The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Parable Of The Times

"Once upon a time," says The Lancet, famed British Medical Journal, "there was a very poor country, where nobody had enough to eat and the average expectation of life was 21 years. There was also a very rich country, where everybody had plenty to eat and the average expectation of life was 61 years. In the very rich country, people used to save up milk and butter and cream and eggs and send them to the very poor country. There, they were distributed, especially to the children, who would otherwise have none.

"In this way the expectation of life in the very poor country was raised from an average of 21 to 27 years. Meanwhile the expectation of life in the very rich country was rising too. It went up from 61 years to 67 years, and everyone who did not die of cancer of the lung from smoking too many cigarettes died of coronary thrombosis.

"Then someone discovered that coronary thrombosis was due to eating and drinking too much milk, butter, cream and eggs. So, the people stopped eating and drinking milk and butter and cream and eggs in the very rich country and sent them all to the very poor country so that the expectation of life in the very poor country might be raised high enough for them to start dying of coronary thrombosis so that they, too, could stop eating and drinking milk and butter and cream and eggs."

What became, ultimately, of the farmer who supplied the milk and butter and cream and eggs? The parable doesn't say. Perhaps another poor country was found where the expectation of life was low enough to permit of his products being consumed without giving the health faddists the jitters. Perhaps, in all poor countries in the world, the faddists were ignored and the people went on taking milk and butter and cream and eggs and growing healthier as well as older in the process, and the faddists themselves began having doubts about their theories and said, "The heck with it, we might as well enjoy life too."

Then everybody gave over not taking milk and butter and cream and eggs and, low and behold! the people flourished and new discoveries were made that showed that coronary thrombosis was not due to eating and drinking these healthful products but to worrying about what the faddists had been saying about eating and drinking them.

And all the people rejoiced. And they took the false faddists and hanged them on the highest bows of the nearest apple tree, and the land flowed more than ever with milk and cream, and burgeoned with butter and eggs. And the people relished them the more, and grew mightily in bone and sinew, and flourished and waxed old on them, even as in the days of Methuselah.

That's our addition to The Lancet's parable, and we like it better than the original.

Easing Out The Drones

Some measure of the responsibilities which go with free world leadership may be noted in the changes which are being made at Washington in the reorientation of the State Department to international problems. Now there are 8,800 Foreign Service officers and a total of almost 24,000 people in this department. This mushrooming growth came because of the need to fill a power vacuum after World War Two that extended deep into Asia and Africa as the European colonial powers withdrew.

President Kennedy gave a speech last May to the members of the Foreign Service which was marked "secret" at the time but has since been released for publication in The Foreign Service Journal. It is, in the apt phrase of one oldtime diplomatist, "quite a text." Briefly and bluntly, it tells the ambassadors and their retinues abroad that they are living in the past, that they don't know their jobs, that they tend to pass the buck to a few overburdened men at Washington and that this state of incompetency will no longer be tolerated.

Before the war, the United States was "an isolationist country, by tradition and by policy and by statute," the President said. Foreign Service jobs were sinecures. But diplomats must now involve themselves in every element of foreign life—labor, the class struggle, cultural affairs, and all the rest—attempting to predict in what direction the forces will move. There is no place in the service for drones. "You just have to put up with it," the President warned. "Those who cannot stand the heat should get out of the kitchen."

It happens that on July 1, 212 officers left the State Department, including 107 in the four highest grades and 17 with the rank of minister or ambassador. The resignations were expedited by attractive retirement bonuses. Many of those who left may be hard to replace immediately, but the act in future will make it possible for the best of the younger men to move up rapidly.

And, for the benefit of newcomers in the field, the President had this sharp advice: "You have to recognize that ultimately you will be subjected, as an institution, to the criticisms of the uninformed, and to attacks which are in many cases malicious and in many cases self-serving. But either you have to be able to put up with it, or you have to pick a more secluded job."

Mr. Kennedy termed this "the golden period of the America Foreign Service." Opportunities were never better for the right men. This remark is of interest to us all, for on the calibre of U.S. foreign service officials depends much of the fate of world peace and security today. Britain has long recognized the importance of its foreign service, and the evolution at Washington along the same lines can be regarded as good sign of the times.

