

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dawn
Wallace Ward
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

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U.S. Space Swim

An American science reporter notes facetiously that U.S. astronaut Edward White is to be linked to his Gemini 4 spacecraft by a 25 foot safety line when he goes for a swim in the void today, and that the tether holding Soviet cosmonaut Alexei Leonov to Voskud 2 was only about 15 feet long. "We'll be 10 feet ahead of the Russians in the race to the moon," the reporter observes.

Good humored space jokes have largely displaced the bitter ones current four years ago, when the late President Kennedy committed the United States to manned lunar exploration "before this decade is out." Half the time he allowed has expired. The margin between Soviet and American contenders appears to be as narrow as the newspaperman implied.

White and James McDivitt are both U.S. Air Force majors, and they will share equally in the glory of the fantastic exploit on which they are embarking from Cape Kennedy this morning. It will be the world's first attempt to bring manned spacecraft close to its orbiting object and will be a valuable practice for a Gemini flight planned later this year when the astronauts will link up with another satellite.

If Gemini 4 succeeds it will go far towards refuting Soviet claims of superiority which followed Leonov's exploit. In any case, however, there are enough parallels between these warming up events to invalidate the criticism that the Americans are trailing the Russians hopelessly. They seem to be closing the space travel gap as surely as they closed the more vital gap in intercontinental missile strength.

A Dubious Precedent

President Johnson has announced that he is ordering the withdrawal of another 2,000 U.S. marines from the revolt-stricken Dominican Republic. He has expressed pleasure that for the first time in history the Organization of American States has a military force functioning effectively, and it is this force that is replacing the marines as they are being pulled out of the country.

This venture in international peacekeeping is being shared by five nations—Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and the United States. The soldiers of these nations have donned blue-and-gold arm bands with the letters O.E.A.—the initials in Spanish for the Organization of American States. Their mandate is to restore normal conditions in the Dominican Republic and to help re-establish a democratic government.

Behind the immediate crisis there remains a broader question which President Johnson has not mentioned, but about which a good deal of concern has been expressed. This is the extent to which the creation of such a force might establish troublesome precedents in the rest of the world.

Largely in recognition of the O.A.S., the United Nations Charter makes provision for regional organizations and encourages them to settle disputes within their territories. But the Charter also provides that "no enforcement action" can be taken by regional bodies without the authorization of the Security Council. One difficulty is that what constitutes "enforcement action" has never been defined.

The United States and the O.A.S. have attempted to evade this question by arguing that the dispatch of an inter-American force, such as in the Dominican crisis, does not represent an "enforcement action," since the individual members are not compelled to contribute forces and no

coercion is exercised by the regional force.

Yet by moving toward an inter-American force, the O.A.S. could set the pattern for similar regional forces in other parts of the world, with troublesome results as far as the United States is concerned. The African nations, for example, could establish their own regional force and then intervene against "undemocratic" governments in South Africa or Rhodesia. Or the Arab nations could set up a force and argue that Israel presents a threat to the peace and security of the Middle East.

A New York Times correspondent at Washington sums up the situation when he says that the United States obviously wants to have its political cake and eat it too. It wants maximum freedom of action—in effect, a sphere of influence—for itself and the O.A.S. in the Western Hemisphere. But it does not want to grant too much regional authority in other areas of the world where such authority might be used against American interests.

The United States and the O.A.S. are now groping their way toward some compromise of concurrent jurisdiction and commitments with the United Nations. But it is not going to be easy.

The Late Mr. Wright

"He contributed tremendously to the development of the region and was a great believer in the future of the Atlantic Provinces." This tribute to the late John S. Wright, Summerside, president of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, comes fittingly from the executive vice president of the organization, Nelson Mann of Halifax; and it is one to which all who have been in contact with Mr. Wright can warmly subscribe.

Before being elected president of APEC Mr. Wright headed the Maritime Provinces' Board of Trade and at the time of his death was a director of the National Dairy Council. He had been prominent for many years in the silver fox industry as well as in dairying. He had also a distinguished record of service in the Second World War, in which he was seriously wounded in action.

Mr. Wright had a great capacity for friendship as well as a zealous interest in all that concerned the betterment of his community, his province and his country. APEC owes much of the success it has achieved to men of his vision and enterprise. He set an example in which we, as Prince Edward Islanders, can well take pride.

Relatively Speaking

Many Canadians will agree with the criticism voiced by NDP spokesmen of the easy terms on which pensions of \$8,000 a year were offered by the government to all present senators of 75 years or over who will agree to retire voluntarily. But, as the Edmonton Journal points out, the Lower House has long had a pension plan that, while costing them quite a few nickels, has been far from actuarial. It has, in short, been heavily subsidized by the taxpayers of the country.

