

Some Progress Made

Much is made—and rightly so—of the difficulties in which the United States finds itself in Southeast Asia. But this week's events have indicated that Communism is as deeply and unhappily involved. Its disarray over Viet Nam continues to grow, while its top leadership keeps drifting further and further apart. In the face of increasingly bitter Chinese attacks upon Russia, the latter has now answered with the most stinging rebuttal since the "anti-Chinese" Khrushchev was dropped from power last October. Moscow has accused Peking of refusing to work with Russia in joint action against the American role in Viet Nam.

Meanwhile, Peking has poured bitter scorn on the British Commonwealth effort to explore paths of peace in Viet Nam. This may keep the peace mission grounded, but it could have other immediate results. The Commonwealth delegation was, after all, made up largely of nonwhite members and China is, in a sense, repulsing an Afro-Asian effort.

In winding up their deliberations in London the Commonwealth prime ministers underlined this point by reshaping their peace mission proposals in a significant way. They acknowledged—that the United States has refused so far to concede—that the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam is a distinct and separate political entity, capable of undertaking diplomatic discussions. Also they emphasized that while Commonwealth leaders have a diversity of views on the war, the Commonwealth as a whole is not taking sides—and neither will the mission. China is reported to have given a further "stern rejection" to this bid, and in doing so has gone far to prove what Washington has been saying—namely, that it is not interested in talking peace at all.

If this fact can be driven home to other Asiatic nations, it cannot fail to react against the Chinese war lords. There is hope that it will cause the Soviet Union to dissociate itself more and more from them in future. And it has been well said that the biggest step toward peace would come if Moscow, recognizing that it is getting nowhere in seeking to compete with Peking in hollow belligerence on Viet Nam, would frankly admit that it supports a negotiated peace which all can accept.

Another Centennial

A royal fanfare from two brass bands exploded over the forecourt of Buckingham Palace in London on Thursday, heralding the opening of the Salvation Army's international centenary celebrations in the city of its birth. It was the prelude to a 10-day program which will include, on July 2, the unveiling of a plaque in Westminster Abbey during a service of thanksgiving for the life and work of the army's founder, General William Booth.

The trumpets and the cymbals will be in the tradition of those whom "Booth led boldly with his big brass drum." Their bravura in brass was the response to his own question: "Why should the devil have all the best tunes?" The Salvation Army showed that it could keep up with the times, and it has been doing just that ever since.

Today it is a worldwide movement with 25,500 fulltime officers and many thousands of lay men and women workers, spreading the Christian gospel in 162 languages, running 18,000 centres in 69 countries—including 2,000 social centres—and nearly 9,000 day schools, mostly in non-Christian lands.

How many brass bands? We don't know. But at the celebrations in London the importance of music will be underlined by hundreds of over-

seas musicians. The events will include, in addition to the Abbey service, a reception by the Lord Mayor, an inaugural meeting in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, a field day of sports and music at the Crystal Palace, music and song festivals, a women's rally at the Royal Albert Hall, an entertainment for old people's clubs, a review of world mission-ary work, and a thanksgiving service in Coventry Cathedral.

A London correspondent recalls, by way of contrast, how the movement began a century ago, in a battered tent in Whitechapel, East London. As Booth strode down the Mile End Road that day, he moved among paupers from teeming, dismal tenements and crowded gin palaces and brothels. He stopped outside a tavern, addressed the crowd, and found his destiny. Soon Salvationists were preaching in the streets, in tents, music hall, theatres and other hired buildings. The movement spread like a prairie fire, fanned by resistance and opposition.

Salvationists who pledged themselves to fight vice and poverty in those early days were hunted down by armed mobs. Their meetings were broken up by force. Innkeepers hauled them before biased judges and hostile juries. Many members were sent to jail on trumped-up charges. But nothing stopped them.

It took 40 years for official recognition to come, though social reformers much earlier recognized the power for good in Booth's conviction that love for God and concern for His children go hand in hand.

The "invasion" of Canada and the United States took place in 1880, and it was in that year that the first Salvation Army, citadel was erected in Charlottetown. Need we add that it has grown from strength to strength, here and in thousands of communities across the country? It has the sympathy and active support of other organizations and of our citizens generally, who value it at its worth and will join with us in saluting it on this memorable occasion.

