The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Bellicose Exiles

Cuban exile leaders with personal experience in underground and guerilla operations are urging the United States to allow large-scale subversive activities which they claim can still topple the regime of Premier Fidel Castro. It is to be hoped that Washington tells these people in unmistakable terms where they fit. They don't fit in at all, in view of President Kennedy's denial that the U.S. contemplates any invasion of Cuba. That surely goes for aiding and abetting subversive activities against Castro on American soil.

Since the abortive invasion of Cuba by U.S.-backed anti-Castro rebels in April, 1961, the official Washington policy has been to discourage and even block any efforts by opposition groups to carry out raids against the Havana regime or otherwise engage in organized subversion. But there have been a number of vociferous speeches made by some leading members of Congress urging a "preventive invasion", and political tempers are rising.

This may be the reason for President Kennedy's request to Congress for "stand-by" authority to call up 150,000 reservists in the face of a continuing build-up of Soviet military hardware in Cuba. Actually, as commander-in-chief of all United States forces, the President doesn't need authority to take any or all measures he feels necessary for the defense of the nation. But in November the mid-term congressional elections, together with a number of gubernatorial races are to be held, and the Democrats are considered by many Americans to be in trouble. The request for stand-by authority may serve to placate the President's critics, as a gesture indicating that he is on the alert.

Aiding in subversive attempts on the Castro regime is another matter. Washington has intimated that it has no intention of being intimidated by Soviet threats of a nuclear war over Cuba, but it should be well aware of the need of treading warily. A repetition of the 1961 invasion fiasco involving the United States could have frightening consequences for all of us at this time.

Dark Days In Ghana

Problems such as those connected with the European Common Market are not the only matters affecting Commonwealth interests vitally at this time. There are dangers from within as well as from without, though it is unlikely we shall hear much about them at the London conference now in session. One of them has to do with Ghana, which was once regarded as the best hope for liberal democracy in Africa, and which has moved far along the road towards a one-man dictatorship.

On Friday of last week, Ghana's National Assembly extended President Nkrumah's term to cover his life-time, making him, in effect, an absolute monarch. On Sunday a bomb explosion, the second in a month, killed two people and injured over fifty. Nkrumah was again fortunate, and was not hurt even though he was nearby.

Nkrumah's enemies are seeking to remove him by violent means, which cannot be condoned. But he seems to have set himself so far above his countrymen that there is no effective way in which he could be removed by constitutional action. The Preventive Detention Act of the country, which enabled him to crush his political opposition, was bad enough. Now he has even been driven to arrest his own foreign minister, information minister, and the executive secretary of the party, on the charge that they conspired to kill him.

When these peculiar happenings are combined with other recent events, such as the expulsion of Christian clergymen for daring to criticize government policy, it is clear that Ghana has passed into a phase of dictatorship. The Montreal Gazette suggests, as being applicable to Nkrumah's suspicious and repressive actions, the famous dictum of Lord Acton that "all power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Not a nice state of affairs to have within the Commonwealth. Conceivably more damaging to its prestige than Britain's joining the Common Market, we should think.

World Fair, 1967

It has been announced that Canada will apply at an international conference in mid-November to hold the 1967 world's fair in Montreal. The $40,000,000 tab for the fair would be shared by three levels of government, Ottawa paying the big slice of $20,000,000 with the province of Quebec paying $15,000,000 and the city of Montreal $5,000,000.

This represents a staggering expense, but it is argued that a great part of the costs would be recovered by revenues. Even if there is a deficit, the country would gain in many ways. The fair would be held in the year in which Canada will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of its nationhood. The influx of visitors would be tremendous, and their expenditure would have the same widely distributed benefits that follow from the spending of every tourist's dollar. The fair itself would provide employment, both in construction and in administration.

Holding the fair at the time of Canada's centenary, it is argued, would enable Canada to broaden her influence in the world. It would greatly stimulate Canadian trade by the exhibition of Canadian products, and the drawing of potential buyers to the country.

