The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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A Dreadful Dream

We had a dreadful dream the other night. It was to the effect that Soviet Russia had finally become a democracy, and that it was on the hustings—and not in the dark recesses of the Kremlin—that the Cuban situation was being debated. We are not clear whether Mr. Khrushchev himself was running on a popular ticket, or whether it was just some kind of a congressional election that was on. At any rate the Soviet Premier seemed to be campaigning actively, and to be under attack from his Stalinist opponents for making a too timid response to American war threats.

Then came President Kennedy's blockade proclamation against Cuba, and Mr. Khrushchev hastened back to Moscow from some outlying district where he had been speechmaking about his new arms buildup and boasting that he would never yield another inch to Western plutocrats. His party chiefs were awaiting him in the capital, and they made it clear to him that he couldn't backtrack now—that this new American challenge must be met head-on, or they would all be finished at the polls.

Mr. Khrushchev, in our dream, argued against precipitate action; but his colleagues reminded him that the election was only a week or so away, and that it was now or never so far as they were concerned. "If you, Mr. Chairman, act 'chicken' now," said one of his lieutenants in ringing tones, "then our goose is cooked."

So the die was cast. (Another mixed metaphor doesn't matter in a dream like this!) Mr. Khrushchev ordered his Cuban transports to make full speed ahead, called out the Russian navy and air force and told them to shoot their way through. The news was broadcast to cheering millions of his supporters. The situation was saved; the Opposition was on the run.

Almost simultaneously—or so it seemed—the election results in both the big power nations were announced. Those in office in both countries were returned overwhelmingly, and the resulting jubilations quite drowned out the cannonading in the Caribbean. But not for long. A noise like nothing ever before heard on earth proclaimed the real advent of the nuclear age. And then, all that was worth fighting for in both hemispheres went up in monstrous clouds of rubble and flame.

We awakened at this stage, panic-stricken—to learn that the Cuban crisis was over. Whether it was Kennedy or Khrushchev who had "backed down" we didn't wait to ask. We uttered a heartfelt "Thank God!" and fell devoutly to our prayers.

Modern Aerial Espionage

What types of planes were used in spotting the nuclear arms buildup in Cuba is still being kept secret at Washington. An obvious possibility was the U-2 reconnaissance plane, but for the Cuban mission, this probably was not needed. According to a New York Times writer, more likely the planes used were such air force craft as the RB-47, the RB-66 and the RB-101, all jet-powered planes specifically equipped with banks of high-resolution cameras.

Nothing short of amazing has been the development in this type of aerial espionage. An example of its capabilities cited by U.S. air force officials was a picture of Manhattan taken by an RB-47 at 40,000 feet. Clearly discernible in a magnified portion of the picture was a man reading a newspaper in a backyard.

With the modern aerial camera it is no longer necessary to fly over the territory to be photographed. Using a technique of "peripheral photography," the cameras could easily take pictures covering the 80-mile width of Cuba. Synchronized with these forward-pointing cameras are others pointing obliquely and directly downward. From these banks of cameras used in modern reconnaissance planes comes a series of photographic mosaics, each covering hundreds of square miles.

In analyzing the pictures, the interpreters use mechanical aids, such as magnification of various parts of a photograph, or microscopic lenses that give a stereoscopic dimension of the pictures. But beyond the really discernible, the clues in Cuban pictures came in different ways, such as a rocket tail ring once seen on a rocket paraded through Red Square or a new scar on the earth. This technique of looking for changes in a sequence of photographs was used to spot both the IL-28 jet bombers and the intermediate range ballistic missile bases.

Tremendous Program

While world attention centres on the European Common Market's impressive growth, other changes are taking place as a result of this unique movement. Uniform patent and bankruptcy laws, a unified transportation investment policy and a single fuels policy are being prepared. A job-retaining program has been started for workers in industries hurt by internal tariff costs.

The Community has its own executive branch, its own courts of justice, its own European parliament with advisory powers. It even has independent diplomatic contacts with the United States and 29 other nations, which have accredited diplomatic missions directly to the organization.

The creation of the Common Market, which has forced Britain to discard the centuries old tradition of isolation from the continent and seek entry, has brought neutrals to the door as well. It has produced vital changes in American trade policies. Even the Soviets are publicly showing concern about its effects on the Communist bloc.