The Swiss Example

Those who wish to impose protection on Canadian publications against foreign competition, suggests the Winnipeg Free Press, should pause for a while and view the example of Switzerland. The population of Switzerland (5.5 million) is in about the same proportion to that of its neighbor, West Germany (55 million) as is the population of Canada to that of the United States. In other words, Switzerland's population is about 10 per cent of West Germany's; and not all Swiss are German-speaking.

Not only is tiny Switzerland unafraid of West German competition in the field of newspapers and magazines but the German Swiss successfully compete on the German market with domestic German publications.

The moral of the Swiss example is that a high quality newspaper, review or magazine does not need any governmental protection. As in any field of human endeavor, content and quality of production will speak for themselves and will capture markets not only at home but abroad.

Canadian reviews and magazines should, in theory, be able to count on a market of 220 million. That most of them have not succeeded in capturing the neighboring American market, and that they are hardly subsisting at home, are facts which will not be altered by a tariff wall and advertising controls. People will turn to Canadian publications when they are of a high standard, and Canadians will persist in buying foreign publications, whatever the tariff walls and other regulations, as long as what they seek cannot be found at home.

Doesn't Finance Minister Gordon know this? Or is it possible there is some other reason for his insistence on putting Canadian publications in leading strings?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Money talks, notes an exchange, but not apparently the \$15,000 reward the federal government posted for the apprehension of Lucien Rivard. Since the international narcotics suspect escaped from Bordeaux Jail on March 2, no one has come forward with information to claim the reward.

The president of the Aluminum Company predicts that coal will be the principal source of energy for future domestic production increases in the aluminum industry. That would be a real come-back for a resource which many people think has been supplanted by electricity, gas and uranium.

RE-ELECT CHAIRMAN

OTTAWA (CP)—David Hahn (L) Toronto Broadview was re-elected chairman of the 24-member Committee on Defence, committee Friday at its organizational meeting. Marcel Lambert (PC—Edmonton West) was re-elected vice-chairman. The committee's first work will be study of the 1965-66 defence budget of \$1,500,000,000.



RUB-A-DUB-DUB

NEW BOOK OF TRIBUTES

"Hand Me My Towel!" Said Churchill

Ottawa Journal

When the first returns of the British election of 1945 came in Prime Minister Churchill was in his bath. Sir Richard Pim, a map-room secretary, went in and read the first 10 or 12 results which were very bad for the Government. Mr. Churchill thought for a moment and remarked: "This may well be a landslide and they have a perfect right to kick us out. That is democracy. That is what we've been fighting for: hand me my towel!"

That is one of the recollections of Sir Winston contained in a book of tributes broadcast by the BBC and recently published with the title "Winston Churchill."

The recollections of intimate friends and associates agree not only on his courage but on his thoroughness. Sir Ian Jacob, another secretary, said that whatever the Prime Minister started on he carried through, never put it off until the following morning.

HARD MAN TO SERVE

He was a hard man to serve "Oh Pim," he said once at two o'clock in the morning. "How many eggs are there in a ton?" The Ministry of Agriculture was roused, assured it was not dealing with a lunatic and between four and five, before the dawn, the Prime Minister had the figure he wanted.

Herbert Morrison, the London Cockey who served him as a minister in war and fought him in debate as a member of the Labor Government, had this observation: "One day he must have delivered about a column and a half of Hansard of first-class abuse of me. It was really abusive and insulting. And it was so well done that I sat there and thoroughly enjoyed it; at the end he sat down, I answered, and then as he put his head beside the dispatch box he gave me a great big wink as though, as he said, 'Herbert, no offence, it's all part of the game.'"

WILSON'S TRIBUTE

Harold Wilson, another Labor politician, called Churchill "the greatest man any of us have known." But the wartime leader was never remote. During a wartime Quebec Conference Pim went into Churchill's room with his breakfast and found the Prime Minister drooping eye lotion into his butler's eye. "I had to hold the butler's head and he was acting as doctor."

Aboard the battleship Prince of Wales, after his meeting with President Roosevelt, Churchill had a cough and was ordered by his doctor to stay in bed. Pim found him smoking a cigar on deck. "What the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve over and the doctor is at the other end of the ship," said Churchill.

