The Guardian
Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Pearson In Paris

In his round of talks with President de Gaulle in Paris this week, Prime Minister is hopeful of strengthening the economic and cultural ties between Canada and France. Also, it is said, he wishes to reach some measure of accord on NATO and nuclear policies.

Under the American-proposed multilateral NATO nuclear force setup, all nuclear weapons are subject, by agreement, to release before use by a single sovereign government outside the regular NATO command procedure. In almost all cases this government is that of the United States, although Britain holds some of NATO's weapons. These latter are subject to withdrawal by Britain for non-NATO use if the British government deems it necessary.

In effect, therefore, Western nuclear strength is American nuclear strength, subject only to Britain's ability to maintain its own independent nuclear deterrent and France's ability to develop its fledgling deterrent. France considers this monopoly to be objectionable. It does not regard the multilateral proposal as a solution to the problem of alliance control of nuclear arms, and has gone so far as to deride the scheme as a "multilateral farce,"

Whether France would accept a genuine solution in this case, only de Gaulle appears to know. It is possible that he would be receptive to suggestions that all of the alliance's nuclear weapons be placed under NATO command, subject to unanimously agreed plans for their use, and with elements of individual national control removed.

There is speculation that this may be one of the reasons for Mr. Pearson's visit to France at this time, and that he is acting, in a sense, as a broker in the betterment of relations between Washington and Paris. His success in this respect will depend on the degree of confidence he inspires in both de Gaulle and in the U.S. President whom he meets in Washington next week.

Mr. Pearson, it will be recalled, played a somewhat similar role of appeaser in the Suez crisis of 1956, in a settlement which eventually earned him the Nobel Peace Prize. That has given him a status which could be of service in his mission at this time—if indeed there is truth in the rumor that this is what his visit is partly about.

Ontario Liquor Laws

Prince Edward Isand isn't the only province in which the liquor laws are said to be in confusion. At least, Premier Robarts feels that Ontario's laws governing this vexed matter should be completely rewritten, and he has announced that it is his intention to undertake the job.

There is no thought of placing the rewritten legislation before the present session of the Ontario Legislature, which opened yesterday. Nor is it proposed to make the laws any looser, or tighter, than they are today. The need, as Mr. Robarts puts it, is to "streamline" two basic acts—the Liquor Control Act (1927) and the Liquor License Act 1946) —which have been amended so many times, and often in such haste, that they have become "a jumble of conflicting and outdated provisions."

Legal officials at Queen's Park will tidy up the two acts at leisure, possibly for approval a year from now. But in the opinion of The Globe and Mail, this will not be going far enough. "The liquor laws we now have in Ontario," it says, "go back to the introduction of cocktail lounges by the Drew Government in 1946. In all of those 18 years, and with all of the various changes in the liquor legislation, no Ontario Government has tried to find out (save by the indirect method of periodic general elections) what the public thinks of that legislation."

What our Toronto contemporary suggests is that a commission be named to study Ontario's liquor laws, making sure that the two acts, when submitted to the Legislature, are "intelligent as well as intelligible." That pretty well expresses what those who are seeking reforms in liquor legislation in this Province are after, and which were pinpointed in a brief presented by representatives of our municipalities to the Shaw Government.

In Ontario there is the added difficulty of balancing the desirability of coherent and comprehensive regulations with autonomy for local groups. In addition to provincial regulations there is provision for local option which can give certain communities either more or fewer facilities for the sale of alcoholic beverages. Evidently the system hasn't worked out very satisfactorily. For any government embarking upon reform in this matter, simplicy of regulation and certainty of enforcement are surely among the chief factors to be sought.

After Our Oil

The announcement by Industry Minister Rossiter that oil and gas exploration will be undertaken in the northeastern section of Kings County this summer is a reminder that the last word hasn't yet been said about our prospects as an oil-producing province.

Previous efforts to locate oil here have been unsuccessful, but the experts have not given up the idea. They are hoping that with modern equipment they can get down deep enough and tap in on an economically profitable basis.

The first step will be geophysical exploration work in an area covering more than 344,000 acres of the county, for which licenses have been obtained by an Oklohama company from the provincial government. Following this work, a decision will be made as to whether drilling will be carried out.

We wish the oilmen luck. It would be a big thing for them, and for us, if they succeeded where others have failed. Let's not get unduly excited about it, but keep hoping nevertheless. We may yet all be driving around in our Cadillacs!

