

Mr. Kennedy's Message

It was during the darkest days of World War II that Winston Churchill, meeting the challenge head-on, talked proudly of "Britain's finest hour." Something of the same buoyant spirit was evidenced in President Kennedy's "state of the union" message to Congress yesterday, when he spoke of the obligation of the United States to give bold leadership at this time, of the privilege as well as the responsibility involved in such a challenge, and his faith that ultimately the goal of a peaceful world of free and independent states would be achieved.

The President dealt with domestic as well as foreign policies—with measures to strengthen the American economy and deal with health, welfare and educational problems as well as with the Berlin stalemate, United Nations difficulties, the Alliance for Progress in Latin America, the newly expanded Food for Peace program, NATO activities and other matters. But of chief interest to the outside world was undoubtedly the emphasis he placed on the European Common Market and the need for prompt action in joining this "partnership of commerce" and developing its opportunities as a unifying force throughout the free world.

The President put forward a five-year plan which would permit the gradual elimination of tariffs on a reciprocal basis, and which he described as "far-reaching in scope but designed with great care to make certain that its benefits far outweigh any risks." He warned that if Congress failed to act in this matter, if it thought only of short-term interests and ignored the broader aspect of the situation, then the United States would become isolated from Europe. "Farm surpluses would pile up; the American dollar problem would worsen; consumers would lose the chance of lower prices; and the jobs of millions of American workers who depend on exports would be sacrificed."

It was in closer trade contacts that the President saw the greatest opportunity of meeting Communist expansion threats—and of developing and strengthening the Atlantic alliance. This was the overriding challenge to be met. And surely, it is not a challenge to the United States alone, but to Canada as well. President Kennedy's words were a clarion call to right action; and it is to be hoped that when Parliament meets at Ottawa there will be an equally clear statement of policy on this subject. Here is a theme that Prime Minister Diefenbaker, with his superb gift of oratory, could make luminous and inspiring for us if he would.

Abuse Not Enough

In advance of the meeting of American foreign ministers at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on Jan. 22, Washington has released a White Paper on Cuba's growing entanglement with Communist countries. The Castro government, this report warns, is "now so firmly committed in word and deed to the Sino-Soviet bloc that it would be difficult to extricate itself even in the unlikely event that it wanted to do so." The conference will deal with interference in the hemisphere by "extracontinental powers" and with internal subversion, and it is hoped that this report, documenting the danger, will convince Cuba's neighbors that it is time to take collective action in their own protection.

The weakness of this document, as pointed out by a commentator in the Winnipeg Free Press, is that it

smacks more of political propaganda than of a balanced analysis of Cuban affairs. It says nothing, for example, about the problem of absentee ownership, of the domination of Cuba's economy by American firms, and of the poverty and illiteracy of large sections of the Cuban population. Calling nasty names, and shouting "Communist", does not help world opinion very much in trying to assess the results of these conditions. If big business had a better record in Cuba, would Castro now be expatriating it? Would Castro be in power at all?

To ask these questions is by no means the same thing as to defend the Castro government. There has been a steady deterioration of the Cuban revolution; and Castro himself is an indefatigable character who inspires little confidence and much suspicion. But even after these admissions are made the fact remains that a little less indignation and a bit more self-criticism would not have been out of place in the authors of the Washington White Paper. After all, their own record in Cuban affairs, and the larger question of American policy in Latin America, can hardly be accounted a model of enlightened foresight.

For many months after the humiliation of the Cuban invasion last year the Kennedy administration tried to push the problem of Cuba out of the area of public debate and to discuss these issues, when discussion became unavoidable, with a restraint and detachment worthy of a great power. But since 1962 is an election year and the administration knows it will be under attack for failing to pluck out the roots of Castroism, it has launched this new public indictment.

The tragedy is that Castro, who is now so vulnerable to criticism, seems to be under attack in this new White Paper in a clumsy and unconvincing way—at least for the Cuban people who after all have some interest in these matters.

It Could Be Too Soon

Mr. Pearson says he would welcome a federal election at any time, and Prime Minister Diefenbaker has been quoted as predicting that the parliamentary session which opens on Jan. 18 will be "short and sweet." That could mean a sudden dissolution and a snap election, with both party leaders agreeing—for once—that the sooner the thing was over and done with the better.

But is that really what the Liberal leader would like? He couldn't, of course, question the Prime Minister's right to ask for a dissolution at any time; but we imagine that he would be the first to maintain that a snap election, called before the business of Parliament was completed, wouldn't be right at all.

