

Mr. Green's Accusation

In deploring the Soviet decision to resume nuclear testing, Canada's External Affairs Minister Howard Green took occasion at Geneva yesterday to emphasize again his government's opposition to all weapon tests of this kind. He spoke before the resumed session of the 17-nation disarmament conference and bluntly accused the three nuclear powers—Britain, the United States and Russia—of blocking progress with a "largely fruitless debate" over interpretation of a 1946 disarmament formula which the two sides read in different ways.

These are words that needed to be said, and we are glad that Mr. Green had the courage to say them. Talk and more talk, but no progress, has been the story of disarmament negotiations for the past fifteen years. Behind all the maneuvering is the basic conflict on the matter of inspection and control.

Last week there was a flurry of optimism stemming from the remarks of the U.S. delegate, Mr. Dean, which seemed to imply that as a result of progress made in detection methods in recent U.S. underground tests, the West might be willing to accept the Soviet position that "national inspection" within each country's own territory was adequate for policing a test ban. But both the U.S. State Department and President Kennedy have since been at pains to correct that impression. Assessment of data from the underground tests is still in a preliminary stage and there had been no change in the U.S. position.

The test-ban negotiations, which have been going on for nearly four years now, are being conducted by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union as a subcommittee of the large disarmament conference. While separate, the three-power negotiations are still an integral part of the disarmament conference, and the one that casts its shadow over the other. This gives point to Mr. Green's criticism, and also to the remarks of the Indian delegate last week, who accused both sides of insincerity in the test-ban negotiations. The sentiments he expressed, says a Geneva correspondent for the New York Times, were clearly shared by the other disarmed powers—Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sweden, Mexico and the United Arab Republic.

The lack of mutual trust between the big nuclear powers is not new, but it seems to be more acute, or at least more apparent, than for several months. And, as a result, no one is making hopeful noises about the future of either the test-ban or the disarmament negotiations. It is too much to expect that Mr. Green's comments will change the situation; but it is well that he should put Canada's position before the world in unmistakable terms.

"Honest And Free"

More information about the military coup in Peru has come to hand, and it doesn't make pleasant reading. It started with the June 11 election in which three candidates for the presidency were in the running. Since none received the requisite one-third of the total vote, a new Congress was to meet July 23 to make the choice. As the three jockeyed for position, the military led it he known that there was one among them they would have been in the new government.

This was Dr. Victor Raúl Haya

de la Torre, head of the once military left-wing but now moderate and anti-Communist American Popular Revolutionary Alliance. The military regarded this organization and its leader as their avowed enemies ever since the 1930s, when bloody clashes took place between them. Forseeing that Torre, with the biggest bloc of deputies in the Congress, would wind up in a coalition with one of his opponents, the heads of the armed forces demanded that the election be annulled. They charged that the voting had been marked by widespread frauds.

To the National Electoral Board looked into these allegations, and last week pronounced them to be without substance. Retiring President Prado called the election "the cleanest in Peruvian history." Next morning, at 3 a.m., troops surrounded his palace. A Sherman tank (part of the U.S. military aid program to Peru) ramméd through the iron gates. The President was taken to a prisoner aboard a Navy ship, and a military junta took over. Dr. Haya de la Torre went into hiding; demonstrations by supporters were suppressed by troops.

This is what brought prompt reaction from Washington in suspending diplomatic relations with Peru, as well as economic aid going to that country under the Alliance for Progress program.

Perhaps the most curious point of the incident is that the military junta in Peru seemed shocked by the U.S. attitude. "We are seeking to preserve democracy," protested the junta leader, General Perez. He maintained that he stood for "honest and free elections... like in the United States." Which, in the circumstances, must have struck Washington as being the unkindest cut of all.

The British Way

The story goes that Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, entering the House of Commons last week for the first time since his drastic shake-up of the British Cabinet, was received with jeers from the Opposition benches and general silence from his own party members. That could have happened anywhere. But characteristic of British politics was the characteristic of one Conservative who rose to congratulate Mr. Macmillan for "having kept his head while all about him were losing theirs." And Mr. Macmillan's dry response: "Those are rather morbid allusions."

