

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... Wallace Ward... Frank Walker... Published every week day morning except Sunday and statutory holidays...

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This syllogism was familiar fare to Dr. Verwoerd's Afrikaner audience. But the one-time psychology professor did not limit himself to such abstractions. He complained specifically about racially mixed diplomatic receptions held by American missions in South Africa.

Then getting even more specific, the Premier said that his government would not stand by and permit American negroes to enter the country to work at the three United States satellite tracking stations there.

Last May the United States did make a stand on principle and cancelled plans to have the carrier Independence call at Capetown after Dr. Verwoerd's government had requested that no negro airmen be landed at South African airfields.

South African officials felt it be known that there would be no attempt to interfere with the mixed parties the Americans were holding on the July 4 weekend.

Vast U.S. Project Last April President Johnson, in a speech at Johns Hopkins University, said he sought to place American military efforts to defend South Vietnam from Communism against the broader background of American hope for helping all Southeast Asia toward greater economic stability.

The retention of Mr. Favreau, albeit in a more or less figurehead capacity, is likely to draw the most Opposition fire, and understandably so. It lends credence to the rumors that his retention was insisted on by Mr. Pearson for strong partisan as well as personal reasons.

His departure from the cabinet, it is said, would have given new impetus to Mr. Sauve's ambitions for a thorough housecleaning in that area. That wouldn't have suited a lot of Quebec Liberals, as they made clear by endorsing Mr. Favreau's leadership with hours after his resignation following the tabling of the Dorion inquiry findings.

That's not the Opposition viewpoint, of course. They charge him with "gross deception and gross contempt of Parliament", and with having no business to be in any cabinet. We shall hear a lot more on this point within the next few days.

Washington has enough troubles on its hands without getting into a new round of feuding with South Africa's Premier Hendrick Verwoerd. That, doubtless, is why it ignored a recent outburst of the South African leader in which he scored what he took to be the fallacies and mistakes in the American approach to his country and its racial problems.

Integration might not be so bad, he said, in the United States where the white man outnumbers the black man ten to one. But in South Africa, where the white man is outnumbered five to one, it would "mean the end of us as a nation."

A career woman in New York advises other career women who want to succeed that they should watch their language because there might be gentlemen present. Oldtimers tell us it used to be the other way about.



OUR OWN GEMINI PROGRAM

TINY BUT POTENT

Fantastic Shapes Assumed By Viruses

Viruses take the form of pretzels, corkscrews, raspberries, tadpoles, tadpoles, needles, cupcakes, and a variety of other things. Some of these bits of disease-causing matter are misshapen, suggesting anything from a battered ping-pong ball to a tank trap from the Maginot Line.

Michigan remembered how astronomers estimated the heights of mountains on the moon from the shadows they cast. Williams and a colleague, biophysicist Ralph Wyckoff, sprayed viruses from one side with vaporized gold particles. The viruses stood out, clearly defined by their "shadows" of gold.

Chemist "SPLITS" VIRUS The now-visible virus turned out to be more than a protein. Chemist Heinz Vranek, Conrad of the University of California stripped the protein coat from the tobacco mosaic virus, and found that what was left could still cause infection. The remaining substance was then determined to be nucleic acid, the genetic substance found in the nuclei of animal and plant cells.

Most Are Invisible Whatever their appearance and essence, viruses are fantastically tiny. About one million could fit into a single red blood cell. Only the biggest viruses can be seen, even under the most powerful optical microscopes. The smallest known viruses measure only a millionth of an inch across.

Viruses, being so infinitesimal, long eluded capture under a laboratory microscope. Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine to fight the rabies virus, but he never got a glimpse of the beast he was dealing with. Through-out the 19th century, bacteriologists thought of viruses as invisible "microbes."

In 1898, Dutch botanist Martinus Beijerinck was investigating the so-called mosaic disease that infects tobacco. He passed tobacco sap known to cause the disease through a filter that removed every single bacterium. But the liquid still contaminated plants. Beijerinck called it a "living fluid infectant" or a virus, meaning "poison" in Latin.

An American, Wendell Stanley, shook the scientific world in 1935 when he crystallized a virus and reported it was a protein. Four years later scientists got their first peek at a virus through the newly developed electron microscope. But it wasn't much of a view, because the virus contrasted poorly with its surroundings.

A key point in their planning will be a program for a Pan-Asian highway, begun in 1958 under the commission's auspices to provide an all-weather road from Iran across Pakistan and India to Burma, Thailand and Viet Nam. Significance is seen also in recent steps to expand the scope of another commission undertaking now known as the Mekong Development Committee. The United States, in another policy reversal has decided to contribute money for the \$27 million Namnum dam in Laos, on a tributary of the Mekong, which will supply power for both Laos and Thailand.

This may prove a better way of fighting Communism than with guns and bombs. The undertaking has been described as a kind of Marshall Plan for Southeast Asia, and if meets with anything like the same success it will be a great achievement.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 8, 1940) The Royal Navy, relentlessly pursuing its task of preventing the French navy from falling in to German or Italian hands, reported today a successful action against the 53,000-ton Richelieu, France's newest battleship.

