The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Peace In Saskatchewan

The settlement of the Saskatchewan medical care dispute has come, not before time. Despite the fact that emergency services were being provided without charge during the deadlock, to tide the province over for several more weeks at least, a deep division was growing between the conflicting parties and the interests of the sick suffered as a result. The longer this situation existed, the more difficult it would be to achieve reconciliation.

Fortunately both sides, over the weekend, showed a disposition to compromise, to find common ground on an agreement in the public interest. Their success in doing so is a matter of satisfaction not only to the people of Saskatchewan, but to Canadians everywhere.

It will depend now on the spirit in which the doctors and the government co-operate along the lines of the agreement they have reached. There must be a continuance of give and take on both sides, with a truce called to the heated charges and countercharges which seemed to stem as much from political differences as from the care plan itself.

Incidentally, we note the current effort that is being made, on the part of spokesmen for the medical profession, to show that "the press" was responsible for misrepresenting the doctors' attiude all through the controversy. Since this charge appears in our own Public Forum columns, we assume that it is intended to apply in part to us. In that case, we have only this to say:

Our attitude consistently has been that the health care legislation, as originally passed, was an arbitrary act, giving arbitrary regulatory powers to a commission that is not directly responsible to the Legislature, and that the objections which the doctors took on this ground appeared to be quite valid. What they ignored, however, was that the measure, however objectionable, was passed in conformity with the wishes of the Legislature and the laws of Canada. It was open to questioning in the courts, and that is where the controversy should have been settled. The doctors did not ask the courts to take this action until the strike against the sick was launched. They deny that this was a "strike" action, but we can find no other word for it. We think this action, whatever they choose to call it, and whatever the results accruing therefrom, was a grave mistake; and we see no reason, from the contrary arguments advanced, for changing our opinion in this regard.

China's Predicament

There is no doubt that Communist China is in dire straits. For three years it has had disastrous crop failures. Weather played its role here, but an equally important factor may have been the Communist attempt to collectivize agriculture. This is said to have upset centuries of traditional farming practice. By herding peasants into communes the Communists destroyed their incentive. Bureaucratic failures in planning, in providing seed and fertilizer and machinery and in recognizing the human limits of work added to the difficulties.

Now a fourth year of crop failures looms. It is estimated that agricultural production is 25 per cent below 1958, when the Communists' "great leap forward" was to have been under way. Simultaneously there has been a failure in industry, industrial production being estimated at 20 per cent below the 1957 level.

It must be remembered, however, that famine is no unusual thing in China. It has been the lot of millions of Chinese people from the beginning of their history more than 5000 years ago. Hunger has been with these unfortunate people through every system of government. Despots, feudal lords, war lords, dictators and democracy have been unable to devise a means of feeding half a billion people with inadequate transportation to move goods from areas where they are in surplus to denseiy-populated and flood- or drought-stricken areas where shortages prevail.

Those in close touch with China, who know its history and its people, are not so sure that today's tribulations mean an end to the Communist domination. It may be accepted that the Reds have made no great strides toward solving an impossible problem; but it must also be understood that Chinese people, looking for a solution to their present tribulations, are unlikely to look back to the corruption and graft and exploitation of that band of worthies gathered around Chiang Kai-shek as a way out of their dilemma.

Rural Appreciation

Any move that can help in bringing our urban and rural population closer together is to be welcomed, and the special sales days which our Charlottetown merchants are featuring this week fall into this category. A special effort is being made to offer attractive prices to rural customers, as a gesture of goodwill and of appreciation of the fact that, after all, we are primarily one big community in which farming plays a predominant part.

It is a business gesture, too, of course. Our merchants want the farmers' trade and know that they cannot do without it. These special sales days will, it is hoped, bring more rural trade to the city and be of mutual advantage so far as that is concerned. But there is something more important behind a campaign of this kind. Trade is one of the best ways of encouraging better understanding, of smoothing out all kinds of difficulties which tend to arise between different sections of a community everywhere. Even in this little province we have examples of these difficulties from time to time, but they are small indeed compared to the problems we share in common.

The municipalities, we think, could do more in the way of acknowledging their indebtedness to our basic producers upon whom, after all, our whole economy depends. There is no reason why, in all our urban areas, "rural appreciation days" shouldn't become a regular annual feature, bringing to the surface the feeling we all have that if "togetherness" is to have any prospect of succeeding at all in this troubled world, it should start at home. Charlottetown has made a beginning in this connection, and we welcome it as an encouraging sign of the times.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A "library" of over one million feet of tape recordings for the blind has been made by severely handicapped war veterans at a hospital at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. The texts recorded by the veterans include readings in literature, science, philosophy, technology, accounting, law and medical science.

