

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Again An Issue

As the Water Commission chairman, Mr. Green, has pointed out, there is an obstacle in the way of implementing immediately the recommendation of the City Council for fluoridation of the Charlottetown water supply.

The intervening time could be spent to advantage by our civic and health authorities in enlightening the public as to the value of this measure in the light of present-day developments.

Today, throughout Canada, there are 183 fluoride-adjusted systems supplying 256 communities totalling 4,198,832 people, representing 22 per cent of our national population.

These centres—and many others could be named—are ensuring that their children will have better, longer-lasting teeth and consequent better general health.

Let's hear more from our health authorities along this line. The "antis" will be voluble enough, goodness knows, and will set us back for another decade if they carry their point.

A Fateful Decision

"It is not a simple choice between an illegal assertion of independence today or an African majority tomorrow... Rhodesia is not faced with these stark alternatives. There are other courses open."

These were the words with which Prime Minister Harold Wilson, completing his talks in Salisbury less than two weeks ago, sought to dissuade the white colonial government of Prime Minister Ian Smith from doing what it had been threatening to do—declare its independence in defiance of Britain, the United Nations, and world opinion.

Now the fatal decision has been taken. Rhodesia has seized independence, rejecting last minute appeals both from Wilson and Queen Elizabeth. After reading a proclamation to this effect, in which continued loyalty to the Queen was emphasized,

Smith said: "I do not believe that any of the extreme consequences suggested both here and abroad will come to pass but I have the utmost confidence in our people to stand united in the face of any adversity."

Smith's terms, which the British government felt it could not concede, mean continued control of the country by its 220,000 white settlers. Britain, under both Labor and Tory rule, has been insisting on provisions for a gradual shift to majority rule by the 4,000,000 blacks.

The feeling at the United Nations may be judged by the recent vote of the General Assembly, 82 to 9 with 18 abstentions, to adopt an Asian-African resolution calling on Britain to suspend Rhodesia's constitution and use force, if necessary, to establish representative government there.

Britain's reluctance to take drastic action may have tended to convince the Rhodesian premier that the Wilson government was bluffing all along. He may have a rude awakening when other articles of the UN charter are invoked.

Resuming Its Labors

With the federal election out of the way, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism has announced its intention to get going again. Meetings are to be held before Christmas in Montreal, Toronto, Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Ottawa, and it is expected that several more briefs will be received and added to the pile of 388 already on hand.

It is to be hoped that during the recess it took while the campaign was on, the commission found time and inclination to study the import of an address recently given by Prof. Douglas LePan, principal of University College, University of Toronto, on the subject of its activities to date.

