The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Frankly Speaking

Premier Lesage paid us a compliment in believing that here, where Confederation was cradled, he could speak frankly about the concern which the French Canadians of Quebec entertain with regard to the place they occupy in our national setup. After all, the Confederation Fathers were equally outspoken when they arrived here. Their famous Conference of a century ago was no tea party. The speakers were not at all inhibited in voicing grievances; and it was only after letting their hair down in this manner that they got together amicably—over the champagne glasses—on their nation building venture.

It is well for us all to take warning from Mr. Lesage that Confederation cannot be a complete success so long as French Canadians do not have the feeling that they belong to Canada to the same extent as their English speaking fellow citizens. Down here it is hard for us to realize the bitterness which this feeling has engendered, for we know of no such distinction as between our Acadian fellow citizens and those of other racial stock. The rest of us have the same regard for them as we assume they have for us, and we get along fine. However, Quebec's problem is a different one, and we appreciate the frankness with which Mr. Lesage dealt with the issue.

Perhaps, in the same spirit, he will accept our reminder that, in a material sense, it was these Maritime Provinces that sacrificed most in Confederation. We are doing our best to overcome the disadvantages of high tariffs, centralization of industries and other penalties that Confederation brought in its wake, and that have kept us less prosperous than our neighbors in the big Central Provinces; but we, too, at times, could do with a little more sympathy and understanding. Let's not get lachrymose about it, however. We're still hoping, like Mr. Lesage, for a better deal.

In the closing remarks at Saturday's ceremony in the Confederation Chamber, Premier Shaw was at his genial best. He got an appreciative grin from the distinguished guest speaker when he suggested that instead of biculturalism we should have "triculturalism" in Canada, and make an earnest drive to reinstate the once prevalent Gaelic language in these parts, as well as French. He expressed, too, the hope that Canada would go on to a greater understanding not only of its own cultures, but of the cultures of other nations of the world.

Therein, we venture to say, lies our true destiny.

Was Dief Lying?

There is now a strong hint that Parliament may be dissolved immediately, and that Prime Minister Diefenbaker will go to the country before risking a non-confidence vote on Tuesday on the nuclear arms issue and the allegations from Washington which brought it to a head last week. Today's sitting, it is believed, may tell the tale.

Meanwhile, it is worth noting that while the U.S. secretary of state has apologized for the tone of his department's criticism of Canadian policy, he still maintains that the facts given in this criticism were correct. If that be so they make a liar out of the Prime Minister when he said that it would be inappropriate, "because of strategic changes taking place in the thinking of the Western world," to proceed further with acquiring nuclear warheads for the NORAD defense system at this time.

The Washington statement maintains that there are no such reasons for Canada delaying a decision in this matter, since NORAD is designed adequately to defend the North American continent against air attack. But by an odd coincidence, another announcement has come from Washington, this time from the defense secretary, Mr. McNamara, indicating that the Bomarc missile squadrons in the NORAD system have "only limited usefulness against manned bomber attack," and that they were being continued in use for several years "largely because the United States Government has already paid for them."

"The Bomarc missiles," Mr. McNamara told a congressional armed service committee, "suffers from essentially the same defects as the manned interceptor." Earlier he told the committee that the continental interceptor force is vulnerable "because it has no ground protection against missile attacks."

But the U.S. Air Force has invested about $2,000 million in Bomarc missiles. They are backed up by great U.S. industries that feed on them, and supported by an endless stream of propaganda from the Pentagon.

As Major-General Macklin, a Canadian military authority, points out in a recent letter to The Globe and Mail, NORAD has never been able to provide a military defense of this continent within the accepted meaning of the word. It might have been thought that the civil defense exercise Toscin B held in November, 1961, would have provided enough proof of NORAD's impotence. After that exercise it was announced that one raid on Canada could be assumed to have left 2,600,000 dead and one million injured. Is this defense?

Mr. Diefenbaker may well have had this in mind when he told Parliament that NORAD was organized to protect U.S. nuclear bases and not to defend Canadian cities. That, doubtless, was another reason why Washington, with incredible rudeness, has castigated our government for not doing more to prop up the system by turning ourselves into a nuclear power at great expense, great loss of political influence in disarmament councils, and a further surrender of our sovereignty.

