# The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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## A U.S. Landmark

The civil rights bill which President Johnson signed at Washington on Thursday night has been hailed as the most sweeping measure of its kind since the reconstruction days that followed the American Civil War of 1861-65. It marked the culmination of a long legislative struggle launched by the late President Kennedy more than a year ago. Only an hour's debate preceded the House of Representatives vote, and most speakers sounded the familiar themes that have been echoing through the House and Senate since last June.

There was loud applause when one Georgia Democrat, who had voted against a similar bill last February, announced that he was changing his vote and declared: "I would urge building a new South. We must not remain forever bound to another lost cause." The Southern leaders of the opposition, however, showed no weakening in their last fruitless opposition to the bill. And while officials charged with enforcing its provisions are hoping for widespread compliance, preparations are being made for stiff courtroom battles.

The issue raised by opponents will be on constitutional grounds. It was on these grounds that Sentor Goldwater, leading Republican contender for the presidential nomination, voted against the bill when it was passed in the Senate. Now Pennsylvania Governor Scranton, who has entered the fight to stop the Goldwater drive, says he will ask the Republican platform committee at San Francisco next week to endorse the new civil rights law as constitutional. It promises to be a hot convention!

President Johnson has described the new law as "a landmark in the long struggle of freedom." At this distance, it would seem indeed to be a victory for enlightenment over the forces of prejudice and retrogression. It arms the federal government with unprecedented new powers, but provides many safeguards intended to prevent their abuse. Also included are provisions calling for heavy reliance on local and state laws before invoking the new federal powers.

## Book On The North

An excellent new book on the North has been published by the Queen's Printer at Ottawa, making another valuable addition to the growing literature of the Arctic. Entitled "The Unbelievable Land," and edited by I. Norman Smith, the book has been adapted from a series of CBC broadcasts by various government and university experts, and provides a lucid and authoritative account of what the Arctic means to this country and what has been going on there in the past few years.

Not the least inspiring part of the work is the foreword contributed to it by Governor General Vanier, who recalls that he and Mrs. Vanier had the privilege, a few years ago, of travelling over six thousand miles in the northern regions that are the unknown parts of our country.

"It was," he says, "a happy and most memorable experience. The wonders of the land must be seen to be believed and appreciated. Returning to the thin southern strip of Canada where most of us live, we were sadly aware of the fact that our country cannot achieve its full destiny so long as its unique but distant parts remain unknown and undeveloped. Having seen them ourselves, we were prouder than ever of the land and its people, and grateful beyond measure to the pioneers who have opened up the North and are still doing so."

The writer reminds us that a century ago there were many who said that the settlement near Lake Winnipeg would never grow into anything more than a trading post. Later still, men denied that the Prairies could ever be opened up for grain-growing. The same kind of people have doubted that there is a future for the one-third or thereabouts of Canada that lies north of the 60th parallel. For those who have seen the Northland, however, there can be no pessimism. The vitality and freshness of the country proclaim its destiny.

The authors of "The Unbelievable Land" have the ability to discuss the essentials of their subject in simple language, understandable to any layman, and the editor has wisely allowed them to speak for themselves. The result is an extraordinarily entertaining and informative book which anyone interested in the country's future should read.

## N.B. Debt Increase

The financial statements of the Province of New Brunswick, released this week, reveal that despite increased revenues from all sources and greater capital assets, higher government expenditures in almost all sectors offset any benefit that might otherwise have been gained. The most disturbing feature of the annual audited report was that the net debt of the province increased by $14,880,000.

While deploring this situation, the Moncton Transcript maintains that the provincial government is "far from being the villain of the piece." Both the federal government and the people of the province must share the blame.

In recent years the province has become involved in costly joint participation programs with the federal government. While these in the main are essential, many are being undertaken at a cost which is placing the province in an untenable position unless increased taxation is resorted to. It is increasingly obvious, says our Moncton contemporary, that taxes will have to be raised if the province is not to sink into a morass of debt which it will take a generation to escape.

New Brunswick fared better, proportionately, than we did in the allocation of federal aid to the provinces following the last two federal-provincial conferences. But that wouldn't be saying very much. Clearly the time has come for a reassessment of provincial claims in terms of fiscal need—not on the basis of which province can exert the most political pressure on Ottawa. We have had far too much of that in recent months.

So far as tax increases are concerned, the difficulty in New Brunswick—and to an even greater extent in Prince Edward Island—is that there is a very definite limit to the raising of revenue by this means That is why the fiscal need formula is so important; it takes stock of a province's tax potential as well as other factors in meeting its requirements, and in determining the extent to which federal assistance is justified.

## A Sad Predicament

The resumption of the flag debate hasn't done anything to cool the heated atmosphere in the House of Commons. Forty items of important public business, some of it urgent, lie on the table while members wrangle over this silly issue. The Government must take the responsibility for that; but the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition are equally to blame for the shambles that have been made of the business of Parliament at this wretched session.

