The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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PAGE 6 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1963

Britain Blackballed

France has succeeded in blackballing Britain from membership in the European Common Market. After fifteen months' discussion on this issue at Brussels, "the conference is over." A French spokesman insists that the negotiations have been "suspended", not broken off; but it seems likely that they will remain suspended so long as President de Gaulle remains in power. After that, there is reason to hope that his prejudices will pass with him.

Great importance has been attached by many observers to the Nassau agreement between Prime Minister Macmillan and President Kennedy as deciding de Gaulle on opposing a British role in Europe. No doubt this helped to influence de Gaulle on the nature and timing of his decisive move. But there is every reason to believe that his mind had been made up even in 1961 when France joined in the unanimous vote of the Six to accept Britain's wish to negotiate.

He wasn't prepared then to take the gamble that the other European members could be bulldozed into accepting his view whether they liked it or not. He bided his time. But his attitude has always been that expressed in his memoirs, namely that France much achieve primacy in West Europe by avoiding alliances that might involve "any kind of dependency" on English-speaking nations of Anglo-Saxon origin. The Atlantic concept had no place in his vision, and that is what Britain stood for.

Nor does it seem to have much place in the vision of West German Chancellor Adenauer, who recently stated that an Atlantic community "can never work." Never is a long time; much too long for two old men to dogmatize about. If world freedom is to be maintained it is inevitable that Europe and North America will draw closer together. There is already a union in the matter of defense, and closer union economically and politically is as necessary as armaments in meeting the threat of further Communist expansion.

There may be a period of isolationism while this idea of interdependence is maturing. But it is too much in keeping with the needs of the time, and of the future, to be thwarted much longer.

The Post's Misgivings

Noting that Revenue Minister Hugh John Flemming is to be designated as the minister to whom the newly established Atlantic Development Board will report, the Cape Breton Post remarks: "All right, but Nova Scotians will expect Hon. George Nowlan, Minister of Finance, to be no less interested than Mr. Flemming in the board's reports. Mr. Flemming formerly was Premier of New Brunswick. Mr. Nowlan is Nova Scotian." We would apply the same comment to our own representative in the Cabinet, Hon. J. Angus MacLean, Minister of Fisheries, who we have no doubt will show just as keen an interest as any of his colleagues in the board's activities.

In the meantime, our Sydney contemporary has already some misgivings about the setup which provides for a board membership of two New Brunswickers as against one Nova Scotian, one Prince Edward Island and one Newfoundland member. It notes that there is no representative from Cape Breton, the most heavily-industrialized section of Nova Scotia. This setup, already slanted in favor of New Brunswick, makes it inevitable, in The Post's opinion, "that the first project, and probably the only one which will be pushed with great eclat, will be the development of a totally unnecessary and wasteful enterprise, the Chignecto Canal."

"No Cape Bretoner," says The Post, "and for that matter no other Nova Scotian, can subscribe in all conscience to the expenditure of nearly half a billion dollars on a project which will bring no benefit whatever to Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. The Chignecto Canal project is a New Brunswick enterprise, pure and simple, and that province should bear the entire cost."

Our contemporary quite rightly refrains from making reference to the Northumberland Strait Causeway project. As Premier Shaw has pointed out in reply to a statement by the new board chairman, and as Mr. Pickersgill made clear in the Commons debate on the board legislation, this project involves a definite federal commitment with which the board will only be indirectly concerned.

Let us hope that before its first meeting, the new board will have gotten this fact firmly in mind. Otherwise it will be heading for a lot of trouble. Let it remember that it has not been appointed to hold a post mortem on government pledges of any kind. It would be just as well, too, if there was less Chignecto Canal propaganda talk and more emphasis placed upon other and more urgent Atlantic development projects. The unfavorable reaction to this propaganda, judging from other comments and reports, is by no means confined to the Cape Breton paper.

Could Affect Canada

It is hard to say how much of President Kennedy's tax cutting recommendations will get through Congress. But, as the Montreal Gazette points out, if U.S. taxes drop, it is hard to see how Canadian tax policy will not have to be revised also. Competition in tax rates is just as effective a form of competition as any other, and probably more competitive than most.

The magazine Canadian Business raises some of the problems that would result for Canada in having tax rates, on both corporations and individuals, that are conspicuously high by U.S. standards. The decisions made by companies concerning sites for new operations would be influenced more and more, nor it is just a matter of discouraging foreign investment. There would also be the problem of trying to keep Canadian investment in Canada. A considerable problem of this kind already exists.