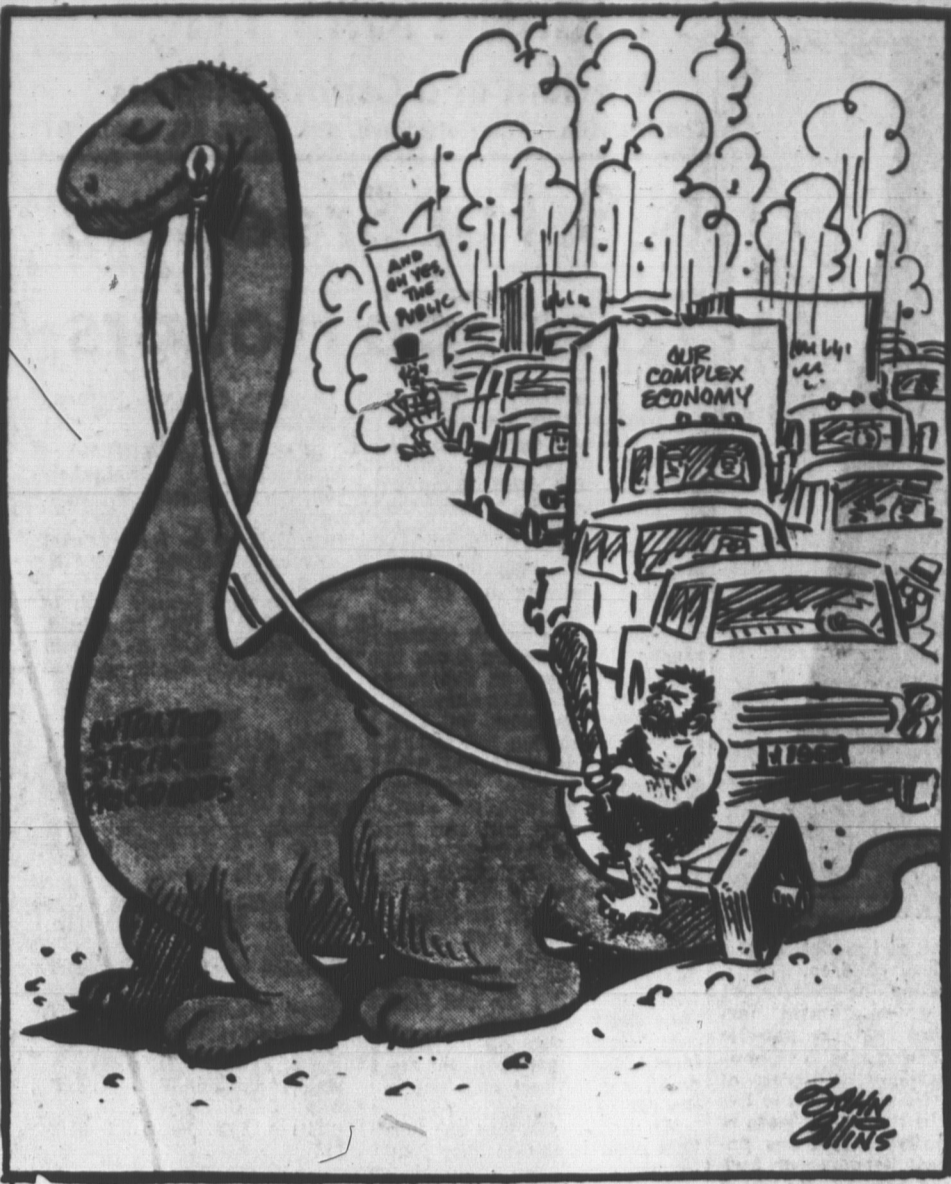
The chief point made by Professor LePan was that the commission has been proceeding on the questionable assumption that there are two nations in Canada, one French-speaking and one English-speaking. When it failed to find two it became cross with us and complained of our lack of energy in neglecting to provide a national set of values in English Canada which would enable it to stand up as a counterpart to French Canada.

"If you find difficulty in finding an English-Canadian nation, do not give up," it seemed to say. "There must be one in order to fit the theory. Keep on looking, and one may emerge. Must emerge, if the hypothesis is to be maintained."

Apparently, adds the professor, it never occurred to these researchers that their difficulty in finding an English-Canadian nation should lead them to question the whole hypothesis on which they are working.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The public, as the Globe and Mail well says, will expect the members of all parties to go to Parliament in a new and more constructive frame of mind, shelving their bitterness and their rancor. They are all on probation before a country that is sick and tired of cynicism and littleness, and that will insist that every man-jack of them this time earn his \$18,000 a year.



OUTDATED TRANSPORTATION

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Water Pollution Problem Still Untackled

The classic example of political dawdle and delay is the attitude of the Liberal Party to public health. At its national convention, the Liberal Party adopted national health care as its policy—in 1919.

Another long recognized but politically ignored need was highlighted by the 32nd annual meeting of the Canadian Institute on Pollution Control, recently held in Ottawa. The delegates heard a pollution expert from the U.S. government, say that "there is a sense of urgency in getting on with the job."

The recent election campaign briefly focussed public attention on the undesirability of allowing USA to tap our own water resources at will; but it did not generate any public debate upon the even more urgent need, namely to control the pollution of our pure waters with sewage, industrial waste, insecticides and even detergents.

MISS PLENTY AND PURITY The situation of New York City would seem funny if it were not so serious. With the Atlantic Ocean at its doorstep, it is most lacks a drop to drink. Many of its reservoirs have grass growing in them; the daily use of water is curtailed; and what there is, is a foul tasting coloured fluid.

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Our Yesterdays

Conservative House Leader Hanson, replying to the speech from the throne, asked the Government why "no contracts for war equipment had been given in the Maritime Provinces."

Chicago's bustling Black Hawks moved into third place in the National Hockey League by blanking the Toronto Maple Leafs 2-0. The scorers were Wilson and Dewsbury.

Ex-welterweight champion Johnny Saxton gave away 10 pounds and tossed in a free boxing lesson to boot as he won an unanimous decision over Ralph Tige Jones in a 12-round fight in Oakland, California.

course be more expensive than nature's supply, and it will be organically pure, but will taste and smell rather stale and nauseous. But then, deserts cannot be choosers.