All this within the four years and seven months since the Treaty of Rome officially took effect, joining 167 million Frenchmen, West Germans, Italians, Belgians, Luxembourgers and Netherlanders in a new alliance. The treaty originally provided a transition period of 15 years to ease the impact of a new common market on the six economies; but this schedule already has been accelerated.

The movement is destined, if it goes on, to make wars as outmoded as tariffs among the nations subscribing to it. That, at least, is how the founders have planned it. They now have a school—not far from the famous battlefield of Waterloo near Brussels—that moulds "Europeans", teaching its 1,150 pupils to speak four languages fluently by the time they have reached the high school stage, and drawing their countries into new unities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A dour correspondent in the Ottawa Journal asks whether Mr. Tommy Douglas has given any thought to the fact that November 5—the day he is to take his seat in the House of Commons—happens to be the anniversary of the attempt made by Guy Fawkes to blow up the British Parliament.

* * *

Many of the questions asked in Parliament have been dismissed as irrelevant, but some of them are not without their redeeming touches of humor. This one, for example, by Hon. Paul Martin: "Because of persistent reports, and comments on those reports by the mayor of Ottawa, Dr. Charlotte Whitton, may I ask the Secretary of State for External Affairs if the Government proposes to deprive the capital city of our country of the services of this distinguished woman by appointing her ambassador to Ireland?" To which Mr. Speaker Lambert gravely replied. "Order. Interesting as this question may be, I think at the moment, as far as I can see, it is quite hypothetical and not of great urgency."

TROJAN DOVE

FAIRY TALE CASTLES

Ludwig's Follies Turned Into Profit

National Geographic News Bulletin

The fairy - tale castles of Bavaria's King Ludwig II, once thought to be the region's greatest white elephants, have proven one of its greatest assets.

Linderhof, Neuschwanstein, and Herrenchiemsee, built in the 19th century, were long considered the useless and extravagant fantasies of a madman.

Yet the three castles, turned into museums, have paid for themselves many times over by attracting visitors to southern Germany.

PATRON OF WAGNER

Ludwig reigned from 1864 to 1886. A bachelor king, he never intended his castles to be used as residences. He held no state dinners or receptions, and received few guests. As visitors were not expected to spend the night, two of the castles have only one bedroom.

The young king was the friend and patron of Richard Wagner, and his palaces uniquely express his passion for the make-believe world of the master's operas.

Linderhof has an artificial grotto in which Ludwig rowed in a gilded shell-shaped boat. There are stalactites and a luminous rainbow apparition. A gigantic wall painting embellished with cherubs and fairies depicts Act I of Tannhauser.

Ludwig was in the habit of sleeping through the day and rising for breakfast in the evening. He would dine on truffle-stuffed peacock at 2 a.m., then have supper at dawn before retiring.

His ornate oak bed at Linderhof reputedly took 17 men more than four years to carve. A peacock-shaped headboard was made of enameled zinc plates studded with colored Bohemian glass.

Neuschwanstein (New Swan Rock) was Ludwig's Lohengrin castle. The soaring cluster of improbable turrets, gables, towers, and castellated walls stands high on a rock pinnacle with the snowy Alps above, a green plain below, and the jade-green lakes of Schwansee and Alpsee nearby. The white-marble fantasy was dreamed up by a Munich stage designer, Christian Jank.

STAGGERS VISITORS

The lavishness of Herrenchiemsee, 60 miles from Munich, staggers the visitor of to-day just as it did the taxpayer of Ludwig's time. It has been described as a "hyperthyroid version of Versailles with more gilt, glitter, and chandeliers than the original."

Ludwig's follies are not the only German castles that have been taken out of the realm of romantic illusion into the practical world of business. In Bavaria alone, eight castles function as hotels, and 21 are museums.

At Sababurg, which inspired the Brothers Grimm to write down the legend of Sleeping Beauty, cars roll across the drawbridge and park in the old tilt yard.

Farm Implement Act

Globe and Mail, Toronto

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture is demanding a Farm Machinery Act which will license and regulate implement dealers in the province and require manufacturers to establish parts and repair depots and services.

