

De Gaulle's Withdrawal

Just as President Kennedy was arriving in Europe this week in an effort to cement allied unity, the French government was announcing the withdrawal from NATO command of French fleet units in the Atlantic. This was the significant time chosen by President de Gaulle to underline his concept of defense within a strictly European framework, outside the NATO mold.

While the French Atlantic fleet withdrawal (one aircraft carrier and 18 other ships) was not of major military significance in itself, it added to the distance General de Gaulle has put between France and the alliance. In earlier moves he had removed the French Mediterranean fleet from NATO, forced the evacuation from French soil of NATO nuclear-armed air striking squadrons, committed to NATO only two instead of four French Army divisions, and declined to integrate the emerging French nuclear force with NATO.

Furthermore, French Premier Georges Pompidou and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville recently have hinted that the French nuclear force could be a nucleus around which an independent European nuclear force might be built—a concept directly opposed to the American hope of locking European nuclear forces within NATO. And through the new French-West German Treaty of Cooperation, pressure has been put on West Germany to link its defense and destiny primarily to France, rather than to the United States and NATO.

This explains the urgency of President Kennedy's European tour at this seemingly inopportune time, particularly his visit to West Germany. Though he is not going to France—he was not invited—his image via television and newspapers is being vividly communicated to the French as well as German people. European viewers everywhere are being given the chance to see, and draw their own conclusions.

Conduct Still Debated

Mr. Gordon's handling of the budgetary issues that have arisen at Ottawa has subjected the Pearson government to internal stresses and strains not unlike those which beset the Diefenbaker administration in the months before its fall. This despite the fact that the government has survived a non-confidence motion on the subject. Even Liberal parliamentarians, it is said—backbenchers and front benchers alike—have been disenchanted by Mr. Gordon's manoeuvres. While they aren't pressing for acceptance of his resignation—yet—they are making no secret of their feeling that he should be shifted to another post with a minimum of delay, once the budget is out of the way.

Should developments make necessary an early cabinet shift, the odds are that Mr. Gordon would be moved to Trade and Commerce so that Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp, whose performance in his first Parliament has earned general respect, would be available for the difficult and sensitive finance portfolio.

But there is criticism, too, of the line taken by the Opposition in this matter—particularly of Mr. Diefenbaker's request for an opinion from the Department of Justice whether Mr. Gordon's hiring of three outside consultants was "legal." The real question is not whether the hiring was legal but whether it

was proper, and whether Mr. Gordon should have concealed it from the Commons and then confessed to the Commons when it was made known. There is criticism, too, that the Opposition has put too much emphasis on whether the use of the three outsiders led to budget leaks and market profits. If such rumors are proven, that will no doubt add dynamite to the fire and move it a whole affair into the area of criminal punishment and political suicides. But if these inquiries come to naught—and it will be hard to get evidence in a matter of this kind—the public may well be misled into assuming that Mr. Gordon did no wrong, and was being unjustly attacked.

Even if nobody made a dollar illegally, the wrong done to Parliament and the Civil Service has been great. This fact is so apparent to that staunch Liberal organ, the Winnipeg Free Press, that it has been moved to remark in this connection: "Nothing can mitigate the fact that Mr. Gordon after his performance in the past week no longer enjoys the parliamentary and public confidence which any finance minister must have. For him to continue in office can only undermine respect for the government as a whole."

Seeking Equality

A commentator at the United Nations sees a curious interrelationship between the racial drives of colored peoples in the United States and Africa, and the manner in which these drives have reinforced each other like echoes growing louder instead of softer at each bounce.

It is recalled that the non-violent system of protest, worked out by Gandhi, was based on the writings of an American author, Henry David Thoreau. That system's release of India from colonial status inspired the extraordinary accelerated independence sweep through Africa, which in turn raised the hopes and spurred the activities of American Negroes using Gandhian methods.