Rates A Salute

For the Winnipeg Free Press, with whom we are occasionally at loggerheads, we have the highest regard as a free-swinging national paper in the best Liberal tradition. Here is an example of what we mean by these words of commendation:

Recently, along with two other Canadian papers of national repute, the Free Press received, as a three-page paid advertisement from the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, the full text of Premier Khrushchev's July disarmament speech. The speech was run at a charge of $2,800.

There the matter could have ended, but the Free Press editor wasn't quite satisfied. Freedom of speech should work both ways; so he cabled the Soviet newspaper Pravda at Moscow for advertising space to present a reply. "Would you," he wired, "in return accept advertising from us for the same amount of money so that the Free Press could convey reasoned and adequate reply to Mr. Khrushchev's message for your readers?"

We haven't heard of the Free Press receiving an acceptance of this request. Whether it does so or not, it's put its case across so far as the free world is concerned. A salute to our Winnipeg contemporary, who doesn't like our P.E.I. causeway project but whose shadow, we hope, will never grow less!

EDITORIAL NOTES

Ontario, too, is worried about its water pollution problem. A report just released by the province's water resources commission proposes a pollution-control bylaw to regulate sewers and discharge of waste along the Toronto shoreline. The problem, however, cannot be solved without a co-ordinated program. Other municipalities on the Great Lakes, upstream areas that drain into the lakes, and shipping all share in the responsibility.

HOLD EVERYTHING!

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROJECT

British Teachers Leave For East Africa

United Kingdom Information Service

A contingent of British university graduates, who will assist expansion of education in East Africa, have flown from London. The group of 29 graduates is the vanguard of 56 who participate in the programme.

Participating in this joint Anglo-American project to expand secondary education in Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar will also be more than 100 United States teachers. They will join their British counterparts in Africa.

The teachers recruited by the British Government's Department of Technical Education are financed by the government during final training in East Africa and subsequent employment there. They will serve a minimum of two years in the teaching posts.

Britain's first group of teachers volunteering for the East African tenure of service consists of newly graduated students of the country's universities. Each one will complete one year of teacher training at Makerere University, Uganda, before being assigned to secondary schools

OTHER GROUPS LEAVING

Of the remaining 27 volunteers, all qualified teachers, a number will leave for East Africa in August and the rest in January of 1963. These will undertake a short introductory course before assuming their duties.

Of the 56 British volunteers about 30 will work in Tanganyika, 12 in Kenya and 14 in Uganda.

This joint Anglo - American project is the result of a meeting held in Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A., in December 1960. It was attended by British and East African representatives. As a result the United States Agency for International Development agreed to recruit and finance American teachers. Last year 150 went to East Africa. Britain's invitation to participate was received too late for effective participation last year. Eventually, however, it was possible to include eight British students in the Makerere University Course which terminated last April.

According to Government records, Britain has promised up to 1,500,000 pounds ($4,545,000) in 1964, to aid teachers going to Commonwealth countries. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act the British Government donated, in 1960 and 1961, $4,000,000 pounds ($163,620,000) for developments in the territories.

Britain's help in the economic advance of the less developed countries by contributions financial and technical assistance was outlined in a governmental White Paper in March 1962. During the period of 1951 to 1960 the value of such assistance from Government funds amounted to 720,000,000 pounds ($2,181,600,000) and by the early 1960's the annual total was almost triple. that of the early 1950's. In 1961 the total was 162,000,000 pounds ($400,860,000). In addition private British investment in the less developed countries now totals 150,000,000 pounds ($454,500,000) per year.

A Race Against Time

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

It's a race against time for Britain's Conservative party.

With a gale-force "wind of change" still whistling through Westminster, nagging doubts are main after cabinet changes of unprecedented dimensions.

Did Prime Minister Macmillan move fast enough? Will the new team get going in time for the next elections?