OTTAWA'S SMALL START The National Research Council here has been experimenting on a trial home using what could, if successful, prove to be a great water saver. In this house, the plumbing system is so arranged that the effluent from the sewer is filtered, then pumped back to be used over again for flushing the toilets.

Maybe Canada's Home of Tomorrow will borrow the fashion used in the early settlements of

Sorry Showing In Studies

Sherbrooke Daily Record

With university students so busy with demonstrations against United States involvement in Vietnam demands for free tuition salaries for students regardless of how they maintain their scholastic standing and for the right to review the efficiency of their professors it is interesting to study some of the answers given in a modern history examination at the Simon Fraser University in British Columbia.

One college freshman thought Ghandi was a former British prime minister. Another identified Mussolini as a Russian revolutionary.

Hitler was correctly identified by 90.7 per cent of the first-term students, Engels by 56.1 per cent and Ghandi and Neville Chamberlain by 55 per cent.

Only 25 per cent of the students knew that Romanov was a member of the Russian Imperial family and only 46.5 per cent knew who Senator Joseph McCarthy was.

Only 13.9 per cent knew that Daladier was a prime minister of France and only 18.2 per cent

PUBLIC FORUM

RE FLUORIDATION

Sir,—I am surprised that the City Council would approve fluoridating our city water without further study and investigation. This could be indicated in one area, and contra-indicated in another. It is a many-sided question, involving considerable expense and should get proper attention by all concerned, along with child dental care generally.

RE FLUORIDATION Sir,—It seems that the City Fathers (and Mothers) are so solicitous about our common well-being, as they see it, that they are contemplating medicating us collectively whether we like it or no. The "health service" they are offering us so magnanimously is to take the form of a so-called remedy that cannot even be classified as a medicine. In reply to a query relative to the maximum dose of sodium fluoride, Professor Knud Moller, Chairman of the Scandinavian Pharmacopoeia Committee, said: "Because of its enormous toxicity sodium fluoride has never been used as a medicine, and for the same reason should not even be named among medicines at all. How can a substance which is not a medicine for humans be given to children as a dental caries preventive medicine?"

Another councillor deplored the behavior of the naughty people who, on the occasion of the plebiscite, passed out sheets saying that fluoride causes cancer.

the colony of Virginia. These can be seen today in restored Williamsburg; large, well built a h e d s , with wooden floors, which are four-seaters. "Was that so that they could play bridge in there?" a curious sight-seeing daughter asked me.

Another anti-pollution step taken by this capital is a municipal ban on the installation of the installation of garbage disposal units in kitchens. This great convenience and contribution of domestic tidiness has been found to cause trouble in the water purification plant.

The danger warnings are all out, Arnold Heeny says we are in the middle of a water crisis; how serious must that crisis grow before lethargic governments take the needed action?

MOLE REMOVAL

A. P. writes Should moles be removed?

Moles are common and we do not recommend removal unless they develop on nonpigmented parts of the body, such as the palms, soles, and nail beds. The same applies when they develop in areas subject to irritation such as the collar or belt line. Immediate surgery is needed when they change in color or size.

BOTH ARE CURABLE

S. A. writes: I know people who have been cured of peptic ulcer. Why can't spastic bowel be cured?

I know people who have been cured of spastic bowel. Both conditions tend to recur, however, if the causative factors return.

TAKE THE PLEDGE

Mrs. writes: I have put on 12 pounds since I started preparing the family meals. How can I keep myself from sampling the food I cook?

REPLY

Be firm or your 12 pounds will double and treble. Abound the slogan, now or never.

REPLY

L. W. writes: Does a daily subnormal temperature mean you should see a doctor?

REPLY

No. The body temperature usually is low in the morning and reaches the high point (98.6 degrees F.) in late afternoon.

NOTE

All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.

Diabetes Occurs In Varied Forms

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

There are many forms of diabetes. The juvenile type is the most severe and requires insulin. The kind that develops later in life is mild and often controlled by diet and anti-diabetic pills.

The geneticists believe that all types are the same. The hereditary nature of the disorder is transmitted in a single gene and those with a congenital predisposition develop the condition eventually. This has been demonstrated in the identical twin of a diabetic who always develops the disease in time. The same occurs to the offspring of two diabetic parents.

Diabetes is rarely cured. The important question is when does it first begin. This is significant because many authorities believe that the disease could be cured if treated in the pre-diabetic state. This phase is difficult to diagnose as it denotes a condition occurring in a person with a powerful genetic predisposition who will develop the manifestations of sugar diabetes some day. At this stage there is no evidence of impaired carbohydrate metabolism.