Further, how could Canada expect to discourage her own people from moving to the United States, if, in addition to larger opportunities, were to be added the inducement of taxes comparatively low? The exodus of highly skilled people, a problem even now, would undoubtedly be aggravated.

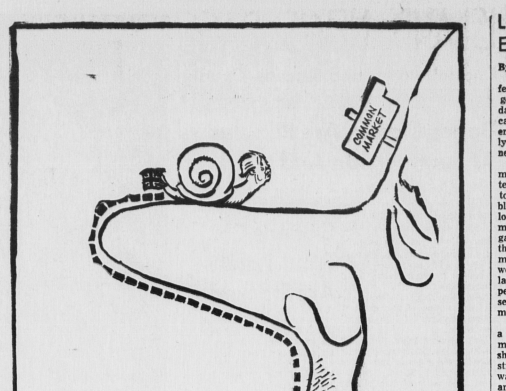
Canadian economists are watching the proceedings at Washington closely in this connection. Probably they're keeping their fingers crossed. There is strong American repugnance to the idea of embarking on massive tax cuts on top of huge budget deficits, and Mr. Kennedy will have a hard job before him in selling what he calls his program of fiscal stimulus.

Illustrious Donor

From a Red Cross bulletin:

On Aug. 28, 1918, a young officer was leading the 22nd Regiment in an attack at Cherizy, near Passchendale, when he was felled with a bullet in the arm and another in the shoulder. As he was being helped on to a stretcher, a bomb exploded nearby. The stretcher bearer was killed and the officer's right leg was so seriously wounded that amputation took place in a field hospital a few hours later.

Twenty-three years later, in 1941, when there was a Red Cross blood donors' clinic in Quebec City, he was the first person to give blood. His name: George P. Vanier, now Governor General of Canada. His Excellency says that the blood he received in 1918 saved his life, and that he gave blood because he felt he was paying off a debt.



COULDN'T MAKE THE LAST LAP

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Britain's Worst Winter In 88 Years

Canadians are being envied by Britons who are suffering from the unaccustomed "Canadian" weather of the most bitter winter recorded for 88 years. Even in the country of Kent, in the normally mild south- east corner of England, snowdrifts, gale- force winds and sub- zero temperatures have caused conditions described as being "like the Yukon".

Even the sea is frozen on the coast there; while across the channel, at the historic Belgian port of Dunkirk, the sea froze for nearly five miles from the shore and no passenger ships could use the port.

The extreme discomfort of the unusually severe and unusually protracted cold spell has been aggravated by a shortage of fuel. Coal supplies are running short, trucks cannot move on the drift- blocked roads to deliver fresh supplies, and dumps of mined coal are freezing solid.

"What do you do about the problem of frozen dumps in Canada?" is one topical question asked by British newspapers of their Canadian correspondents. The answer is that Canadian coal mines either clean their coal by air - blast rather than by water-wash, or else they treat the washed coal with oil; either way the coal is not so wet that frost will convert it into a solid frozen mass.

HYDRO SHORTAGE

Perhaps the worst single cause of misery has been the electricity slow- down. Feeling throughout the country is very bitter that the operatives of this public utility have chosen this unique meteorological curse to reduce supplies and threaten strikes to implement wage demands.

Buckingham Palace, the home of the Queen, was not hit by the black-outs and dim - outs which struck huge areas of London. But nevertheless Major Mark Milbank, the Master of the Household, issued a candle to every member of the staff as a precaution. And then a complete power failure did hit the Palace, and the Queen's daughter was able to do her homework by candlelight, thanks to the foresight of Canadian-trained Major Milbank. He was employed in the same job at Government House here after the war. And while in Ottawa, I recall, he experienced the dire consequences of a hydro failure when he was a guest in an all-electric labour-saving house which became a stagnant helpless "ice house"!

BE PREPARED

From one Canadian official, I heard a report of British ingenuity in those unusual difficulties. Snow drifts 20 feet deep blocked a rail line. An aircraft jet engine was mounted on a flatcar and back into the drift. Its hot exhaust blast sliced through the drift like a knife through butter, and the trains could pass. "And all these years, we in Canada have been laboriously moving the snow with ploughs and blowers," commented my friend.