First reactions suggest that Macmillan's bold, even brutal, reorganization of his Conservative administration will shake some of his most ardent admirers. They want new blood, they were told, and they got new faces, they urgently sought a new image; but they hardly expected so many heads to roll.

"It reminds me of a Russian purge," commented opposition Labor Leader Hugh Gaitskell on a television program this week.

Treasury Chief Selwyn Lloyd, for instance, was cast aside like a worn-out glove, despite his almost legendary loyalty to the prime minister. So far he hasn't even been given a power station to run.

CLIMATE CHANGES

In the same program, Baroness Wootton of Abinger referred jauntily to Britain's next prime minister. Nobody shouted her down. Lady Wootton is a Labor peeress, but the calm acceptance of her perky confidence reflects a profound change in political climate.

Already, some circles link the weakness of the London Stock Market with growing fears that the next government will be controlled by the Labor party.

One fashionable theory about the abrupt axing of Lloyd is that the ex-chancellor of the exchequer resisted the expansionist policy that many Conservatives have come to regard as the party's only hope of retaining power.

It is widely felt that Lloyd fell victim to the iron-willed civil servants in the treasury, who keep saying that everything will come right in the end if only wages and prices are kept steady.

Lloyd's 45-year-old successor, Reginald Maudling, is a man of great competence. But he may find little room for initiative in a period, when he hinges on Britain's negotiations for membership in the European Economic Community and on whether the United States is headed for a serious recession, as some British commentators predict.

Laotian Battleground

National Geographic Society

Laos, a nation of gentle people living simple lives amid poppy fields and gilded temples, has been thrust again into the center of the East-West struggle.

Communist-backed Pathet Lao rebels shattered year-old cease-fire recently, routing Royal Laotian troops and threatening the goal of a neutralist government supported by the United States.

Strategically located in the heart of Southeast Asia, the Kansas - sized kingdom is surrounded by Red China, Communist North Viet Nam, South Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Burma. In less troubled days, it was known as the "Land of a Million Elephants."

COUNTRY OF ISLANDS

The spoon-shaped nation is less a country than an archipelago of small, lush river valleys cut off from each other by sharp mountains and bamboo jungles.

Most of the estimated two million Laotians live in isolated villages. Communication is primarily a matter of foot and tongue, for the country has no railroad, few highways, and less than a thousand telephones. In summer, monsoon rains turn dirt roads to quagmires.

A majority of the people are Thai Buddhists who were driven out of southern China by Kublai Khan in the 13th century. Legend says that King Khun Borom, riding a white elephant with beautiful black lips and eyelids, led the first settlers to the valleys of the Mekong River.

High in the green hills of Laos the Kha, Muong, Meo, and Lolo form a crazy quilt of tribal settlements. Some are hardly aware of villagers less than 50 miles away; others are more impressed by the powers of the phais (spirits that live in trees and rivers) than by the Great Powers who are fighting over their country. Many remote tribesmen have never heard of a nation called Laos.

The Laotian capital is sultry Vientiane, a city of 100,000 that would look like a straggling French village if it were not for the many pagoda temples. In the morning, shaven-headed, saffron-robed Buddhist monks file through the streets, while housewives kneel and gladly heap the priests's begging bowl with rice.

FESTIVE OCCASION

Fun-loving Laotians enjoy festivals — where they wear garlands of colored paper, beat drums, and drink sweet rice wine. Funerals are gay events with much singing and joke telling.

Rural Laotians raise rice, coffee, tea, fruits, and corn on patches of fertile land. Valuable teak grows in the forested north. Some tin is mined.

A major, though illegal, cash crop is opium, grown by tribal Meo in the form of white poppies on the mountainsides. The primitive Meo encourage other tribes to believe the rumor that they are werewolves and can turn themselves into tigers.

In 1960, Laos's main export was words — the $250,000 in cable tolls charged to newsmen covering the war.

Related Viruses Cause Shingles, Chicken Pox

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A Pontiac, Mich., woman objected to my negative answer to the question, "Can a person have shingles internally?" Her mother started with some sores on her lip and face. One cheek lesion went through the skin and she developed blisters in the mouth and throat. In addition, the eye and ear on that side were involved.