Now another cycle is in progress. Many of the African leaders at the United Nations are hoping the current upsurge of the American Negro may help them drive home to the American people the parallel seriousness of their final drive against racial inequality in white-ruled South Africa. With this in mind they are keeping a careful eye on President Kennedy's stand on the domestic racial issue as they lay their plans for the July Security Council meeting and possible dramatic action at the General Assembly next fall.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Martin Luther King is scheduled to address the UN's Apartheid Committee shortly, and his appearance is expected to provide some indications of the current relationship between the two racial equality drives. Primarily what the African leaders seek is to persuade American and European public opinion to back the idea of boycotting South Africa. To date the boycotting idea has been conspicuously unsuccessful. But the coming campaign, spurred on by the recent African summit meeting in Addis Ababa, is expected to be more intense than any before.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A new type of evidence is coming into use in the United States in cases involving persons driving motor vehicles while impaired by alcohol. It involves the use of sound motion pictures of drivers suspected of being impaired. Denver, Colorado, was one of the first cities to use this photographic technique, and the first year it was in use 85 per cent of those charged with impaired driving pleaded guilty, compared with 20 per cent the previous year. Several other U.S. cities are now reportedly following Denver's lead.

"Visitors to churches here and abroad," says a BBC commentator, "are often astonished by a peculiar piece of carving or an unusual picture in stained glass... A bishop holding a beehive does not necessarily mean that he kept bees. It is more likely that he was renowned for eloquence—like St. Ambrose, whose mother is said to have dreamed before his birth that he swallowed a bee. This, far from having the customary effect upon small boys, made him honey-mouthed. Another is St. Leonard of Clairvaux, known as the Doctor Mellifluis."

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The average housewife handles more chemicals than does the average husband. Skin reactions are uncommon, despite the fact that many of these products are used by the housewife. In addition, the housewife's hands are wet many times during the bathing of the children, preparing fruits and vegetables, cleaning house, and—doing the dishes and the laundry. Women come into contact with plastics, soaps, detergents, bleaches, floor waxes, waxes, removers, oven cleaners, metal polishes, paint solvents, ammonia, and what not. Out of doors their hands are exposed to the sun and they touch various chemicals used to fertilize the garden and control pests and weeds. It is a wonder so many escape housewife's eczema and dishpan hands.

Adverse reactions to cosmetics are few, considering the sensitivity of the skin and mucous membranes and the great variety of number of preparations that are available. However, these products involve complicated chemical formulas. According to James W. Burks of New Orleans, reactions to cosmetics are "less than the lady believes and much more than the industry will admit." Approximately 100 million people are affected in this way. But this does not include women who are encouraged to switch to another brand, and never mention the difficulty to their physicians.

Dr. Burke says the well advertised female uses 20 to 30 cosmetic products including jewelry and other accessories. Among the most common are depilatories, shampoos, conditioners, soaps, creams, lotions, eye products, powders, lipsticks, nail polish, and perfumes. There may be 30 or more chemicals in each formula so that our well groomed, well dressed women use 600 to 400 and 600 ingredients for cosmetic purposes.

Joining the National Geographic Society and Douglas Aircraft in the APEQS are the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, California; Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Bureau of Standards; Air Force Research Laboratories; Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; Navy Facilities, Missile Range, Point Mugu, California; and Lockheed-California Company, Burbank, California.

Also, the University of Pittsburgh, Service d'Aeronomie, Verrieres, France; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, Pasadena, California; and Observatorio Astrofisico Arctico, Florence, Italy.

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Summer And Time

And now it is summer by the almanac. Summer came with the solstice day before yesterday when, to give "solstice" its literal meaning, the sun stood still. It was turning the corner of the seasons and now it begins to move south again, as we say, toward fall and winter. The area near Fort Providence is where the totality of the eclipse will last longest—100 seconds as observed from the ground. The sun will be on its course along the path of the eclipse will lengthen the observation period. A solar eclipse occurs when the moon passes directly between the earth and the sun. A total eclipse is visible only to observers in a 65-mile-wide corridor where the moon's shadow strikes the earth. The July 20 eclipse will first be visible from the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. The moon's shadow will speed eastward at about 1,700 miles per hour across the North Pacific and Bering Sea, striking inland.

Our Yesterdays

COMPETITION from the trust companies has moved two chartered banks to keep branches in certain shopping plazas open some evenings and on Saturday, and all chartered banks will be watching the effect of this experiment.