Another report etches an icy picture of home life in the Frigid Isles. "We have an electric fire and an oil stove in the living room but have run out of coal and wood for the fireplace. We sit in fur coats, fur - lined boots and mittens with rugs round our knees. And then we are comfortably warm until they turn down the electric power."

Power cuts, coupled with the overload of the unusual demand, dims the lights, slows the cooking, chills the heating and shuts down the elevators.

Another report says: "The arctic spell has continued for 33 consecutive days and we are having a bad time. Thousands of old folk and the very young suffer intensely from cold houses due to the electric shortages. The shop stewards who have organised these wild cat tow - downs at this time should be shot."

But from all comes the envious comment: "Of course Canadians are prepared for such severe cold and know how to deal with it."

Confederation Is Canada's

Windsor Star

There is a lot of scare talk by Quebec separatists, and even by some in that province in positions of responsibility, about the breakup of Confederation. But this isn't something about which certain elements in Quebec have the final say, and perhaps it is timely to let them know this.

Confederation belongs to all Canada. It belongs to all Canadians. All Canadians have a right to their say as to whether it will endure— and the great majority of Canadians will be determined to see that it does endure.

Canadians have a right to protect their country against fragmentation. If a showdown comes they will exercise this right. They just won't tolerate one segment of the country pulling up stakes, quitting the country and going it alone.

Any thought of civil war is nonsense and we believe our fellow - citizens in Quebec would regard it as such. But it is well to remember that a bloody civil war was fought a century ago in the United States to preserve the unity of that country. More recently there has been another example of civil strife, in The Congo, with the United Nations on the side of preserving unity of that country and opposing the secession of Katanga province.

The British North American Act, the act of federation, contains no right of secession. And Canadians, as a whole, certainly won't agree now, or in the future, that there is any such right.

All Canadians agree the people of Quebec are entitled to the rights and privileges granted them in Confederation. There will also be sympathy for the desire of the populace there to play their full role as Canadians, equal in every sense to their fellow - Canadians. But the separatists should be told that separation will not be tolerated.

PUBLIC FORUM

MR. WHEATLEY REPLIES

Sir, — The Government of the day should be congratulated on the External Audit of 1959-60 in which it was pointed out that $46,097 of the taxpayers' money had been lost to Mr. Heeney during the initial development of his Frosted Food Plant at Sherwood.

However, Mr. Heeney's present strange statement points out that he did obtain $450,000 loan from Government, but that he gave a $35,000 note in payment for the Sherwood plant which he purchased from them on a mortgage sale, and that this note has been lost for 2-3 years. Stranger things have happened, be he should not shout "emphatic denial" because as chief negotiator for this loan he should have known the facts; and why wait for the External Audit to publish them?

It has been admitted to me by Government officials that Mr. Heeney's interest of $19,097, which he paid in full for $8,000, cannot be explained even by themselves.

Therefore an outstanding note for $35,000 which had previously been lost for 2-3 years, and an unexplained shortage in interest payment of $11,097, cannot add very much support to Mr. Heeney's statement that P.E. Island taxpayers haven't lost $46,097.

I am, Sir, etc.,
WOODROW WHEATLEY

VOICES COMPLAIN

Sir, — I would like to have a small space in your valuable paper for me to say a few words in regard to Unemployment Insurance and the great investigations being presently carried out in this connection.

Last July an investigator called at our house to see me about some irregularities in my claims for unemployment the previous winter. The day he called I was not at home but my wife told him I was working about a ¼ mile away and if he drove down there he would see me. However he didn't deem it necessary to see me but stayed for some length of time plying my wife with questions. Nothing more was heard for quite some time and then in November he arrived at the house again and informed my wife that I would have to pay back some of the unemployment I received the previous winter.

Now I am very much against abuses of Unemployment Insurance as I think it is a wonderful thing and if this gentleman had come to me in the first place I would have co-operated with him one hundred per cent and given him all the answers he needed. As it was he went to some of my neighbors and it ended up with the issue very much confused and I am to have $60 deducted for an old building a neighbor gave me to tear down for wood. I am also charged with being not available for other employment whereas if I had received a call to go to work I could have reported at the local Employment Office within the half hour.

Now sir, I wonder if this Gestapho method of investigation is being carried out with the approval of the Dominion government? If so I would say that some of the freedoms and liberties that several thousand Canadians, including myself, donned uniforms not so many years ago and went out to protect, are slipping away just a little.