This condition may or may not have been shingles but lesions on the surface of the eye and ear are not internal. Those inside the cheek might be considered internal but the cheeks are so thin that spread from the outside is easy. This is different from shingles of the stomach or the heart, which are internal organs.

The technical name for shingles is herpes zoster. Cold sores are called herpes simplex. The lesions are somewhat similar but the latter occurs usually in and about the mouth.

Our reader's letter continues, "Two weeks after my mother came down with shingles, my teen-aged son had a case of chicken pox. It was the worst case I ever saw. His scalp and much of his body were covered with large sores."

This sequence has been reported many times before. Grandma develops shingles and, a few weeks later, the grandchildren get chicken pox. Vice versa also occurs in that the children blossom out with chicken pox and an elderly adult in the family comes down with shingles.

The development of chicken pox in children exposed to a person with shingles is not as common as the opposite situation. It is confusing because shingles is not contagious.

Both conditions are caused by closely related viruses. It is surprising how selective these viruses can be. The polio virus, for example, selects only certain cells in the spinal cord, whereas the virus of herpes zoster picks the nerve endings of the skin.

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

OVERTREATED INFECTION

M.H. writes: Thanks for recent article on overtreatment of athlete's foot. I did just that—stuck my feet in a 100 per cent solution instead of a 5 per cent. Result: Dermatitis and an explosion of hundreds of yellow blisters over feet, hands, and body. Lost the skin on toes and fingers. I needed months of treatment, including penicilin. Moral: Never overdose yourself or walk in bare feet where athlete's foot is likely to have trod. Please continue to stress this chain reaction.

REPLY

Your letter speaks for itself.

SMOKING AND SINUS DISEASE

J.D. writes: Does smoking help sinus trouble? A woman of 35 is being urged by her friends to start smoking as this helped their sinuses.

REPLY

To my knowledge, smoking has never helped or cured any diseases. Years ago, cubeb cigarets were advocated for asthma but they proved useless. Smoking is likely to aggravate nasal disorders and respiratory conditions.

CROW'S FEET

F.G. writes: Are terrible crow's feet around the eyes of a 31 year old woman a sign of disease?

REPLY

No. These wrinkles come from squinting as a result of poor vision or being subjected to excessive light. The thin skinned person is more susceptible to crow's feet.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —

Every owner of a swimming pool should take a course in lifesaving.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
July 20, 1937

Eight yachts are expected to compete in the yacht race to be staged in Borden tomorrow afternoon. This is the second of a series of races to be held during the summer by the Summerside and Borden clubs. Much interest is being shown in water sports this year.

Officials here were awaiting a reply to a telegram sent Fisheries Minister J.E. Michaud asking him to come to the Island as quickly as possible and discuss requests of lobster fishermen for a fall season. Hon. James D. McNair, Provincial Minister of Public Works and Highways said he was strongly in favor of having an extra month's fishing.

TEN YEARS AGO
July 20, 1952

Plans are being formulated by the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion to hold its first annual picnic for the children of veterans. The site will be Stanhope Beach. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Branch are preparing a lunch for the small tots. It is hoped that the event will prove so successful that it will in future become an annual part of the Legion program.

Camp Kingston, Crapaud has been the scene of great activity since Monday of this week when many seasoned campers as well as beginners gathered to attend the sixth annual Girls' Auxiliary Camp, which is sponsored by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church in this diocese. This year's camp is under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Newnham.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The person who runs into debt has to walk out of it, so naturally the return trip takes far more time. — Woodstock Sentinel Review.

American track coach: Why is it your runners are so much faster than ours? Russian track coach: Simple. We use real bullets in our starting guns. — Toronto Star.

Remember when your boy goes to summer camp, you are not losing a son but gaining two frogs, a turtle, a grass snake, and a field mouse. — Brandon Sun.

"Some of you think that after independence there will no longer be any law and each of you can do what he wants, steal and pillage without fear of punishment. Get rid of this idea. It is far from reality. We will keep peace and order with greater vigilance than ever." — The king of Rivanda, preparing his people for independence.

