The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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De Gaulle's Long Shadow

The reference in Saturday's London despatches to "the long shadow of Charles de Gaulle" falling across the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in London was opportune. It is just another indication of the fact that the time on the Commonwealth clock may be later than some of the conference members think. De Gaulle is determined to play the leading role in setting the pattern for Europe's political future. He wants Britain to have no voice in it, and the more stumbling blocks the Commonwealth prime ministers put in Britain's way the better it suits his purpose.

The warm welcome the French President has been receiving in West Germany is evidence of the long way Europe has come since World War Two. While the free world hails this happy outcome of a centuries-old feud between the two nations, there is reason for grave concern in the attitude of both de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer towards Britain's entry on the European stage.

Addressing a group of West German army officers last week, de Gaulle said the armies of both countries must have an "organic tie." This was essential to "the union of the two countries" and would form the nucleus of a large European union. Those who listened understood his words as a plea for West German aid in developing French nuclear striking force. West Germany is barred by treaty from having nuclear weapons of its own: but de Gaulle apparently would like its financial and technical help in developing such weapons.

All this tends to make Britain suspect that it is being held at arm's length as far as the Common Market is concerned until de Gaulle and Adenauer can shape Europe to their own design. It indicates that they are not satisfied with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and want a new alignment.

Where would this leave the Commonwealth? As the Milwaukee Journal points out, de Gaulle and Adenauer are old men without much time before them. They are determined men. One must admire their strength, determination and tenacity. But one must worry that the ticket they would write for Europe may not be the best suited for the western alliance, for the future of the Atlantic community and for a true European unity.

Britain's Warning Note

Britain, as a rule, is very careful in proffering unsolicited advice to its allies. There may be more than meets the eye, therefore, in the fact that it has reportedly cautioned the United States that an attack on Cuba at this time might merely turn Fidel Castro into a martyr in the eyes of his own people and those of the uncommitted countries, and that even an economic blockade would be highly complicated and impractical under current circumstances. It would be difficult to get all the free countries to agree to such a move.

The suggestion left by this report is that Britain wants the U.S. to understand that it should treat the Soviet arms buildup in Cuba as merely part of a war of nerves and not attempt any overt action that could bring East and West into open conflict. This is precisely what President Kennedy is trying to do. But the British government is well aware that he is under heavy pressure to take retaliatory action, and that opposition politicians are busy manufacturing evidence of administrative softness towards Communism. Its caution at this time may well have been intended to buttress his position in the eyes of his own countrymen.

The fact is, of course, that Cuba, whether we like it or not, is a sovereign state, entitled to conduct its internal affairs as it sees fit. Its military buildup, according to Washington sources, is defensive only. Russia offered assistance and Cuba accepted it; but a similar right was exercised when the United States offered assistance to Formosa and Formosa accepted it. Cuba's claims to sovereignty are a good deal more clearly established than those of Formosa. The United States, moreover, has established many bases in foreign states, with offensive as well as defensive capabilities.

President Kennedy has stated, clearly, that an attempted Cuban offensive against other Latin American countries will be frustrated, by force if necessary. That is as far as the United States has the right to go in dealing with another sovereign state. The British note underlines the importance of this policy, leaving inferred the hope that the Kennedy administration will go no further, however clamorous its opponents may be between now and the November congressional elections.

Scallop Success Story

We note that American consumption of scallops has increased by leaps and bounds in the past few years, and the reason for this may be of interest to those concerned in fisheries promotion here. It was due to an intensive promotional campaign arising out of a test made in Hartford, Conn., which cleared the way for a national drive that is still going strong.

The drive got under way when boat owners and fishermen through their union agreed to contribute 1 per cent of their profits to advertising the food value of scallops. Careful, selective advertising, press luncheons in major cities, recipe contests, and information to food editors were some of the means employed in spreading the scallop story.

As a result, by 1961 New Bedford's scallop fleet was landing a record 20,600,000 pounds of scallops valued at $7,800,000—$1,100,000 above the 1960 figure. San Pedro, Calif., was the leading American fishing port in 1961, with $36,200,000 worth of fish landed, but New Bedford was in second place with $14,800,000 worth of fish landed, beating Boston which came a poor third with $9,500,000.