Of course there is no guarantee that Canada's application to have the conference held in Montreal will be accepted when the international conference meets. According to a federal spokesman, however, it is likely that the application will be approved.

Power Disruption

It is not often it occurs, but when it does a power disruption in the wee small hours puts The Guardian staff on its mettle. The blackout Wednesday night and yesterday morning affected newspaper operations for nearly five hours, bringing work to a standstill. This resulted in delay in getting yesterday's issue to press, and in cutting down on the flow of teletype news as well. Readers, we trust, will make allowance for any inconvenience they maye have suffered at the receiving end.

The trouble, of course, was due to the storm which knocked out both street and domestic circuits over a large section of the city, and for which the Maritime Electric Company was in no way responsible.

Indeed, a tribute is due to the work done by the company staff in repairing the damage under very dangerous conditions. This was all in the line of duty for these men, but it is a duty which most of us may be very thankful we don't have to undertake, as it leaves a slim margin indeed for carelessness, haste or inexperience.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is rather ironic, says an exchange, that at the very time when business has been so often criticised, the Glassco Report on government administration should urge the government to go to business to learn how to operate efficiently.

* * *

A story making the rounds in Communist countries concerns a teacher who asked his pupils how conditions were in capitalist countries. They answered something like this: "There is unemployment and starvation. People are exploited. Warmongers and Wall Street keep the people in subjection." And what is the goal of the Communist countries? The pupils answered like this: "To overtake the capitalist countries!"

MR. MACAWBER

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Canada's Gift To The West Indies

Canada's birth gift to a sister dominion has become a tourists' bonanza, which many Canadians are enjoying.

As this column reported last summer, we gave two ships as a handsome $4,000,0000 gift to the Federation of the West Indies, to mark the emergence of the Caribbean Islands from colonial status into self-governing independence as a federal dominion.

The "Federal Maple", built by Canadian Vickers at Montreal, and the "Federal Palm", built by the Port Weller Dry Dock Company, were twin ships, designed to carry passengers and cargo between the scattered islands.

But the widely-spaced federation of islands fell apart this Spring. Last month saw first Jamaica and then Trinidad, with its little satellite of "Robinson Crusoe's Island" — Tobago, attain separate independent status; and meanwhile Barbados is trying to organize the remaining eight islands into some kind of union.

OUR SHIPS SAIL ON

Although the brave endeavour towards nationhood which our gifts were to mark has ended, our gifts sails on. The two modern efficient ships are an essential and formerly badly-lacking link between the various islands for passengers and trade.

The only difference between the Federal Maple and the Federal Palm is in the interior decorative woodwork — the Palm's is blond. Each can carry 50 first class passengers in comfortable cabins, 200 "deck" passengers, and 84,000 cubic feet of cargo, of which 4,000 can be stacked in refrigerated space.

As the ships visit all the main British islands in the Caribbean — which no cruise liners do — they offer a unique chance for the tourist, who wants to get "right off the beaten track". And for the businessman who wishes to visit his customers in the islands — and there are increasing numbers of salesmen travelling there from Canada—the timetable offers a more convenient and comfortable itinerary than any air line.

The ships sail simultaneously from Jamaica at the north of the string of islands, and Trinidad at the south end, on alternate weeks.

The ship leaving Jamaica sets out on the longest unbroken sailing of the whole cruise. For three days it journeys across the normally placid and brilliantly blue warm Caribbean until it reaches St. Kitts. The general routine thereon is for the ship to spend each day in port, and sail by night to the next island. Thus calls are made at Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada and finally at Port of Spain in Trinidad, after a cruise of 11 days and 10 nights. The other ship makes the calls in the reverse direction, with the "Maple and the "Palm" meeting in Dominica.