In the days when the grain binder was horse-drawn a device for tying the binder twine around the sheaves of grain was not to difficult to repair and implement dealers usually had a supply of the "knotters" and the know-how to install them.

When a corn binder needed a new set of carrier chains, a side delivery rake needed new teeth or a mower a new cutting blade they were as attainable as the nearest implement shop.

Now that farms have become highly mechanized by virtue of farm work, there is radical change in the implement repair situation according to the OFA. If a combine costing a considerable sum of money breaks down on Friday before a long holiday weekend, the farmer must wait until the middle of the next week for essential parts.

The numbers of power- driven units on farms has increased amazingly in recent years. To meet the competition and the demand it would appear that responsible manufacturers are seeking to build as much quality into their product as the market will take.

Farmers cannot all afford the Cadillac of combines. Nor can the manufacturers build into their machines an assurance of proper care of them. Protection from the elements proper operation over furrowed fields, liberal lubrication and other preventive maintenance procedures are as important with farm machines as with a fleet of trucks.

The farm implement people might take a leaf from the automotive industry's books and establish co-operative parts and service centres. That might eliminate the need for a Farm Machinery Act.

Words, Words, Words

Milwaukee Journal

The United Nations assembly is gaining on the congress of the United States in a race to take over the title of the talkingest deliberative body on earth.

The word count isn't completed for the congressional session that just ended. But in the preceding session the two houses filled 20,244 pages of the Congressional Record with speeches and reports over a period of 147 legislative days. That didn't count 7,878 pages in the appendix.

The last session of the UN assembly produced 19,200 pages of speeches and summaries of speeches over a period of 150 days. But in sheer bulk of paperwork produced the UN had a clear advantage. Its records have to be produced in the three working languages of the UN, English, French and Spanish. And many documents have to be reproduced in Russian and Chinese as well. Altogether the assembly needed 306,307,000 pages to carry all of its records and documents.

And that's a record sure to be broken. The membership has reached 109 and soon will be 110, with the admission of Uganda. And most of the new members are terrific talkers. They try to gain with words the prestige and recognition that more mature nations gain with deeds. Each official seems to feel the need to make his nation's views known at length on every single topic that comes up.

There is a move on to find ways to cut down on the speechmaking and verbiage. An official quoted by the New York Times thinks it's all futile. He sighs: "It's self-defeating. We'll undoubtedly spend more time debating how to cut down debate than we'll ever save."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

STUDENTS' COMPLAINT

Sir. — As students of Prince of Wales College, we would like to offer our opinion of the addresses held at Montgomery Hall on United Nations Day, October 24, when we were honoured by the presence of Vladimir Molchanov, first secretary of the Canadian Embassy of the U.S.S.R.

We are of the opinion that the people of P.E.I. should hang their heads in shame at the showing of ignorance and disrespect for a foreign diplomat.

The afternoon session which constituted the student body of Prince of Wales was attended with an open mind and the desire to learn, and was conducted in an orderly and respectful fashion; whereas the evening session consisting of the so-called "adults" was an embarrassing show of the much spoken about "Island Hospitality."

We thought that our adults taught us the common courtesies of decency which we now know and practice. Why don't they practice what they preach?

We are, Sir, etc.,

EMBARRASSED STUDENTS

Tito Still A Maverick

New York Herald Tribune

Marshal Tito is still the maverick of the Communist camp.

A ten-day visit from titular Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to Yugoslavia, accompanied by an outpouring of expression of Russian esteem, has not lured him into docile approval of the Soviet line. In particular, he has refused to back Moscow's design for a separate peace treaty with East Germany.

It is an important point. Yugoslavia was as much a victim of Nazi Germany as anyone else, and its position as an influential Communist state makes it very desirable for Moscow to win Yugoslav sanction for a settlement it makes unilaterally in Germany.

On the whole, Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Belgrade had the earmarks of a repeat performance of Mr. Khrushchev's penitential pilgrimage in 1955, when the Soviet Union officially apologized for the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform seven years before. Then, as now, but gave no particular promises in return.

Mr. Brezhnev spent a good deal of time defending Cuba and attacking the United States, which may have embarrassed his host since Congress was just then debating whether to cut off American aid and trade to Yugoslavia.