Another news item from Britain over the weekend confirms our belief that the old country is still on an even keel politically. It foods that as the newly appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, Michael Noble, was making his first speech as a cabinet minister in the House, a shout of "Hurrah for Michael!" rang from the gallery. That happens in Canada, too, sometimes; but mark the sequel. An attendant quickly escorted the shouter, Lady Noble, outside but allowed her to return to utter more subdued cries of "hear, hear." And Mr. Noble remarked, apologetically: "We have never been able to keep mother quiet."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lovely summer weather we're having here, isn't it! But it could be worse. According to a Newfoundland despatch, the ice blockade along the North Labrador coast has forced a postponement of the final count of the June election votes in the Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador riding until at least the end of July.

We have margarine smugglers here, but along the Belgium-Holland border butter smuggling has become a chronic problem. Dutch butter sells for roughly 40 cts. more a pound in Belgium than in Holland, and officials estimate that smugglers make more than a million dollars each year on "hot" butter sales.

In addition to the Berlin wall and the no-man's-land along the West German border, it now is reported that the "people's" government of this Marxist compound is sealing off its Baltic coast with a three-mile security zone and a ban on motor boats, sailboats or rubber rafts that might be used for escape. As one commentator remarks, what has been a Bastille must now be made a Devil's Island.



THE NEW FRONTIERSMAN

SPACE AGE NEEDS

Familiar Foods In Strange Forms

Space - Age chefs are transforming familiar foods into nutritious but strange concentrates. Britain and the United States military and scientific agencies, often in cooperation with research groups of universities and food industries, are developing new products for space travel. Among triumphs achieved so far are squeeze-tube roast beef, semisolid chicken and noodle, dehydrated beef stew and chicken in gravy, and bite-size patties of ham, sausage, and hamburger.

For ASTRONAUTS Chief objective of the work is to find effective ways to feed the astronauts who will make extended trips in space and in time land on the moon.

But the improved processing and packaging methods developed in the experiments are expected to have many earth uses, from military rations to everyday market foods. American astronaut John Glenn carried boxes of semisolid veal and pork, strawberries and applesauce, as well as meat and vegetable tablets, on his triple orbit of the earth. One of his chores aloft was to test the effect of weightlessness on digestion. He chose an apple sauce, broke his fast, opened his vial, and squeezed the food into his mouth. It tasted good, and he had no trouble swallowing it.

"I wish now," he said, "I had brought along that ham sandwich someone once put in the ditty bag as a joke."

Crumbled cookies were a problem reported by Scott Carpenter when his turn came whirling around the earth. In his lunch bag were bite-size snacks of spaghetti, peanut butter, cranberry sauce, and chocolate bars. The chocolate melted in the capsule's heat, indicating the need for more resistant chocolate. But the breakdown of the sweet cubes, or "cookies," may not have been due to space stress at all, some say, but to accidental crushing during the launching. At any rate, such meals will doubtless be more fully processed and coated for future flight.

FOOD APPEAL PROBLEM Retaining flavor and texture of concentrated foods, such as soups, light packages is perhaps the space chef's largest order. One of the Army Quartermaster's Food and Container Institute have been experimenting for years with dehydrated foods, they invited a group of newsmen to sample a lunch made up of

some of the first semi-solid concoctions. Most guests reported that squeeze-tube corn beef, a d cheese - and ham "sandwiches" on rye were surprisingly tasty. The meats had been cooked, ground, and soaked in their own juices. The rye - bread fraction was vacuum packed in a plastic bag, and the ham - cheese mixture, less popular was the homogenized chicken hind, though some chicken fanciers professed to like it.

