

Not Now, Perhaps Later

Premier Khrushchev will just have to be a good boy and wait for his summit conference at Geneva. That, in effect, is what President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan have told him.

Being a dictator, Mr. Khrushchev can attend summit conferences at any time and be as irresponsible as he chooses. He can make decisions on the spot.

Neither President Kennedy nor Prime Minister Macmillan could attend a conference on such important matters as nuclear test bans and disarmament without having reasonable assurance born of preliminary agreements between lower level officials that there is some solid chance of achievement.

However, Premier Khrushchev can, if he wishes, do many things to create a climate in which a summit meeting in June might be justified.

But they could make good propaganda for Mr. Khrushchev. The unaligned nations may now have forgotten that it was Russia that first broke the truce on atmospheric nuclear tests and may be prepared to characterize any resumption of such tests by the United States as unprovoked aggression.

The Soviet leader may have other reasons for seeking the summit limelight at this time. He may go to Geneva next month in any case, even if the Western leaders do not, and be joined there by his Communist bloc allies.

On Men In Orbit

Taking second thoughts on the achievement of orbiting John Glenn three times round the earth, the Christian Science Monitor suggests that the American public can do something better in the way of celebrating the exploit than by "setting the easy chair at a self-satisfied angle relapsing into the kind of disorganized thinking that never launched a good life let alone an orbit, and indulging a peasant glow that someone else has done our

work for us." In John Glenn and other pioneers into new territory could best be honored by making "our side of the frontier better. It could do with some improvements."

What The Monitor has in mind is the preservation of the momentum of this national and international rejoicing over the Glenn flight and its conversion into "what needs to be done at home." The quality of thought and action applied by the scientists to the conquest of nature has, it suggests, far greater rewards and more expansive opportunities when applied to humanity.

"Consider that a man can master his environment and still not master himself. He can launch a rocket but can he launch an analytical thought with similar precision? His black boxes can telemeter a capsule in orbit, but can they measure rebellion in a maladjusted child? It is a brave achievement to track a celestial course, but what about tracing the thin line of corruption in a state Legislature? What of violence and hatred and materialism as ways of life? Where is the systematic, persistent, creative order of thinking and action that will bring these twisted concepts under control?"

"How will society recover itself from a dip in its own orbit, away from moral issues, rejecting morality as if it were something a little archaic and insubstantial that doesn't belong to this modern technical age? When will society put its mind and heart to concepts big enough to rescue it from spiritual drift? Where is the closely coordinated teamwork to conquer this all-too-empty portion of space?"

Gaining Wider Support

The campaign which the Canadian Highway Safety Council has for some time been conducting on a nation-wide scale for the use of safety belts in automobiles is continuing to meet favorable response. Within recent days the Federal Government has announced that it is installing safety belts in its 1962 model vehicles, and officers in charge of the various government transport operations have been instructed to see that drivers fasten them.

The federal treasury board has now agreed to buy and install these safety devices on Crown-owned motor vehicles, where such equipment meets the specifications of the Safety of Automotive Engineers. Belts will be bought first for vehicles already equipped by the manufacturers with places to anchor them. Later they will be installed in other vehicles.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Post Office Department has announced that the "old fashioned nib pens which have adorned post office lobbies for the last half-century" are to be replaced with ball-point pens. The new pens are to be chained to the counters to keep post office patrons from pocketing them—something that didn't apply before, since no one, apparently, wanted to take home one of the old ones.

One of the pitfalls of United States diplomacy was stumbled into by Attorney-General Robert Kennedy in his tour of the Orient as an unofficial envoy for his brother, President Kennedy. He told an audience of Indonesian university students that he considered the U.S. war against Mexico unjustified: "I do not think we can be proud of that episode," he said. Now politicians in Texas and elsewhere are up in arms over this alleged attempt to "becloud American history and its heroes," while learned historians offer the dubious defense that the Attorney-General was only expressing his old-fashioned New England prejudices.



STILL PLUMBING WORK TO BE DONE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Bert Herridge From The Kootenays

"I jest to the king and make him smile," boasted Shakespeare's Puck, and Puckish is that Robin Goodfellow from the Kootenays. H.W. "Bert" Herridge, who in the past week has celebrated both his 67th birthday and his election as Parliamentary Leader of the New Democratic Party.

There is, without exception, no Member of Parliament who has better personal public relations than "The Squire of the Kootenays." He has many friends, he surely has not one enemy. The only barb in his make-up is the wit of the jester, who all the time seems to be saying again like Puck, "Lord, what fools these mortals be."

For Bert Herridge is the wag of Parliament, who counts the day lost when he cannot bring a tinkle of laughter from his political opponents by his wording of some common-sense question. But there is now a novel angle about Bert, which perhaps even he has overlooked. This is that when he was born just 67 years ago, his mother happened to be in London, England—for the good and sufficient reason that she and her husband were both English.

