The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave., Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street, UNiversity 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

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Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

PAGE 6 MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1963.

What Military Value?

In refusing to be stampeded by the demands, in and out of his party, for adopting a nuclear arms policy at this time, Prime Minister Diefenbaker has stressed the desirability of Canada not being bound "to things which in the light of events of the next few months may be ill-advised and premature." In effect he is insisting on the very thing the Liberal Party emphasized in its election program last year, namely that defense cannot be fixed permanently and that "decisions must be made in the light of changing circumstances as they become known."

That was a sound policy then, and we believe, with Mr. Diefenbaker, that it rules out any rash decision on nuclear armaments for Canada at this juncture. This view, we note, has the full indorsation of such an outstanding military expert as Maj. General W. H. S. Macklin, who points out that the basic question is neither a "political" one, as Mr. Pearson now contends, nor a "moral" one as others have argued. It is a military question, and should be decided on no other grounds. The vital problem to be considered is whether there is any solid military reason for accepting these weapons; and the answer, General Macklin maintains, is that there is none.

So far as North American defense is concerned, the deterrent against nuclear war is the "second-strike capability" of the U.S. Strategic Air Command—that is, its capacity of striking back with devastating force even after a surprise attack on the continent. This U.S. capability is being made invulnerable through dispersal, mobility and the hardening of its bases, and the time is not distant when the process will be completed.

For the present the United States is keeping enough of its heavy bombers in the air or on very short readiness, and enough Polaris submarines on the high seas, to supplement its static intercontinental ballistic missiles. In due course it will rely in the main on the 1,456 so far authorized Minutemen and Polaris missiles, capable of delivering a "punch" equivalent to one billion tons of TNT. To say that this is more than enough to deter any aggressor, whatever means he may have at his disposal, is putting it mildly.

In Europe, the idea that tactical nuclear weapons could be used in actual operations by NATO is based on the belief that it is possible to wage a limited nuclear war. This is almost certainly a fallacious concept. There seems to be no practical way of keeping such a war limited. Canadian nuclear weapons carriers in NATO may, at best, have a deterrent value, and then only if the task of deterring a potential enemy cannot otherwise be done.

According to the most reliable reports, the United States already possesses at least five times the nuclear striking power of Russia. That Russia is terrified of this was shown by her backdown in Cuba. "What effect," asks General Macklin, "can it have for Canada to add her two cents worth to this dreadful and frightening array of destructive power? Is there not far more than we need already?" Certainly it would not make us any less dependent on the U.S., or better enable us to press the cause of disarmament in the United Nations.

The Policeman's Lot

In Hamilton, Ontario, the police department has decided to reduce policemen to the status of individuals by making them wear nameplates that identify them as individuals. Whoever cooked up this idea may have felt that a policeman who can be readily identified by name will be more cautious in the way he handles the public, possibly more courteous. In any case, it would be of no concern to us except that it involves a principle with respect to law enforcement that is of wide application, and to which attention has been drawn by the Toronto Globe and Mail in commenting on the Hamilton incident. The points made by our Toronto contemporary are these:

A policeman in uniform is not an individual. He is a symbol of society's decision to live by the rule of law. He has greater powers than his individual self and greater responsibilities; and this something is laid upon him by society, and must be there if he is to serve society. Behind him stretches out the whole majesty of the law, from the badge on his chest, to the courts, to the penitentiary and all the other instruments of a well ordered community.

To reduce the policeman to a name is to strip away some of this greater power of him, and with it to strip away a part of the strength, the protection and the discipline that he represents. Therefore citizens of any community are better served, as well as safer, if what they get when they call a policeman is a policeman. As an individual he may be fat or thin, morose or amiable, quick-witted or slow-witted, a leader or a follower; but as a policeman he is something more than the sum of all these qualities.

Election Expenses

A list of the election expenses reported to Chief Electoral Officer Nelson Castonguay on behalf of the election candidates in the national election of last June reveals that an interesting number of them managed to keep their expenses under $100. Two of them—both in Ontario ridings—listed their expenses as "nil". One netted 222 votes, the other 423.

