

of Transport Commissioners, amounting, in the decade between 1948 and 1958, to more than 140 per cent. They were all at the expense of long-haul shippers, leaving the protected Central Provinces, where there is keener competition from other transportation sources, largely unaffected.

The MacPherson Commission's proposals were considered the fundamental change needed to free Canada's railways to compete against rival forms of transportation. They called for a new floor and ceiling for freight rates between which the railways would be free to set rates in line with costs and competition. The ceiling—a maximum rate based on actual railway costs on specific traffic movements—was designed to protect rail shippers who are still "captive" of the railways. Linked with this plan were recommendations for a series of special subsidies, amounting to \$97,300,000 in the initial year but rapidly shrinking over the following 15 years, to be paid to offset railway losses on uneconomic passenger trains, unprofitable branch lines and on movement of Prairie export grain.

The Government has announced its intention of extending the present freight rate reduction subsidies, which would leave untouched this part of the Commission's recommendations. However, it does intend to camp down on any more "across-the-board" freight rate increases, and it is to be hoped that this measure, when introduced, will get the strong support it deserves.

Kennedy's Hard Choice

Any day now, in the United Nations assembly, we may expect a taunt from Communist sources to the effect that the United States, self-proclaimed champion of world freedom and democracy, is impotent to protect minorities within its own boundaries. The charge will be biased, of course, but to the uncommitted nations of Africa and Asia it will appear to contain a strong element of truth. They will be thinking about what is happening in Mississippi, where the U.S. Justice Department has called off its fourth attempt to enroll a Negro at the state university.

The Negro student has obtained orders both from a federal district court and from the United States court of appeals, directing his admission. But it seems evident that it will require federal troops to enforce these orders, and this is a course loaded not only with dangerous political implications but with the likelihood of making Governor Barnett and his associates martyrs in the eyes of Deep South popular opinion. Martyr-building is something President Kennedy, and his brother Attorney General Kennedy, have wanted to avoid.

In the meantime, however, United States prestige is suffering badly as a result of this incident. There is nothing its free-world allies can do in the matter, except to hope that the rabble-rousing element in Mississippi will be brought to heel with as little violence and bloodshed as possible. The issue now presents itself as implacably to the administration as did the slavery issue of a century ago.

What would Lincoln have done in this emergency? President Kennedy may well be pondering that question in his conscience at this time, as he stares at the white paper before him on his desk, which requires only his signature to become a proclamation for the armed showdown to begin.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An exchange recalls that it is almost four years since Mr. Khrushchev first declared that Russia would sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Perhaps we can take confidence in the hope that he will continue to procrastinate.

A BBC commentator recalls the fact that bees, those ancient providers of honey and wax with a multitude of uses, are also indirectly responsible for a common word in the English language—"sincerely." In classical times, some sculptors used to cover up mistakes in their work with bleached beeswax. But, of course, the best artists would not stoop to such a practice and prided themselves that their statues were executed "sine cera"—the Latin for "without wax."



DON'T ANYBODY SNEEZE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Party Warfare Or Co-Operation?

Now that our 25th Parliament has assembled here for its first session, a question which only poses itself is "is parliamentarianism?"

On every hand in the western world, democratic governments are in low popularity, while their policies as well as the policies of their opponents are equally rejected by the electors.

In France, the assassin's bullet let repealed since President de Gaulle. In West Germany, the "Old Man" is sincerely wished into retirement. In U.S.A., the popularity and effectiveness of President Kennedy are slumping. In Britain, Prime Minister Macmillan is no longer hailed as "Super-Man" but is a strange epithet upon democracy that the most effective western government today is the altitudinal dictatorship of de Gaulle has imposed upon France.

CAN VOTES GOVERN US?

With these examples of the political malaise and governmental problems of the west, it is reasonable to ask whether democracy can sponsor the unpopular policies essential for Canada's good? For example, the Unemployment Insurance Fund should be released from the burden of the chancellor's restriction of our extravagant and excessive purchases of US-made goods and similar excesses of the costly arrogance of the civil service and crown corporations should be curtailed. The high priced ladders should be stripped off the public payroll in civil service and defence forces. Foreign control of our industries and labour unions should be repudiated.