* * *

Space programs come high, but so do other things, as U.S. Vice-President Lyndon Johnson pointed out at a recent dinner in Washington. The nation's entire space program, he said, is costing less annually than the $5 billion it spends on face powder, lipstick and nail polish. Which is worth more? Frankly, we don't know.

* * *

At a recent exhibition in London, there was a device of endearing simplicity—a deterrent to the after-dinner speaker who doesn't know when to sit down. A tactful red light tells him when his time is up. If he presses on regardless, then—after a discreet pause—he is gently rebuked by a buzzing signal. And if that doesn't stop him the device simply switches his microphone off.

DON CAQUETTE & SANCHO PANZA

SEVEN YEARS LATER

A Challenge To Community Conscience

Montreal Star

Senator Joseph McCarthy refined the smear technique in the United States and perfected the idea of "guilt by association." He put a Communist or fellow-traveller label on many innocent people who got no chance to answer, in or out of court. The truth rarely caught up with the lie.

McCarthy had many imitators and many of these got away with it until one victim decided not to stand still for it. It took seven years to get justice but it finally came in the form of the largest award for libel ever made in the U.S.—$3,500,000.

The judgment, now confirmed by the Appeal Court, stands as a warning to the John Birch Society leaders and others who have recently revived the McCarthy technique.

John Henry Faulk was making a good living as a radio and television monologuist and comic when the Communist label was put on him by AWARE, Inc., a private group of vigalantes whose declared purpose was "to combat the Communist conspiracy in entertainment communications." In a pamphlet circulated to TV sponsors Faulk was listed as having appeared "at a function" with a known leftist. Faulk's career as an entertainer then earing $36,000 a year was ruined.

INSIDIOUS MANNER

The smear technique was here used in its most insidious manner. The "function" was not identified by the writer, Vincent Harnett. The names of others who attended were left unmentioned. For good reason: the smear merchants knew that to include them would show that Faulk had been in good company, not bad For the function was a salute to the United Nations endorsed by the American Bar Association and the YMCA, among others. And it was attended by, among others of eminence, UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, the then Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, and the Ambassadors to the U.S. of France and England.

This truth did not emerge until seven years after Faulk had been smeared in. It took him that long to get his libel suit to trial. When the pamphlet writer was shown to have deliberately omitted the nature of the function and the names of the eminent non-Communists who attended, the jury awarded Faulk an unprecedented $3,500,000 damages.

RULING SUSTAINED

One might have expected this award to be whittled down on appeal but the Appeal Court judge put his seal on it with words that should go into the history books:

"The unprecedented award was evidently intended to express the conscience of the community, represented by this jury composed of men and women of different walks of life, concerning a matter of fundamental rights deemed of great importance to the general public and to the country."

Let the smearers take notice that the conscience of the community can still be aroused to remedy injustice.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 24, 1937)

"Have just returned from the coronation. It was wonderful beyond description. We had excellent seats in front of Buckingham Palace and were there from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m." (Extract from a letter by James Clark, one of the students from Summerside High School chosen to attend the coronation, and who is remaining in England to go on the second tour under the auspices of the National Educational League of London, Eng.)

Ship's company of HMS Dundee staged a delightful dance at the Casino last night with over 100 couples in attendance. A special feature of the dance was two solos by Stoker H. Reinstein.

OUR YESTERDAYS
(From the Guardian Files)

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 24, 1952)

Miss Audrey MacMillan of Fairview, P.E.I., was recently awarded a Princess Alice Scholarship valued at a minimum of $1,200, and will take a diploma course in public recreation at the University of British Columbia.

Pleased visitors to Prince Edward Island at present are Gustef Lundh, vice consul in charge of the Swedish Consulate General, Montreal, and Karl Axel Sjoblom, senior Swedish editor, international service, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who, with their families are enjoying a vacation at cabins of R. Cecil Dennis, O'Leary.

RECEIVED BY QUEEN

LONDON (AP) — President William Tubman of Liberia was warmly received by Queen Elizabeth on his arrival Tuesday for a three-day state visit. Tubman and his wife and members of the visiting party landed in Dover from the British frigate Virago and came to London by special train. More than 100 Liberian students from British universities came to London to welcome their president.

PRESENTS AWARDS

TORONTO (CP)—Two women students have been awarded the International Nickel Company of Canada award to journalism for highest standing in the final year of journalism courses at Carleton University and the University of Western Ontario. Winner at Western is Miss Nola Hewitt, of Bracken, Sask., and, at Carleton, Mrs. Enid Abrahams, of Ottawa.