A Nova Scotia candidate, who spent $63.18 in a vain attempt to edge past Finance Minister George Nowlan under the Social Credit banner, wound up with 456 votes. A Toronto mortician who ran for the Socreds in Toront--Parkdale, drew the support of only 224 votes; but then, his campaign expenses, as listed were only $12.

Reported figures of this kind have always been treated with a healthy skepticism on Parliament Hill. Students of Canadian politics and elections have long emphasized that the election expenses reporting system isn't designed to encourage accuracy. They have tended to conclude that while some may be right on the beam, others may understate the actual expenditures substantially. Rarely is a tendency to exaggerate election expenses encountered.

But the figures must be taken as they are, if only for the want of any better yardstick.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The "Annual World Day for Lepers" will be observed on Jan. 27, a reminder there still are 10,000,000 persons suffering from leprosy. The Order of Charity, a French organization devoted to the welfare of lepers, says that the disease is curable, requiring only medical attention "and, above all, human sympathy and interest."

* * *

We hold no brief for the brewing industry, but we note, as a refreshing exception to the general rule, the following statement in the Dominion Brewers Association's brief to the Federal Government: "Despite our conviction that a decrease in excise duty is warranted, we do not believe that we can at the present time properly ask for a decrease in duty." And so the brewers didn't ask, although the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Chambers of Commerce both made their predictable pitches for tax cuts. Perhaps, as the Ottawa Journal suggests, the brewers recognize that life for a finance minister is not all beer and skittles

THREE HELPINGS OF EVERYTHING

EDUCATION NEEDED

The Problem Of Using Insecticides

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Insecticides, improperly used, may cause great harm to wildlife and to human life. In extreme cases, people die. But to campaign on this ground for the abandoning of all insecticides would be as unwise as to point to the misuse of thalidomide as a reason for forbidding doctors to prescribe any sort of drug.

As the Canadian Society of Zoologists has been told at its meeting in Ottawa, the benefits gained from controlling pests have been enormous. Without insecticides, certain kinds of agriculture would be impossible in Canada. Generally speaking, when proper instructions are given and followed, the use of insecticides is beneficial.

The problem, however, is that sometimes instructions are not clear. Sometimes, too, there is a tendency to over-use, with disastrous results. Fish die; animals, after feeding on over-sprayed vegetation, endanger the humans who eat them or who drink their milk.

TWO BODIES CONCERNED

Two Federal Government bodies are at present directly concerned with insecticides. The Health Department's Food and Drug Directorate looks at them with a view to safety to humans, and determines limits of tolerance. The prime concern of the Plant Products Division of the Department of Agriculture, which licenses the insecticides, is whether they meet the claims of their manufacturers.

The insecticide problem is part of the whole danger posed by the possibility of improper use of drugs, a danger so great that the Glassco Commission has chosen the Food and Drug Directorate as one of the few areas of Government in which it seems to feel more money should be spent.

Concern is international. Contamination from pesticides is one of the subjects to be considered by the special Commons committee on drugs proposed by the Health Minister, Mr. J. Waldo Monteith. In the United States, the Federal Council for Science and Technology is investigating the charges about the dangers of insecticides made by Miss Rachel Carson in her book, Silent Spring.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Drugs are being developed and licensed all over the world. This newspaper has suggested that the problem is so grave and so widespread that the investigation of the development and manufacture of drugs might well be handled by an international body such as the World Health Organization.

In the meantime, however, careful studies should continue on the national level. In Canada, close co-ordination between the Agriculture Department and the Food and Drug Directorate is essential. Clear warnings of danger and explicit directions on containers must be insisted on.

Above all, there is a need for a program of public education on the harmful results of misuse or over-use of insecticides, which in this respect are like all drugs. The directions on the container are there to be followed.

Have Kilt, Will Travel

Welland Evening Tribune

We have watched with not a little awe and respect the George Hees and Robert Macaulay circuses on behalf of improved export business for our manufacturers and have not been surprised to see some counterattack from Britain, target for a great deal of our probing for increased sales.

Now we are promised an offensive from a distinctly Scottish endeavor, in which a resolute drive will be made to demonstrate that there is more to Scotland than lochs and hills and porridge - eating highlanders producing ships and whisky.