Affects Big Industry

Canadian tobacco growers are naturally concerned over the damaging effects of the U.S. federal survey of cigarets and their cancer-causing consequences. The 10-man scientific panel reporting last weekend confirmed charges made by the American Cancer Society and several medical health groups in United States, Canada and Britain in this connection, and it was indicated by Surgeon-General Luther Terry, in issuing the report, that "remedial action" in the United States is warranted to meet this health hazard.

It is only in late years that tobacco growing got under way in this Province, but it has long been an important source of revenue in Ontario. There, we note, there is hope that new markets can be opened up. According to the London Free Press, negotiations with the Japanese government have been opened for the purchase of 23,000,000 pounds of the stored Ontario crop.

The London paper also notes that Canadian growers have been able to make initial sales to Bulgaria, the heart of the Russian satellite tobacco distribution. Buyers there and in Japan, it is observed, will not be influenced so materially by cancer-tobacco reports that have been issued in this continent and in Britain.

But if the scientists make their health-menace warnings stick, it can only be a matter of time before they are universally accepted, and the tobacco industry will have to govern itself accordingly. Already there is evidence that it is making a careful assessment of the situation.

THE ARIZONA ROAD RUNNER

NOW AN EXACT SCIENCE

Submarine Cables, New Routine

National Geographic News Bulletin

Laying a submarine cable has advanced in the past century from an adventure to an exact science.

In 1857, sailors aboard the pioneer cable ship Agamemnon sang "Pop goes the cable" when the fragile strand parted with maddening frequency. A stray whale once menaced the wire. A fierce storm almost capsized the vessel.

The C.S. Long Lines, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's new cable ship, carries sonar equipment to chart the ocean bottom, an X-ray machine to check splices, and a $3-million engine to unreel cable.

Long Lines recently completed laying a cable stretching 3,400 miles from England to the United States—the first direct telephone wire between the two countries, the National Geographic Society says.

CABLE INSPIRED POET

The 1963 cable carries 128 telephone messages simultaneously; it was laid with a minimum of fanfare. Not so a century ago. In the midst of general excitement, a poet exulted, "Stretch on, thou wonder-working wire!"

But there were dissenting voices. Henry David Thoreau wrote: "We are eager to tunnel under the Atlantic and bring the Old World some weeks nearer to the New; but perchance the first news that will leak through into the board, flapping American ear will be that Princess Adelaide has the whooping cough."

In spite of doubters and scoffers, Cyrus W. Field, the dynamic American behind the old Atlantic Telegraph Company, raised enough private and governmental capital to lay the line all the way across the ocean.

In the summer of 1857, the "Wire Squadron" assembled at Valentia Bay, County Kerry, Ireland. The United States Navy provided Niagara, a new steam frigate, and the Royal Navy sent Agamemnon, a veteran of the Crimean War, to share the enormous weight of the iron, sheathed copper wire. Three smaller ships served as escorts.

The Niagara was to lay cable to the mid-Atlantic, the Agamemnon to Newfoundland. On August 6, 1857, the Niagara steamed majestically to sea, slowly unreeling its cargo. Five miles out, the cable broke.

Several days later, 335 miles out, the cable snapped again. The attempt was abandoned for the year. Undaunted, Field raised more capital, and cable-laying was resumed the following summer.

The ships eventually met in mid-ocean, spliced the line, and headed in opposite directions. On August 5, 1858, after a near-disastrous storm and three major cable breaks, the telegraph wire finally extended from shore to shore.

ROYAL MESSAGE SENT

Cautious engineers insisted on 11 days of tests before giving the go-ahead for a message of greetings from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. It took 16½ hours to transmit the 99-word message.

More prosaic messages followed. A cable official in Ireland plaintively asked Newfounaland, "Where are the keys of the glass cases and drawers in the apparatus room?" The puzzled answer: "Don't recollect."

The cable's success touched off jubilant celebrations. New York fired not 100 but 200 gun salutes, staged a torchlight parade, and held a mammoth fireworks display that ignited the cupola of City Hall and almost burned the entire building.

On September 1, the very day that Field was being honored with a banquet, the magical wire transmitted its last message. Signals over the cable gradually faded and died msteriously a month later. It was 1866 before another telegraph cable was laid and put successful into service.

SHIPMENTS INCREASE

OTTAWA (CP) — Shipments of rigid insulating board advanced 3.8 per cent in November to 43,958,521 square feet from 42,368,162 in the same month of 1962, the bureau of statistics reported.