Flight Plan Of Stork

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Periodically, obstetricians try to answer the old question as to whether more babies are born at night than during the day, or vice versa. The latest report is from the Magee-Womens hospital in Pittsburgh involving 37,375 deliveries over a 10-year period. Eastern standard time was used.

The authors also cite previous statistics. The hour with the maximum number of deliveries in Israel and elsewhere in the United States is 5 to 6 a.m. There were two reports from Great Britain in which the peak was reached between 10 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 3 a.m., respectively.

According to Dr. Leslie G. Quinlivan and Irene Mikula, RN variations are expected because of differences in time of conception, duration of pregnancy, criteria for selection of cases, variances in time zones, and deviations from solar time.

At any rate, obstetricians at the Magee-Womens hospital deliver more babies during the day, with the peak period at noon. This information is of practical value to the obstetric department and may be used facetiously to explain why they seldom attend luncheons.

We suspect that statistics of this type will average out if enough cases are analyzed. The birth hour for 134,335 deliveries which occurred in Nuernberg between 1913 and 1935 revealed that 48.24 per cent took place during the day and the remainder at night.

SUNGLASSES J. K. writes: Is it helpful or harmful to wear sunglasses? REPLY They are not harmful when the glass is clear and does not contain cracks, bubbles, or distortions. They are helpful in some conditions and in reducing glare and screening out the burning rays of the sun.

HYBRIDS PRODUCED Viruses enjoy a certain rudimentary sex life. In 1964 virologists Wallace Rowe and Stephen Baum of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, reported that two viruses in the same cell may somehow exchange genetic information. The result is a hybrid virus with new characteristics.

TEMPER TANTRUMS J. K. writes: Is it true that chemical changes take place and a poisonous substance goes through the body when a person has a temper tantrum? REPLY Chemical changes occur in that more adrenalin is manufactured but it is not a poisonous substance.

MURMURS VARY C. B. writes: Is a heart murmur serious? REPLY Murmurs are abnormal heart sounds. In some instances they are due to leakage; others represent extraneous noises such as occur when the old ticker rubs against the lungs. This type is not serious.

SUMAC RELATIVE J. I. writes: What is the poison in poison ivy? REPLY The irritating substance is urushiol, found in the resinous sap of the plant. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Used plastic bags should be destroyed.

WARN SOLDIERS MOSCOW (Reuters)—The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star warns soldiers to be on their guard against giving away secrets by idle talk. The article, timed to coincide with the height of the tourist season, says some troops believe equipment is only secret when it is in operational position or hidden in a safe. It also warns against idle chatter on the telephone. It says modern technology makes it quite easy to monitor any telephone conversation.

NUMBERS GROW The world's population was less than 500,000,000 in 1860 and has increased six-fold since then.

Nuclear Rocket Power

Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev has rattled Russia's nuclear rocket power, claiming global supremacy, but American observers feel it was a muted threat. They also claim to detect some hollowness. Brezhnev said the quantity of intercontinental and orbital rockets at the disposal of the U.S.S.R. is perfectly sufficient to finish off once and for all any aggressor or group of aggressors.

The American appraisal is that the Russians right now are just getting into production of the superior solid-fuel ICBM. They also suggested that the U.S. and the Soviet Union probably are hitting much the same problems in trying to put together an anti-missile defence system.

The U.S. for example, has its Nike-Zeus rocket which under certain conditions can hit an object in space, but its limitations are numerous. In this regard, the Soviet Union's problem is felt to be greater because it has to plan to offset a lot more American ICBMs.

As for the so-called orbital rocket or rocket-bomb, Russia has claimed to have such a device twice recently. American officials reply that right now a rocket in orbit above the earth is a lot easier to hit than any rocket attacking from a land or sea base.

They also say the orbiting bomb is a lot more expensive, and they thus tend to dismiss the Russian references as more of a psychological than a military threat.

Human Traits Of Birds

In the lore of birds the unfor-givable fallacy is the anthropomorphic point of view. The amateur must never ascribe human traits to birds lest scientific ornithologists stand him in the corner with the dunce cap on his head.

Most ornithologists (perhaps not all) insist that birds do not sing for esthetic but for utilitarian purposes only—communicating with mates or fledglings, warning birds of an enemy's territory, sounding the alarm against dangers.

According to this point of view there is no such thing as a bird's only action and reaction, instinct and behavior patterns, for birds are to be observed as mechanisms. I think this is puritanical nonsense. Why do birds sing rhapsodically on warm, bright windless days in the spring but not on days that are cold, bloody and grudging? Sublime weather entrances them as much as it entrances humans—who, incidentally, are parts of nature.

By great good fortune May does follow April and redeems the many promises that April has forfeited.

Rain Sooner Or Later

Almost nothing is more certain than the success of Ontario's \$200,000 rainmaking experiment scheduled for the parched Ottawa Valley. Except in the Sahara Desert and a few other traditionally arid places on this earth, it always rains sooner or later. What the Ottawa Valley wants is sooner.