Tito was not embarrassed, on the other hand, by the implicit rebuff to Communist China that Mr. Brezhnev's trip represented. If there is anyone Peiping hates, it is the "revisionist" Marshal Tito. This hatred was certainly taken into account when Moscow planned the visit.

In some ways, Tito has become an arbiter of conflicting ideological trades within the Communist bloc, a position other leaders in Eastern Europe have good cause to envy.

CALL ELECTION

SALISBURY (Reuters) — The Southern Rhodesian government Saturday called a general election for Dec. 14—the first to be held under the 1961 constitution at present under attack in the United Nations. The announcement of the election came only a few hours after it had been announced that Premier Sir Edgar Whitehead would fly to New York Sunday to defend his government's policies at the UN.

Proof Is Lacking Of Virus Link Spreading Cancer

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THE reports that cancer is caused by viruses add another worry to that segment of our population that is easily frightened. As an illustration of this point, we cite a letter from Mrs. M.:

"I read an article in a national magazine entitled 'Is cancer contagious?' This upset me because we just found out the house we bought recently was owned formerly by a person who died of cancer. How much stock should be put in this article?"

I have no idea who said what in the article in question but this reader should not be concerned about "catching" the disease from the previous owner. In the first place, viruses live and reproduce only in living cells and it is doubeful whether they could survive in the dust on the floors and behind the moldings. In the second place, it is almost impossible for a virus in cancerous tissue to escape, especially from malignancies deep within the body.

Here are the facts: A number of viruses produce tumors in lower animals. We suspect they are capable of doing the same in humans but definite proof is lacking.

There are all kinds of viruses and all kinds of cancers. Warts, for example, are initiated by a virus but the causative agent often disappears shortly after the lesion begins to develop. Warts are benign tumors—not cancerous. Virus particles have been found in the lymph glands of victims of leukemia and in breast cancer under the electron microscope.

Viruses can enter and live in susceptible cells. They are capable of transforming a normal cell into a cancer cell because they contain a certain chemical (nucleo-protein) that can after the genetic code of the cell, causing its descendants to become malignant.

Many authorities believe that otherwise powerless viruses can be helped to produce such adverse changes through irritation, chemicals, or disturbances in metabolism or the hormonal balance of the body. No one knows what happens to these viruses after they initiate these changes. There is a good possibility they die after doing their dirty work, as occurs in warts. This may explain why viruses are found so seldom in cancer tissue.

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

FOOD AND BEER

P.H. writes: I always have been a poor eater. Now at age 45, I weigh the same as when I came out of service years ago. I eat only one meal a day. Should I try to eat more? I ought to mention I drink 5 to 10 glasses of beer a day.

REPLY

There is no need to change your eating habits if your health is good. However, I'm not too impressed with your drinking.

MOUTH DRYNESS

G.K. writes: What is the cause of dry mouth in a diabetic?

REPLY

In uncontroled diabetes, dry mouth stems from dehydration. If the disease is under control, causes other than diabetes should be considered. Nervousness is the most likely possibility.

STONE IN PROSTATE

A.C. writes: Can a stone in the prostate be removed without an operation?

REPLY

Yes, depending upon where the concretion is located in the gland. Some can be pushed into the urethra by massage; others with the aid of a cystoscope.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Barber: "Was your tie red when you came in?" Customer: "No." Barber: "Gosh!" — Montreal Star.

The patient, undergoing a physical, held out his hands which were visibly shaking. "Do you drink much?" asked the doctor. "Not much," the patient quavered. "I spill most of it." — Financial Post.

Hunters might be more easily recognized by other hunters if their rifles were painted red. For even the novice knows that deer do not carry rifles. If they did, hunting wouldn't be a sport.

The fellow who counts his blessings eventually gets tired of losing his audience to the fellow who specializes in recounting his troubles. — Orillia Packet and Times.

We are sometimes critical of Americans for thinking of Canada as a snow-covered, icebound country. But the first thing they see when they cross the Thousand Islands bridge into Canada is a big building named "Arctic Museum." In the gift shop next door they specialize in Eskimo carvings. — Hamilton Spectator.

A Long Island rare coin dealer has paid $10,500 for a 1799 U.S. copper penny. In Canada, they are giving around 90 cents for a 1962 dollar bill. — Sarnia Observer.