This success has spurred New Bedford leaders to further effort. They have secured a $100,000 federal grant for a New Bedford Institute of Technology study of the scallop and flounder industry and have requested a vessel-cost study from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. State help is being sought for a freezing plant that will make the whole New Bedford industry more competitive.

A good example, this, of imaginative leadership and co-operation in an activity that seemed, a few years ago, to be headed for a prolonged decline.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Canadian trade commissions in New Yorw report that the market for Christmas trees is becoming smaller, which is somewhat surprising. At any rate, buyers are becoming more discriminating, and Canadian exporters are being warned to select their evergreens carefully as to size and species.

* * *

In Germany a new "babysitter microphone" is finding its way on the market. This gadget will pick up and transmit any sound from the nursery and thus spare the busy housewife many unnecessary trips to the room where baby sleeps. The electronic "Nanny" will work with any modern radio set.

* * *

The ubiquitous U-2 spy plane has now turned up in China. A Peking broadcast claimed that the Chinese Army shot down the aircraft while it was engaged on a spying mission over East China. The Nationalist regime acknowledged that one of the U-2 planes it had purchased from the United States was missing on a routine reconnaissance flight over the mainland. What was it doing there, if not looking for trouble?

THE WALL THAT WALKS LIKE A MAN

STILL SEEMS REMOTE

The New Canadian Flag Controversy

Sarnia Observer

One of the surest ways to get into the newspapers, in case one is not active enough to shove hospital beds down highways or athletic enough to toss chunks of ice back and forth until they melt, is to design a new flag.

For some unknown reason it is considered news when someone with a yearning for Canadian sovereignty and national greatness takes an evening off and mixes some red, white and blue colors, with maple leaves, beavers, pine trees or other strange devices and offers it as a means of spurring the descendants of men, deprived of such inspiration, who made Canada a proud name in all the wars since General Wolfe and his men climbed up the cliffs to death and glory on the Plains of Abraham.

Latest to be heard from in the Flag-For-Canada sweepstakes is the suburban town of Tecumseh on the outer fringes of Windsor, who sold the Ontario Municipal Association the idea that Canada's greatest need was a new flag.

NO NECESSITY

There is no necessity for Ottawa to go looking for a flag. The Town of Tecumseh has it ready for them. This new "glorious standard" to be raised to three diagonal sections of red, white and blue from left to right. There is a union jack on the blue section, a maple leaf on the white section and a fleur-de-lis on the red section. The flag, in all its glory, was unfurled by Town Reeve Hector Lacasse the loyal sons of Canada at the OMA gathering whose cheers must have blended with the roar of Niagara Falls just outside the convention room in the hotel.

From the rhetoric of the flag in the newspapers it is no more and little less attractive than 2,409 other designs gathering dust in Ottawa where they have been graciously acknowledged and speedily forgotten. The Tecumseh effort appears no better or worse in its amateurish symbolic presentation than those which preceded it and those which are bound to follow.

Even though Canada needs a flag (and at least 2,410 people believe it does) it does not necessarily follow that one is coming next week.

The ironical part of it is that if the federal government heeded the resolution of the Ontario Municipal Association and accepted the Tecumseh design the welkin would ring from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island with the sounds of protests from the other 2,409 flag designers who will naturally insist that Canada deserves only the best, and the best is what they have designed for it.

One will not argue. Perhaps Canada does need a flag of its own. But in times like today there are several things we can name offhand that need doing before we set for the Kilkenny cat battle which is bound to ensue when Canada's flag designers begin fighting among themselves.

Open Split On Cuba

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Cuban issue has become deeply enmeshed in United States politics and while President Kennedy's "keep - your-head" speech may cool temporarily Republican demands for a Cuban invasion, the call for attack likely will be heard again and again before the November Congressional election campaign ends.

