

Of Vital Importance

To all concerned in the fight that has been waged against the ravages of tuberculosis it is encouraging to note that in this Province, during the past ten years, the death rate from the disease has been reduced from 9.9 per 100,000 to 3.9 per 100,000. Of the 670 deaths from tuberculosis in Canada last year, only two occurred in Prince Edward Island and the number of new active cases discovered reached an all-time low of 30.

But this doesn't by any means imply that the battle has been won, even here where the evidence of progress has been so marked. Our tuberculosis case register contains the name of 883 known Islanders and are harboring tubercle bacilli, and are checked on once or oftener annually. It is estimated that 257 of this group will have reactivation of the disease at some time during their lives, and constant vigilance is necessary to protect others from contagion. The need remains, especially, for an accelerated case-finding program, to follow up tuberculosis converters among children, to detect, segregate and treat all active cases lest they affect the most vulnerable segment of our population.

Health officials advise us that far from being ended, the search for infectious cases and follow-up of known positive tuberculin reactors must be continued for many decades. We are warned that in some provinces, and in some states of the neighboring republic, there has been a market upsurge of new active cases of tuberculosis; minor epidemics are frequently reported. The most alarming facet of the control problem today is the emergence of drug resistant tubercle bacilli.

All of which is a reminder that the Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis League is still on active service, and that this, its 59th annual Christmas Seal campaign which opens today, is of vital importance in carrying on its war of attrition against one of mankind's most deadly plagues.

A Wretched Showing

Among the journalists who came to grief in predicting the results of last week's you-know-what was that able and widely-known commentator Charles Lynch. In a recantation of his pre-election views Mr. Lynch starts off by saying: "All prophets, pundits and prognosticators repeat after me: 'I will never again underestimate the political appeal of John Diefenbaker.' And: 'I will never again overestimate the political appeal of Lester B. Pearson.'"

The whole thing was a chastening reminder that people's political judgment is a far subtler process than the pollsters can ever hope to gauge and forecast with any degree of unerring accuracy. Perhaps the most glaringly inaccurate sampling was done by the Gallup Poll—or The Canadian Institution of Public Opinion, as it is called in this country. On the Saturday preceding the election, in its final forecast of party strengths, it had the Liberals winning 44 per cent of the popular vote, and the Conservatives 29 per cent. The actual result showed the Liberals with only 39 per cent of the popular vote. The Tories, on the other hand, accounted for 33 per cent.

Amazingly, the Gallup Poll praises its own "accuracy" and claims that its figures were reasonable and within a "normal sampling error." When translated across the country, they actually represented a grave margin of error, and there is no question that they tended to confuse and mislead the electorate. Liberal campaigners were not slow in capitalizing on them as supposedly authoritative evidence of the trend the campaign was taking. The Fredericton Gleaner makes a point when it says the vote would doubtless have been more decisively

in favor of the Conservatives and more clearly opposed to Mr. Pearson if it hadn't been for these cocksure predictions. In the case of the Gallup Poll, the Fredericton paper maintains that nothing could have been more biased than its figures. Some of them, actually taken before the campaign had even started, were interpreted by readers as an up-to-date finding made during the contest and were used as a main argument in favor of "a vote for majority government" by Mr. Pearson personally, by members of his government, and by the press, radio and television. The misleading information continued, right up to the eve of the election.

Writing in the Winnipeg Free Press, a strong Liberal paper, Maurice Western has the same criticism to make. He notes particularly the "incomprehensible fact" that the Gallup Poll consistently reported a Liberal lead on the prairies although the Conservatives were on their way to sweeping victories in all three provinces.

Other pollsters, such as Peter Regenstreif, a political science professor from New York, also set themselves up as experts and made outlandish predictions which, when the election results were known, turned out to be guesswork and poor guesswork at that. This so-called "poll" of a foreigner was thrust into every home by the CBC.

A House of Commons investigation of the activities of these gentry has been suggested by Attorney General Robert Bonner of British Columbia. Certainly they represent an abuse of democratic privileges which has outraged public opinion in this case, and should go far to discredit them entirely in future.

Into The Shadows

Noted at Washington is the fact that Rhodesia's independence proclamation bore a striking similarity to the opening paragraph of the American Declaration of Independence. Some of the phrases, indeed, were nearly identical.

The American Declaration of 1776, for example, began: "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station..." etc. Rhodesia's declaration said: "Whereas in the course of human affairs history has shown that it had become necessary for a people to resolve the political affiliations which have connected them with other people and to assume among other nations the separate and equal status to which they were entitled..."