Thus Bert now joins the impressively long list of Old Countrymen who have achieved top rank as well as driving force status behind the socialist movement in this country.

FLOWER IN OUR WEST

Most of these immigrants who have attained political prominence in this way seem to have chosen our western provinces for their homes. Maybe they were in their way just men in sheepskin coats, but with the sharp political consciousness of Britain added.

No! the first, but perhaps the best known is of course M. J. Coldwell, the Son of Devon who was a schoolteacher on the prairies before embarking on his unbroken 23 years as M.P. for Rosemount-Biggan, Saskatchewan, 1935-1958.

Then there is Tommy Douglas, born in Falkirk, Scotland, who was Canada's first socialist premier—in Saskatchewan—from 1944 to 1961.

In the field of Provincial politics, British Columbia has had its Britons raising "Hall Columbia" under the socialist banner. There was Ernie Winch, a bricklayer from eastern England, who was long active in the socialist and labour movement, was long an office-holder and

leader. His son Harold completed that unusual father-and-son team in the B.C. legislature before entering the federal House of Commons after 30 years in the provincial parliament; Harold also was born in England.

Of an even older generation was the longtime B.C. legislator Tom Uphill, an English-born coalminer who first won a seat in the B.C. legislature in 1920 and held it for more than a quarter of a century.

In the same tradition is Scottish-born carpenter, Robert Strachan, the 48 year old leader of the C.C.F. official opposition in the B.C. legislature for the past five years.

CO-OPERATIVES TOO One of the greatest perhaps was Charlie Dunning, who came here from England in 1903 at the age of 18, homesteaded near Yorkton, and soon found himself a delegate at a meeting in Prince Albert to discuss the marketing of grain. He was so hard up that he slept in the boiler-room of the meeting hall. But he had a golden tongue, and was soon one of the organizers of the first co-operative elevator systems. He was invited to join the Saskatchewan Cabinet under Premier W. M. Martin, succeeded him as premier on his retirement when only 37 years old, and four years later was invited by Prime Minister Mackenzie King to enter the federal cabinet.

Thus Charlie Dunning was one of the very few to move against what little ebb this group have shown; he swung from the early farm movement to the Liberal Party; Bert Herridge swung from Liberal office to the C.C.F. "M.J." swung from Liberal sentiment to C.C.F.

Other parties too have had their ample quotas of immigrants attaining prominence, not only from Britain. George Pearce, Jimmy Sinclair, C. D. Howe are names that leap to mind as recent federal Cabinet Ministers.

PEARL HISTORY Ever since an early gourmet put an oyster in his mouth and jarred his teeth on a round, inedible object, pearls have been prized adornments.

It is said that Caesar invaded Great Britain because its streams were alleged to contain an abundance of pearl oysters. Romans flavored their wine with pearls. Sir Thomas Gresham once ground a \$40,000 pearl to powder, added it to his wine, and drank a toast to Queen Elizabeth I to impress a visiting Spanish ambassador with England's wealth.

The process by which pearls are formed was a mystery until the early 19th century. The Roman author Pliny believed oysters swam to the surface at night, gulped drops of morning dew, and transformed them into gems.

A pearl grows as a shellfish coats an uncomfortable crumb of sand or foreign particle with gleaming layers of nacre or mother-of-pearl. Sometimes a tiny fish caught in the oyster suffers the same process of beautification.

Pearls are the only gems to come out of the sea, and the only gems made by a living process.

BRONCHITIS Toll Continues High

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS is a major problem in some countries. Many sufferers trace their coughing to a single respiratory infection from which they never improved. But more and more authorities are blaming the daily irritation from cigarette smoking and air pollution.

According to Dr. Bernard Garston, the mortality from chronic bronchitis is 11 times greater in England than in the United States. It is the third most common cause of death there and the chief reason for loss of working time. This respiratory condition is found in 36 per cent of men over age 30. Air pollution enters the picture because the death rate is highest among those living in industrial cities.

Victims of chronic bronchitis cough during the day and often at night. They start hacking on getting up in the morning, especially during exertion, excitement, or when eating or talking. Cough usually is productive of purulent sputum, which increases in amount as the disorder becomes progressively worse. This can be expected unless attempts are made to minimize air pollution by not smoking and by avoiding irritating dusts and fumes.

Irreversible changes take place in the lung tissue after the disease becomes well established. The air sacs often lose their elasticity and the normal tissues are replaced by scars. Many develop asthma, shortness of breath, and increasing fatigue. In time, the heart becomes involved.

Much bronchial tree damage can be forestalled by avoiding colds and eliminating infectious foci in the nose and throat. Air pollution is hard to avoid but smoking can be controlled.