Scots salesmen are about to embark on a globe - trotting mission that will extend over a year and is designed to "hard sell" a diversity of products in addition to traditional items.

In the race for a bigger share of Britain's growing export trade it is the medium - sized, progressive Scottish industrial townships that are setting the order - winning pace.

A typical example is Greenock, one time "clachan" of huts on the lower reaches of the river Clyde.

Bob - blitzed in World War II, it is now once more a bustling community of many crafts and goods. Moreover, 30 firms in this district have recently formed an export group to send their names and products across the world in concerted volume.

Phase I of the Greenock group's plan to sell their part of Scotland to the world has been the production of an elaborate export brochure printed in seven languages, including Russian. Thousands of copies, listing the area's work and products, have been dispatched.

Phase 2, now being planned, will consist of carefully - aimed and vigorous follow-up action.

Wherever possible Greenock's enterprising industrialists will collaborate with each other in arranging joint overseas trade missions and selling campaigns.

Areas of "attack" throughout the world are being mapped out. Those with the highest potential need for the full range of Greenock industries are being given the highest priority.

So, if you unexpectedly find a kilted salesman on your doorstep, don't say you haven't been warned.

Drawing Near Again

Financial Post, Toronto

To the consternation of the single males, leap year will be here again in 1964. But even in the 12 months still to go, the bachelors aren't quite as safe as they think.

There are disturbing changes taking place on the marriage front in the U.S., and it's likely that much the same developments are occurring in Canada.

There is, in short, a marriage craze — and it's due to the fact that we are all much more prosperous than was the case a couple of decades ago.

It was pointed out in a recent survey that a never - married woman in the 20 to 50 age range now has a better than 70 per cent chance of nabbing a spouse compared with only 58 per cent possibility back in 1940. If the girl is 35 or over, there's still a 50-50 chance of marriage as against a one-chance-in-three 20 years ago.

Whether the women have developed better trapping techniques or the men are just getting weaker isn't known, but there's been a definite deterioration in the bachelor camp.

In 1940 if a man reached 30 without falling by the wayside, there was a 50 per cent chance he wouldn't fall at all. If he stuck it until he was 35, he had a 50 per cent change of going it alone.

Now, only 15 per cent of the 30-year - old bachelors survive feminine wiles. And of the men still unattached at 35, only 40 per cent can now count on sticking to their selfish, single, happy state.

Bachelors may be less reluctant than a couple of decades ago, but here's a tip for the girls of 30-plus who are wondering where the hunting's best. Divorced men of age 40 or so have a 90 per cent probability of trying matrimony for the second time.

So much, indeed, for that old saw about once bitten twice shy.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

January 21, 1938

An unmarried men's team composed of professor J. G. Patterson and Fred Small defeated a married men's team made up of Wellington Dixon and Dr. MacLaughlin in the Y's Men's Club debate last evening. Miss Gwenneth Fry delighted the meeting with a solo.

The second social evening for young men and women attending carpentry, agriculture, fishing and domestic science extension courses was held in Prince of Wales College Hall last night. Dr. J. T. Croteau professor of economics and sociology at Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's University presided.

TEN YEARS AGO

January 21, 1953

Sydney, Jan. 16 - (CP) — Phil Vitale, colorful rearguard of last year's Maritime Major Hockey League Season, has been cut adrift by Valleyfield Braves of the Quebec Senior League and has returned to his home in Toronto. President Art Vinet of Valleyfield said Vitale had objected to returning to the Maritimes.

The silver black fox, aristocrat of the fur family which has graced the shoulders of milady of distinction, was ingloriously degraded to the position of Public Enemy No. 1 yesterday, when the Government of P.E.I. placed a bounty on his head.

Does Salt Raise Blood Pressure?

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

SALT, which is essential to life, is found in almost every food except rice and fruit. The normal individual is not harmed by an added pinch in cooking and may relish an additional sprinkling on his food at mealtime. But some people, such as victims of hypertension or toxemia, are better off without salt. Research along this line also suggests that those with a family history of hypertension ought to restrict their intake.

Does salt cause high blood pressure? Probably not, but it may bring on or aggravate the condition in potential hypertensives. We know the disorder runs in families and some of these men and women may inherit a characteristic that makes them sensitive to salt.