Normally, Democrats and Republicans try to ensure a measure of unity on foreign policy but the two parties are sharply and openly split on Cuba. Republicans are convinced that in the present mood of the American voter, the Kennedy policy is ripe for political slaughter.

Americans want Fidel Castro eliminated. They are surprised and frustrated that such a political upstart could cause the powerful United States so much trouble. They are concerned and angered that the Soviet Union is able to build up a military machine just 90 miles off the U.S. shore. And they are puzzled that with all the power at his command, Kennedy cannot find some way of sweeping the Communist menace away.

This is the political pot the Republicans have been stirring.

ALLIES SURPRISED

The strong sense of U.S. public frustration over Cuba surprised and shocked NATO parliamentarians who recently toured U.S. military establishments and conferred with Kennedy and his advisers. They had no idea the Cuban issue had such a deep impact on Americans. They concluded the Cuban crisis had become so grave the danger of war could no longer be dismissed.

Fully aware of the importance of the political stakes and well aware of the public mood, Kennedy might have been tempted to heighten his own popularity by satisfying the public hunger for some sign of action.

But Kennedy must necessarily keep a period of paralysis. An attack on Cuba could bring a Soviet response in Berlin and the beginning of a war no one wants. The Allies, including Britain, have cautioned Kennedy to be careful. In the British view, the Communist threat in Cuba is just part of a "war of nerves."

Kennedy has had to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. He will act, he said, if Cuba shows ability to wage aggressive war and in the meantime the U.S. will maintain increased vigilance over Cuban military activity.

Big U.S. School Problem

National Geographic Society

When American elementary and secondary schoolteachers step into classrooms this fall, they will find approximately 1,700,000 new faces.

The Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare predicts an enrollment of 46,400,000 from kindergarten through the twelfth grade. The total was 44,700,000 in 1961.

Thus, school systems will continue to be hard-pressed in an earthbound space race. Right now the schools appear to be losing: They were 127,000 classrooms short last year, and little relief is in sight for the 1962- 63 term.

The space problem is complicated by the nation's shifting population. Though some 69,000 classrooms have been completed annually in the past seven years thousands of rooms are still needed in areas receiving a constant flow of new residents.

MORE WORK EARLIER

While schools are meeting the inner-space problem with temporary classrooms and split shifts, outer space continues to make pressing demands. Since the world hurtled into the Space Age, emphasis on scientific education has increased. For pupils this means more difficult work earlier in their school careers.

New methods of teaching mathematics, for instance, add up to increased knowledge. Fourth graders explore the mysteries prisms, and cylinders. They are encouraged, experimentally, to figure out theorems on their own.

Students seek the "why" of mathematical systems instead of simply accepting the "how" that had been handed down as law for more than a thousand years. Advanced students find themselves taking, and comprehending, calculus in the twelfth grade.

Earth - shrinking communications and continuing international crises have given impetus to foreign language instruction. Unilingual parents have been pleasantly surprised to hear their giggling fourth-graders swapping secrets in Spanish.

Pupils now learn foreign languages the way they learned English— first by hearing, then speaking, and finally by reading and writing. Correct pronunciation is emphasized. The day may dawn when French waiters won't be baffled by French as it was taught back in good ol' Smithburg, U.S.A.

International affairs also have whetted appetites for geography. Educators around the nation are taking a hard look at programs in which the social sciences have been lumped into one class.

To help stimulate students' interest in the world around them, the National Geographic Society has enlarged its weekly School Bulletin and added color photographs. The geographical publication is distributed to teachers and students throughout the country.

Intensified instruction in subjects such as mathematics, science, and languages is having an effect on the technique of teaching. Specialization is increasing. Teams of instructors trained in special areas roam elementary classrooms, taking some of the burden from the regular teacher.

ALBERTA OIL

Alberta contributed 73 per cent of Canada's record production of crude petroleum in 1961.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
September 17, 1937

An award of a provincial scholarship to William MacPhail Martin, Heatherdale, to Queens University, Kingston, Ont. has added to the distinction of Prince Edward Island's students entering Universities. This scholarship covers a three year term. Mr. Martin was Kings County scholarship entrant to Prince of Wales College.

