

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1950

The Royal Infant

Canadians will join wholeheartedly in the congratulations tendered yesterday by the Governor General and Prime Minister to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh on the birth of their daughter. The Royal Family, as the living symbols of British sovereignty, have won an almost unprecedented place in the affection and esteem of their people.

As pointed out in a Canadian Press despatch, fortune may some day place the newborn Princess on the British throne. Automatically, she ranks third in line for the Crown—a position which had led to the throne for twelve of England's thirty-nine sovereigns since the Norman Conquest.

Princess Elizabeth herself was third in line when she was born twenty-four years ago. The death of her grandfather, George V, and the abdication of Edward VIII, now the Duke of Windsor, put her father on the throne and made her Heiress-Presumptive. Edward, too, ranked third when he was born.

The revolutionary spirit which has swept the world in recent years, and overthrown dynasties in many countries, may some day turn Britain into a republic, and the Commonwealth into a group of disunited nations. That time is not yet, however. In the light of the Communist menace in Europe and Asia, which was born of anarchy and revolution, let us hope that it will not come in our generation.

Parliament's Special Session

Prime Minister St. Laurent says a special session of Parliament will be called probably for early October. Major business requiring the attention of honorable members will be the Korean crisis. The House of Commons will be asked to authorize the Government to send the special brigade force now being recruited, to Korea or elsewhere if and when required.

Ottawa's economic planners may also seize the opportunity to try to restore controls. No government economist worth his salt believes that Canada can take part in a war, even a little war, unless the Cabinet has power by order-in-council to allocate materials, ration goods, set price and wage ceilings and otherwise interfere with the normal operation of the country's economy.

Members of Parliament would be ill-advised to be too deeply influenced by this sort of psychology. Industry and labor alike, instead of being regimented, simply need to be told to get out the goods. For, after all, it is the ability to produce, and not the power to control, that in the final analysis wins wars.

Latest Anti-Tank Weapons

Shown in action in a news reel at the Capitol Theatre this week is one of the U. S. Army's latest weapons—the big bazooka. The new 3.5 inch weapon fires a rocket-type projectile capable of stopping all but the heaviest tanks. U. S. infantry units in Korea that were so vulnerable to tank thrusts supported by overwhelming numbers of ground troops can now deal with the medium Russian tanks that were acting as the spearheads in this type of attack.

But the U. S. Army has an even greater surprise for the North Koreans with their Russian equipment. It has been announced the wraps have been taken off another anti-tank weapon far more deadly than the bazooka. It is an artillery shell version of the bazooka's rocket-propelled projectile that will give both hitting power and range.

As described by Ordnance officials, it has an easy combat range of 1,000 yards and has proven it will penetrate 11 to 12 inches of steel. Its shaped charge focuses the force of its explosive with terrific effect. It is being shipped to Korea to be further tested in action against the heavily armored Russian tanks.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are no strikes in Russia, the Soviet paradise.

It cannot be said Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, coddled herself before giving birth to her baby; she was active up to the last minute.

The Exhibition and Old Home Week got off to a good start Monday, and provided the weather holds good, there should be bumper attendances for the rest of the week.

The French Government is expected to propose an Atlantic Pact Loan Fund to help finance European rearmament. Pay-as-you-go seems to be out of fashion, except for the taxpayer.

The mobile recruiting unit selected an admirable time to be in Charlottetown. They should be able to interview many applicants here rather than have to go to them in various parts of the Island.

The hard-pressed police would appreciate efforts to make their duties as easy as possible this week, but are prepared to take care of those who disregard safety regulations.

Weather forecasting will soon be something of a feminine field, according to reports from the meteorological division. We yield to temptation and note that they will have ample opportunities to exercise the prerogative of changing their mind.