This is still the case. When, in 1963, the members voted to double their pay, in effect, they also revamped their pension plan. Now they are entitled, after serving in three Parliaments, to a lifetime annual pension of five-twelfths of their total income. The maximum pension is \$9,000 a year. If a member should die, his widow will receive three-fifths of his pension for life.

Such a generous pension plan, of course, requires large annual grants from the public treasury. So, the criticism of the Senate pension plan notwithstanding, everything is seen to be relative.

Encouraging Figures

Last month's returns for the fisheries industry are not yet in, but it is heartening to note that for the month of April, Maritime fishermen landed a volume of 45,600,000 pounds and which had a value of \$4,400,000. The most lucrative of the total catch was 3,300,000 pounds of shellfish, including lobsters, valued at \$2,300,000. Compared with the average April landings for the years 1962-64, last April's catch was higher by 1,300,000 pounds and the value up by \$1,100,000.

Then for the cumulative four months, January to April of this year, fish landings in the Maritimes totalled 135,700,000 pounds, the value of which amounted to \$10,800,000. These respective figures compared with 113,200,000 pounds valued at \$9,400,000 in 1964, and 82,800,000 having a value of \$7,800,000 in 1963.



LOOKING OVER HIS SHOULDER STILL IN SERVICE

Studying At Shakespeare's Old School

BBC Weekly Talks Summary
Visitors to Stratford-upon-Avon are often surprised to discover that the King Edward VI Grammar School, where it is believed Shakespeare studied under Thomas Jenkins, is not just a beautiful ruin but a going concern, where today's schoolboys grapple with all the subjects of modern education.

Britain Goes Metric

Winnipeg Free Press
British industry is adopting the metric system and the British government anticipates that the change-over will be completed in about 10 years.

Political Bad Habits

Hamilton Spectator
Quebec's Premier Lesage is the latest in a long line of leaders who have ringingly announced plans to unveil a code of ethics for politicians.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondence of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

SORRY-LOOKING MESS

Sir,—In reading your papers of a recent date I note that J.D. Stewart is asking the people to clean up their premises, etc. Now Sir, how could anyone have any desire to make their surroundings more inviting when the Department of Highways allow the contractors, when finishing up a project, to do so in a very careless way?

I will refer you to one section that is on the Hunter River—Rustico highway where an intersection leads to Hope River. From Semples Creek to the village of New Glasgow is a sorry-looking mess, and I would appreciate it if Mr. Stewart would drive out and bring the Minister of Highways with him, and they can see for themselves. Should the honorable gentleman come out I would be glad if they would call and see me. I am, Sir, etc. WILLIAM W. POUND New Glasgow, P.E.I.

Motion Sickness

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Motion sickness is more common among children than adults. Boys between the ages of five and 15 are particularly vulnerable. Dr. Isadore Kaplan of Baltimore attributes this to "the greater influence exerted on them by excitement, restlessness, and dietary indiscretions."

Among adults, women are more susceptible than men. Dr. Kaplan found that motion sickness is less likely to occur when traveling by train. It is most common on the sea, and less so when airborne. Statistics are not available for bus and automobile travel. There are many variables such as the condition of the road, curves, storms, odors, and the individual's emotional makeup.

The present group of remedies came into being after World War II. They give 90 per cent protection when used properly. The list includes Dramamine, Marezine, Bonine, and Phenegan. The old-timers are atropine, hyoscine and scopolamine.

Some of these were found to be of value in ordinary dizziness, and in controlling nausea and vomiting. This is understandable because motion affects the organ of balance, the bony labyrinth of the inner ear. The nerves in the ear are sensitive to rotary motion, and when stimulated in the usual manner, the person encounters vertigo, nausea, sweating, and vomiting.

It has been estimated that nine out of 10 develop one or more of these symptoms when traveling "is rough." Moderate turbulence affects 10 to 30 per cent; three to five per cent become ill. The hardy sailors and passengers have a balancing mechanism capable of rapid adjustment to sudden changes in pitch, roll, altitude, and turning movements.

At the turn of the century seasickness was a topic of conversation because immigration was at its height. Today's travel problems are different. The automobile, bus, train, and plane compete with the lake steamer, ocean liner, and river boat. Manufacturers of modern conveyances have done everything to make riding smooth, but they have no control over nature.