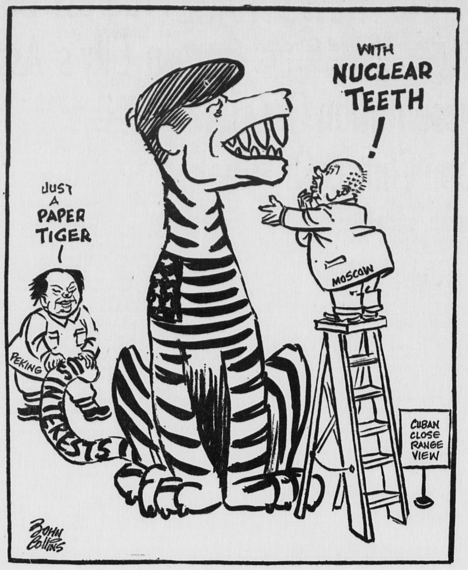
Won't Pay Up

President de Gaulle has taken an intractable stand on other matters beside those of Britain's entry into the European Common Market. Once again he has refused to pay that part of France's United Nations dues caused by the Congo operation. The Congo fees in question are to be used to pay interest and a partial return of capital on the UN Congo bonds. This year these charges were included as an integral part of the regular UN dues assessment.

In deducting the Congo costs from its total bill, France is expected to open the door for the Soviet Union and other Communist members also to refuse payment once again. This would place the world body back in the financial jeopardy it escaped by marketing the Congo bonds.

"At this stage of rudimentary international co-operation," comments the Christian Science Monitor, "no one can realistically expect to see the will of a simple majority of nations prevail monetarily or militarily against the firm policies of any powerful state. But should the precedent set by Paris and Moscow, for their different reasons, continue to erode the already minor dues-collecting power of the UN, it may be necessary to consider at least partial penalties. Perhaps one such restriction would be withdrawal of a member's right to sit or vote on any matters related to those on which it refuses to pay its assessed share."

It is not hard to imagine what de Gaulle's reaction would be to a proposal of this kind. He would take it as an unendurable insult to France, and be more implacable than ever in his assertion of the absolute supremacy of the nation state over alliances and international organizations.



LOOKS DIFFERENT FROM THIS END

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Achieved Success In Four Careers

On the farmlands of Ontario and on Parliament Hill at Ottawa, the appointment of Earl Rowe to be Lieutenant Governor of this province is equally popular.

To progress from a boy raised on a farm in Simcoe County, to being the Queen's personal representative at Queens Park in Toronto is a great achievement. To have built four careers in one lifetime, and to have won success in each, is an even greater achievement. But Earl Rowe himself would probably with modesty and gratitude rate as the greatest success of his life the fact that his careers have been overshadowed by friendships unlimited all the way.

"When I was two years old, my father moved to Simcoe County and took up farming on the land which my son Bill now farms," Mr. Rowe told me. Nearby is his own farm, and also the farm run by his younger son Lennox. Bill's farm once, in Ontario's early days, changed hands for a cow an axe and a jug of whisky. But the 1,000 Rowe acres today house the Rowelands stables with their 85 standard bred horses and barns with large herds of shorthorn cattle. Their hugely increased value is an eloquent tribute to the husbandry of Earl Rowe and his sons, not to mention his father.

FOUR LIVES, FOUR WINS

"So farming has been my basic interest," said the Lieutenant-Governor - elect. "But I have had a variety of other interests too: politics, industry and sport."

As a politician, he has spent 44 years in elected office at the various levels of government. He was first a councillor then reeve of Gwillimbury Township; after that he sat in the Ontario legislature; later he was elected to the Federal House of Commons and in 1935 was appointed to the Cabinet. He has won twelve elections in the constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe, representing that seat ever since it was created 38 years ago. Just before the war, there was a short break in his membership, when he was selected as leader of his party in the provincial field; he fought one campaign, lost, and returned to the House of Commons by means of an acclamation in the by-election caused by his earlier resignation.

The long representation of his home riding has made him the Dean of the House, a position he inherited from his son-in-law, the late Arza Casselman who had represented Grenville-Dundas, Ontario, for 37 years when he died in 1958. His widow Jean Rowe Casselman contested the seat which she has now won in two elections, thus with her father forming the first father-daughter combination in our parliament.