I understand that the Unemployment Fund is getting very low, but if the Government has to resort to this to replenish it without dipping into the Treasury, things are in a bad state of affairs.

There are rumors of an election in the spring so my family and I will have an opportunity to go to the polls and express our appreciation of this great government that gives with one hand and then plucks it away in the other.

I am, Sir, etc.,
LLOYD MacPHAIL
New Dominion.

MEET NEW ENVOY

OTTAWA (CP)—Heads of the 11 United States consular offices in Canada outside Ottawa will open a two-day meeting at the American Embassy here Thursday. The embassy said Wednesday that such meetings are "a matter of long tradition." This one will also allow consular personnel to meet the new U.S. ambassador, W. Walton Butterworth.

ANCIENT MATHS

Scientists in ancient Mesopotamia were aware of many of the principles of mathematics more than 4,000 years ago,

Low Salt Diet Eases Tension

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

SOME GIRLS and women feel terrible and are hard to get along with for four to five days before their period. No one can do anything right or fast enough for them. They obviously are upset, irritable, tense and nervous.

The condition is called premenstrual tension, even though tension is only one of the symptoms. Headache, abdominal bloating, tender swollen breasts loss of appetite, and nausea may occur. Many will show a gain of two or three pounds if they step on the scale every morning. Most of this added weight results from an accumulation of fluid in the tissues, due perhaps to an imbalance of the sex hormones in preparation for menstruation.

A diet poor in salt, along with a diuretic, usually are recommended because of the relationship between recurring premenstrual symptoms and excessive water storage. Various drugs are available for this purpose, including ammonium chloride. Correcting the hormonal imbalance is of questionable value but may help, especially when the girl or woman gains six to eight pounds before the period. Here, progesterone or methyltestosterone are useful.

Psychologic factors also enter the picture. Some women are quite sensitive to bodily sensations and may develop anxieties or other feelings that bring on tension. Studies have demonstrated that those with psychic causes have varying attitudes toward the menses.

Some have disturbed intrafamilial relationships; others associate menstruation with illness and unhappiness or believe they suffer more than they deserve. These women need tranquilizers or psychotherapy.

Now and then all of these factors enter the picture and it is in order to use a combination tablet containing a hormone, a diuretic, and a tranquillizer. In such instances, the remedy is tailored to fit the individual problem.

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

SPORTS AFTER HEART ATTACK

A. F. writes: I'm 37 and have just recovered from a heart attack. I always participated in sports. What are the chances I will be able to resume playing tennis, pingpong, and volley ball as well as go swimming, skating, and skiing?

REPLY

Anyone who has a bona fide heart attack at 37 ought to obtain firsthand advice on resuming sports such as tennis, skating, and skiing. There is no harm in mild exertion provided it does not lead to chest pain or shortness of breath— but don't push your luck.

CANCER IN FAMILY

H. J. writes: You say cancer is not contagious yet my wife, her two sisters, and a brother have died from this disease, wiping out the family. How do you explain this?

REPLY

We don't know the cause of cancer but in this family, heredity is a more logical explanation than contagion. A tendency to develop cancer is present in some families.

ROUTS OF SHAKING

A. J. S. writes: Every few months, my husband gets an attack of the shakes, like what we used to call ague. What is the best way to prevent these spells?

REPLY

Find the cause. He might have malaria, for example, which could be corrected with the proper treatment.

CONGENITAL MURMUR

B. L. writes: If a child is born with a heart murmur, is it ever outgrown?

REPLY

Yes. Heart murmurs in newborns are common but the specific answer depends upon its nature and where located.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—
Calloused soles disable.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(January 30, 1938)

Hundreds of skaters took advantage of the splendid harbor ice yesterday. During the afternoon the ice was literally "almost black" with people. An excellent contrast to the scene, while several skaters equipped themselves with small sails and found the going easy in the strong breeze.

An interesting, illustrated lecture on Scotland's Memorial to her war dead was given by Rev. Dr. R. Moorehead Legate at a meeting of the Army and Navy Club. The Memorial is erected on top of Castle Rock, Edinburgh.

TEN YEARS AGO
(January 30, 1953)

"The prevention of behaviour difficulties and nervous disorders in later life largely depends on the parents' understanding and training of their children during the very early years," stated Dr. F.A. Dunsworth, assistant professor of psychiatry, Dalhousie University, in addressing the Public Heath Nurses, during their provincial staff conference held this week.

The staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia entertained for two of their fellow members, L. E. Cameron and Owen Kelly, at the Clover Club last night. Mr. Cameron being transferred to Windsor, N.S. and Mr. Kelly goes to Stellerton.

NOTES BY THE WAY

..A man in Arizona who has to use a wheel chair carried out an unusual study last year. He kept every piece of mail that came to his house, which asked him to buy insurance, magazines, borrow money, buy real estate, take dancing lessons, ad infinitum. At the end of the year the stuff weighed 27 pounds. If any newspaper in Canada tried out his program for the year, the result would be little less than fantastic. — Fort William Times Journal,

Not too many people these days know the fine old art of log splitting. Time was when it was part of every boy's education to learn how to swing an axe properly on a block of hardwood, giving it just the right twist at just the right moment to produce cord after cord of cleanly-split firewood. Now, it appears, that even the few who have skill are in danger of losing it. A professor with Macdonald College's agricultural engineering department has been experimenting with a new type of gun to split logs.—Sherbrooke Daily Record.

Polynesian Changes

National Geographic Society

It's becoming harder and harder to find an old- fashioned island "paradise" in the South Seas.

Two global wars and spreading airlines have brought the world and its ways to most of the palm-fringed volcanic isles and coral atolls scattered over the South Pacific.

The urge to modernize has even reached the remote and little known French dependency of Wallis and Futuna. There, some 10,000 easygoing Polynesians, long content to fish a little and to gather the fruits of tropical abundance, are beginning to face the challenge of political and economic change.

FAR FROM FRANCE

Wallis and Futuna are two small island groups separated from each other by 120 miles of water. Their position, northeast of the Fijis and west of Samoa, places them about as far from France as it is possible to be. They are, in fact, 10,500 air miles from the European country on the earth's opposite side.

Yet the islanders voted overwhelmingly, in a 1959 referendum, to join the French Community then being organized under the new constitution of the Fifth Republic.

They also elected to give up protectorate status—held since 1887— for that of a French Overseas Territory. The protectorate agreement had left local affairs largely to the chieftains. By voting for closer ties with France, Wallis and Futuna opened the way to economic development.

With territorial rank, the inhabitants of Wallis and Futuna gained full rights as French citizens. Already they receive financial aid from the state-sponsored investment fund set up to promote overseas works.

A deep-water pier is planned at Matautu on Uvea (Wallis), largest island of the reef - enclosed cluster. Hihifo airport, built in World War II when American troops were stationed at Wallis, is to be improved. The copra industry, hard hit by a beetle invasion of Wallis's coconut palms, is being revived. Coffee planting is underway.

CUSTOMS PROTECTED

Administrators of the program, however, do not expect any sudden transformation in the islanders' everyday lives. In fact, the territorial agreement specifically provides that customs be protected.

These customs form a curious mixture of practices inherited from pagan Polynesian ancestors and the Christian faith introduced by Marist missionaries in the 1830's. The people of Wallis and Futuna are devout church- goers. Group activities are geared to the Roman Catholic calendar.

At the same time, many villagers cling to the old ceremonies, repeat the legends, and abide by the taboos of the Polynesian past. Like their fathers and grandfathers, they live in thatched huts, sleep on mats, and prepare their food in primitive earth ovens.

A handsome, black - haired people, with copper-tinted skins, the Wallisans and Futunas have remained pure-blooded Polynesians. They dress in vivid wraparound and deck themselves with fragrant flowers. They dance and sing at festivals in the best traditions of the romance and abandon expected of a South Sea Island paradise.

Not so long ago, when France still held a vast colonial empire, the director of its Pacific possessions visited the Wallis and Futuna protectorate. He was so impressed by the natural beauty and simple way of life — and so disheartened by the economic prospects—that he suggested the islands be made into a French national park.

OTTAWA (CP) — Reginald Bagge, born in Quebec City in 1903 when his father was there as Swedish consul-general, presented to Governor - General Vanier Monday his credentials as Swedish ambassador to Canada. Previously he has been ambassador to Iran, Iraq and Poland.

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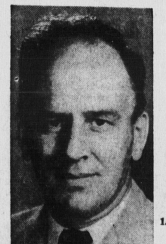
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