Gen. Eisenhower said that once at dinner someone used the expression, "Shoot if you must this old grey head," and Churchill said: "I would shoot if I must."

TUNKU IS ILL

LONDON (AP)—Tunku Abdul Rahman, 70, Malaysian prime minister, was under sedation Friday to ease the "considerable pain" he is suffering in his left leg, brought on by an attack of shingles, his physician said. The attack of shingles began early this week. Shingles is an acute, inflammatory skin disease of nervous origin.

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More Arms To Africa

Winnipeg Free Press

The mischievous traffic in arms in Africa continues. The Sudan government has recently seized two plane-loads of Czech arms which, it suspected, were destined to the Nilotic rebels of the southern Sudan. However, this was denied by the two Sudanese ministers linked with this case. They claimed that the "shittas" (insurgents) of Eritrea who are planning an uprising against the government of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is the oldest independent country of Africa, while Eritrea is a former Italian colony on the shores of the Red Sea. Before the Italian conquest of 1890, for almost a thousand years Eritrea was part of the Ethiopian empire. It rejoined Ethiopia after the last war.

Emperor Haile Selassie is a prominent figure in independent Africa. Exerting a moderating influence in the Organization of African Unity, and maintaining friendship with both the East and the West, he has been trying to lead Africa towards a strictly non-aligned policy.

For his friendship the Communists are now repaying the

emperor with an ugly intrigue. The 18 tons of Czech arms, carried to the Sudan in two Syrian airliners, are probably only a part of the weapons that are being smuggled to the Eritrean malcontents. Like the Soviet and the Chinese weapons recently seized in Kenya, they constitute a warning to all established authority in Africa of Communist determination to foment new wars on the continent.

Men of moderation—such as Emperor Haile Selassie or President Kenyatta of Kenya—who have been trying to steer a middle course through the present global conflict become as much targets of Communist intrigue as is the outright pro-Western Premier Tsombe.

It will be interesting to see how the Communists will defend this latest plot at the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference in Algiers in which Emperor Haile Selassie will be a prominent participant. Meanwhile, it will require all the vigilance and all the efforts of the African statesmen to extinguish the flames that are continuously being fanned all across the continent.

Human Tails

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A housewife from Washington, D.C., writes: "I am having a disagreement with my mother about a very odd subject. She claims an uncle grew a tail that had to be removed surgically and also said the man's son had the same problem. I recall reading that we all have inward tails but never heard of a visible one in male or female. Is there anything to this?"

Yes. Some human tails are abnormal prolongations of the coccyx bone at the base of the spine. Others are fleshy projections, tumors, or moles (often with tufts of hair) in this area. The coccyx and coccyx might be considered the remains of a former state of things. These bones make up the back of the pelvis and the coccyx bends inward. It consists of four separate bones and is easily injured when kicked or jarred by a fall.

According to Dr. George M. Gould and Dr. Walter L. Pyle, traditions of tailed men and races are old and widespread. At one time there was an ancient belief that all Christians had tails. A tribe of Indians in Paraguay were said to have these anomalies that were up to 10 inches long. There are fabulous stories told of canoes in the East Indies that have holes in the benches made for the tails of the rowers. The appendage was considered to be a sign of brute force.

We can assume that the protuberance is a hereditary characteristic when it develops in so many who are related. Many tailed races described by sea captains and voyagers turned out to be examples of people who wear artificial appendages about the waist.

There are several isolated reports of human tails. A Dutch traveler, for example, described a wild man, caught in Formosa, who has a tail covered with red hair that was more than a foot long. This could be a hairy mole or nevus; many of the older so-called wild men were individuals bearing extensive hairy moles. Other reports were made by physicians who delivered an infant with projecting coccygeal bones.

YOU'LL GET THERE

Peter writes: "My problem is to look my age. I am 14 years old and look 12. I have been in this country two years (from Ireland). Please tell me how I can look my age? I always get nervous and shy when meeting other children."

REPLY

You are in a difficult time of life and very little can be done except to act your age. Irish youths often look young for their age because of their skin. The situation is likely to change within the next few years.

