coming. I feel it in my bones," they were speaking scientific truth.

Thant Speaks In London

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

In the first speech of his 16-day tour of Britain and Europe, Acting Secretary - General U Thant placed the record of the United Nations squarely on its conduct of The Congo operation.

Thant concedes mistakes by the UN in The Congo but he maintains, in effect, that critics —including British critics— have not managed to come up with a working alternative to the world body's program there.

It appears one reason for the Burmese Buddhist's trip is to try to allay fears among "white" countries that the UN command is being unduly influenced by the new Afro-Asian majority in the UN.

The UN is so heavily committed in The Congo, with no relief in sight, that the white countries, which pay most of the bills, must continue support or the whole thing would face collapse.

EXPLAINS ROLE

Thant said at his London luncheon Thursday—his hearers including Prime Minister Macmillan and Opposition Leader Gaitskell—the UN is not a ruler in The Congo. Its role was to help and advise, but it was often blamed for actions in the Congolese government and other elements.

He appealed to British experience in bringing colonies to self - government for understanding of the UN problem— and he also appealed to the British sense of humor.

"One of the most important roles of the United Nations in conflicts or difficulties is that of a fighting conductor or, perhaps more accurately, of the old English institution of the Aunt Sally—the large and conspicuous figure at which things can be thrown both with impunity and with an almost complete certainty of hitting the target."

Thant listed these successes in The Congo:

Law and order exist once more and Europeans are returning, despite the horrors that followed the army mutiny after the attainment of independence two years ago.

Parliament was finally reconvened in July, 1961, through UN effort and protection, and approved a constitution.

In spite of various secessionist tendencies or movements, there now was a steady trend toward national reconciliation, even regarding "the vexed question of Katanga, which has raised, as I well know, much honest, though not always well-informed interest and indignation in this country . . ."

"In this effort at reconciliation, we are also beginning to see at last a new comprehension by the outside interests involved of the great issues at stake and a new willingness on their part to use every influence in the direction of a united and stable Congo. This is indeed an encouraging development."

The "great, basic" problem of The Congo—lack of training experience and qualifications— was being tackled, with progress already made.

Thant, again reverting to mild humor, asked the British to remember that — paraphrasing the words of the song—the policeman's role is not a happy one.

There were right-wing hecklers at the meeting at which Thant spoke, but it appears from the calm tenor of his remarks they may have done themselves more harm than good.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 7, 1937)

The Charlottetown WCTU met July 5, on a beautiful lawn at "Sidmount" the home of the president, Mrs. W.H. Johnson, North River Road. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. A brief report of the year's work was given by Miss Rae Gillespie. At the close of the business period delicious refreshments were served by the social committee with Mrs. G. Wheatley, convener.

The induction of Rev. J. A. Nicholson to the York Pastoral Charge was held July 4. The clergy in attendance were Rev. T.J. Boyce, BA, Rev. A. S Weir, BA and Rev. D.K. Ross, BA. Mr. Nicholson comes to York after a successful pastorate at Bideford.

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 7, 1952)

W. L. (Bud) McMurtry and Wendell Profitt of the Farm Improvement Service here, in company with Ernest L. Eaton, Dominion Horticulturist in charge of small fruits for the Maritimes, will leave for a tour of New Brunswick and Maine growing areas, to see the developments in blueberry growing.

The savings in feeding cost due to the high price of concentrate feeds has induced farmers in this province to turn to silage as a means of reducing costs. A relatively new venture here, it is rapidly gaining converts among farmers. Steps have been taken by both the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Improvement Service Division of the Department of Industry and Natural Resources to demonstrate the value of grass silage.

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.

MAJOR CIVIC PROBLEM

Sir, The City of Charlottetown seems to be upset about new business invading the outskirts, and well it might. When we create opportunities for others can we blame them for taking advantage of our stupidity?

Charlottetown has one major problem: that is parking space. The City needs from Rogers' corner to St. Paul's Church for parking if the small business man is to survive. The proposed new building would be better placed in the Park field next to Government House.