Tests reveal that something is happening to this pre- or prospective diabetic. For example, the pancreas is under stress and producing too much insulin (the opposite of diabetes). In addition the blood cholesterol is going up and changes are noted in the small blood vessels of the eye and kidney. The victim also may be gaining weight.

The next stage is chemical diabetes in which the victim no longer is able to metabolize sugar as measured by the glucose tolerance test. The well-known symptoms and signs of the disease such as sugar in the urine are absent. At one time, this was called the prediabetic stage but we now know that this is diabetes.

The stress of pregnancy may impair insulin secretion and create a true pre-diabetic condition. This possibility exists when a pregnant woman with a family history of diabetes has over-weight babies, stillbirths, a d miscarriages, or malformed youngsters. One in three of these women develop diabetes within 15 years. Early anti-diabetic treatment is helpful.

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Power Failure Problems

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (CP) — The searching questions about a national power grid and developing Canadian links into a continental system seem bound to arise from Tuesday's great blackout.

Both pros and cons exist. Planning for expanded power connections has been proceeding in each country. Preliminary Canada-U.S. discussions about the continental approach have been desultory, perhaps because of Canada's appraisal of its water resources which is an integral phase of any such study.

At its simplest, a power grid is a big connected electrical system to help each other out daily, seasonally or in emergencies such as the vast failure Tuesday evening which directly touched more than 30,000,000 people in Ontario and adjacent northern states.

Just why the failure occurred shed light on the inability of the whole electrical complex to bear up. The fact it did not "backfire" actually spread because of the grid rather than in spite of it—indicate technological shortcomings somewhere that must be solved.

What happened could be used as an argument against extensive grids, leaving connections loose enough to enable single systems such as Ontario Hydro to cut out in time to prevent being dragged into massive failures.

It also raises the question of the effectiveness of a grid under attack by nuclear or other military means.

Canada has the primitive makings now of a power grid but province - to - province connections would have to be increased. They are strongest now between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Ontario and Quebec.

Canada-U.S. links are extensive, depending on region, as indicated by Ontario's problems Tuesday night in a power failure apparently in the U.S. British Columbia is tied into the Pacific Northwest and will be more firmly linked on completion of the high voltage power line designed to tap the Columbia River developments.

Manitoba is associated with a U.S. midwest group and maritime connections would be expanded by the proposed \$27,000 dam on the St. John River in northern Maine.

Last Dec. 13, the Federal Power Commission here issued a comprehensive report called Guidelines for Growth of the

New Angle On Thalidomide

Financial Post

The scientists are just as good at omelette as the politicians. It now appears that thalidomide, a drug generally cursed and adulated as one of science's most ghastly mistakes, could be a blessing to humanity.

There is a new theory that thalidomide, far from deforming thousands of babies in Europe and elsewhere, made possible the birth of infants who would have been aborted soon after conception.

The bodies of all living creatures, from mice to men, tend to reject tissue taken from other bodies. This is what makes the transplant of anything from skin to kidneys an exceedingly difficult medical problem.

GRAFT SUCCESSFUL

A mouse will normally cast off skin grafted on it from another mouse. But experiments have shown that this "foreign body" is accepted if thalidomide is injected. The graft is particularly successful when both mice are so treated.

The human foetus or embryo, though now regarded by biologists as a "foreign body," is generally accepted by the womb; but it will be rejected, aborted, and sloughed off if marvellously different from the host body in which it begins its life. This is why human "monsters" are great rarities.

The new theory, seriously reported in the British Medical Journal, is that the tragic thalidomide babies would have vanished unborn if the drug had not made them acceptable.

POINTS UP MORAL

Should this startling surmise turn out to be true, nobody is likely to propose that all expectant mothers should be given the drug on the ground that deformed babies are better than no babies. On the other hand, the use of thalidomide to aid transplants looks like a great discovery.

The moral of it all evidently is that today's scientific news should never be accepted as final. Tomorrow's bulletin may tell an entirely different story.

HALF WORKERS MARRIED

About 45 per cent of Canadian women employed full-time are married.

Travel bargains advertisement for CN. Lists cities and fares: Montreal \$14.00, Moncton \$3.20, Saint John \$5.00, Halifax \$5.40, Sydney \$9.00, Corner Brook \$16.00, Toronto \$20.00, Winnipeg \$34.00, Vancouver \$56.00.