The accommodation for "deck" passengers is essentially for inter-island traffic. Canadian tourists or businessmen who make this trip go first class paying $18 per person in a two berth cabin the first day, and only $9 per day thereafter; in a de luxe cabin the rates are one-third higher. Standard rates on cruise liners start at around $30 per person for every day of the cruise now; but of course these Canadian ships are working ships, not pleasure steamers. However their low rates and adequate comfort offers two things not found elsewhere: a comprehensive cruise of several seldom-visited islands, and a holiday — three weeks if one makes the return trip — at a price unobtainable elsewhere.

The "Maple" and the "Palm"" were given by Canada to the proposed federation of the West Indies. They are out of our hands now, and nobody knows whose hands they will continue in. But this Canadian gift seems likely for many years to come to provide regular basic inter-island communication to our Commonwealth brothers.

Testing Time For Mac

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Britain has a tiger by the tail.

This is becoming clearer every day as the nation that gave birth to the Commonwealth concept glumly listens to her maturing offspring unite in criticism of the new design for Europe.

Under glittering crystal chandeliers at Marlborough House—where Sarah, the first duchess of that name, once held court and set King George II in the shade—leaders of Canada and Australia, India, Pakistan, are making their anxieties felt in a restrained but striking fashion.

They all say, in effect, that they know they cannot veto Britain's entry into Europe—in the long run President de Gaulle of France may have the last word — but that they are deeply worried about what may happen to the Commonwealth.

PM HESITATED

It is a tricky moment for Prime Minister Macmillan. Instinctively, he shrank awav from a final decision on Europe. He spent months in gloomy indecision. Finally, he convinced himself that European membership is not only compatible with the Commonwealth, but is part of the logic of history.

Two world wars, in the first of which he suffered near fatal wounds, condition his thinking. He feels these conflicts originated in the historic divisions of Europe, and that Britain must help in hastening the new unity.

Along with other European-minded Englishmen, he probably considers the United Kingdom can supply a missing vitamin for the brawling, booming continent. Europe is a fascinating mosaic of tongues, cultures and customs and it has a genius all its own, but maybe it could use a little British "fair play," a smattering of old Albion's tolerance, stability and flair for compromise.

So Macmillan took the leap—and now he is pretty well politically committed as Commonwealth and domestic pressures mount against him. The prime minister is devoted to the Commonwealth, and the implications that he is guilty of leaving it in the lurch must be galling.

OPINION SHIFTS

Pressure is also intense on the home political front.

Until recently, responsible opinion largely discounted internal opposition to the Common Market idea.

Many of the critics were considered, by such pillars of respectability as The Daily Telegraph and the intellectual weeklies, to be noisy, self-assertive and unrepresentative. There was something unpleasant about the anti-European campaign it was said, that would repel the British people.

It did not go unnoticed that among some of the opposing groups signs of anti-semitism cropped up. In a rally at the Albert Hall, the Earl of Sandwich, formerly Lord Hinchingbrooke, sneered at London financial men whose origins were in Hamburg and Frankfurt, saying "by their roots we shall know them."

Jamaican Fireflies

National Geographic Society

American fireflies can't hold a candle to their Jamaican relatives.

One species of firefly on the Caribbean island produces such a brilliant outburst that it can momentarily blind a nearby observer. It suggests the flash of a camera bulb.

Jamaican fireflies sometimes swarm in trees in such prodigious numbers that their glow is visible half a mile away. Dr. Paul A. Zahl, saw a "fire tree" while studying the more than 50 species of fireflies in Jamaica.

GIGANTIC SPARKLER

In the July National Geographic, Dr. Zahl describes the tree: "I slowly became aware of a great, diffuse luminosity in the darkness. As my eyes became more sensitized, I perceived thousands of stars..... twinkling. The flashes were random, producing the effect of a giant sparkler... I might have been in a bathysphere deep in the ocean's black abyss, watching the lights of a school of luminescent fishes, or in an airplane night-flying over a light-bejeweled city."

The flashes of fireflies— actually beetles of the families Lampyridae and Elateridae — are simply courtship signals, a means of finding a mate in the darkness.