No city is an island unto itself, and we cannot survive without outside business; and business comes by car.

That is, if we want it.

I am, Sir, etc.,
VERNON D. CURRIE
Charlottetown.

New Gel Eases Teething Pains

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A Louisiana physician reported recently on his experience with a new gel for easing teething distress. It was tried on 48 infants and the parents were asked to be the judge; 40 said there was marked relief within 2 minutes or less after its application.

Babies cut their first teeth at varying intervals and the majority end up with all 20 by the time they are 2 or 2½ years old. Tooth cutting seldom causes much discomfort. Some develop sore gums, become irritable, cry, chew, suck, bite or eat less.

Many tots breeze through dentition without difficulty. Should fever develop, it usually is blamed on teething. But careful studies have shown that in many instances there is a real illness such as a cold or sore throat.

The study mentioned previously was conducted by Dr. Richard M. Dawes, who discussed the results in the Journal of the Louisiana State Medical Association. The gel contains a mild antiseptic and choline salicylate. The latter, in contrast to aspirin or other salicylates, does not irritate or corrode tooth enamel. It does relieve pain, however.

The parents were told to apply the material three to six times a day when the infants became irritable, cried, or had a rise in temperature. In addition, they were given a printed form on which they were asked to list the results. The majority of the parents were well pleased but whether this constitutes proof can be questioned.

Every other parent in the group should have received an inert gel to act as controls. Was it the salicylate in the gel that did the trick or was it the tender loving care that quieted the tot in 2 minutes? After all, children respond to comforting and cuddling, and some find it soothing to have the gums massaged.

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

PILL SHARING

E.C. writes: A close relative of ours is taking a tranquilizer prescribed by her doctor for heart trouble. My mother became nervous after the death of my father, a year ago, and this relative has been giving my mother some of her pills. I do not like it, but my mother won't listen to me and won't go to a physician. What can I do about this situation?

REPLY

Nothing. It is poor policy to take medicine prescribed for someone else. Perhaps your mother will have to learn the hard way.

MAGPIE MOTHER

M.L. writes: How can I impress on my constantly chattering mother the importance of quiet and moments of meditation?

REPLY

I doubt if you can. If the "talk, talk, talk" is a manifestation of senility, your physician might prescribe a sedative or tranquilizer to tone down your mother's chatter. Another possibility is to divert her attention with little chores, out of door activity, or radio or TV programs.

SWEATING FEET

M.F. writes: My feet perspire excessively all year 'round — winter and summer. Could a lack of certain vitamins be responsible?

REPLY

No. Allergy to shoes or a ringworm infection are possibilities. Many people are bothered along this line for no apparent reason except that they are high strung or are endowed with overactive sweat glands.

GIANT HIVES

C.W. writes: Has anyone ever been cured of urticaria?

REPLY

Yes, provided the cause of the hives can be found and eliminated. Desensitization may be needed when the allergen cannot be avoided.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —

Keep matches out of reach of the small fry.

SHARP CHEESE

Parmesan cheese, the Italian skim-milk product of sharp flavor, is mostly used as a grated dressing.

Speaking for Myself

New 'Doctor Image' is Hard to Like

It was Sir Beverly Baxter, I believe, who said he "feels with the Socialists but thinks with the Conservatives." At the start, that was about my attitude toward the impasse between the government and the medical profession in Saskatchewan.

It would be the comfortable thing, too, to drop the matter there; to express regret over the way in which Saskatchewan has become the scene of a shocking tragedy which is in process of happening, and to avoid becoming involved in the controversy over it.

In the end, though, there is the prospect that all of us are going to have to "stand up and be counted" upon the issues at stake in Saskatchewan, as they grow in national significance. It is quite possible, indeed, that the attitude of the rest of Canada toward the Saskatchewan situation will play a large part in shaping what is to happen to the rest of Canada only a short time from now.

COURSE DEPLORED

It is with this possibility in mind that I am trying to sort out and state my own attitude.