This was demonstrated recently by Dr. Lewis K. Dahl, of the Brookhaven laboratory on Long Island. He fed excessive amounts of salt to rats and many developed high blood pressure within a short time; it was so severe in some of the animals, they did not survive. Others tolerated the ordeal as though nothing had happened. In two out of three rats, blood pressure returned to normal when salt was removed from the diet.

Since some of the rodents were not affected by salt, Dr. Dahl decided it might be a hereditary trait. He selected several pairs of the salt resistant rats for breeding purposes and compared their offspring with an equal number that had high readings when fed salt. In time, through selective breeding, he was able to develop a strain of rats that were not affected by salt.

These experiments are meaningful for humans. In all probability, many of us have an inborn resistance to salt and are destined to escape hypertension. There are tests that can be done early in life to determine the potential candidate for hypertension. Those who fall into this category or who have a family history of hypertension should go easy on salt.

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

PAP TEST

A. B. writes: Does the Pap test show only that cancer is present? Or can it detect cancer cells in the making?

REPLY

In cancer, there has to be a moment in which a normal cell turns malignant. The Pap test is good but I doubt if it could catch this exact moment of change. On the other hand the test detects cells with certain characteristics that are potentially malignant and in this respect the answer to your second question is yes.

NEED'NT STARVE

R. F. writes: My husband has been diagnosed as diabetic. Now he is afraid he will have to go hungry the rest of his life. Please send information on this disease.

REPLY

Diabetic diets are filling and usually include a wide variety of foods. Your husband may go hungry for a while if he is obese and his physician prescribes low caloric menus.

UNLIKELY

D. L. writes: Does taking penicillin for two years (because of an attack of rheumatic fever) destroy the blood cells?

REPLY

This type of reaction occurs but it is unusual. Frequent blood tests are done to detect the possibility when penicillin is used over a long period.

SIGMOID EXAM

J. L. writes: Is a sigmoido scopic examination an office procedure or is it done in the hospital under an anesthetic?

REPLY

An anesthetic is not needed and the procedure can be done in the physician's office or at the hospital.

Today's Health Hint—

Good shoes protect the feet.

TOURIST TRADE

Some 400,000 persons annually visit Puerto Rico, which has a population of 2,400,000.

NOTES BY THE WAY

To anyone who has tried to make a skating rink in his backyard there are few things more amazing than the way the smooth ice forms, unhelped and unwanted, on the streets. — Hamilton Spectator.

Veterinarians have finally discovered the reason why cats have independent, standoffish natures: They are allergic to people. Dr. Victor Hawthorne of the Mass Radiography Centre in Scotland recently compared 110 cats whose owners reported their pets were often under the weather with 117 healthy animals and found this significant correlation: About 70 per cent more of the sick animals than the well ones shared sleeping quarters with their masters and mistresses; 50 per cent of the feline illness was caused by infection, presumably transmitted by humans because the rate appeared to be closely connected with the degree of chumminess between pets and owners. — Insider's Newsletter.

The Carnegie Institution in Washington now offers scientific evidence that there was life on Earth — plant life, that is — nearly three billion years ago. And there will probably be some still around another three billion years from now, notwithstanding the possibility of suicidal nuclear war. — Brantford Expositor.

The description "de luxe" has been applied to the fishing shelters now used on the ice of Lake Simcoe. Many are carpeted, insulated and have radio and television, with heat coming from propane gas. Only the fish are cold now. — Ottawa Journal.

Trust the French! They've developed a car to beat the ice. It has two engines—one to drive the front wheels and another for the rear. One pedal works the two clutches so back-seat driving is less threatening than it might be. — Ottawa Journal.

Feverish Brussels Talks

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Charles de Gaulle's death sentence against Britain's bid to join the Common Market is suspended by a 10-day reprieve granted by Brussels which now will be the scene of feverish talks to decide whether the axe will fall.

Just as a French general was sent to help the Americans against the British in the war of independence, the U.S. now is dispatching its top trade negotiators to Brussels in an apparent attempt to save the British from the French in the new war of interdependence.