However, Rhodesia's proclamation did not include anything similar to the famous line in the American Declaration: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

We are reminded, too, that it was the author of the American Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, who said that "no government ought to be without censors, and where the press is free none ever will." The attitude of the white Rhodesian government on this point is in striking contrast. As soon as President Ian Smith made his independence declaration, he began to erect, in British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's words, "all the sickening apparatus of a police state." Press censorship was immediately imposed.

As a result, Rhodesia's two daily newspapers, the Herald in Salisbury and the Chronicle in Bulawayo, have been published with blank columns where their leading editorial would normally appear—mute testimony to the fear which a totalitarian government holds for a free and independent expression of opinion. A prominent clergyman, in a Remembrance Day service broadcast by the Rhodesian radio, told his hearers he had first to submit his sermon to the censor for approval.

All the fine phrases borrowed from a nobler independence declaration are meaningless in conjunction with this state of affairs. All too evidently its misguided leaders are bent on taking their country—not up the sunlit slopes of freedom but into the shadows of a worse tyranny than it has ever known under British rule.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Australia now is producing the world's largest cultured pearls. A newcomer to this international industry, it began nine years ago. In the arc of about 2,000 miles across Australia's northern coast there are now 15 pearl farms

NEW '66 MODEL OTTAWA METERS



TRADED IT ON ANOTHER OLD MODEL

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Touching On Some Epistolary Topics

Letters letters and still more letters - bless them. Mr. H.J. Giesbrecht writes from Sarnia to say that a Sea Ranger Crew is being organized there which might be named after the famous ship which first sailed the Upper Great Lakes. What is the correct spelling of the name of that ship? he asks.

The ship was built in 1681 by the French explorer Rene Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle. I learn from the Public Archives here that the spelling used in contemporary French writings was GRIFFON so this is accepted as the correct spelling.

ing although the variations Griffin and even Gryphon have been used. The Archives have a lot of information on the Griffon including accounts of the presumed recent discovery of the hull in Lake Huron; the divers brought some pieces of the wooden hull to the surface and one of these was sent to France where the iron splices were identified as being of the type made in France about 1680. The Navy authorities here were as willing but less helpful told me they would have no record of the ship as it was a trading ship and not a warship; but they did suggest that it was the ship used by Samuel de Champlain on his western explorations. (In fact he died seven years before LaSalle was born.)

THE EMERALD ISLE A writer from Ballymarrin Road Belfast says: "Being on a visit here I ask my wife to mail your column to me every day. I do enjoy it so much and want to thank you for your honesty and courage." And thank you Mr. Robert McClurkin of Galt Ontario. I hope you are enjoying your trip to North Ireland a pretty corner of a lovely country whose charms has several times cast its spell over me. I still chuckle at the memory of a minor commercial undertaking whilst on brief wartime duty with the Royal Air Force at Loch Erne. I saw some good-looking and then very rare Donegal tweed Donegal tweed in a small shop in Lisburn. All clothing was then severely rationed and unattractively "utility" in quality but this was the real MacCoy so I went to ask the price. "It would be eight shillings the yard, if you have clothing coupons; or ten shillings without them." And the merchant hopefully added: "But if you would not want the cloth, I could sell you ration coupons for three shillings each. I also found a statue to my disgust, John Nicholson, in the market square in Lisburn, nobody offered to sell me that."

Another travelling reader, Mr. Arthur P. Dawe, writes to me from the M.V. Instenel, in mid Atlantic on route to Hamburg, Germany. His home is Hobson Road, Kelowna. I hope he will write again on the interesting topic which he raises - the rights of the English-speaking minority in Quebec.

SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE One reader wrote a vivid comment about the election. "If John thinks the people are for him, he comes by that opinion honestly," says that reader. "It is the masses of solid humanity, pressing their hands and their kids in on him, that makes him think so. His meetings here were not 'forced' shows put on by party pros. The caravans were made up of personally-owned cars. I recognized the pros around too but they were mightily outnumbered. All I know is that Pearson could not muster this kind of a rally when he was here."

Mr. J.R. Murray of Midland Ontario wrote to suggest a topic which would make interesting reading in this space for which many thanks. Another letter from a travelling Canadian - Miss Helene Bergeron in Paris. She writes to point out that old politicians never die. "When Charles de Gaulle graduated from the French Military College of St. Cyr he swore the oath 'I shall abstain from the turmoil of public life I shall never go to the polls.' But now deep in the turmoil of public life he will seek election for a second seven-year term as President of France. 'I must go on' he told France; and to the polls he will go on December 5 'two weeks after his 78th birthday.'"