A man went to a psychiatrist. "You must help me," he said, "I can't remember anything for more than a few moments at a time. It's making my life unbearable." "Let's see," mused the psychiatrist, picking up a pencil, "how long has this been going on?" "How long has what been going on?" replied the patient.—Montreal Star.

Dr. Francis Camps, a British pathologist, advises all British men to wear bowler hats as a safety measure. He maintains that the hard brim and crown of a bowler would lessen injuries in the event the wearer should be knocked to the pavement by a car. We, who have never been able to keep a hat in shape for more than 10 minutes would welcome the bowler, not only as a safety measure, but a very definite improvement in our appearance. It might also have considerable value when walking along dark streets at night — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Canadians In New Guinea

Commons Hansard

Mr. H.W. Herridge (NDP-Kootenay West)— Question—

"Has the United Nations asked Canada to provide personnel for an administrative force in Dutch New Guinea, and if so what were the details of the request, and what was the nature of the government's reply."

Hon. Howard Green (Secretary of State for External Affairs): The United Nations has not asked Canada for assistance of a purely administrative nature for the United Nations authority in West New Guinea; but a request was made for both military and technical assistance in support of the United Nations administration.

On August 16, the acting secretary-general asked Canada to provide: (a) an air adviser of wing commander rank to serve at United Nations security force headquarters; (b) two amphibious Otter aircraft with air and ground crews and spare parts;

Canada acceded to the request in full and all personnel and equipment required arrived in West New Guinea on Sept. 2. All costs, except regular monthly salaries, will be met by the United Nations, and both personnel and equipment are expected to return to Canada on or shortly after May 1, 1963.

On Sept. 27, the United Nations asked Canada to provide a Diesel engineer for duty. This request is being sympathetically considered.

Malta Asks Independence

Commonwealth Survey

The prime minister of Malta, Dr. G. Borg Olivier, has requested the British government to grant Malta independence within the Commonwealth, and the British secretary of state for the colonies, Duncan Sandys, has agreed to arrange a meeting between the two governments as soon as practicable to consider the proposal.

Dr. Borg Olivier gave the news of his application for independence at a press conference held in London August 20, at the end of seven and a half weeks of discussions on British financial aid, which had taken place between a Malta government delegation led by the prime minister and the British colonial secretary with Colonial Office officials. Dr. Borg Olivier said that during the talks he had made proposals for additional British aid which the British government had not accepted on the grounds that the unspent balance of existing British aid to Malta was sufficient to finance a substantial increase in employment. Dr. Borg Olivier expressed his disagreement with this British government view and his inability to accept the British colonial secretary's offer of a re-deployment of grant and loan moneys for capital projects and 100,000 pounds for recurrent expenditure.

The Maltese prime minister also disclosed that in the course of the talks he had sought certain powers which, under the constitution could be delegated to the Malta government in the field of foreign affairs. 'In particular,' he said, 'power has been delegated to my government to seek foreign economic aid and association with the Common Market'

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(October 30, 1937)

The residence of the Roman Catholic parish priest at Sturgeon was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire, discovered about 3 a.m. spread with great rapidity that all furniture and equipment was included in the loss.

Rev A.O.H. Thomson, D.D. will be inducted into the Presbyterian Church of Canada, Brookfield Charge on Nov. 2. Dr. Thomson's circuit will be Hartsville, Hunter River, Brookfield and New Glasgow.

TEN YEARS AGO
October 30, 1952

Toronto, Oct. 28 — Premier J. Walter Jones of Prince Edward Island yesterday sold a cow, Abegweit Sequence, for $1,000 at the All-Canadian Holstein sale here.

"The Canadian National Institute for the Blind employs more blind people than any other agency in America, if not in the whole world," said C.R. White, Provincial Field Secretary of the Canadian National Institute For the Blind.

Travel Bargains

CHARLOTTETOWN TO:

Sackville	$2.10
Moncton	2.80
Truro	3.80
Saint John	4.80
Halifax	5.20
Antigonish	5.60
Sydney	9.20
Quebec	11.25
Montreal	12.50

These are examples of CN's new Red Bargain Fares. Red Bargain Fares with sleeping accommodation and complimentary meals are equally attractive. Call CN for details about the Red, White and Blue Fare Plan.

CN