NEW PALACE LOOK

As an industrialist, Mr. Rowe served for 16 years as president and managing director of a paper-making company. More fascinating to him have been his forty and odd years as a horseman. He is the only Canadian who has driven his own Canadian-bred horse in the famous Hambletonian Stakes in U.S.A.; that horse, Van-Riddell, later became the greatest trotting-horse sire, in his driver's opinion.

And Earl should know, for after starting at county fairs he graduated to driving at tracks all over Ontario and more recently at the big new tracks from Montreal to Saratoga. Night racing has done more than anything for this sport, he told me. It used to be just sport plus expenses for the participants; now since the lights came it is pleasure for the crowds and sport plus business for the racers.

Old-time hustings orator, county fair racer, Ontario farm boy: this all adds up to a new look in protocol when Ontario has its new Queen's Representative next month. And Earl Rowe's many friends in farming, politics, industry and racing —even those on the other side — will be wishing him happiness and success in his new and greatly honouring career.

The Smallest Continent

Milwaukee Journal

When a boatload of British settlers, most of them convicts, landed on the shores of New South Wales on Jan. 26, 1788, Australia was officially born. Australians commemorated the 175th anniversary of that event over the weekend.

Australia is the smallest continent and the largest island. Its 11,000,000 people have what has been described as an almost classless society. Wealth is surprisingly evenly spread. Most people speak the same language, with little variation in accent or idiom, and have much the same tastes and customs. Nowhere else, except in zoos, are there animals like the platypus— the furry curiosity with a duck's bill— or the kangaroo or the koala (teddy bear).

In a section of the world plagued with population problems and widespread poverty, Australia represents an outpost of western development and affluence. But it is far from being a paradise. The world glut of many foodstuffs has choked off markets for Australian agricultural products, which account for 70 per cent of the country's total export earnings.

In recent months, Australia has been looking to the far east for new markets. Japan already is one of the country's best trading partners. Communist China recently purchased most of the country's surplus wheat. Trade with India is increasing. But, as British economist, Barbara Ward points out, the hope for further market opportunities in Asia depends upon the "determination of the capital rich western nations to maintain and expand their flow of capital aid to Asia and to widen the outlets they offer for trade."

Safe In The Air

Winnipeg Free Press

Looking back at 1962 one may have the impression that it was a bad year for air crashes. Figures show that last year commercial flying accidents killed 1,454 people — some 200 more than in 1961.

But the statistics also show that, because more air miles were flown, the rate of fatalities dropped to below one per one-hundred- million passenger-miles for the first time since this kind of record has been kept. They also show that of all the people who died in air accidents in 1962, only 780 were killed on scheduled airline services.

When one considers the number of schedule airline flights flown by all the airlines of the world every day, this is an astonishingly and gratifying low figure: 780 people in the world in one year.

As a standard of comparison, it might be remembered that each year in Canada alone some 3,700 people lose their lives in road accidents. The comparable figure for the United States is 38,000. The figure for all countries must be many times that. There are many states in the U.S. where road deaths in one year far outstrip air deaths in the entire world.

The airlines' record surely is one of which they can be proud.

Even Statesmen Forget

Montreal Gazette

A minor misunderstanding seems to have arisen between the American and British governments over the meaning of the Nassau nuclear force agreement. According to this agreement, negotiated by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan, Britain is to acquire Polaris missiles from the United States, equip them with British nuclear warheads and place them in British submarines. These weapons will become part of a multilateral nuclear force.

The misunderstanding has arisen over the cost of the Polaris missiles. Mr. Macmillan seems to have understood that Britain could buy the missiles for their simple production cost. As he said after his return from the Bahamas: "We pay nothing for development. We purchase the missile and put it into our British- built submarines."

But the American Government apparently understood that Britain had agreed to pay part of the development costs of this new and advanced model of the Polaris, as well as the production cost. The figure that is being reported is one-eighth of the development costs.