LIMPING
J.K. writes: "What causes intermittent claudication? My husband was given this diagnosis when he went to the doctor about pain in his calves when walking to the train. He doesn't have this pain when he walks around the house."

REPLY
Poor circulation is responsible for these cramping sensations. Your husband is not bothered at home because he does not walk far enough to develop pain.

NUMB FINGERS
I.G. writes: "From time to time my fingers are numb. I have no pain but cannot hold a pencil or any small object. Could this be serious?"

REPLY
Yes, but the chances are it is not. The causes vary from a simple anemia to a neurological disorder.

CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS
M.R. writes: "If contraceptive pills are safe to take, why is it necessary to have a Pap test and pelvic examination each year?"

REPLY
Because these pills prevent pregnancy but not cancer or any other pelvic condition.

OUT OF BED
A.G. writes: "What is meant by ambulatory treatment?"

REPLY
The patient is up and about in contrast to treatment requiring bed rest or hospitalization. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Maintain reasonable calm at meals. (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

With a tiger in his gasoline tank, a wildcat under the hood and panther tread on the tires, an acquaintance wonders if he should trade his driver's licence for wild-animal-trainer's papers.—Hamilton Spectator.

Here is at least one minister who appreciates the editor. At an editorial convention, a Kansas minister is reported to have offered the following list. To save an editor from starvation, take his paper and pay for it promptly. To save him from bankruptcy, advertise in his paper liberally. To save him from despair, send him every item of news you can get hold of. To save him from profanity, write your correspondence plainly on one side of the sheet and send it in as early as possible. To save him from mistakes, bury him. Dead people are the only ones who never make mistakes.—Wisconsin Press.

Even though the "American people saw (it) through but their patience was badly strained." Rosevelt L. Gilpatrick, formerly deputy secretary of defence, says the odds are against Viet Nam blowing up into a Third World War, although the possibility of "mischance, miscalculation and misunderstanding" exist in extreme degree between China and the U.S.

Endurance Test For U.S.

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

President Johnson has warned the American public steadily of a need to endure in Viet Nam. United States policy there requires "patience as well as bravery—the will to endure as well as the will to resist," he has said.

American capacity for stoic stamina under fire, in a frustrating and difficult war far from home, is being examined now to some extent at two levels.

One is the obvious preoccupation with just how far Johnson intends to go and this was expressed in the appeal Sunday by former British foreign secretary Patrick Gordon Walker.

Gordon Walker called for restraint in bombing Communist North Viet Nam. Just returned recently from Southeast Asia, Gordon Walker said the war is growing—and hence the risk of a general conflagration involving the U.S., the Soviet Union and China. He suggested the U.S. has little to gain and much to lose by risking such a war.

STAYING POWER
On the domestic front, with a dawning realization that the Vietnamese war could last several years, it is being waged now, there is some discussion about the American public's staying power.

This is coupled with evidence that China and North Viet Nam feel the American endurance will crumble under the steady pounding of bloody guerrilla fighting and increasing American losses.

The most important requirement for success in Viet Nam aside from fighting men, weapons and diplomacy, may turn out to be patience and stamina in the U.S., says columnist Edward T. Follard in the Washington Post.

"It is a fact that Americans are not noted for patience. In general we have made a virtue of impatience and this doubtless has had much to do with the nation's greatness." But over a long period, that may not be much help, he suggests in recalling the Korean War where—unlike Viet Nam—the U.S. had a lot of moral and military help from the United Nations.

PRONE TO RESPOND
But Gilpatrick, writing in the New York Times, sees a more likely danger that the "American people will prove themselves unable to endure a period of protracted struggle."

"As a nation, we are prone to respond quickly and strongly to traumatic events such as the sinking of the Lusitania or the attack on Pearl Harbor—but cold wars and counter-insurgency campaigns are new and untried experiences to us."

The fatigue factor rather than the escalation risk of our Viet Nam policy may be the Achilles heel of the U.S. position.

This view supports evidence that President Johnson's impatience with opposition to the Viet Nam policy—as expressed primarily so far by minorities in American universities—is based on fear that this opposition is simply fuel to Chinese calculations.

The long philosophic view of China's leaders toward such struggles as Viet Nam is sketched in a recent report from Edgar Snow, the American journalist who has known these men since their founding days.

Snow wrote in a recent issue of New Republic that China feels it has much to gain from the existing situation, even if American planes should begin to strike industrial targets throughout Communist North Viet Nam.

He quotes Marshal Chien Yi as saying to him: "Whatever happens, it will only be an incident in the perspective of history and ultimately be forgotten. The American and the Chinese people will renew their friendship."

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