Bi-oxide and semisolid concentrates are much improved now, and are expected to control the quick-freeze dehydration process offers the best technique for preserving food supplies for the long-range try for the moon. The meats had been cooked, ground, and soaked in their own juices. The rye - bread fraction was vacuum packed in a plastic bag, and the ham - cheese mixture, less popular was the homogenized chicken hind, though some chicken fanciers professed to like it.

Atomic irradiation is another food preserving method now being given intensive experiments. Even a spacecraft kitchen has been designed to include special oven and freezer facilities for future way-out travelers. National Geographic reported.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO (July 25, 1937)

The Prince Edward Island a day ago was again busy with a big conducting a Tourist Information Bureau at Annapolis, N.S. George James, a night college student, is in charge.

(Atlantic City, N.J.) The National Federation of Business and Professional Women resolved today to renounce any special favors accorded women by masculine-controlled government and fight for strict equality of the sexes under law.

TEN YEARS AGO (July 25, 1952) Dr. Frank MacKinnon, principal of Prince of Wales College, St. John's, Nfld., was presented the Literary Award for one of the best Canadian books of 1951, "The Ecology of Ladder Creek," by Vincent Massey, at a recent dinner in London, Ont. Dr. MacKinnon received the Gold Medal for his academic non-fiction work "Government of Prince Edward Island," published by the Government of 1951. Mr. MacKinnon was one of the guests at the presentation.

The roar of high powered engines, the cheers of hundreds of spectators, the roar of the crowd, the spray from sleek craft soaring through calm waters formed the picture of the 28th annual Murray Harbor boat races yesterday.

The modern meteorologist with his charts and scientific apparatus, and his weather forecasts, casts admits there may be something to the weather forecasting by amateur observers, says the Southern Star. Watching the actions of birds and animals is a "weather sign" is not as silly as it sounds. Temperatures and humidity can often be estimated by the behavior of animals. It is to provide a scientific basis for believing in weather forecasts by observers of nature.

Delegates to the United Nations agricultural meteorological study commission in Toronto brought along stories from other countries of such beliefs. In Turkey, it goes that a farmer's wife, who is a sign that good weather is ahead. In Thailand the people believe that when a cat comes into the house, it means rain. If the sea birds bring for shore it means storm. People in the Netherlands look

Vaccination For Smallpox Is Termed Vital

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen ALMOST a dozen cases of smallpox were reported in a hospital in England last year. Many of the victims were children. Some died and several others had pustules over the body. Two patients had between 5,000 and 10,000 lesions on the skin. The three of the group died and the remainder have scars that probably will last a lifetime. Vaccination would have prevented these tragedies.

In the first five months of 1962 five importations of smallpox from Pakistan caused 70 cases of smallpox and 28 deaths in England and Wales. A vaccination "contract" up to a lifetime but it is not safe to trust this protection for more than three years. Our health authorities suggest revaccination at 1 1/2 times and our customs department will not allow anyone to enter or reenter this country unless he can show proof that he was vaccinated within the preceding three years.

No one should become so complacent as to neglect re-vaccination, regardless of whether he plans to travel. If the majority of our people adopted this precaution, we might suddenly be a nation unprotected. This has happened in certain nations, as in England, and the first sets off the fuse of hysteria. Everyone wants to be vaccinated at once. This creates a problem because the supply of vaccine is limited and it is difficult to get men and women to drop everything and line up for vaccination.

Smallpox was a dread disease before the advent of the preventive late in the 19th century. From 25 to 35 per cent of those who contracted it were scarred for life. The infection begins with fever, aches and pains, and a rash resembling measles appears. The following day the acute stage and fever subsides; 24 hours later the typical smallpox eruption appears in the form of small, hard knots deep in the skin.

The face, neck, chest, forehead and arms are favored first, followed by the rest of the lesions to the remainder of the body. The size of a pin's head, they are like a splinter, but they are not so, but soon become blisterlike. The blisters rupture, crusts form which are shed. We want no more of this. Get vaccinated.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed and return to: National BLOOD TEST FOR CANCER Mrs. C.H. writes (to the editor) in any reliable blood test to show whether you have any place in the body.