Twelve years ago the House of Commons amended the Bank Act to permit Saturday closing. At that time, the banks spoke of the opening of a main line staff over a six-day week. The staff over a six-day week was to be a five-day week. The emphasis now has returned to where it should be on competition for customers. Presumably have been found to make the time, the banks spoke of the opening of a main line staff over a six-day week. Other banks have followed suit to schedule around the difficulty; 12 years ago the banks claimed that it would not be practicable.

TEN YEARS AGO

Princess Edward Island Council of the Canadian Girl Guide Association have acknowledged a bequest of one thousand dollars from the estate of Mrs. W. M. Rowe. Mrs. Rowe was one of the strongest supporters of the Girl Guides, and this bequest, indicative of her never falling interest in the movement, will provide the means of extending Girl Guide work in this province.

A film showing for students attending Union Commercial College was given last evening by W.D. Fraser, principal of the college. The UCC Chorists, under the direction of Mr. Hubley, vice-principal, sang two numbers which was enjoyed by approximately 250 students, parents and friends.

Skin Reactions Found Uncommon

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Uncharted Sea Of Wheat

At this season the billowing expanses of wheat fields on the south central Great Plains, where no industry cut, resemble a kind of American "cloth of gold." They do this partly because the price of this year's crop of the grain still is supported by the government at around \$2 a bushel. But in the wake of the unexpectedly sharp drop of wheat prices, farmers against the administration's control plan for 1964 some are wondering whether next year's crop will have only the color of gold and mean less in farm income. Various explanations are offered for the vote, and probably no one of them is definite. There are strong indications, however, that the inclusion of "a million" farmers, growing 15 acres or less of wheat, in the referendum had an opposite effect from what the planners expected. Many of these were fairly large farmers in whose operations wheat played a relatively small part—and they just did not want to be bothered with more red tape. It is to be noted that in the north central states, an area that produces large amounts of wheat, a majority of growers voted for controls, though not the required two-thirds majority. Some of the reasons given were that operators would be willing to try the stricter marketing controls. In the south eastern states where wheat plantings are only moderate and there is a heavy draw of land from wheat, controls after brief experience with a free market, several states gave a two-thirds majority to the plan. The main question at this point is whether Congress will pass a substitute wheat program. This should offer a less precipitous course. It should encourage further gradual withdrawal of land from wheat and more gradual adaptation toward a free market price.

Shining Shaft Of Light

Music is a major marvel at the Ontario School for the Blind. Brantford, a residential school for 240 Canadian blind children, aged six to 21. Music — from Bach to Brubeck — sheds a shining shaft of light into a darkened world. This fact is recognized in a school which houses 30 pianos, an organ, and instruments for a classical symphony orchestra. Music can be heard in a classroom of tiny tots sitting cross-legged on the floor, each with a rhythmic instrument in hand — cymbals, triangles, bells, tambourines, drum-beats echoed in lofts. Music floats down the hallways as an after-study-hour jazz combo whips up a whirl of Oscar Peterson sound. Gary Norman, a 17-year-old boy from Kapuskasing, had before a grand piano, his face reflecting his thrill as his hands moved over the keys. He stopped and his expression changed: "Many people think that because a person is blind, he's deaf. Not true—there are a few just as many non-musical blind as there are non-musical sighted."

FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT

George Smale, director of music at the school corroborated Gary's statement: "The blind are not musically minded musically than the sighted. But they have greater powers of concentration, a stronger sense of direction, are conscious of pitch because they have learned to listen, respond to music because of a greater dependence on hearing." Most students take advantage of the music training offered, according to principal S.E. Armstrong. The advantages are threefold, explains Mr. Armstrong. Music gives them a personal pleasure to enrich the rest of their lives. They can contribute to the pleasure of others with their talent. It can also be a potent aid in supplementing their limited hearing. Says Mr. Smale: "When a blind girl sings a solo, she doesn't want to hear, 'What a lovely voice—she's blind.' She wants to hear, 'What a lovely voice.' Period."

Banks And Service

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Our Yesterdays

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