CLAIM CHILDREN SUFFER TORONTO (CP) - Ontario boards of education are dooming immigrant children to lives of manual labor status because they won't allow the children to take courses for which they are prepared a citizenship conference was held during the weekend by Mrs. Charles Caelis, wife of a Toronto alderman. She said children are often forced to go back to public school to learn English even though they are able to do mathematics and sciences with ease.

One Toe On The Pedal

High-heeled shoes were the subject matter of some evidence given at an inquest held recently into the death of a child in a traffic accident. The accident itself, according to the evidence, happened when a small child on a tricycle rode out from behind a parked truck, and was hit by a car that did not have much chance to swerve or stop. The skid-marks, as described in the police evidence, showed that the driver of the car, a woman, had applied the brakes, released them, and applied them again. The skid marks stopped, and started again. A police sergeant gave some evidence about the construction of women's high-heeled shoes. Speaking in general terms, and with reference to this particular accident, he testified that when a woman driver applies pressure to the brake pedal, the pressure point on the sole of the shoe is on the ball of the foot, a half from the tip of the shoe. In a pointed, high-heeled shoe, this point is under the big toe. The braking is done, then, with the pressure of one toe. In a flat-heeled shoe, the pressure point applied to the brake is normally found under the ball of the foot, and the braking is being done with the foot, rather than with the toe. It is impossible to know whether the inquest jurors paid any attention to this evidence. They ignored it in the written finding, which simply brought in a verdict of accidental death. The experienced police officer who gave the evidence seems to pay attention to it himself. He remarked that he will not allow his own wife to drive a car when she is wearing high-heeled shoes. Some women of our acquaintance, when they drive themselves to some affair where a high-heeled shoe is a social necessity, carry the high-heeled shoes in a bag, and wear "heel" shoes to drive. They make a little extra-trouble for themselves, but they may save themselves a great deal of trouble.

Inflammation Of The Veins

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Dextran and anticoagulants such as sodium heparin are used in the treatment of inflammation of the veins (thrombophlebitis). These drugs keep the blood circulating and prevent clots from expanding or spreading. Pain and tenderness usually subsides within 24 hours, and all signs of inflammation disappear in less than a week.

In thrombophlebitis, a clot (thrombus) develops in a vein. The deeper veins of the pelvis and lower limbs are favored and potential candidates are those who are bedridden because of surgery, childbirth, injury, or pneumonia. Deep leg vein involvement usually starts with soreness that is noticeable high in the back of the calf when the knee is bent. The temperature rises and the limb feels heavy, cold, and is slightly puffy. The wall of the vein is inflamed and the obstructive material is a dark red solid mass of fibrin and blood cells. The plug adheres to the wall of the blood vessel except on the end where a long, flimsy tail waves precariously in the bloodstream. Should the tail break off, it is carried with lightning speed toward the heart and into a lung.

Another troublesome feature of deep thrombophlebitis is residual swelling of the limb. This is minimized by wearing a heavy elastic stocking or bandage until the circulation improves. Unless this is done, the tissue spaces might become distended and never return to normal. The incidence of thrombophlebitis has been reduced considerably with the advent of early ambulation. This is why women get out of bed soon after delivery and others are encouraged to sit or stand up a day or two following surgery. Intravenous fluids prevent dehydration and the antibiotics help to control the infection.

Dextran and sodium heparin also are useful in treating surface vein inflammation. The vessel under the skin becomes hard and tender to the touch; the surrounding skin is red and feels warm. These remedies usually bring the infection under control in less than five days.

COLOR CHANGES IN LEGS H. H. writes: Why is it that when my legs hang down they turn red, but when I lie down they turn white?

REPLY This is a sign of poor circulation. When the legs are in a dependent position, the circulation becomes sluggish and the blood loses its oxygen and turns blue. When the legs are elevated they look white, or bloodless, because of the effect of gravity.

HEMORRHOIDS R. B. writes: What can be done for pain in piles?

REPLY Pain usually is associated with hemorrhoidal clots. The application, first of ice and then of heat, will give relief and the application of a local anesthetic will do the same. Surgical removal of the clot gives permanent relief.

SIDES DIFFER T. K. writes: What would cause the hair on one side of the head to grow longer than on the other?

REPLY The most logical explanation is that the two sides of the body are not the same. However, how do you know that the hair is longer on one side?

BUTTERFLIES IN STOMACH N. M. writes: What causes my insides to shake when I get up in the morning?