A group of Philadelphia physicians found there is such a thing as cigarette cough. A study of chronic cough among 6,137 men 45 years of age and older showed only 9.9 per cent of non-smokers were coughing in contrast to 27.7 per cent of smokers. Cough was present in 41.8 per cent of those who smoked more than a pack a day.

(Dr. Van Dellen will send leaflet on bronchitis if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

SHAKING PALSY

H.C.B. writes: You say Parkinson's disease should be treated early. Can it be diagnosed early?

REPLY Yes, by the masklike, staring expression of the face, stiffness of the arms or legs, or slight tremor of the hands. Prior to this, many victims notice they are becoming slower and clumsier and less efficient in bodily movements. But they rarely complain about these symptoms. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on parkinsonism.

EARDRUM PUNCTURE

J. C. C. writes: Several months ago I punctured an eardrum. The doctor put a paper patch over the hole. Will this puncture heal by itself or is operation necessary?

REPLY Healing usually occurs within a few months unless the area becomes infected. The patch offers a bridge over which to grow. There is a good possibility the drum is healed, even though the patch remains. If not, surgery may be needed.

TENDER SPINE

B. T. writes: After a plonkial cyst is removed, is the area sensitive for several years? I had one removed in 1952 and feel discomfort sitting through baseball and football games and long movies.

REPLY Yes, but many persons who never had this operation complain of pain in this area after sitting too long. I'm one of them.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO

(February 27, 1937)

Chief Kinch, who resigned his position on the Summerside police force for a position with the RCMP will be stationed at Summerside and commences his duties in his new office today. Mr. Kinch with Mrs. Kinch and their young son spent the weekend at their old home in Alberton.

TEN YEARS AGO

(February 27, 1952)

The Charlottetown Community Concert Association held its annual dinner meeting last night at The Charlottetown. The dinner was attended by sixty people, including members of the executive board and volunteer workers of the association. Raoul Raymond president of the association presided and welcomed the group to the opening of their 21st campaign for concert memberships.

Mr. Justice M.R. MacGuigan and Mrs. MacGuigan returned Saturday from Toronto, where they had been visiting Mr. Mark MacGuigan Jr. on his 21st birthday.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Life is an everlasting struggle to keep money coming in and teeth and hair from coming out. —Galt Reporter.

Paradox: A large and rapidly increasing number of people are doing a lot of serious thinking about nuclear war which is said to be unthinkable. — Chatham News.

Those chaps who grumble about their wives driving from the back seat of the car should not cook from an easy chair in the living room. — Chatham News.

Preacher: "And when I get through with my sermons, I'll ask those of the congregation who want to contribute \$5 toward the mortgage on the church to stand up. And you play appropriate music." Organist: "What will be appropriate?" Preacher: "God Save the Queen."

Mr. Diefenbaker Waits

Ottawa Journal

What can Mr. Diefenbaker be waiting for? Shrewd politician that he is, he would not have rejected lightly the advice given him by various supporters that he have the general election before Easter.

But he did reject this advice as he rejected similar advice to go to the country last fall. Because he is also an experienced politician, Mr. Diefenbaker knows that many Canadians thought the increase in the old age pension was the signal for an early election. It is standard practice for governments to hold elections when they are giving more, in the form of increased social security or reduced taxes, than when they are asking for more.

Lung Cancer Deaths

Canadian Cancer Society

Making allowance for the aging Canadian population, the rate of cancer deaths among women is going down and the rate among men is rising, according to the Canadian Cancer Society.

The Society bases its conclusion on figures recently provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which show that in 1960 a total of 23,181 Canadians died of cancer of all kinds. 12,608 of them male and 10,573 of them female. This is the highest figure ever recorded, but it must be related to the changing population.

Dr. R.M. Taylor, Executive vice-president of the Society, pointed out that the rising rate of cancer deaths among men is almost entirely due to the rising rate of lung cancer deaths. In 1960 there were 2,223 men and 321 women who died of lung cancer; in 1950 there were 1,034 men, 201 women.

Dr. Taylor referred to a recent study by the National Cancer Institute of Canada which showed that the age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population among men, between the years 1941 and 1958, had gone up from 123.2 to 143.4 during the same years, the rate among women dropped from 124.6 to 118.5.

"Age-adjusted" means allowance has been made for the fact that Canada is gradually getting an increasing proportion of the population in the older age groups. The risk of cancer, although present at a young age, rises as one grows older. Mortality statistics, therefore, have to take this into consideration when comparing one year with any other.

INCREASE NOTED In 1960 lung cancer deaths amounted to 17.7 per cent of all types of cancer deaths among men; ten years previously they amounted to only 11.3 per cent.

During the 18 years studied by the N.C.I., the age-adjusted rate for lung cancer rose from 9.1 to 26.3. "Obviously," said Dr. Taylor, "the trend is continuing."

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