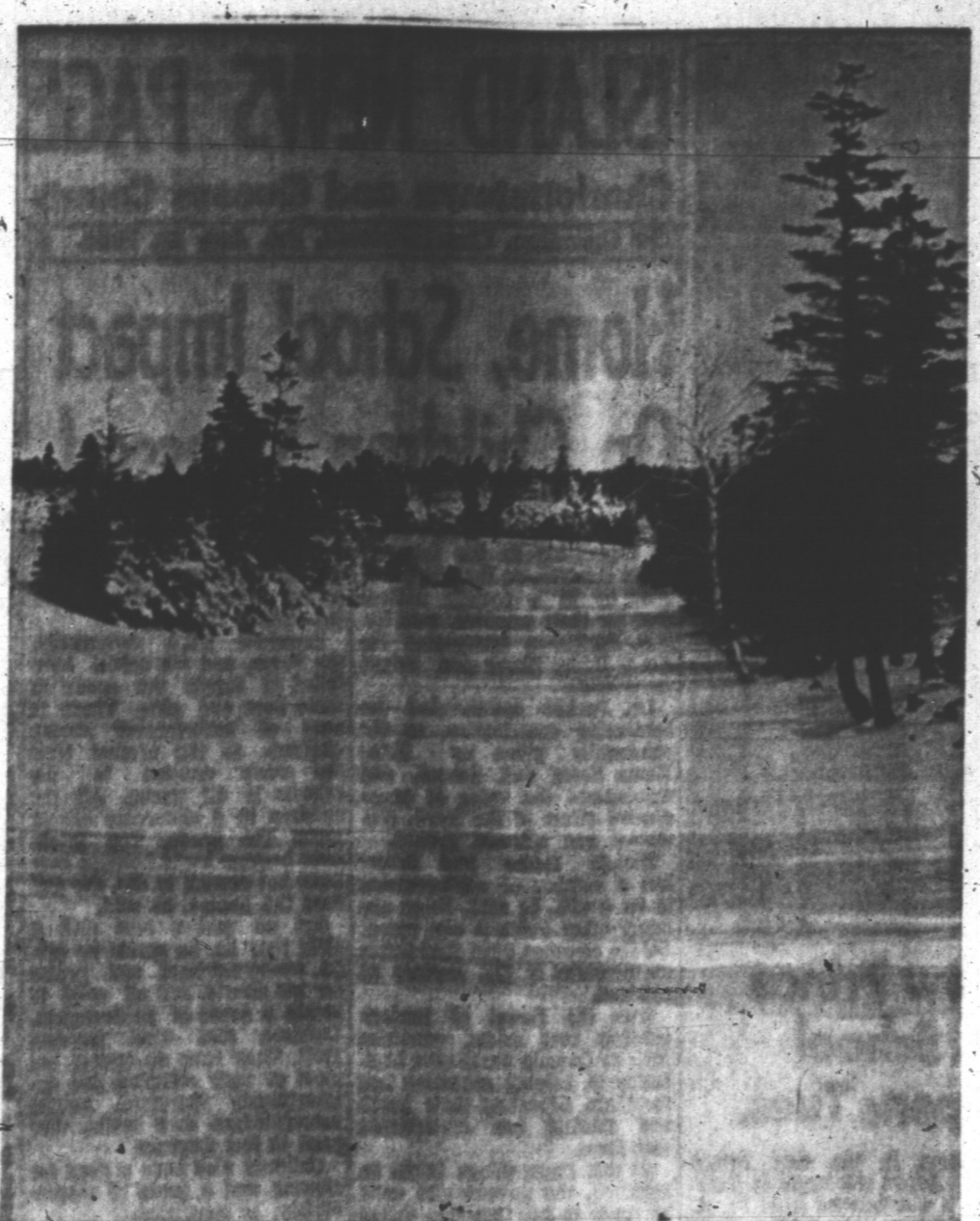
Liberal papers are pointing out that only if some great issue of policy arises in the next few weeks, requiring the immediate verdict of the voters, would Mr. Diefenbaker be morally entitled to a dissolution and a quick election. What issue, they ask, could he raise to avoid the introduction of another annual budget? The budget usually doesn't come down until the spring, often just before the end of the fiscal year, on March 31, and last year it was delayed until June 20.