Larvae of fireflies, it is believed, remain in forest duff up to two years. Adults live only a few days, or at the most a few weeks, their sole function being to propagate. The adults of most species may eat no food at all.

The female does little flying; in some species, none at all. She selects a vantage on a blade of grasss or twig, then merely sits and waits. If a flying male flashes nearby, she responds with her own light. The male may repeat the signal several times, the female reacting each time with her own. Thus he establishes range, closes in, finds her perch, and begins the courtship.

Fireflies seem to avoid both natural and artificial light. "Perhaps it jams their signals," Dr. Zahl speculates.

FLASHES COLD LIGHT

The strange cold light is produced not only by fireflies but by many bacteria, protozoa, fungi, coelenterates, crustacea, and fish. The phenomenon is the subject of research in at least half a dozen major laboratories. If man learns to duplicate the process, it may lead to invention of a bulb or wall panel that emits light without wasting precious energy as heat.

The study of fireflies has supplied much of science's understanding of bioluminescence, or biologically produced light. A firefly's fuel is a substance called 'uciferin. It reacts with enzymes and chemicals to produce light.

But the glow itself, Dr. Zahl says, results from a complex and delicate chemistry yet to be fully understood. There is no agreement as to how the flash is triggered and controlled.

Only one genus of luminous insect — Phrixothrix, a native of South America — produces red light. One night while hunting fireflies in Jamaica, the National Geographic naturalist saw in the darkness a red glow that pulsed in a slow, strangely irregular manner. Could it be an errant Phrixothrix?

Dr. Zahl pressed forward. He moved in on the mysterious glow, collecting bottle in hand. Then, from the darkness came, "Good evening, sir.'

The rare firefly was a Jamaican farmer — smoking a cigarette.

Viruses Cause Most Infections

By Dr. Theodore R. Vanu Dellen

THE MAJORITY of infectious diseases of childhood are caused by viruses. Whooping cough, smallpox, and poliomyelitis are in this group but they no longer are common, thanks to protective vaccines. This is convincing evidence that prevention works and parents should see to it that their children receive the necessary booster shots.

An effective measles vaccine seems close at hand but until that time comes we can expect epidemics of this most contagious of all diseases. Few susceptible children escape when exposed. Measles crops out every two to four years because it takes this long for a new group of susceptible children to come along.

Complications of measles still occur but they are less frequent than formerly. Ear infections, head the list and all are dangerous in infants and young children. These infections should be suspected when the child complains of pain in the ear, the cough gets worse, or the youngster becomes drowsy.

German measles is a three day affair with a rash that resembles measles or scarlet fever, along with sniffling and fever. The glands in the back of the neck usually enlarge.

Viral hepatitis and infectious mononucleosis usually are considered diseases of teen - agers or adults. But both occcur during childhood and are likely to be so mild as to escape detection. Fever, malaise, vomiting, cough, or sore throat arise with hepatitis. The skin turns yelllow and the urine darkens.

Mononucleosis resembles a cold with sore throat, fever and enlargement of the glands in the neck and armpit. It is contagious and can be passed along to susceptible adults, in whom the disease is more serious.

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

IS SOAP DANGEROUS?

K.M. writes: Is it true that soap can hold germs of disease whether used in public places or at home?

REPLY

Possibly, especially if it is not rinsed off after using. Soap is a mild antiseptic and eliminates bacteria from the skin when combined with the mechanical aspect of washing with water. Some of these bacteria may remain in the suds, hence it is a goood idea — in public places — to clean off the soap before using.

ALWAYS TIRED

C.V. writes: What causes a person to wake up in the morning feeling weak and tired?

REPLY

A depression or neurosis, assuming you get enough sleep. Individuals bothered with this fatigue drag through the day and usually feel their best when night comes and they can sleep again.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

A.W.W. writes: Does a slight shock from a short in an electric appliance affect the heart?

REPLY

A severe electric shock may stop the heart from beating or produce an irregularity. It depends upon whether the current runs along the surface or deep in the body.