Alphonsus Campbell who graduated from St. Dunstan's University last year, and received his B.A. from Laval, left yesterday for Halifax where he will enter Holy Heart Seminary to study for the Priesthood.

TEN YEARS AGO
September 17, 1952

One of Canada's most distinguished economists will visit Charlottetown this week in the person of Dr. R.B. Bryce, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa. Dr. Bryce will deliver a public address in St. Dunstan's University Auditorium to delegates from various Maritime points who will be attending a two-day convention of the Atlantic Chapter of the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security.

One of the driest summers experienced here in years broke yesterday when a mild rain started to fall. Prior to that there had been only 6.55 inches of rain during the period from the first of July.

Drugs Relieve Muscle Spasms

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

JOHN sits at a desk all week and works on his large garden on Saturday. On Sunday, the muscles of the back of his legs and of the hands are sore and tender. Marie develops a stiff neck once or twice a year, usually after driving 200 miles to see her sister. Mike gets lumbago under similar circumstances and it is all he can do to get out of bed. What is it?

Pain referred to different muscle groups is a common complaint. The condition is called fibrositis (fi-bro-si-tis). But your physician might use the terminology myositis, myalgia, muscular rheumatism, fasciitis, or one of the 11 other names given this disorder.

Regardless of the name, pain stems from the white fibrous tissues surrounding the muscles nerves, ligaments, tendons, and other structures. The damage usually is microscopic in extent and results from chronic muscular strain, unusual exertion, chilling, dampness, sudden changes in temperature, general fatique, chronic infections, or emotional stress.

The end result is a stiff shoulder, neck, back, arms, or legs. Pain may be sharp, dull, or burning. It is worse on getting up in the morning but decreases as the person is up and about. Aspirin gives relief and so does heat. Any type of heat will do so long as it is applied for 20 minutes two or three times a day. Massage of the stroking type is helpful. Rest is advisable when pain and tenderness are intense; otherwise it is better to limber up.

Several drugs relieve muscle spasms, including methocarbamol, carisoprodol, and tubocurarine. The injection of a local anesthetic into the tender area also eases distress. Spraying the skin with ethyl chloride is perhaps the easiest way to interrupt the pain cycle.

Many victims of chronic fibrositis also develop tender nodules over the involved regions. They contain fat that bulges through the fibrous structures. Removal of these cordlike swellings is followed by variable results. They disappear occasionally following deep massage.

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

ABDOMINAL EPILEPSY

A.G. writes: I'm taking Dilantin for pain in the abdomen which the doctor says is due to an epileptic equivalent. Please explain.

REPLY

Not everyone with epilepsy develops blackouts or convulsions. Some experience distortion of the thought processes; hallucinations of smell, sound, sight, or perception; or distress in the mid-abdomen that extends into the breastbone. I assume the latter is your problem.

LOOSE BODIES

W.H.S. writes: What can be done about mice in the knees?

REPLY

Have them removed from the trap. Joint mice are small fragments of bone or cartilage that have become detached. They should be taken out if they cause irritation or pain.

NECK PAIN

D.S. writes: Could a 54 year old person with pain in the back of the neck have cancer or tuberculosis?

REPLY

Yes, but there are a dozen more likely causes of neck pain, including arthritis and muscular rheumatism.

FAMILY STERILITY

A.T. writes: Is it possible for sterility to run in a family?

REPLY

Not for long.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In many a case, the tough problem the professor has is trying to put a truckload of education on a wheelbarrow brain. — Sudbury Star.

Few decisions testify so implicitly to the sort of summer we've had than that of the farmers of Lyon Brook in Pictou County, to cancel their annual picnic. They figured that if a fine day came they wouldn't dare take time away from hay-making to go picknicking.— Cape Breton Post.

The parrot is the only creature gifted with the power of speech that is content to repeat just what it hears without trying to make a good story of it.— Ottawa Citizen.

Ogden Nash, who observed that people who work sitting down make more money than people who work standing up, probably forgot about professional athletes. Edmonton Journal.