But would such policies be possible under our democratic system? Could any political party, forming our government today to take such steps which would be cubed the interests of those whose little rackets or personal pleasures were thus halted? It is argued here that a politician's advancement and the solution to political problems has always been handicapped by party warfare.

tion to the ballot box would make Canada's best interests a suicidal aim for any partisan political government.

Should Canada then, in view of the national emergency which is being building up since 1948 resort to the type of government which is the traditional democratic backdrop in a time of national emergency—a namely a coalition government comprising representation of all parties?

Winston Churchill thus suspended party rivalries in the interests of his country during the second World War. Many other examples leap to mind.

TO END VOTE-BUYING

A year ago, Hon. L.E. Pearson, leader of the Liberal Opposition in Parliament, outlined a staggering list of situations which he considered needed correction in Canada. So I asked him whether he believed that the urgent but unpopular corrective steps could be taken by a government formed of only one political party; should Canada not have a coalition government to enforce the painful correction?

"The solution to political problems has always been handicapped by party warfare," Mr. Pearson admitted to me. "Some actions must be unpopular with the voters to begin with; that is true now more than before. But, he concluded, he did not consider that our situation was so critical as to demand a coalition government.

Now, a year later, Mr. Pearson uses the word "deplorable" about certain situations in Canada and this is his reply: "Not a coalition is required, but good government and far-sighted policies in which both a major party and the national welfare are concerned with the national welfare rather than party advantage."

The Machine Age

Gail Reporter

The machine age which has made itself felt on the farms in America is now changing the nature of rural life in Great Britain. Over there the annual hop-picking season is underway. The migration of people, often in families, to the hop-fields for what has become a yearly outing in which work and pleasure are combined has started.

Alaskan ranching has much of the wild glamor of the old frontier. The seas of grass are reminiscent of America's vast Canadian prairies a century ago. One epic cattle drive in the mainland was described by a government official as "five years of hell."

American sheep were first imported to the Aleutians in 1883. The sheep raised in the Aleutians continued until the 1920s when the islands were invaded—and the sheep disappeared. As the Japanese were sustained, prolonged, scorching, ravaging howl I have never heard," naturalist chair wrote during a visit in 1981.

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OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(September 29, 1927)

Rev. W.J. Phillips, Scoutmaster of the Scouts, took his scouts 100 miles by car to Charlottetown, to be present at the funeral of Capt. J.D. Stewart, who was killed in the Expedition, Lord Tweedsmuir, which took place yesterday.

One hundred men from the Prince Edward Island Highlanders, who were in the command of Capt. J.D. Stewart will compose a Guard of Honor at the Provincial Building this morning during the visit of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada. Second in command is H.E.D. Ashford, D.D., who received the command of Lieut. D. Lidstone.

Alaska's Aleutians

National Geographic Society

Sheep ranching in Alaska is again the focus of interest. The Aleutians, on the slopes of foggy volcanic, along the Bering Sea and stretching as westward as the Yukon, are green and thick. Few F.V. prearrangers exist to antagonize the sheep. The islands are mostly empty, though some of the 60 or so islands lie wooded to North America's most treasured areas.

A more sustained, prolonged, scorching, ravaging howl I have never heard," naturalist chair wrote during a visit in 1981.

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Do Males Have Change of Life?

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

DO MEN go through a change of life? This is a moot question but the more sympathetic view would support the affirmative. The difference is that the condition is likely to develop 10 or more years later than in females.

Men who "lose their manhood" through accident or operation, develop symptoms resembling those of women. This is used as proof by some physicians to show that a male climacteric is possible.

The most suggestive sign is increasing nervousness and irritability. The radio, TV, or noise made by neighbors— which never bothered him before—may become intolerable. He may become irritable, irascible, and impatient. He becomes argumentative or hard to please. Some men, however, undergo the change without any of these symptoms. They tend to worry or become depressed and many times they are not aware of it. It is difficult because of fatigue, palpitation, chill, numbness, tingling, and weakness. One in three develops hot flashes or sudden attacks of perspiration.