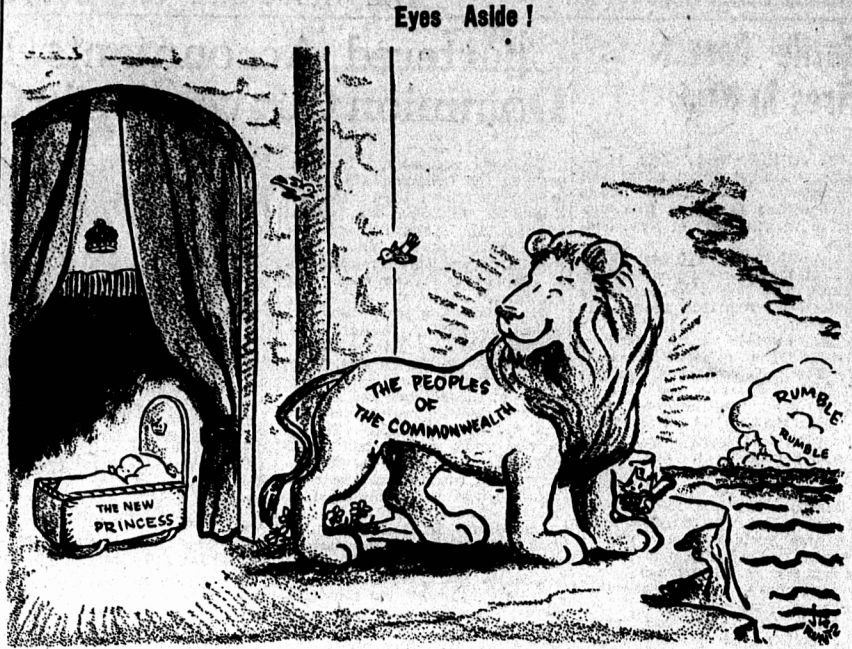
There is still the prospect of George-town being adopted as the winter port for the P. E. I.-Nova Scotia steamer service, with Charlottetown the summer port. King's County wants it, and is pressing its claims.

Growth of the tourist trade is only one aspect of the advantage of making visitors welcome. There are many opportunities to pick their brains and see how our ways can be improved upon, which, to stay-at-homes, seem to be in the unalterable order of things.

Evidently the merchants, those most vitally affected by the introduction of parking meters are favourable or the City Council would not have taken action in the matter. Sometime ago when members of the Board of Trade and individual merchants were interviewed on the subject, a substantial majority expressed their approval.

Andrew Marvel, English poet and diplomat, died this date 1678; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he travelled on the continent for several years, and then became tutor to Lord Fairfax's daughter, and for a time assistant to Milton. He was a zealous patriot but nevertheless admired Cromwell. His publications include "Poems", "Poems on Affairs of State", "The Rehearsal Transposed"; was a clever satyrst, and a writer of exquisite lyrics: "Tis not freedom that, where all command."

Seven years ago, on the morning of August 16, 1943, in the wake of American troops which had landed the previous day, units of the 13th Canadian Infantry Brigade landed unopposed on the bleak, rock-bound shore of Kiska, in the north Pacific. It was the first time in the Second World War that men called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act, and hitherto serving only as home defence troops, had moved against the enemy. The occupation of Kiska was carried out by a compact, joint Canadian-United States task force with the Canadians forming an independent force under Brigadier (later Maj.-Gen.) H. W. Foster. Included in the Canadian formation were the following units: the Rocky Mountain Rangers, the Regiment de Hull, the Canadian Fusiliers, a second battalion of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, a portion of the Saint John (N.B.) Fusiliers, the 24th Field Regiment, R.C.A., the 46th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.C.A., the 25th Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., the 24th Field Company, R.C.E., and various other detachments of Service Corps, Ordnance and Signal services. Although no Japanese were found on the Island, there were indications of a recent and hasty evacuation of the Jap garrison and the place was heavily booby-trapped. The Canadians remained more than six months on Kiska. Last to return to Canada were the Rocky Mountain Rangers who arrived at Vancouver, January 25, 1944.



European Stalemate?

(By Michel Debre)

We cannot but be struck by the gap between what European politicians profess and what they really carry out.

We are continually hearing of the necessity for defending our civilization, of the advantages of abolishing customs and currency restrictions, of the danger of maintaining, in their present state, and with their present policy, nations that are too small for this 20th century. We are always being told that the price of Western security is European Union.