POTASH SOURCE

The first potash mine in Canada was started in 1955 at Patience Lake in Saskatchewan, about 15 miles east of Saskatoon.

PUBLIC FORUM

MEDICARE AND SOCIALISM

Sir,—A situation, analogous to that which confronts the doctors of Saskatchewan, might be as follows. The Legislature passes a law that all newspapers will be controlled by the state. The government will decide the budget for publications and allot amounts considered desirable by some bureaucrat. The government will be the sole buyer of your papers for general distribution; and it will from time to time, as the Act states, determine the quality of your service.

It does not take much imagination to realize that this would ensure a regulated expression of opinion and a biased reporting of news. Similar analogies with equally disastrous consequences may be applied, for example, to housing and construction companies, and to all other forms of free enterprise.

The problem of Socialism, of course, involves much more than the doctors in Saskatchewan and hypothetical control of groups of individuals. It is a question of the rights of an individual, and the degree to which his freedom may be compromised in the name of the "common good." All free people, I think, agree that no one individual or body should be able to infringe upon the liberty of another, either legally or otherwise.

Wars, e.g. the American Revolution, have been fought for the preservation of this principle. Socialists, of course, all subscribe to the conscription of the individual in the interests of the common good. The logic of their theory leads one inevitably to the denial of the principle of Justice, which is Communism. Few Candalans really subscribe to such a creed; but it is unfortunately true that many of them are being led down the garden path to Socialism by do-gooders in all political parties. Editorial opinions in the Saskatchewan situation have served only to confuse Canadians still further in the resolution of this difficult problem.

It is regrettable that most of the views expressed in the press should be superficial. The problem is not that of settling a strike or mediating a dispute; it is much more fundamental. For all Canadians it should evoke an examination of their [illegible] and their [illegible] of the proper function of government. For the individual doctor in Saskatchewan, the problem is that of conscription or regimentation: and most of them will leave rather than submit.

It seems to me that all free people should applaud their attitude, because their stand is yours and mine whenever the Socialists get around to thinking about us. In this respect, it is perhaps significant that no one challenged Lord Taylor when he observed that the Saskatchewan government was being "much more libertarian, I should think,' than the British Health Service.

The quotation implies that freedom is not a right, but that Canadians must accept some forms of serfdom, which a benign government will then make as "libertarian" or palatable as possible. Such an attitude, if it is universal, bespeaks a society which is ill, unwilling to continue a struggle to remain free and perhaps even eager to place its whole future in the hands of a paternalistic government. I am unable to understand a state of mind that could accept a philosophy which cost our ancestors so much to defeat. The order of of freedom is a most difficult one, difficult both to retain and to keep in existence, while the road to serfdom is an easy one, paved with the good intentions of do-gooders and very difficult to avoid.

I think it is the function of the press in situations like the present one to examine a few of the bases of liberty, in order that it may help the public resolve important issues involving loss of individual freedom. In the Saskatchewan situation, there has been in the press too much emphasis on superficialities, unnecessary appeals to emotions, and indirect encouragement of general acceptance of unwarranted restriction of personal freedom, all without any consideration of the constitution of liberty. If such an attitude had prevailed two hundred years ago, we would not now be a free people.

The words of the famous Candian economist, Stephen Leacock seem appropriate. He once stated, "Socialism will work well only in Heaven or Hell. In Heaven, they don't need it; and in Hell, they have it already."

I am, Sir, etc.,
J.C. Sinnott, M.D., F.R.C.P. (C)
Charlottetown

Disease Causes Senility At 50

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

SOME people are old before their time and those with Alzheimer's disease are senile by age 50. The brain begins to degenerate during the early forties, with loss of memory for recent events, coupled with other features of intellectual deterioration.

These men and women develop hardening of the cerebral arteries, which reduces circulation to the brain. The cause is not known but a hereditary tendency has been observed.

The brain deterioration may not be recognized for months but proceeds rapidly once it becomes noticeable. Forgetfulness increases; the individual takes more and more time to recall the names of people, his daily tasks, appointments, and other events.

The executive loses his administrative ability; the housewife cannot make decisions and approaches new tasks with obvious confusion. Some persons with this disorder are aware of these defects and become depressed, irritable, or anxious when their working efficiency begins to fall off.

The emotional aspects may be extremely bothersome to all concerned, especially when the victim becomes jealous, overly elated, boorish, tactless, suspicious, disoriented, or confused. Those who suffer from memory lapses are likely to fill up the blanks in recollection with lies or experiences invented for the occasion (confabulation). The employer or the wife may be the first to notice these changes.