When a glandular deficiency is suspected, a two week trial with testosterone is in order. This is usually done under the supervision of a doctor. The prostate gland has been examined because testosterone will aggravate an existing infection in this organ.

But many physicians are skeptical about the effect of the climacteric in the male, regarding the possibility of a climacteric. The symptoms described are common during the middle years of life for various reasons. I know of no tests to prove or disprove this diagnosis.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if you write to him at the address on the accompanying card.

OUTLOOK AFTER STROKE

C. E. writes: My wife is paralyzed from the waist down after a stroke two months ago. Her right arm is useless but she can walk a few steps with assistance. Her voice is O.K. What are the chances of her being able to walk alone again within six months? A year?

REPLY

The answer depends upon the extent of the brain damage and her will to get well. Ask your physician about the outlook and a rehabilitation plan at home. In a hospital physical therapy department, or at a rehabilitation center. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope for 10 leaflet sheets, which include instructions on rehabilitating exercises.

PRESSURE MARKS

D. M. writes: Why does it get up on my face to go away after I get up in the morning?

REPLY

These marks are more prominent when the face is puffy. In the majority, they vanish within 30 minutes. Examination is suggested because there may be a disturbance in circulation that is delaying the return to normal.

GOUTY SHOES

J. S. writes: Is it possible to get out from wearing shoes because to a group man?

REPLY

No, because gout is not an infection. It is caused by an internal disturbance in the metabolism of certain proteins and the accumulation of urates in the blood and tissues, especially of the joints.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Politician's Song: "S'te's a sin and sinners may love me, but words get me elected." —Gulph Mercury.

Nothing get a man as many eyes as a lion. He will be regarded as being around home at 10 a.m. perfectly well and unharmed. —Branigan Sun.

War involves in its progress such a train of unforeseen and unexpected circumstances that no human being can calculate on anything. —Scott's Observer.

It is usually the man who is certain, and that is to increase taxes. —Thomas Paine.

Judge (to ill-humored jury): And now after a hour have you arrived at a verdict? Foreman to jury: "Yes my lord, we have arrived at 12 verdicts." —Galt Times-Journal.

Algeria's Freedom

Montreal Gazette

The people of Algeria will soon vote in elections that will give the newly independent country a National Assembly. But the elections will be very different from what the Western world usually understands the term to mean.

The Political Bureau of the Front National, the only party which exists in Algeria, is led by Ben Bella, who has prepared a single list of 196 candidates. He usually puts into effect or rejects this list. They will have no choice between candidates or not to elect a National Assembly or not to elect one.

This means that the voters have really only one choice, a choice very similar to that which exists in elections in Communist countries. They may choose to elect a National Assembly or not to elect one. They will not be permitted to choose who will represent them in that National Assembly. This choice, which is fundamental to free election in the Western meaning of the term, will be made not by the voters but by the hands of the men who form the Political Bureau.

There is no doubt whatever that after a hour have you arrived at a verdict? Foreman to jury: "Yes my lord, we have arrived at 12 verdicts." —Galt Times-Journal.

Using Solomon's Pools

Arab News And Views

A joint Jordan-Arab effort combined ancient history and modern techniques to bring relief to drought-stricken Jerusalem by putting into use deep pools built by Solomon. The project was suggested by the American Ambassador William B. Macomber, Jr., who enthusiastically endorsed it and urged immediate action on the part of the U.S. government in order that the project might be completed in time to alleviate the summer drought conditions. Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development were impressed by the imaginative character and urgency of the project and, with the Department of Defense, located 32 miles of quick-coupling pipe at a U.S. Army depot in Europe. This pipe was the only pipe which could be shipped by rail and ship to the Jordanian port of Aqaba where it arrived on July 15, just a few short weeks after the project which provided water in excess of Hebron's needs. 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