It is easy for such misunderstandings to arise when two heads of government are directly negotiating a difficult question that has received great publicity. It is one of the perils of "Summit diplomacy." Both Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Kennedy had much on their minds when they went to Nassau. Mr. Macmillan in particular was troubled by the problems of his country's negotiations with the Common Market. It was easy for them to forget to define one aspect of the agreement in precise terms.

Yet it is also true that the problem would probably never have arisen if the two men had sent ministers to negotiate for them, and then had experts study the agreement before it was announced. And even if they were determined to do the negotiating themselves, they could have had the details studied by experts before the agreement was announced.

POWER STATIONS

The United States' power-generating industry has a capacity greater than that of the next five power-generating nations combined.

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Emphysema Is Increasing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

FROM time to time we mention the fact that emphysema of the lungs is on the rise. The number of victims in this country has climbed to 10 million. There also has been an increase of more than 300 per cent in the reported deaths. The Social Security administration bears out these statistics in that emphysema is second only to heart disease as a cause of disability among workers in their fifth and sixth decades.

The air spaces of those with emphysema are overinflated. In addition, the flow of air through the bronchi is partially obstructed and the blood supply to the walls of each sac is not normal. This adds up to a handicapped lung because stagnant air accumulates in the organs and the ensuing lack of oxygen causes shortness of breath.

The obstruction keeps out fresh air and causes secretions to accumulate which in turn invite infection. This explains why the victim coughs so often and develops fresh colds. But even when oxygen is available, the poor circulation through the lung tissues interferes with the absorption of oxygen and the release of carbon dioxide.

The cause of this lung disease is not known except that air pollution, including smoking, plays a role. But the picture is not as dark as it appears because remedies are available. Dr. Theodore H. Noehren of Buffalo, N.Y., recently listed 23 different plans of treatment.

The antibiotics are most useful in the control of infections. They can be administered in tablets or via injections of aerosol pathways. Bronchodilators relax the air passageways to combat infection, cough, and the irritation from smoke and secretions. These are most effective. The expectorants, such as pottasium iodie, liquefy the secretions, making them easier to expel.

Mechanical assistance is obtained by the use of intermittent positive pressure breathing. This device often is combined with an aerosol bronchodilator. Other ventilation aids are available to help expand the chest and eliminate stagnant air. Breathing exercises are useful. In some instances an abdominal support is helpful. Using the lungs also is of value, even though it means carrying around a portable oxygen tank. Many victims respond to a warm, dry climate, the avoidance of irritation, particularly from tobacco, the control of allergies, developing equanimity, and learning to live with the disease.

STUNTED GROWTH

F. M. writes: Do the genes have anything to do with the birth of midgets and dwarfs?

REPLY

Yes, especially for midgets but not necessarily for dwarfs. The pituitary gland plays a role in the latter. Growth also is retarded in some children because of kidney trouble (renal dwarfism).

VITAMINS AND VEINS

F. M. writes: Does vitamin E. help varicose veins in any way?

REPLY

No, and the same can be said of vitamins A, B, C, and D. Varicosities stem from an inherent weakness of the walls of the veins.

CRICK IN THE NECK

D. C. writes: What is done for muscle spasm of the neck?

REPLY

Heat and light massage are the best remedies. Aspirin and drugs that relax also are useful.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

While yet young, develop a versatility of skills and interests.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The American Cancer Society says the first puffs on a cigaret are the safest. But like most beginners, it's what they lead to that matters.— Hamilton Spectator.

People who say the younger generation is spoiled should go out and see how young members of the school patrols stick to their posts when adults around them are scurrying to get in out of below-zero cold.— Ottawa Journal.

Private enterprise has proved its adaptability in many ways, notably in switching from peacetime to wartime production and vice versa. Take a look, however, at Bradford, England, where many Lancashire rug workers are unemployed because of poor trade. One firm that makes luxury rugs found a way to maintain payrolls. It has taken advantage of the wig craze by perfecting a pile fabric suitable for wigs. The firm is working day and night to cope with ever-increasing orders. — Sudbury Star.

Taxes were a lot lower when jumping over the moon was the exclusive prerogative of cows. — Chatham News.

In bureaucratic jargon, a simple little word like "delay" can come out "a regression timewise." "Program" refers to "any assignment or task that cannot be completed by one phone call." For these gems we are indebted to Senator Young (Dem., Ohio). The senator is gathering material for an unofficial dictionary of "Washington gobbledygook." It should be a best seller. —Milwaukee Journal.