Language Problems

Kingston Whig-Standard

After 165 years, the English language has ceased to be the language of government in Ceylon. Sinhalese will be the official language and it is spoken by 8,000,000 of the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the country.

This is not a bad situation since the great majority share the language. However, it is safe to predict that this question will ripen over the years into a first class issue—language differences, two or more groups of large size existing within one country, nearly always do cause trouble. In Switzerland, of course, the practical citizenry have been able to solve their trilingual problem very nicely. Practically everybody speaks at least two of the languages and many are more or less fluent in all three.

In a country like India, where there are thousands of languages and dialects, the adoption of an Indian language in place of English for official use would be a dangerous thing. The Indians have been playing with the idea for years— it is natural that they should. But in that country the tradition of English has been so long - established that most educated Indians use it as a matter of course. Its use officially makes it possible to play down regional differences which might become difficult if one of the major languages were substituted.

Perhaps our solution in Canada would be gradually to abandon both English and French and adopt another language by agreement. If we did that and at the same time managed to make ourselves a little more federal and much less provincial we might finally have the makings of a nation.

How Doth The Busy Bee

Chatham News

Down in Arizona, where Senator Barry Goldwater is himself a very busy bee, politically, a highly altruistic enterprise is in progress. It aims to save domestic bees from the arduous task of building honeycomb out of wax secreted by their own bodies.

That's what they've been doing for millions of years, without staging a single strike. Now, kind-bee-keepers are planning to supply artificial comb of plastic.

The object of tests now going on at the Southwestern Bee Culture Laboratory in Tucson, and at the larger United States Department of Agriculture at Madison, is, however, not to save the bees time and trouble. The bees have no votes.

Disappointedly, it is to save the beekeeper time and expense. The beekeepers do vote.

In practice the apiarist provides wooden frames inside hives and also the "supers" over the hive which are robbed of their honey. The bees fill these frames with comb, then fill the cells with honey and cap them over with the same wax. Then the apiarist removes the filled frames and replaces them with empty ones

Next step is to uncap the cells. This is a tedious manual chore regardless of whether a hot knife or someother method is used. When the cell are all open the frames are gently fastened inside an extractor that is whirled at a high rate of speed. The honey is thrown out and flows to the bottom.

At the Tucson bee laboratory, Charles Owens invented a clever uncapper. It consists of two pairs of hollow, steam- heated rollers with many tiny projections. As the frame of honey-laden comb passes between the rollers, so many minute holes are punched in the caps that they disintegrate.

But the trouble was that those wooden frames just would warp, and in doing so would warp the honeycomb itself. So not all the caps got punctured.

This turned the thoughts of Engineer Owens to an integrated frame-comb unit of some non-warping material. He obtained a small mold and has turned out several hundred such combinations of various inexpensive plastics. He tests about half of them locally, sends the others to Madison for testing under different climatic conditions.

First Lady's First Name

Des Moines Register

Congressional Quarterly has started calling the nation's new first lady "Mrs. Claudia T. Johnson" instead of "Lady Bird" or "Mrs. Lyndon B."

The usage may spread. "Lady Bird," a baby nickname of Mrs. Johnson, persisted in spite of her efforts to shake it, and she came to accept it because of her husband's delight in it.

Part of the delight was in the matching initials it gave them, which they perpetuated in naming their children, pets, and ranch.

But affectionate as "Lady Bird" is for a pet name, it has its shortcomings as the formal name for the wife of a president of the United States. A Texan, a senator, a vice - president, maybe — they are all in some degree comic characters. But the presidency is serious business.

With women's names, the options are wide. A man in the United States has a standard form, from which he departs at his peril. J. William Fulbright manages to part his name on the side instead of the middle, but only at the risk of the "J" getting lost part of the time.

John Foster Dulles was one of the few Americans to succeed in getting his middle name spelled out in full. As president of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson could start a nuclear war, but he can't easily be anything but a Lyndon B. Johnson.

His gracious first lady, however, born Claudia Alta Taylor, can be Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, Mrs. Claudia Alta Johnson, or Mrs. Claudia T. Johnson.

Take your choice. Or better yet, take her choice.