The First 20,000,000

Ottawa Journal

Last July 1 the Census Bureau estimates, Canada's population was 18,600,000, an increase of 331,000, or 1.8 per cent, from the same date last year.

If growth continued at that rate, Canadians would number 20,000,000 by July 1, 1966, one year before the centennial of Confederation. But, the Census Bureau says, although it is risky to make any predictions at all, two per cent a year should be a conservative estimate of the rate at which the population will grow in the next three or four years.

That would bring the number of Canada's people up to 20,000,000 by about the end of 1965.

Over the past 30 years the annual growth in population has averaged about two per cent a year. It was about one per cent a year in the 1930s, two per cent a year in the 1940s and three per cent a year in the 1950s. In the 1930s the depression held down the birth rate and immigration and made the rate of growth unusually low. The great wave of immigration in the 1950s made the rate unusually high.

At 20,000,000 persons, Canada's population would approximately equal that of the United States in 1845. It would be about equal to the latest count or estimate of the populations of Iran, Argentina and Burma, would be more than East Germany (17,268,000) but less than the most recent count or estimate of the populations of Ethiopia (22,000,000), Korea (24,994,000) and Thailand (27,456,000).

The Fiddlers' Season

New York Times

Some of the songbirds are singing again, a kind of last salute to summer, though without their springtime volume or enthusiasm. But the air of late August really belongs to the insects, particularly the fiddlers which rasp one roughened wing against the other. The chittinous chorus is rising to its climax, instinctively warned that time in insect terms is running out.

Meadow grasshoppers and field crickets celebrate the hot afternoons, giving all other sounds in the open country a vibrant undertone. And at dusk the katydids take over, they and the pale green treecrickets so loud and so insistent that the first stars seem to quiver, especially if the night is warm.

Like all insects, they are inexorably governed by the temperature around them, the tempo of their calls as well as every other action. They are as responsive as mercury to heat and cold; count a cricket's chirps in a minute, divide by four and add forty and the result is very close to the air temperature at the time.

They chirp and rasp and stridulate, and their females commit their type of life to the egg, their hostage to another summer. And their calls add up to the season's summary, as unmistakable as the ripening thistle head or the milkweed pod.

This is their peak of life, their glory and their brief triumph. They celebrate, even as the season slants sharply downward, toward the autumn equinox, toward frost and the end of their insistent cycle.

A Pathetic Trek

Globe and Mail, Toronto

As the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors take to the road, there must be many who hope that they will keep going. Could they only be swallowed up by a wilderness, or disappear into some never- never- land, few Canadians would miss them. Certainly the inhabitants of their native Kootenay district will be little inclined to welcome back these fanatic terrorists, should they return from their long trek.

But the Freedomites have no intention of vanishing. Their deadline for 400 miles from their starting point, is the Federal prison at Agassiz, where more than 100 of the terrorists are imprisoned.

About 600 Freedomites including aged persons, infants and pregnant women, started the journey, and more are expected to join the column as it advances. Many have burned their houses behind them. It is not yet clear what the marchers plan to do on arrival.

HARD PROBLEM

The spectacle of the radical sect gathered on the highway in a procession suggests all kinds of solutions to the hitherto insoluble problem of Freedomite violence. Could they be herded into some kind of detention, or diverted into a region of complete seclusion, peace might at last be restored to British Columbia.

It would not, alas, be practicable to lead them far afield by moving the prisoners ahead of them into ever more remote regions. Neither can we contemplate the Royal Canadian Mounted Police swooping down from the hills to capture this miserable crew en masse. Though such ideas may tease the imagination, Canadian laws and Canadian values do not allow us to treat men, however misguided, like animals.

FANATICAL OUTLAWS

Yet the Sons of Freedom have proved by their violence that they have no place in a civilized society. They also seem to have demonstrated that our laws are inadequate to control them, or to protect the surrounding community. In spite of numerous convictions, Freedomite terror has continued for about 40 years, reaching new extremes of violence this year. If this terrorism continues, the only practical solution might be to remove the sect from the rest of society.

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