Understanding care at home or in a nursing home is needed. This may be difficult when the family refuses to accept the diagnosis and insists the problem is psychogical or the 11 person could remember if he tried. This attitude adds to the confusion, particularly when deterioration progresses.

The treatment of Alzheimer's disease is mainly good nursing care. Products such as vitamin B, niacin, and Papaverine improve circulation to the brain and stimulants such as Metrazol or the amphetamines also are helpful. Sedatives and depressants usually add to the confusion.

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

YOUR FRIENDS ERR

D. writes: I take tranquilizers and my friends tell me it's the same as taking dope. If this is so, why do doctors prescribe them?

REPLY

Most tranquilizers are not habit forming and, in this respect, cannot be classified as "dope."

BLAND DIET

O.F. writes: What foods are allowed on a low residue diet?

REPLY

Those that do not contain much fiber or indigestible material. The low residue diet is used mainly for stomach on colon difficulties. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on bland diet.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Grandpa often tells us he thought nothing of getting up at 4 a.m. Well, we don't think much of it either. — Chatham News.

This is no time for Western nations, living off the fat of the land, to be smug or to feel superior. Rather we should remember that every Russian have a T bone steak daily and plaster his bread with butter. Lean and hungry people, as Shakespeare says, think too much and are dangerous. — Hamilton Spectator.

The past decade has seen a subtle elevation of the nurses' duties. The nurse's aid has been employed for an increasing range of chores which were once performed by nurses in training. We may yet see the day when the aide takes over all the duties formerly performed by nurses and the nurse becomes a sort of assistant interne. The profession will then have the status, for which it has striven so assiduously, but the aide will be carrying Florence Nightingale's lamp. — Peterborough Examiner.

A man never sees the stork that brings his children—only the bill. — Sarnia Observer.

Most women marry for a good reason, but man often waits until he has lost all reason.—Brandon Sun.

It may be evidence that the British take their politics more seriously than Canadians that during an argument in a London pub over the Common Market, a pork pie was hurled at a man who said the Commonwealth didn't matter. — Brantford Expositor.

When Edinburgh's Lord Provost, Sir John Greig Dunbar, flagged the Flying Scotsman out of the Waverley Station recently, he waved in a new era of fast rail travel between Edinburgh and London. Headed by a mighty 3300 h.p. Deltic diesel-electric locomotive, the world's most famous named train celebrated its centenary with the inauguration of a new regular six-hour service between the capitals. —Weekly Scotsman.

Businessmen And School

Nova Scotia Newsletter

Tucked away in a quiet corner of a building at the University of King's College in Halifax is a unique summer school.

Enrollment is never large, averaging 35 for each session, but a glance at the student roster reveals the names of prominent businessmen and high ranking officers from the armed forces.

All 12 directors of the school are presidents of universities and colleges in the Atlantic provinces, yet most of the students come from outside the area.

The dean of the school is an ordained Anglican clergyman but the curriculum deals only with secular matters. The faculty are all professors from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Tuition fees are paid by sponsoring organizations who never receive any report on the activities or accomplishments of the students they have sponsored.

The Atlantic Summer School, now in its 10th year of operation, gives a course to acquaint business executives with all phases of business administration.

The course is designed to benefit both university and non-university men through the case method of study and association with men from various businesses.

Courses are given in human relations, labor relations, business policy, administration of prodcctive activities and cost and financil administration.

Dean H.E. Dysart says the success of the school is based on the trend by large companies to train men quickly.

"There is no time for top executives to acquire training on the job. Competition and diversified interests make it necessary for executives to attend this school to become well versed in the problems confronting management today."

Under Socred Shadow

Financial Post

Are followers of Social Credit taking over the labor union movement in Quebec? This prospect is quite real and frightening to labor leaders in the province. They view Social Credit as basically an anti-union party which in its Quebec genesis had strong ever-tones of incipient fascism.

Despite this, Social Credit has scored most heavily in areas where the unions are numerically strong. "It will take us weeks and months to assess properly the damage and to plan our counter-attack," one labor official said.

Some early plans in the massive campaign by labor to reclaim the sympathies of the members include: A poll-by-poll analysis of last month's federal vote to ascertain definitely the voting pattern in districts where union families live; a survey by a labor newspaper of union members who will be encouraged to answer (anonymously) if they voted for Social Credit and if so, why? A searching re-examination of a political education program that has been going on for years within the unions with apparently no effect.

"The irony of the result is already obvious," an education officer of the unions said, "We have been talking for 15 years about the dangers of domination by big business. Now our own members have taken our message and misinterpreted it."

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