Effect Of Cold On Young, Old

By Dr. Theodore . Van Dellen

Every winter, the climate in some parts of the world becomes subarctic. Severe cold presents a special problem to infants and the elderly whose body temperatures are likely to drop to alarmingly low levels in such an environment. The British refer to this condition as accidental hypothermia and they regard it as more dangerous than frostbite.

Babies need constant warmth day and night during the first few weeks of life. This may not be easy (especially in England) when the parents cannot afford to heat the home at all times. The fire goes out in the early morning hours and gas or electric heaters are turned off for economy's sake. Parents accustomed to sleeping in cold rooms may open windows without realizing the effect on the new baby.

Others bathe the infant in lukewarm water in a cold room. The condition is not easy to recognize because these cold children lie still and serene. Some whimper and refuse to nurse. The skin is puffy, cold, and hardened in some places.

The rectal temperature usually is below 90 degrees F. An editorial in the British Medical Journal says hypothermia often goes undetected because the ordinary thermometer does not register temperatures below 95 degrees F.

Elderly victims are likely to be senile and live along in badly heated rooms. Many refuse to dress properly or are inclined to remain in bed in chilly quarters, without proper bedding or night clothing. They look ill under ordinary circumstances and, as a result, their true state is easily missed. In addition, they may not complain because they are sluggish mentally. The skin feels cold and doughy; the limbs are motionless and the muscles rigid. The body temperature often is between 70 and 90 degrees F. This may explain why so many of the elderly prefer living in the south in winter months.

English physicians point out that hypothermia is a bigger problem than is realized. It is not confined to stranded mountaineers or shipwrecked mariners. Nurseries and nursing homes should be heated adequately when the weather is deadly cold.

SCIATICA

G. S. writes: I have intermittent sciatica. Why is it that pain runs down the left leg at times and the right one at others?

REPLY

Pressure on the sciatic nerve from a herniated disk or from arthritis may be responsible for sciatica. The site of pain would depend largely on what area of the root of the sciatic nerve is compressed.

DIGESTIVE AIDS

M. F. writes- What do omino acids come from? How do they help older people?

REPLY

They are the constituents of protein. When meat is digested, for example, it is broken down into several different amino acids that are absorbed by the blood. Proteins help older people by encouraging a good nutritional state of the body.

EXCESS PIGMENT

F. D. writes: Are there different foods and drinks that can darken the skin and the eyeballs?

REPLY

No, but this discoloration can result from certain diseases.

CORD NODE

Mrs. J.P. writes: Is surgical removal of a node on a vocal cord always necessary?

REPLY

Yes, especially if hoarseness exists or there is a question of cancer.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT— Keep your blankets clean.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(January 16, 1939)

The Charlottetown Little Theatre Guild, winners last year in the Prince Edward Island Drama Festival, again carried off the honor at last night's festival. The adjudication being made by George Skillan, distinguished English actor. Best performances of male and female characters were awarded to the Charlottetown players Mrs. Frances Holl Trainor and Frank O'Neil.

Mrs. Elizabeth Susan MacLeod, 97-year-old Prince Edward Island author, died at her Prince Street home, Charlottetown, at midnight Saturday, Jan. 14. She was born in Edinburgh, scotland Feb. 23, 1842, and was the daughter of Martin MacQueen, who lies buried in Arbroauth Abbey, Scotland.

TEN YEARS AGO
(January 16, 1954)

NEW YORK (CP)— Harmony between management and labor is largely a matter of human relations, Cyrus S. Ching argues in "Review and Reflection", an account of his 50 years' as a troubleshooter in labor disputes. Mr. Ching, a native of Red Point, P.E.I., retired last year as director of the United States federal meditation and conciliation service and chairman of the wage stabilization board.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Marilyn Monroe of the movies became the bride of former baseball star Joe Dimaggio Thursday. The bride was radiant as she exchanged the vows with the blushing Dimaggio. We are both very happy Miss Monroe exclaimed.

MINING COPPER

A new copper mine at Palabora in South Africa is expected to have annual production worth $42,000,000 by 1966.

NOTES BY THE WAY

If you are careless enough, your present car could last you a lifetime.—Montreal Star.

A nutritionist advises that if one waltzes for 18 minutes he will lose 100 calories but if he has a highball after, he will gain more than twice that amount. If you dance, don't drink.— Edmonton Journal.

Scanning a 1964 calendar makes one wonder why Leap Year's extra day couldn't come in sunny June instead of chilly February.—Ottawa Journal.