BLOCKED ARTERY

J.A.C. writes: The report on my wife's death certificate was "occlusive coronary." Is this the same as coronary thrombosis?

REPLY

Yes. The coronary artery to the heart was occluded, or blocked by a thrombus, or clot.

HUGE GALL BLADDER

T.F. writes: Does a gall balder three times the normal size have to come out?

REPLY

Not if it is working properly and there is no evidence of disease. Some people have big ears; others, big gall bladders.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(September 14, 1937)

Three embryo medical doctors and one embryo dentist left by car for Dalhousie University yesterday. They are Jack Ritchie, Charlottetown; Kenneth Beer, Montague; Lewis Woolner, Rustico; and William Hogg of Charlottetown. They were conveyed to Halifax by Mr. W.G. Hogg in his car.

Tentative plans for the autumn and winter program of the Charlottetown Y's Men's Club were discussed at a meeting of the organization last night. The session was the first following the summer holidays. President W.E. Massey presided. The club will sponsor a picture "A Family Affair" early next month.

TEN YEARS AGO
(September 14, 1952)

Miss Lorna Joan McGowan, Kilmuir, P.E.I., leaves in a few days for England, where she will begin twelve months' study at Cambridge University, in the field of Biology. Misss McGowan was the recipient of this year's IODE scholarship for Prince Edward Island.

A strong possibility that a local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses will be established here in the near future, was indicated at a meeting of the City Council last night. The aims and work of the organization were outlined at the special meeting by Miss Bessie Seaman, who is a VON supervisor in the Western Division of Ontario.

NOTES BY THE WAY

People who feel ill should always consult a specialist. They may die all the same, but at least they will die with the correct diagnosis.— Galt Reporter.

Mr. Ernest Marples, British transport minister, has found a way to combine drinking and driving. He told a safety conference that he drinks and his wife drives.— Ottawa Journal.

A music shop in the Champs Elysees now gives a gift to each purchaser of a twist recording. The gift: a small bottle of liniment.— Figaro, Paris.

About 3,500 persons have applied to join a Londoner's island "paradise" 70 miles northeast of Australia as a means of escaping from the threat of H-bomb war Only 140 of them will be selected by the Island's owner to join this "Utopia." Of course it will be just their luck to find when they get there that one of the major powers has selected the area as the site of the biggest nuclear bomb test of them all.— Hamilton Spectator.

"Judge", said the prisoner, "I don't know what to do." "Why, what's the matter?" asked the judge. "Well, I swore to tell the truth, but every time I try some lawyer objects." — Galt Reporter.

A New York City finance company has introduced a die-now-pay - later plan for financing funerals. Old - fashioned, thrifty folk will prefer to wait until they can pay cash.— Ottawa Journal.

Reply to a statement by anti-Common Marketeers that the sovereignty of the Queen will be gravely impaired if Britain joins the Six: Since the British people have spent the last three centuries themselves limiting the monarch's sovereignty, there is precious little left for the Europeans to take away. What remains of real value is largely intangible — symbolic, religious and social; and in none of these respects can the Common Market make any substantial difference.— Sunday Telegraph, London.

181-Million-Mile Journey

Montreal Gazette

The United States has succeeded in launching its Mariner II spacecraft, which, it is hoped, will pass within 10,000 miles of the planet Venus. Mariner I was launched at the end of July but its erratic behavior made it necessary to destroy it 100 miles above the Atlantic ocean.

Mariner II has not worked perfectly either. It has deviated slightly from its planned course. If the spacecraft were now uncontrolled, this would cause it to miss Venus by a very large margin. There are, however, a number of small rockets attached to the spacecraft. If these can be operated properly, Mariner II can be brought back onto its planned course.

This achievement is of a different sort from the recent orbiting of new human beings by the Soviet Union. But it is no less important, and the calculations involved may be just as difficult. For the distance involved is very much greater than that involved in the orbiting of the earth, or the sending of a rocket to the moon.