Let us consider the expedients proposed to us. The economic organization for European cooperation has had to curb its ambitions, and is establishing—after a fashion—the necessary compromises to prevent American aid from becoming too flagrant a contradiction in terms. Right from its institution, the European Council has been stuck in a mire of helplessness, which was not its own doing, but from which it has not been able to free itself. The Schuman Plan would never have got past the discussion stage, had it not ignominiously lowered the tone of its primary ambitions.

These are the who really believe in the advance of European union must recognize this gap, and seek its explanation.

There seem to me to be three principal reasons. First, Europe cannot be constituted unless we have a clear idea of what part it is to play in the world. Up till now this has never been stated. Some have the high ideal that the European economic organization is aiming at creating a self-sufficient nation out of the old continent and the territories attached to it. From a political point of view, others advance the idea of a neutral Europe holding the balance between East and West. On the other hand, some see in the European organization the necessary condition for the economic balance of the whole Western world, and, from the political point of view, a condition for ensuring the birth and development of the Atlantic community. We must take one side or the other. In my opinion, a neutral self-sufficient Europe is a chimera and a danger. Europe is the first pillar of the Atlantic community. We must repeat that and explain it.

We have precise information on the tasks which the European organization must carry out in the future. We hear talk of customs duties, currency restrictions, less competition between coal and steel, but this is a matter of eliminating defects which ought to be eliminated even if a united Europe were not to be set up. In another leading each single nation to disaster and the different nations could, by agreement, remedy them. What is now in question is European solidarity; the possibility of solving our social problems, of supporting the efforts of nations, weakened by isolation, to raise their standard of living. In another field it must help nations to maintain within their own boundaries territories so vast that today, after the trials of war, each is too weak to defend itself against outside ambitions.

This is the meaning of the sacrifices involved in European union. Finally, as the last but not the least condition, we must know what its political authority will be. There is talk of a Parliament, but it would not be a true one, for we cannot so designate a group of men who are not expressly elected. An elected delegate is a very precise mechanism; but delegations of ministers set up by other ministers have never resulted in a very sound basis for authority. There is good reason to hesitate in taking a step which would result in the creation of a sovereign international assembly. But it is difficult to understand why a large assembly should not be a principle of federation for very divided nations. In creating a political union among states that do not speak the same language and that history has often set against each other, it is dangerous to proceed straight away to the political form of nations that have long been united. The example of America and Switzerland can show us how to avoid this danger.

Undoubtedly it would be convenient to place the power of the new European power in the hands of one man, or at least of a small group of men, for then the principle of federation would be established more easily, and political authority would not be an idle expression. We may think that events will settle themselves. Or we may think that the stagnation of the Western powers is the decisive indication of their decadence. Those who are content to take this view of present events must learn that it is

What! No Gaelic?

St. John Telegraph-Journal

The Nova Scotia Gaelic Mod is in progress. This is an altogether praiseworthy cult, preserving the language, customs and lore of the Scottish Highlands. Apparently there was some surprise when Sir Hector MacLean, chieftain of that clan, from the Isle of Mull in Scotland, announced that he "didn't have the Gaelic". In Scotland that would not have occasioned any great astonishment. Probably a far larger proportion of the people of Cape Breton than of those who live in the Highlands speak the language of their forefathers.

Just as there are organizations keeping alive the old language and traditions of the Highlands, so do we find similar efforts in Wales, Ireland, the Isle of Man, Cornwall and Brittany. For general use and practical purposes all these variants of the Celtic tongue have had to give way to English, but they still survive in connection with one of the most ancient peoples of Europe. They were not homogeneous even in the days of the ancient Greeks, though the latter assumed them to be so. Gauls, Brythons and Goidels differed then and the languages that have come down differ even more today. The Irish, Gaelic and Manx come from the Goidels, the Welsh, Cornish and Breton come from the Brythons. It is said that Cornishmen and Bretons can converse with one another, but this is probably assisted by the fact that for many centuries they have been engaged in smuggling both ways across the English Channel, and so their association has been constant. Cymric, Erse and Manx are linked and the whole goes back to a people who once dominated large areas of Central and Western Europe north of the Alps.

The past is important and is worth preserving and understanding as a key to the present. The cultivation of ancient languages, of ancient languages, is of little direct use today, can nevertheless be a help in determining natural racial affinities. However, not all have the time to "have the Gaelic", and only a few acquire it as their native tongue.