They say that when George Washington was in his prime, he threw a silver dollar across the Potomac river. Nowadays, nobody can make a dollar go that far.—Stanley Republican.

That you give up too easily is a pretty sure indication that you haven't much to give.—Chatham News.

Natives in a tiny Nigerian village want the local rain doctors registered and supervised by the government because recent rainfalls have interfered with the orderly conduct of life. How remote in both space and time are these primitive beliefs from those who live in North America. Lacking even modern means of transport, the poor Nigerians have never learned that the only sure way to bring on a rainstorm, is to wash the car.— Windsor Star.

Variety gives spice to life, but monotony provides the groceries. — —Burlington Standard Press.

There was a time when all we had to look forward to with apprehension was death and taxes. Now, we are told that retirement is just as inevitable and probably more painful.—Calgary Herald.

The recent cold spell in Ozaukee county reminds us of our childhood days when the home was heated by a coal stove, and the kids had a kerosene heater upstairs. Most of the winter we could have the heater, but when it got really cold, down to —10 or 20, we were left shivering in the bedroom, while that heater went to the chickens out in the henhouse! — Port Washington Pilot.

Bill Minahan asked his dentist the other day if it was all right to use an electric toothbush. "No worry," came the reply, "the tooth is stronger than friction." —Chilton Times Journal.

We'll never have too much respect for the engineers who design American automobiles until they can find the reason why the defroster and windshield wiper on the passenger side are always more efficient than those in front of the driver.— Larry Arnold, in Junea County Chronicle.

British Welcome Erhard

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The attitude toward Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's visit to London today is among the most pleasant tokens yet seen of British feelings toward the West Germans.

The distinctly genuine flavor of the welcome prepared by the British can perhaps be credited in large part to the winning personality of the 66-year-old chancellor with the Santa Claus look —manifestly a "good German."

But—more important—it must also reflect a measure of broad understanding and trust on the part of Britain toward West Germany, so long the archenemy. It would be idle to protest that distrust has not lingered in the public mind.

The emergence of the two new leaders—Sir Alec Douglas-Home in Britain and Erhard in West Germany—has doubtlessly fostered the accord and given new opportunities.

The British never managed to work up a warmth for the former chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, and watched warily as his close relationship grew with French President de Gaulle. Certainly relations between Adenauer and former British prime minister Macmillan were never anything like those between Adenauer and de Gaulle.

ROYAL VISIT?

There have been reports that Queen Elizabeth would visit West Germany, but The Daily Express now reports the visit has been postponed. For one thing, the Queen is pregnant.

The journey — returning the 1958 visit of the late Dr. Theodor Heuss, then West German president—had been thought advisable to counteract the influence of the Franco-West German treaty and the Adenauer-de Gaulle relationship. But Erhard has shown he did not intend to allow the treaty to affect his relationship with either Britain or the United States.

"On this account alone a state visit to sweeten the Germans is less urgent than it was," says The Express.

Britain's confidence in Erhard is based on his staunch espousal of the British cause during the European Common Market negotiations.

STATEMENTS CITED

They pointed to statements like this one:

"Europe's prosperity, and its standing in the world, are founded on our common civilization. Today it is more imperative than ever to protect and defend this common heritage.

"This aim cannot be achieved without Britain, a country to whom Europe is indebted for so much in every field."

Douglas-Home and his colleagues may hope to make an assessment of how Erhard will stack up in the long run as a counterpoise to de Gaulle.

In this connection de Gaulle called in a New Year message for a European political union in 1964. Erhard now has suggested a European "summit" meeting may be in the offing.

British ministers have repeatedly said they want to be in on any such discussions, but without much hope, in view of de Gaulle's attitude.

They may hope to convince Erhard Britain should have some solid links with the talks—and ascertain whether he is able to forge the links.

MEET THE TRAVELLERS

Canada's Own Folk Singing Group

"The Travellers" whose favourite songs are those of their own land, come to Charlottetown in the wake of a cross-country tour including appearances at University of Toronto and McMaster.

They are described as being one of the livliest but most unpretentious groups in Canada, and, singing in their own style, songs from all over the world, they have won applause and praise of all—from university students to older concert goers. Their theme song is generally considered to be "Lonesome Traveller", and some of their more popular numbers are "Sinner Man", "This Land is Your Land", "Black Fly" which they introduced, "Jolly Coachmen" and their novel "Boating Song".

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th

Admission $1.50 per person

8:15 to 11 P.M.

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