"If Communism is a problem for the United Nations, so is the United Nations a problem for Communism. The United Nations is a community of tolerance and a community of tolerance is a terrible frustration to the totalitarian mind." — Adlai E. Stevenson, chief U.S. Delegate to the United Nation.

In some cases it's the girl's father who is the lucky man instead of the groom. — Shelbrooke Record.

Sandra Jean, six, frequently received currency from her grandmother, who made it a habit to always send new money. One day she remarked to her mother, "Grandma must iron the money she sends me." — Galt Reporter.

One Saskatchewan mother sums up the row about medical health in these few words: "I can do without politicians, but I cannot do without doctors." — Windsor Star.

The Poet's Corner

THE FOALING

An idea gets up with its legs spraddled
Like a colt new-born
Needing a bit of nudging.

Stand close against it
The way an old mare does
Claiming it proudly
Giving it time to lift its head
And draw some easy breaths
Before it moves across the land
—Frances Hall
in the Christian Science Monitor.

Landing On The Moon

New York Times

Breath taking audacity marks the program for a manned landing on the moon which is now reported to have won Washington's favor. A single huge C-5 rocket would fire a capsule into orbit about the moon. A small manned vehicle would leave the capsule, land on the moon discharge its passangers and later return them to the original capsule still circling the moon. Then the lunar explorers would return to earth— much in the manner of commuters on the 5:29 p.m. Stamford local.

One need not be a scientist to comprehend the complexity of realizing this program. The C-5 rocket required for initial impetus will have to provide many millions of pounds of thrust, dwarfing by far the largest rocket yet successfully tired in either the United States or the Soviet Union.

The reliability of every one of the tens of thousands of parts that will enter into this complex will have to be fantastically high since at every stage of the journey the malfunctioning of a single element could doom the entire venture.

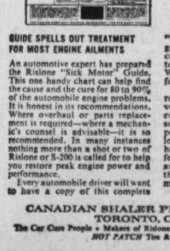
Plainly, the successful realization of this program will require stretching to the limit every resource of technology. Beyond estimate are the bravery and skill that will be required of the pioneers who will eventually volunteer for this incredible mission.

Only five years ago — in that pedestrian era before even tiny Sputnik I had gone into orbit — any serious discussion of such a program would have seemed more lunatic than lunar. Today this is part of a project considered practical enough to justify the spending of billions of dollars.

In that fact alone is evidence of the dizzying speed with which man is advancing into the Space Age. And in the planners' portfolios, it should be remembered, are other, bolder schemes which in time will make this project for a rendezvous in lunar orbit seem tame, indeed.

Free "Sick Motor" Guide cures many engine ills

Tells how to cure sick engines and prevent expensive repairs



Rislone "Sick Motor" Guide helps you diagnose and cure engine trouble before it gets expensive. It shows you how a shot or two of Rislone can turn the most sluggish, sick engine into a smooth operating, efficient power plant. It's free.

GUIDE SPELLS OUT TREATMENT FOR MOST ENGINE AILMENTS

An automotive expert has prepared the Rislone "Sick Motor" Guide. This one handy chart can help find the cause and the cure for 80 to 90% of the automobile engine problems. It is honest in its recommendations. Where overhaul or parts replacement is required—where a mechanic's counsel is advisable—it is so recommended. In many instances nothing more than a shot or two of Rislone or 5-200 is called for to help you restore peak engine power and performance.

Every automobile driver will want to have a copy of this complete "Sick Motor" Guide to hang in his garage or basement. To get your copy, send your name and address to The Shaler Company, Dept. CH-3, Waupun, Wisconsin. Enclose 10c for postage and handling.

Rislone is not a 10-all. Used regularly however, it can help prevent or cure most engine troubles encountered by drivers. Rislone dissolves engine gum and sludge deposits, frees sticky valves, restores lost compression. In fact, Rislone has such immediate effect on a car's performance, the driver notices the difference in just 10 miles of driving.

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