Mr. Pearson, surely, will want to know whether the government is proposing another huge deficit, more inflation, high interest rates, higher taxes or conceivably that balanced budget which it promised in 1960 and failed to deliver. For that he will have to wait. If, conversely, the "short and sweet" session ends without divulging this information, he will want to know what great issue is at stake that could warrant the treatment of Parliament and the people in this high-handed fashion.

In the speculation of the Ottawa correspondents, this is what may happen. But Mr. Pearson won't profess to like it, nor will Mr. Douglas either. They'll raise Cain, that's what they'll do, if the Government gives them what they seem to be asking for now—an election as soon as possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Senator Everett Dirksen, the redoubtable Republican whom Adlai Stevenson would have matched had he decided to run for senatorial office, is thus described in the Toledo Blade: "A gentleman who would be a billionaire if some way could be found to convert his oratory into the oil, butter, honey and henbane which are its principle ingredients."



ISLAND WINTER SCENE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Branch Plants And Common Market

One aspect of the creation of the European Common Market which has yet received but little consideration is the effect that it will have upon branch plants of U.S. parent corporations. It was recently announced that non-resident ownership of Canadian manufacturing plants had finally soared to a majority position. For the first time, official figures showed, more than 50 per cent of our manufacturing facilities were owned by foreigners.

This calls for study of the motives which induced foreign investors to put their money into building up manufacturing facilities in Canada. And here the time of their arrival in Canada may offer a clue. In the late 1920s, only 35 per cent of our manufacturing industries were controlled by foreign investors. By 1958 that had soared to 58 per cent and today is even higher. The bulk of that foreign capital has been generated within the past quarter century, and comes from U.S.A.

JUMP TARIFF BARRIERS

It was a quarter century ago that the Conservative Government of R. B. Bennett created the Imperial Preference System. As a consequence, many U.S. manufacturers were inspired to erect branch plants in Canada, and thus to enjoy the trading benefits of being located inside the Imperial Preferential tariff wall which gave them an advantage as compared with plants sited in U.S.A.

Through the intervening years, those Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. parents have enjoyed great advantages in selling to Britain and other Commonwealth and British Empire markets. They have enjoyed inflows of more U.S. capital for expansion, and they have fattened on retained profits.

The extent of this capital growth is vividly shown by statistics compiled by our Bureau of Statistics. In the late 1920s, total foreign investment in Canada was only \$6 billion; while the total investment in Canadian wholly-owned subsidiaries of foreign companies was a mere \$1.8 billion. But today foreign investments in Canada total some \$23 billion. Of this, more than three-quarters comes from U.S., and almost half is employed in Canadian companies which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of foreign corporations.

The Poets Corner

SNOWY TRAILS. Light sparkled from the newly fallen snow. And, everywhere, fresh footprints crossed the trail: The tracks of rabbit, woven to and fro With three-pronged arrow footprints made by quail.

The river scarcely flowed, but wildlife drank ice-water while it runs rather than eat. Still colder snow, and by the river's brink, I found deer marks, the press of many feet.

But saw no deer that day. The sun was high. The snow crunched noisily, my awkward gait Warned forest creatures, "Wait, identify." Falling to recognize me they would wait.

After I left, they might shy forth and stare To see the snow-shoe tracks I printed there.

—Victor Howes in the Christian Science Monitor

The burgeoning prosperity of the European Common Market is already attracting American businessmen. They want to share the bigger profits being earned in Europe; they want to sell to the increasingly prosperous Europeans. They can most easily do this by manufacturing their products inside the tariff wall which surrounds the prosperous European market.

Thus a new trend in capital investment is apparent in Canada. There is a slowing down of building new plants and installing new machinery here, as capital is diverted to Europe. As this movement gathers force—and it will, if Europe continues to boom and Canada remains outside the European trading community—there will be no growth, and even a diminution, in jobs in Canada. Further, with a dwindling of the inward flow of capital, our adverse balance of payments position will lose the corrective factor which has kept our dollar at an artificially high exchange value. Imports will cost us more, Florida holidays will cost us more, our wheat and our newsprint will be cheaper in world markets. Our goods generally will become more competitive.

And for the first time we will be forced to the unpleasant realization of the grasshopper in the fable of the industrious ants: the world does not owe us a living, we will have to work harder for it. These are changes which already cast their shadows before them here.

Canada And El Salvador

By Jack Best Canadian Press Staff Writer

A milestone in Canada's foreign relations, slipped by practically unnoticed in the dying days of 1961.

The announcement that diplomatic ties were to be established with tiny El Salvador was not in itself a particularly big development. The Central American republic with an area of about 12,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000 was only one of 16 countries with which Canada established formal relations last year.