In earlier days, when man put more faith in the Almighty than in his own devices, it was customary in such dry areas as the Prairies to call prayer meetings to bring about the end of a drought. Even Indians were persuaded to go into their rain-dances.

And of course, rain came, because these emergency measures were never resorted to until, by the laws of nature, the drought must have been about to end anyway.

Actually artificial rainmaking is about as uncertain a method of ending droughts as thumping on drums while leaping about a campfire. But the province must do something to try to satisfy these stricken constituents, and there's always a chance that Nature herself will come to the rescue.

This is the way it will likely be in Eastern Ontario. Scientists will turn on their silver iodide-crystal generators and, if conditions are right, blessed rain will fall from the heavens. It might have come anyway, being long overdue. But the farmers will give thanks, the provincial government will pay the modest bill and all will be serene in the Ottawa Valley.

Reds In Supersonic Race

If there were doubts that the United States is involved in hot international competition to produce a supersonic passenger airplane, they should be removed by the unveiling of a Russian model at the international air show in Paris. The model was of a proposed delta wing supersonic—the Tu-144—which, according to a Soviet spokesman, will have a capacity of 121 passengers, a speed of 1,500 miles an hour and a range of 4,000 miles. The aircraft is expected to be in service in the early 1970's. President Johnson said in his last press conference that this country too was working on a supersonic, one that air lines would buy as an economically attractive investment. He added that he has asked the federal aviation agency (FAA) to work round the clock on the project. The FAA and the national aeronautics and space administration already have invested more than \$30 million in preliminary development work. Two airframe contracts awarded last year are being continued on a month to month basis. The American experts are talking of a plane considerably faster and larger than the Russian entry and the supersonic Concorde that the British and French are working on jointly. It would fly at about 3,000 miles an hour and possibly carry some 200 passengers. Difficult technical and economic problems remain, however. One concerns the question of how government and industry costs, which will probably run at least \$1 billion. One proposal calls for a 75 per cent, 25 per cent breakdown, with government footing the bigger portion, but private companies are even balking at this generous offer.

Protected From Pickers

The Swiss canton of Neuchâtel recently prohibited the taking of snails over the whole of its territory for a period of two years. This measure, which obviously tickled the humorists, was considered in the border regions of France to be directed mainly against French snail pickers, who in fact are unable to find sufficient snails to grow up in their own country. However, this general measure has been introduced quite simply in order to protect the species: snails are in fact much sought after owing to the good price they fetch and the continually growing demand for them in restaurants. But it takes three to four years to grow a big enough for the table.

In view therefore of the decline in the number of snails, pickers have a tendency to take them smaller and smaller, before they have had time to reproduce in fact, so that the species is in danger of rapidly dying out; hence the new protective measure. If such an apparently trivial question nevertheless has a certain interest it is because the snail trade is quite a big one according to Swiss customs statistics. In 1952, for example, imports amounted to 47 tons and increased but not to the same extent as exports; in 1956, Switzerland imported 100 tons of snails and exported the record figure of 476 tons, which represents almost 20 million snails. Since then, the figures have undergone various fluctuations and in 1964 totalled 284 tons for import and 246 tons for exports. It can be seen therefore that these measures for the protection of snails are fully justified, not only from the point of view of protecting nature but also on the economic level.

Of Public Concern

Car insurance companies are setting themselves above the Ontario government by virtually deciding who may drive and who may not. They can't take away a person's license, but they can and do refuse or cancel his insurance whenever they wish. Private firms are free to classify a driver — without conviction — as a substandard risk on grounds of suspicion or even whims. And when, for example, a driver questioned recently why his policy had been abruptly cancelled, the company replied: "we are unable to satisfy your inquiries" — in other words, it's none of your business. But auto insurance is public business. No one should have the right to refuse ordinary protection from a man legally entitled to drive. There is, of course, the so-called assigned risk plan which is run by a group of insurance companies for the "benefit" of rejected drivers. But the rates under this plan may be double or triple the highest regular premiums—more than most people could afford. In effect, private firms are operating their own "demerit" system unrestricted by the driving laws of the province. The ludicrous arrangement is but one more argument against leaving auto insurance in the hands of strictly profit-oriented private companies. There are some 200 of them chasing premium dollars and performing a costly disservice to the people of Ontario. A single government-operated agency could do the job better and cheaper. Begin in 1956, the 41,000-mile United States Interstate Highway System is expected to be completed in 1972.

Advertisement for Sussex of '65 Contest. Text: 'VOTE for the girl of your choice... BUT VOTE!!!' Includes an illustration of a woman and a dog. Text: 'Every ballot you cast is another chance for you to be a winner too!! If your ballot is drawn at the VOTER'S DRAW you can win a \$500 Government of Canada Bond.' 'Sussex soft drinks are always winning favor with people who are looking for a flavour-filled thirst-quencher.'