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica was discovered and probably named by Columbus in 1502.

urgent to get past the discussion stage, and begin to act. We must face the difficulties, and bring to them only logical in other words, natural, solutions.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) HANDICRAFT EXHIBITS

"At the industrial exhibition held in Charlottetown in November for the encouragement of home manufactures, exhibitors appeared from all parts of the Island; the show was most interesting, and the impression made on the visitors and strangers who were present, was evidently highly favourable to our Island."

"Exhibitions of this kind are calculated to do much good. It is not by the fineness and perfection of a manufacture, as by its adaptation to our industrial circumstances, that its importance to the country is to be determined; it being more or less valuable in proportion as it furnishes employment to all, at seasons when some would otherwise be idle. A piece of Island homespun, a pair of Island socks, or an Island shawl, will not, in comparison with the same article produced by the expensive machinery of the Old Country; and yet the hand manufacture of the cloth, sock, or shawl, is far more valuable to us than its production (even here) in a more delicate fabric by machinery, because in their homespun state, they tell us, that during the winter, with its long evenings, when employment would otherwise be wanted, the spinning-wheel, the knitting-needle, and the loom, are busy; and that without outlay of capital in expensive machinery, every female is profitably occupied, and each cottage contributing its share to the productive industry of the country."

—From the annual report of the Royal Agricultural Society, March, 1852.

The Age-Old Story

Thus saith the Lord: "Keep ye judgment and do justice; for My salvation is near to come, and My righteousness to be revealed. Blessed is the man that doeth this; and the son of man that layeth hold of it."

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Notes By The Way

The search for pen pals, always enthusiastic, has been intensified since the girl in Oudshoorn, South Africa, who has been left 10,000 pounds by a cousin, a Southern Rhodesia correspondent she never met. —Ottawa Journal.

Boorishness and an utter lack of consideration for the rights and safety of others is bad enough wherever it is encountered, but when it is encountered on streets and highways in these years it becomes an absolute menace to life and limb. —Halifax Chronicle-Herald.

Western bread-makers are facing trial on combine charges because the master bakers are alleged to have agreed on retail prices. Now Edmonton's master bakers have agreed on and announced a new set of prices for haircuts and shaves. If the one be a combine, could the other be described otherwise? —Edmonton Journal.

Among families who own television sets, finds a University of Southern California, survey, reading is all but forgotten and conversation is off 50 per cent. (Lost arts, anyway.) Some 90 per cent listen to the radio. (Well?) Nearly half attend fewer sports events. Three-fourths go less often to the movies. All do less pleasure driving and wives unanimously complain they don't get to go anywhere any more. That settles it. It can't last. —Christian Science Monitor.

Kentucky marksmen are not what they used to be — at least, not if the small community of Hopkinton, Ky., is a criterion. In a gun duel the other day, twenty shots were fired and neither dueler was hit. After battling — verbally — over the ownership of a coal house, Willie Mae Parks, 46 years old, grabbed her .38 revolver and R. D. Parks, 18 years old, took up his .32 automatic. Both hid behind buildings and fired around corners. The only damage was the \$100 fine and costs each fined next day in court. —United Press.

Farmers in the Nangombe, East Africa, region have to protect their crops against wild boars, antelope and apes. The farmers are able to protect their new crops against the boars by fencing their fields. The antelope, however, constitute a more difficult problem. To keep them out, the fences have to be much higher. The worst problem, however, is combating the apes. The apes are not deterred by the highest fences, for they can swing easily into a tasty pasture. The apes have to be hunted at night with nets. The farmers of whole communities join for the nocturnal hunts. One group holds a net near the trees in which the sleeping apes herd together, while an opposing group advances upon the trees with grass torches and wild cries to awaken and drive the animals to the ground. Fleeting the torches, the showing apes plunge into the nets and become entangled. The men spear and cudgel to death as many of the apes as possible, but in spite of this great numbers escape. The work is dangerous, for apes can become ferocious when trapped. —Catholic Mission Board News.

He who is sure, has all to learn; Who fears, but fears in vain; For never a day does the year turn, But it shall turn again. —John Drinkwater.

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