What gave the move significance, in the thinking of Ottawa observers, was that El Salvador was the last of the 20 Latin American republics to enter into relations with Canada. OAS MEMBERSHIP? Diplomatic observers see no direct connection between completion of the process of establishing diplomatic ties with Latin America and the question of whether Canada should join the Organization of American States.

They concede, however, that the move into the hemispheric association could hardly be taken until such bonds had been established.

The census in Ottawa is that it likely will be some time yet before Canada "takes the plunge and joins the hemisphere." She now is the only independent nation in the hemisphere not a member of OAS.

External Affairs Minister Green has said he personally thinks it would be a good idea if Canada joined the OAS, but he first wants Canadian public opinion on the matter to crystallize. All of the country's major opposition parties favor membership.

STARTED IN 1941 Establishment of diplomatic ties with El Salvador completed a process begun in 1941 when Canada set up relations with Brazil, Argentina and Chile. Mexico and Peru were added in 1944, Cuba in 1945, Venezuela and Uruguay in 1952, Colombia in 1953, the Dominican Republic and Haiti in 1954.

Last year, what had been a stream became a flood as relations were set up with all the remaining countries: Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and, finally, El Salvador.

Closer ties with Latin America have been one of the keynotes of the present government's conduct of foreign affairs. Mr. Green is known to feel strongly that in the past Canada has neglected Latin America. Concerted expansion of diplomatic ties was one means he took to remedy this situation.

Retired and tired S. G. writes: I'm 58 and retired. Moved from Chicago to Florida. Have been tired constantly since coming down here. Do you think it's the climate? REPLY No. Boredom, unhappiness, no goals, and being a nobody are the most common psychological causes of fatigue. As a rule, the Florida climate does something for older people; they are invigorated and feel much better. Perhaps your weariness is caused by the same factors that made you retire at 58.

Willing one's body G. L. W. writes: A few months ago I attempted to will my remains to a medical school and was told this could be done only by the next of kin at the time of death. Please discuss this question. REPLY Twenty-four states recognize a will of this type. I suggest that you contact a medical school or a local memorial association for details.

Fruit worms J. J. K. writes: When you swallow a worm in a peach or any other fruit, what happens to it? REPLY The insect is killed by the acid in the stomach.

Our Yesterdays From the Guardian Files (Jan. 12, 1957) The New Perth sewing club was recently organized, for third year work by Miss Louise Hazard, with officers for the coming year, president, Miss Olive Dewar; secretary, Miss Mildred Smith; vice-president, Miss Marjorie Martin. Mrs. Penza Moore will be leader assisted by Mrs. George Martin and Mrs. William Minchin.

Ten Years Ago (Jan. 12, 1952) Hundreds of Island residents will be congratulating Mrs. George Carver of Pownal on the occasion of her 89th birthday, particularly those who enjoyed, for many years, the fine hospitality of the "Forester Hotel" operated by Mrs. Carver and her husband.

The Age Old Story Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that we should follow his steps.

Plastic Dome Largest reinforced plastic structure in Europe, a dome 70 feet in diameter, 30 feet high, covers a radar installation in England.

Pinworm Pest Is Not Serious

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen WE HAVE battled pinworms for three years off and on, but the results of the program of cleanliness, carefulness, and medicine seems to last only a month or so in eliminating these pests. My poor children suffer in that I won't allow them in each other's beds or let them invite friends to stay overnight. I nag them constantly to wash their hands and also wash fruits and vegetables.

"I realize cleanliness is good practice at any time but I do get a little ridiculous about it. My children are not living a normal life and I worry constantly over the problem. I have been told many people have pinworms without knowing it. So writes a distracted mother.

Forget the pinworms and concentrate on the physical and emotional needs of your family. Children are more important than these parasites, which are the least serious of all internal worms. Many reputable authorities are convinced these critters are overrated as disease producers and rarely cause symptoms except for itching.

Consider your problem in its true perspective. You have some insight because you realize that you are being ridiculous about the matter. Some mothers assume an abnormal attitude toward an infestation and make life miserable for all concerned. They are driven by a compulsion to eliminate every egg and worm from the premises. When the house is finally free of worms, it may no longer be a home.

Cleanliness programs are ineffective, no matter how well they are carried out, unless all members of the family, including adults, are treated for pinworms. There are many good remedies. One of the latest, Prophen, is said to combat pinworms after a single dose. Meanwhile, be reasonable in your efforts and don't take life too seriously. (Dr. Van Dellen will send leaflet on pinworms if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Sign in window of a New York dramatic school: "We Cure Hams."—Galt Reporter.