Commentators are now saying that if only the flag argument could be put aside indefinitely, another election would probably be the best thing that could happen at this time. If it brought another stalemate, a union government might prove the solution—possibly the only feasible one. But such a result could hardly be achieved without the retirement of both Mr. Pearson and Mr. Diefenbaker from the scene.

We are afraid, too, that the politicians have worked themselves into such a lather over the flag issue that they couldn't dissociate themselves from it in their campaigning if they tried.

"I'D SWEAR I SAW IT MOVE"

## THE NEW GERMANY
## Nazi Victims Still Receiving Reparations

**Milwaukee Journal**

Perhaps nothing reflects how completely the new Germany has broken from the old like reparations that are still being paid to victims of Nazi persecution almost 20 years after the collapse of Adolf Hitler's evil regime.

A few days ago, in Bonn, Britain and West Germany signed an agreement under which West Germany will pay the equivalent of $2.8 million to British victims of nazism.

The negotiations dragged on for seven years, mainly because Britain was near the end of the line of nations submitting claims and the claimants were mostly Poles and other Central Europeans at the time of their persecution, becoming British by naturalization only after the war.

**NEW AGREEMENTS**

In recent years Bonn has entered into agreements with a number of other European countries. France received $100 million for its high number 9f claimants; the Netherlands, $31.5 million; Italy, $10 million; Luxemburg, $4.5 million; Denmark, $4 million Switzerland, $2.5 million.

These payments are dwarfed, however, by compensation going to individual Jews and to the state of Israel. Under a 1952 agreement West Germany had paid $3.8 billion to individual Jews as of last Dec. 31.

Currently the Bonn parliament has under consideration a further $150 million for claimants who did not register by the deadline in 1953.

West Germany also has supplied goods and services to Israel totaling $773 million — more than $90 per cent of — an $825 million commitment. Included have been 49 merchant ships, 14 giant cranes, railroad cars, chemical plants, communications equipment.

**ON ITS OWN**

Money alone can never fully compensate the victims. It cannot bring to life the six million Jews Hitler ordered murdered. Yet the reparations indicate West Germany's sincere desire to make amends.

Furthrmore, West Germany is doing this entirely on its own even though it is only art of the Nazi Germany found guilty of crimes against humanity. Communist East Germany has contributed in no way. Indeed, in the case of Yugoslavia, It has hindered.

Yugoslavia's recognition of East Germany in 1957 ended diplomatic relations between Bonn and Belgrade. This has blocked negotiations over Yugoslavian claims.

## Money Down The Drain

**London Free Press**

Canadians may or may not see the film called "Mr. Pearson" and if it is not televised they may also never know why they were deprived of a chance to pass judgment on the most-publicized movie since "Cleopatra."

But what seems to have been overlooked in all the thousands of words spoken in and out of the House of Commons since this debate began is the fact that the CBC paid an independent producer $35,000 for a documentary film that, according to CBC officials, did not measure up to the corporations's technic-cl standards.

If this were true, why pay for the film at all? Does the CBC accept $35,000 worth of cameras, tubes, typewriters, cable or any other kind of equipment that is deficient? If the sound and lighting in "Mr. Pearson" was sub-standard, the film should have been rejected.

Of course, $35,000 is petty cash to a publicly-owned body that costs the Canadian taxpayers $100,000,000 a year. It is about the price of a weekly CBC variety show, part of whosecost is picked up by a sponsor. In show business, $35,000 is peanuts.

But it is still $35,000 of public money, and if the CBC continues to refuse to show "Mr. Pearson" on technical grounds alone, the corporation will have to convince us that this film is inferior to every other documentary the CBC has aired— a proposition few Canadians will accept.

## Paris's Eiffel Tower

**National Geographic Society**

Seventy five springs ago, a temporary structure was completed for the Paris Exposition of 1889. Its designer, Gustave Eiffel, and an athletic group of top-hatted officials struggled up its 1900 steps to plant the French flag atop what was then the world's tallest structure.

Engineers said the Eiffel Tower certainly would fall. But the "temporary" 1,056- foot spire remains so sturdy that only a few of its 18,038 steel sections have ever been replaced.

**'MONSTROUS AND USELESS'**

The Eiffel Tower, now a cherished French landmark, was not always so loved, the National Geographic Society says.

As the steel skeleton rose above the Paris skyline in 1887, prominent Parisians petitioned against the "monstrous and useless" thing. Writer Guy de Maupassant left Paris and urged the populace to "smash this assemblage of iron ladders." Less artistic critics attacked the tower as a vantage for spies, magnet for lightning, and threat to migrating birds.

Despite the protests, 300 workmen drove 2½ million rivets and finished the framework in two years. M. Eiffel's folly swiftly proved a gold mine in the sky. Financed by subscription, the tower cost about $1,- 560,000, paid for itself in less than two years, and has never been in the red since.