It will take a three month trip before Mariner II can reach the planet Venus, and the distance travelled will be about 181 million miles. If the spacecraft can be guided to within some 10,000 miles of Venus, it is hoped it will provide information on the planet's temperature, on the character of its atmosphere, on the time it takes to spin around its axis, and on other subjects.

This is an important achievement for the United States which, if completely successful, will add much to the scientific knowledge of that planet.

The Poor Redundant Cow

Christian Science Monitor

It has not been long since dairy farms were mechanied and thousands of dairy workers lost their jobs to machines. We all shook our heads, muttered bittersweetly about Progress, and continued watching Mendes-France and Kennedy drink milk, safe in the knowledge that the end product remained somewhat the same.

But now, it seems, the poor cow may be the next to go—redundant, technologically unemployed, in need of retraining for some more modern job.

From London comes word that a team of British experimenters hope soon to open a pilot plant in which milk will be made directly from weeds, pea pods, and cabbage leaves. They claim the process is nearly perfected. Only a slight vegetable flavor remains to be gotten rid of. Then, presumably, cows can be given their mouth's notice.

Before getting too concerned, however, admirers of the bovine ilk can take some solace in previous failures of technology down on the farm. There was a day when biologists were working on square eggs. Synthetic Jersey may never taste quite as rich as it does after a run through the cow.

Even if the weeds-to-milk process is perfected, which we hope it is for the sake of milk-short areas, taste alone should cause the retention of cows for producing gourmet milk. Then no one need fear that the adjective will be dropped out of Gelett Burgess's line: "I never saw a purple cow, I never hope to see one."

Speaking Of Monsters

Cape Breton Post

Congratulations are in order that nobody so far has reported seeing a "monster" in the Bras d'Or Lakes. The hope here is that everybody will exercise enough restraint to refrain from such a discovery.

Lake Manitoba, 50 miles northwest of Winnipeg, is the body of water most recently reported to have a monster. The creature has been named Manipogo, and is being promoted by the Manitobans as a rival to Ogopogo, the fabled underwater creature of British Columbia's Okanagan Lake.

Manitoba's Manipogo was first seen in 1960, has been seen several times since, and now the Winnipeg Free Press has printed a picture showing a long, black object with a hump in the middle rising about two feet above the water. Some who claim to have seen it say it's at least 12 feet long.

Professor James A. McLeod, a University of Manitoba zoologist, who carried out an unsuccessful search for the lake monster two years ago, has interviewed several people who claim to have seen Manipogo. The professor says he believes something out of the ordinary exists in the lake. At any rate, something out of the ordinary has been within the vision of some observers who probably are grateful for the cautious support given by a zoologist to their stories.

The Scottish promoters of the Loch Ness Monster are in a position to claim they have the "original monster," which, according to precedence and protocol, requires no special nomenclature, being simply "The Monster." Perhaps, it belongs in the category of fishing story tradition about the "one that got away."

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REGIMENT — XVII — PARVA SUB INGENTI

The Prince Edward Island Regiment (RCAC) will be recruiting recruits for initial training in army skills from 10 Sept. 62. To be followed by specialized training in:

NATIONAL SURVIVAL	DRIVER MECH (Tracked)
JUNIOR NCO'S	CLERK ADMINISTRATIVE
SENIOR NCO'S	STOREMAN
GUNNER RCAC	BANDSMAN
DRIVER MECH (Wheeled)	

In order that the program of training may be properly co-ordinated from the beginning, times, locations and dates will be as follows:

CHARLOTTETOWN—Brighton Compound Monday and Thursday nights at 1930 hours beginning Monday 10 Sep. 62.

MONTAGUE—Montague Armoury Friday nigh's beginning 14 Sep. 62.

SUMMERSIDE—Summerside Armoury Tuesday and Thursday nights at 1930 hours beginning Thursday 13 Sep. 62.

(D. J. McCormack) Lt. Col.
Commanding Officer.