As for my feelings, to put them bluntly, they are largely almost overwhelmingly, anti-doctor. I feel that a large part of the course followed by organized medicine in Saskatchewan is both shameful and indefensible.

But those are feelings. In some measure they represent an emotional response. I hate having them, too, for I have treasured friends who are doctors and owe several large debts to their profession.

They are feelings that rest almost wholly on the "strike" aspect of the doctors' conduct and don't involve any approval of the way in which the provincial government has handled the situation.

In the main, my reasoning carries me in the same direction as my feelings, although not quite so far.

WORTH SOME RISK

One reason for this difference struck me only yesterday, when I turned away from thinking about doctors for long enough to ask myself this question: What would you do if a government attempted to establish any direct control over your occupation?

Well, in that sort of situation, I'd hope to be found among the newspaper people who would have to be crushed and subdued in battle — who would not surrender to an edict, no matter how official — before they could be silenced as servants of any of what they regard as democracy's essential freedoms.

Yes, even while suspecting myself of no very high level of heroism, I'd expect a responsible newspaper man to risk the law's consequences — even the loss of friends, of whatever respect he enjoys in his community, and of his future — in challenging such an invasion.

NOT IDENTICAL

The realization that a situation could arise in which I would have to defy certain imaginable laws has entered into my thinking about the doctors who have done so. Presumably the doctors, in their stand for what they describe as "principle," would argue that their position is closely in line with the one I would expect to take.

No matter how hard I try, however, I cannot agree, for I do not believe the positions are identical, or even closely parallel.

The defiance of the doctors is in behalf of their own conception of freedom, or of their place in society, at the risk of terrible damage to that society. The other defiance I have imagined would be in behalf of freedom itself, as the birthright of all, to the extent that such things are understood by newspaper people, and at risk to nobody other than the person doing the defying.

SYMPATHY ONLY

Out of this lengthy review of these matters, the most I have been able to produce is a stirring of sympathy for the feelings of the doctors involved, but not a basis in reason for favoring their conduct.

The tragedy of what is happening in Saskatchewan does not end with the callous disregard being shown of the health needs of the people. It lies also in the ugly mood of "rule or ruin" displayed by the doctors, or at least some of their leaders — a shocking sort of "public image" to be displayed by a great profession.

It will be a frightening thing if organized medicine's moves in Saskatchewan — all of those moves, from initial opposition through multiple ultimatums, the actual "strike," the rejection of compromises and refusal to continue discussions — are typical of stands to be expected from doctors elsewhere in Canada and the U.S., as further medical care insurance plans are proposed and initiated.

ONLY SAFEGUARD

The only safeguard I can see against that danger lies in hoping that the present policies of Saskatchewan doctors will be abolished.

It is a hard thing for me to hope, because I lived in Saskatchewan for several years, and have a strong liking for many doctors there.

And yet, I cannot forget that Canada's first provincial hospital insurance plan was introduced while I was there, and that it was opposed and denounced at that time with almost as much stridency as is now being directed against the health plan, although finally accepted.

Several of the doctors leading the present fight also led the earlier one. They fought hospital insurance as "arrant socialism," a "take-over by bureaucracy" and a "step on the road to Communism."

HAPPIER MEMORY

How silly it all seems in memory, now that hospital insurance is general across Canada. Yet it is the kind of nonsense that was peddled by many of the men who are now leading the fight-unto-death against yet another social change.

I'm glad I remember them as damn smart doctors — hope they'll return soon to that role — for I can find remarkably little to admire in the image they are now exposing.

Of course there are many more sides to the issues I've discussed. Strong arguments are put forth by those who disagree with me, and they should be weighed. But, no matter who is right, all I can do in "Speaking for Myself" is tell what I both think and feel.

Burton Lewis

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Obtain details from your RCAF Career Counsellor

The Mobile Recruiting Unit will visit the RCAF Association in Charlottetown Tuesday 10 July 1962; and the RCAF Association in Summerside Tuesday 24 July 1962, between 11:00 AM and 5:00 PM.

AF-G-5