There is a reliable blood test except in diagnosing leukemia or other cancers of the blood. C.W. writes: Are there any foods that neutralize excess hydrochloric acid in the stomach? REPLY Yes, milk and cream are good examples.

NEGATIVE PAP TEST Mrs. D. writes: Does a negative cervical PAP smear mean there is no cancer? REPLY Yes—in that area. But exceptions occur in that cancer that is only a few days old. BONE AND JOINT PAIN D.M. writes: I have osteoporosis and arthritis. If I drink milk, will it make the second worse? REPLY No, and the best reason to believe it will help it.

ONE AT A TIME E.E. writes: I have cataracts in both eyes removed at the same time? REPLY No. It is safer to do one at a time, usually on the side where there is the least vision. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—The overweight must be motivated to reduce.

SHIP TO BE CHRISTENED MONTREAL (CP) — The transport department buoy tender Simon, to be christened by Mrs. Jean Casselein, Progressive Conservative member of Parliament for Grenville-Lindsay, at Canadian Veterans Day, Monday, August 27, will be christened after Sir John Graves Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, for 28 years. It will ply the lower Great Lakes and upper St. Lawrence River.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When a man's said and done, the average person is about as happy as he makes up his mind to be. — Chatham Daily News. Customer: Why does a beautiful woman who is too slender for a dumbo like this? Waitress: Because I own it. — Hamilton Spectator.

The Canadian Young Social Crediters have thought the idea of a Canadian Young Social Crediters. We hope this doesn't mean that someone is going to suggest that the young social credit philosophy be changed from "funny money" to "amusing currency." — Hamilton Spectator.

It doesn't seem to matter who party Hanoz Auga belongs to, he can't seem to lose in the Saskatchewan constituency of Assiniboia. He was elected for the CCF for 17 years, and then won for the Liberals on June 27. Despite the fact that he is in the House of Commons, Mr. Auga is still a relatively young man. He should become so complacent as to neglect re-vaccination, regardless of whether he plans to travel.

An old farm laborer had just been employed on a farm owned by a lady who thought wealthy, had a reputation for stinginess. When dinner-time came in addition to the usual dishes, there was only one far on the table, in addition to bread, butter and tea, was a tiny spot of honey in the center of a large plate. After eating in silence for some minutes, he looked hard at the honey and said: "I see, ma'am, you keep a bee." — Galt Reporter.

High Altitude Cold War Christian Science Monitor Take a border conflict. Add charges of mutual aggression. Press the arms race with orders for new weapons, the latest in modern military hardware. The national budget. Season with strong national feelings. The result: a clash of military strength to deter aggression, applied vigorously the instant another power steps across the line.

The place? A nation which has spent many years strongly criticizing just such a policy. India, to say this is not to welcome India into the ranks of errant nations. The misery of conducting a cold war in time of peace does not need to be stated. We take no pleasure in seeing a fresh young idealism bruise its head on a East-West wall, whether it is towering in Berlin or the stones of Hanoi.

IMPACT WELCOME But the healthy impact of ideas on actuality is nevertheless no trouble in the high mountain valleys of Ladakh. On both sides are maneuvering around each other, it is still in order to congratulate her on facing trouble when it comes. There may be some stubbornness on the Indian side, as yet moderate changes in two notes of protest couched in strong language. The history of border conflicts is laced with obstinacy on both sides and often there is no way to unravel the opposing claims.

VOLATILE PEOPLE Ladakhis have been hood-headed before. They are a volatile people, not lethargic as the term neutralized has seemed to imply. But this time it was surely the Communists who came into the area and began stirring ancient embers. We hope there is no serious clash, though events seem to be building toward one. But we are once again glad to find Indians in the fraternity of the defenders of the West. It is a good excuse. Judging by the almost excessive excitement in New Delhi over the mutual exchange of entrenchment in the high Galwan valley, they are taking their place in the ranks with courage.

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