SYMPTOMS ARE VAGUE

B.C. writes: "What are the symptoms of cirrhosis of the liver?"

REPLY

There are few early symptoms but when manifestations occur, they usually consist of digestive disturbances and loss of appetite.

MENOPAUSE

K writes: "How early can the menopause begin?"

REPLY

Some women stop menstruating early in life—in their twenties and thirties. The majority are late in their forties unless the uterus is removed, leading to premature climacteric.

UNSWERVING

F.H. writes: "Is the esophagus a straight tube from the mouth to the stomach, or does it curve?"

REPLY

It is straight, unless displaced by a chest tumor or an enlarged heart.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Keep a family health record. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO

(June 26, 1940)

General Charles DeGaulle, head of the provisional French National Committee in London, pledged to resist Germany at Britain's side, bitter attack on Premier Pétain for failure to build a French mechanized force and declared that France "can, and will, be saved only by us, here."

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SALARY:

Salary for the above positions commensurate with qualifications and experience. Full Civil Service benefits.

Application Forms may be obtained from the Nova Scotia Civil Service Commission, P. O. Box 943, Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 22, 1965. A1950

The Population Explosion

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

One sentence in President Johnson's annual message to Congress last January has set loose a rising tide of debate about birth control, long taboo for United States and other governments as too controversial to handle.

"I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity of world resources," Johnson said. The effect was widespread, in the U.S. and abroad.

Many now regard the population increase—perhaps reaching 4,300,000,000 human beings by 1980 compared with the present total of 3,300,000,000—as mankind's gravest threat.

Director-General B. R. Sen of the Food and Agriculture Organization, a United Nations affiliate, saw the issue in these terms last March 24 in a New York speech—the strongest reference he has made about birth control.

"The next 35 years will be the most critical period in man's history. Either we take the full measures both to raise agricultural productivity and to stabilize population growth or we will face disaster of an unprecedented magnitude."

CATHOLICS OPPOSED

The Roman Catholic Church remains opposed to contraception, but birth control is being discussed at its highest levels and a dialogue has been growing among members of the Catholic Church.

Behind the official concern of the U.S. and others is evidence that the billions of dollars of aid given to the developing countries since the Second World War—about \$78,000,000,000 exclusive of military aid—has been absorbed by millions more of hungry mouths without much or any per capita increase in the farm productivity of hungry nations.

Domestically, President Johnson and others are concerned that the U.S. anti-poverty program could founder on the heavy birth rate among the country's poorest citizens, Negro and white.

REVERSES VIEWS

Johnson went a step further and former President Eisenhower, reversing his former views, has supported him. Eisenhower last Tuesday told a Senate subcommittee, studying a bill to provide birth control information, that 10 years ago he felt the subject wasn't a proper one for governments to touch.

Now it seemed that the population increase was outstripping resources, or would in time. Studies by the UN and private groups have pointed to a world population by 2000 of 6,000,000,000.

Birth control is no magic wand, it is agreed. Programs in India and elsewhere have had indifferent success so far whether by pill or other means. One reason is the problem of getting poor and often-illiterate people to use them effectively.

The other line of attack is more food but while it is admitted that the land and sea can yield much more than they have to date, a discouraging feature is the inability to produce much more in the areas where the need is greatest.

New Zealand Problem

Vancouver Province

It has become almost axiomatic in North America that full employment represents the ultimate in economic efficiency and should be the goal toward which everyone should strive.

Some doubt as to the soundness of this view comes from New Zealand, which is as close to full employment as any country of which we are aware. At the end of 1964 New Zealand had only 700 unemployed out of a population of 2.6 million.

Mr. T.M.N. Rogers, past president of New Zealand Associated Chambers of Commerce, told the chamber's annual meeting that as a result of full employment New Zealanders don't like work, show almost no initiative and are slothful and slow to a degree which is blocking growth and development.

STARTED TROOPS' HELP

The RODE's first service work was the provision of comforts for Canadian soldiers in the Boer War.

Confederation Centre

MEMORIAL HALL

An exhibition of the work of the Confederation

Centre Children's Art Classes will be on display

in the Memorial Hall from Saturday, July 3rd to

Saturday, July 10th.

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