REPLY This sensation may be due to nervousness or to a low blood sugar level. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

The difference between the old fashioned Mother Hubbard and the modern gown is that the former fit nothing and covered everything; the modern gown fits everything and covers nothing.—Mid-County Times.

Why is it that those who rush Sunday mornings to get a parking place directly in front of church are inevitably found seated in rear pews?—Algoma Record-Herald.

"I want some concentrated lye," said the customer to the druggist. "You mean concentrated lye." "It does summeys any difference," he man retorted. "That's what I camphor. How much does it sulphur?" "Fifteen cents. Bright fellow, aren't you? I never camphor with so much wit." "Well, I shall bid myrrh-merrh! And as yet ammonia beginner at it."—Montreal Star.

If you think that our kids don't know the value of a dollar, just ask them how many gallons of gasoline it will buy.—Spartan Herald.

Fiancee—"I haven't the courage to tell your father of my debts." Fiance—"What towards you men are! Father hasn't the courage to tell you of his."—Montreal Star.

A little girl arrived at kindergarten all out of breath with excitement. "Why what's the matter?" asked the teacher. "We've got a new baby at our house," she replied. "Won't you come and see it?" "Oh thanks!" said the teacher. "But I think I better wait until your mother is better." "It's all right," said the girl. "You don't have to be afraid—it's not catching."—Montreal Star.

Confession Of Failure

In seven years as president of the Fifth Republic, Charles de Gaulle has brought France prosperity, stability and peace. Yet his call for re-election for another seven-year term is a confession of failure—failure to build a durable, democratic political system for France. Unless he is re-elected, De Gaulle warns, the Republic will soon crumble, and France, "this time without any hope of recourse, will be reduced to a confusion more disastrous than she has ever known."

"De Gaulle or chaos," may indeed be the choice that confronts the French people; none of his four opponents in the coming election appears big enough to fill the all-powerful presidency created by and for De Gaulle.

But a system which depends for its survival and success upon one 75-year-old man stands condemned. It is especially unworthy of a country with a great tradition of political liberty. Thoughtful Frenchmen must now realize the price of De Gaulle and the benefits he has brought: Atrophy and decay of the democratic political process. Self-government in France has been reduced to allowing the people to decide, once every seven years, who will dictate their affairs.

Some day Papa will be gone and the French people will have to re-learn the difficult business of governing themselves. As his own statement implies, De Gaulle has done nothing to prepare them for that day.

U.S. Farm Policy Problem

When the farmer who is producing corn or cotton too abundantly causes problems that affect American, foreign policy, the situation calls for study by the most competent and objective observers. This is now the case.

Public Law 480, which has enabled the United States to make gifts of farm produce totaling in value \$15 billion, will expire at the end of next year. This raises the question: what next? Since government-held stocks, even with this massive give-away program continue to rise for some commodities (although they are reduced for others) a new policy is needed.

To formulate such a plan calls for a most thorough and impartial study of the whole governmental farm program, which has just been redrafted in the new farm act. While this act will run for four years, it is none too soon to begin a study of possible new directions.

Because of these demands for rethinking the whole farm program, President Johnson's appointment of the nongovernmental National Advisory Commission of Food and Fibre should be warmly welcomed. This commission is an answer to a need long recognized by students of the farm problem for an impartial overhaul of long-established policies.

President Johnson expects the commission's work to be "the most thorough study ever conducted of our agricultural policies on the performance of our economy and on our foreign relations." The report must be completed in 18 months—a tough assignment. The membership of the group promises recommendations that will not be lapsed or doctrinaire. For it includes ec-

onomists, executives of farm-related industries, heads of farm commodity associations, trade union officials, a chain store executive and several men whose title is simply "farmer."

When they reach agreement on plans of action, a new approach can be expected.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (November 16, 1940) Navy Minister MacDonald (old a press conference that eight new aircraft carriers would be launched in Canada within the next eight days, and that a new classification of officers would be added to the Royal Canadian Navy.

The Admiralty in London announced that two more ships of the 38-ship convoy attacked by a raider in mid-Atlantic, and defended by H. M. S. Jervis Bay in its heroic "suicide" stand were safe, and that four are known to be lost.

TEN YEARS AGO Angus MacLean, Progressive member for Queens, P. E. I., was invited to join a three-week tour of the United States to be made by about dozen parliamentarians from 10 NATO countries.

Two employees, Ed Smith and Fred Toombs, of Central Creameries were taken to the hospital about noon, suffering from fractured heels and a general shaking up as a result of a job receiver when the elevator in which they were moving from floor to floor dropped eight or ten feet out of control to the low level.

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