Three days before the Common Market ministers will meet on Jan. 28 to decide the final fate of British negotiations with the trade bloc Christian Herter, former U.S. state secretary, will be in Brussels to explore with the various Europeans the tariff bait which the United States proposes to make the Common Market a more outward-looking organization.

PREPARES GROUND

Herter is to prepare the ground for tariff bargaining to begin in 1964, but undoubtedly he will be able to open his bag of goodies to disclose before the West Germans, French, Italians, Belgiums and others the exact kind of tariff cuts President Kennedy has in mind if Britain becomes a member of the European community.

The U.S. maintains a great deal of the Kennedy tariff-reducing power will be lost if Britain doesn't get into the European partnership. This is be cause of the 50-per-cent cuts which allows Kennedy to eliminate tariffs completely on a list of goods in which the U.S. and the Common Market together supply at least 80 per cent of the free world market.

Britain's rejection from Europe will reduce this big and attractive list to just one major item—aircraft.

Undoubtedly dollar-conscious Europeans have already weighed in general terms the impact Britain's rejection from Europe will have on U.S. foreign policy. The French president has icily demanded immediate succession of negotiations with Britain and aside from the trade issue, the 10-day delay in a final decision is perhaps an indication that de Gaulle may have less influence than he believes he has with his bloc partners.

Kennedy has just concluded what he describes as satisfactory talks with President Fanfani of Italy. Kennedy also has made plans to visit Rome in the spring and to stop at Bonn to talk with West German Chancellor Adenauer.

It would be a distinct slight if Kennedy went to Europe without stopping at Paris to confer with de Gaulle. It is unlikely this would occur. Probably Kennedy now is trying to figure out a way of conferring with de Gaulle without giving the appearance of crawling before the European leader.

But if Kennedy does go to Paris it may well be in the form of a showdown. The American leader already has indicated he is willing to risk unpopularity in order to achieve greater cohesion within the Western alliance. He also has stated he won't be "pushed" by de Gaulle.

Kennedy wants Britain in the Common Market. His ability to overcome the de Gaulle barriers may well be the first major sign of whether Kennedy can make his Western leadership stick.

The World's Fair

Financial Post, Toronto

Unless very bold decisions are promptly forthcoming, the Montreal World Fair in 1967 could turn out to be an unmitigated financial horror and a matter for national chagrin.

That is the view of a number of responsible Canadians in business and government. Their reasons for concern will command much support among the Canadian firms and governments likely to invest in exhibits.

First, the lavish, honkytonk New York World's Fair, to be staged just prior to Montreal's exposition, will give millions of North American viewers more than their fill of fairs. Attendance at Montreal could be a flop.

Second. Enormous pressures are being put on North American companies and on a number of countries to invest heavily in New York's big show. This, coming so quickly after 1962's Seattle fair and 1958's expensive Brussels fair, means Montreal could get the short end of the financial stick.

Third. There is evidence that many countries and many companies are fed up with spending vast sums at increasingly frequent intervals on the same old "national pavilion" and "company exhibit" shows. The odds are against the financial success of fairs in this increasingly sterile form.

It is true that the New York show has no "official" blessing while Canada's 1967 fair has been authorized by the almighty International Bureau of Expositions. But in show business it's size and success that pull in the customers, not the fine ponts of international "legality."

The only constructive solution heard so far comes from the Montreal Citizens Committee, an independent organization which was influential in bringing the 1967 fair to Canada.

It proposes that the world-style national pavilion be scrapped and that the fair be arranged by compounds, each of which will contain national and corporate exhibits grouped to express a different aspect of an overall fair theme.

Whether or not the fathers of the fair will find this idea attractive, it is plain that there must be a whole new approach such as this to fire up both the exhibitors and the visitors.

TRAVEL BARGAINS

Charlottetown to:
Sackville, $2.10
Moncton, $2.80
Truro, $3.80
Saint John, $4.80
Halifax, $5.20
Antigonish, $5.60
Sydney, $9.20
Quebec, $11.25
Montreal, $12.50

These are examples of CN's new Red Bargain Fares. Red Bargain Fares with sleeping accommodation and complimentary meals are equally attractive. Call CN for details about the Red, White and Blue Fare Plan.

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