If you had to decide between never again seeing a TV program, or never again seeing a robin or a wren, which would you choose?—Farm Journal.

Lady: "Don't cry, little boy. What's the matter?" Boy: "Have you seen a lady without a little boy who looks like me?"—Montreal Star.

The milk cost that sold for \$3.50 last year is selling for \$2.90 this year, a statistic of interest, undoubtedly, to those under the impression that the cost of living never goes anywhere but up.—Corner Brook Western Star.

After many months treatments the kleptomaniac was finally discharged by his psychiatrist. "Well, I think you're cured now," said the doctor. "But, if you get the chance, pick me up a toaster, will you?"—Montreal Star.

Canadians, according to a recent economic report, are spending more on services than on goods. The majority of such services are probably needed by people whose do-it-yourself projects went wrong.—Peterborough Examiner.

Confusing sign in Plochato: "Parade Sunday afternoon, in case of rain during the afternoon, the parade will be held in the morning."—Liege LaMuse.

Everyone is likely to become discontented if he ignores his blessings and looks only at his burdens.—Niagara Falls Observer.

Don't race trains to crossings. If it's a tie, you lose.—Niagara Falls Review.

All of us are going to do better tomorrow, and we would, too, if we started today.—Niagara Falls Review.

A travelling salesman says he picks up hitch hikers to have somebody to talk with. Many a person who picked up a hitch hiker hasn't been able to talk since—on account of his being dead.—Sarnia Observer.

Many high school students are studying something called "the new mathematics," much to the relief of parents, who obviously can't be expected to be of any help with homework.—Calgary Herald.

A generation from now young men will expect their wives to serve them "meals like mother used to thaw"—Ottawa Journal.

Strange Weapons

National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON The Smithsonian Institution has opened an exhibition of strange weapons from the extensive John Oliver La Gorce Arms Collection.

The late Dr. La Gorce, who served as president of the National Geographic Society and editor of its Magazine, collected arms and armor as a hobby. The paneled walls of his office were lined with a variety of weapons ranging from a primitive stone club to a World War II commando dagger. After Dr. La Gorce's death in December, 1959, the valuable collection was presented to the Smithsonian.

WHISTLING MACE One curious item in the exhibition is an Indo-Persian mace with two devils' heads at the top. Openings in the heads make a whistling sound when the mace is brandished.

Dr. La Gorce also collected the history and lore of weapons. He learned, for example, that the characters repeated in high relief around the ball-shaped head of a Chinese mace meant "long life." The club could not only smash an enemy's skull, but stamp it with the incongruous symbol.

On display in the exhibition is a kind of a versatile knife that once was the inseparable companion of every man in the Caucasus Mountains. It served not only as a weapon, but as an all-purpose tool and accoutrement.

When a kind of user wished to demonstrate his steady hand, he held the tips of two of these knives against his neck and performed an acrobatic dance. A skillful dancer could turn somersaults, holding the points against his throat without cutting himself.

Japanese samurai swords, Dr. La Gorce found, came in two sizes. The long sword, or katana, was the primary fighting weapon. The short sword, wakizashi, was supplementary. On entering a house, an armed warrior ordinarily left his long sword in the vestibule and kept the short sword at his side. To show great respect to his host, a visitor placed both swords in the entrance hall.

Dr. La Gorce acquired many of the weapons on his world travels. Others were gifts from famous explorers and staff members of the National Geographic Society.

Admiral Robert E. Peary, the first explorer to reach the North Pole, contributed a seal spear used by Alaskan Eskimos. Admiral Richard E. Byrd gave a hunting knife he had carried on his polar explorations.

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, the naturalist who led a National Geographic Society expedition into the mysterious Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal, added a Nepalese sacrificial sword to the La Gorce collection. The broad, heavy-bladed weapon can decapitate a buffalo with a single stroke.

Another prize piece is a simple, two-handed European battle sword of rough black iron that probably was made in the 14th century.

The Smithsonian exhibition illustrates the wide range of Dr. La Gorce's interest. Included are a large Sudanese shield made of hippopotamus hide, a long wooden, steel-tipped Moro spear, a sinuous Javanese kris, a German signal pistol of World War II vintage, a Bowie knife, an Australian boomerang, and a rare Manton dueling pistol made in London.

The arms and armor are being studied by Smithsonian ethnologists for their cultural significance.

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