Swearing, we are told in a British despatch, will not be permitted in a new tunnel under the Thames River, running from Dartford to Purfleet, some 20 miles east of London. Is a tunnel sacrosanct, that blasphemy must not sully it? Or perhaps it's merely that a quiet oath to let off steam during a traffic tie-up would be magnified by the confined space into a bloody roar.— Toronto Star.

Two Feet In 300 Years

National Geographic Society

The Japanese achieve the epitome of miniaturization in the subtle art of bonsai.

A bonsai is a dwarfed tree so perfectly controlled that it may grow just two feet in 300 years. Some bonsai are supposedly 500 years old.

Though bonsai are raised in shallow earthen pots, they are not merely potted plants. The best bonsai artfully evoke landscapes. A tree hardly two feet tall, for example, could suggest a gnarled grove of pines seen on a distant windswept cliff.

Cultivation of the Lilliputian trees, the Japanese believe, develops patience and soothes taut nerves. A bonsai often requires 50 years of daily watering, trimming, and pruning to reach perfection.

TREES COSTS $7,000

Bonsai are becoming popular in the United States. Gardeners find them challenging, interior decorators find them attractive, and dealers find them profitable. Choice bonsai sell for as much as $7,000. When a prize dwarfed tree was stolen from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, bonsai lovers knew their trees had arrived.

The Japanese, who have developed thinking small into a fine art, began drawfing trees about 800 years ago. In a famous No play, a hospitable samurai burns his favorite bonsai to warm a guest on a cold night. The guest turns out to be a shogun travelling incognito. Happy ending.

The first bonsai were naturally dwarfed by poor soil on windy cliffs or mountains. Collectors risked their necks—and still do—to reach tempting specimens.

Sedentary bonsai fanciers start their trees from seeds or seedlings. They rigorously prune roots and extraneous branches and pinch off shoots to limit growth. Branches and trunk are carefully bent and held with copper wire to direct their form.

"A bonsai needs to be tended with the affection that a mother shows for her child," a Japanese bonsai authority said. Watering and fertilizing, in particular, must be rigidly controlled. Special syringes simulate natural rainfall. One grower makes his own fertilizer by pulverizing dried fish and soaking the meal in water for a year.

PINES ARE FAVORED

Pines are favored for bonsai, but many other trees can be dwarfed, including maple, elm, cherry, cedar, cypress, and even the billowing weeping willow. Deciduous trees are considered more elegant than evergreens because they show seasonal changes.

A century ago, gnarled trees, trained into fantastic shapes, were popular. This tako-zukuri, or octopus, cultivation has given way to an emphasis on symmetry and fidelity to nature.

Not satisfied with a perfect two- foot miniature of a 100-foot tree, the Japanese have gone on to mame-bonsai, or baby bonsai. These midgets are only two or three inches tall. A Tokyo farmer limited a black pine to 3½ inches of growth in 30 years. The tiniest specimens, cultivated in pots no bigger than a chestnut, are called shito-bonsai, fingertip bonsai.

Dwarfed trees are often displayed as house plants, but they grow best outdoors. This raises a danger for baby bonsai— strong winds may blow them away.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(February 4, 1938)

John E. Campbell was elected Mayor of Summerside at the conclusion of the civic election Tuesday evening in Summerside. Mr. Campbell is not new to the office, having been Mayor on four different occasions, three successive years, 1920- 1921 and 1922, and again in 1925.

Councillor E.A. Foster, chairman of the Public Property Committee, was elected Mayor of Charlottetown yesterday by acclamation. Mr. Foster served five terms on the City Council during the years 1924 to 1936.

TEN YEARS AGO
(February 4, 1953)

The Ladies Auxiliary of the YMCA made most generous aid to the Debt Retiring Committee last evening when they handed the chairman of Special Subscriptions a cheque for one thousand dollars.

The significance of Nato training taking place at Summerside, when a group composed entirely of navigators from Great Britain, France and Belgium received their wings from Group Captain A.G. Kenyon, C.D. Commanding officer of RCAF Station.

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