M. Eiffel built himself an apartment above the tower's top public platform where he studied aerodynamics and entertained such celebrities as Thomas A Edison, Edward VII and Sarah Bernhardt. He credited his long life (he died at 91) to the fine, high air he breathed there.

Since World War II, the tower has drawn more than a million visitors a year, making it Europe's number one tourist attraction. No mere monument, the tower also houses weather and radio equipment, television antennas and aircraft beacons. In World War I, its radio station helped ferret out spies, including the famous Mata Hari. The first voice radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean were sent from the Eiffel Tower to Arlington, Virginia.

**MECCA FOR DAREDEVILS**

The tower has attracted a host of daredevils. Two of the unsuccessful ones were an Austrian inventor who tested a pair of aerodynamically unsound homemade wings and a Frenchman whose new parachute proved a dismal failure.

Planes have threaded the arches, and in 1924 the self- proclaimed Mayor of Montmartre jounced down the 356 steps from the first landing on a bicycle. A German alpinist climbed the girders under cover of darkness, but was caught and forced to pay the admission fee.

**BALLETOMANES**

South Africans support the ballet more than any other art form.

## A Whale Of Whitby

**Globe and Mail, Toronto**

"It is spherical in shape wih a glistening grey skin, and a slanted horn-rudder down the middle of its back. Its head has two bulging protrusions, resembling eyes, spaced about six feet apart. Its every movement indicates ferocious and merciless brutality, and its appearance is accompanied by a rending, hair-raising roar."

What is this? Your landlord? Your father-in-law? Your managing editor? Your poppet of 10 years back, who has suddenly shown up in town with four children and a decree absolute? No, it is a monster which those tireless fellows, the Soviet scientists, have discovered in Lake Labynkir, a body of water in the far reaches of Siberia.

Since the Russians are drumming up tourist trade these days, it is possible they have invented the Lake Labynkir monster to compete with that leviathan who takes his pastime in Loch Ness, the Cadborosaurus who cavorts off Vancouver Island, and the Ogopogo who courses in coils up and down British Columbia's Lake Okanagan.

On the other hand, it could be real. Some Russian scientists think the animal may in fact be the orca-orca, a ferocious sea whale which has somehow adapted itself to a fresh-water habitat. This may indeed be the case. Animals, like humans, have been known to change their environment, and perhaps this whale figured there were better pickings to be found in a fresh-water lake than in the salty depths of the Sea of Okhotsk.

If this should prove to be the case, it will confirm the fears of one Torontonian, whose furtive imagination has had him in a terrible state since the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened. He is convinced that sharks and whales have used it to infiltrate the Great Lakes system, and are now circling about Toronto Island, anxiously waiting for the swimming season to give them their three squares a day.

Nothing, not even 95 degrees, will get him into the water, and thus he is safe from the sharks, but how about the whales? Moby Dick (he points out) made short work of the S.S. Pequod, ramming it with his enormous head, lashing it with his enormous tail, and the same thing could happen to the Sam McBride.

So he never goes near the lakefront, but spends the summer in an air-conditioned bar where there aren't any monsters to frighten one— just this rather friendly dinosaur who strolls in about 11 p. m., playing the tuba.

## Herpes Simplex Gladiatorium

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen

Almost everyone has had cold sores (herpes simplex) at least once. The primary blister often occurs when the causative virus is implanted in abraded or lacerated skin. A history of contact is difficult to obtain because the infection is so commonplace.

Dr. Ben Selling and Dr. Sidney Kibrick recently reported an unusual outbreak of herpes simplex among five members of a small group of 30 amateur wrestlers who worked out several evenings a week.

The first victim was a 31-year - old mathematician who entered the hospital because of chills, fever, sore throat, headache, and enlarged tender glands in the left armpit Typical herpetic lesions were noted on the left forearm just above the wrist and new ones soon appeared on the upper back. Fever subsided within 24 hours and, by the end of two weeks, the man felt well enough to return to work. Meanwhile, laboratory tests of the fluid in the blisters were negative for rickettsialpox, the disease originally suspected.

About the same time, another wrestler developed identical symptoms and a tentative diagnosis of rickettsialpox was made. It was not until the third wrestler was admitted to the hospital that herpes simplex virus was suspected. The causative virus was isolated by laboratory technicians.

Blood tests were then done on the first two wrestlers and it was obvious that they had the same condition. The remaining two cases also had vesicles on the skin that proved to be herpes simplex. Lesions occurred in a sixth member of the group but his were of the recurrent type of herpes.

The Boston physicians called the infection herpes gladiatorum. The initial attack of herpes simplex is followed by the formation of neutralizing antibodies in the blood. This defense usually is maintained unless overcome by sufficient stress. This leads to recurrences of blisters on the lips, mouth, genitalia, or eyes. The precipitating stress factors include colds, fever, sunlight, menstruation, and allergy to certain foods.

**PAINFUL TONGUE**

M. H. writes: What is idiopathic glossitis?

**REPLY**

Sore tongue for which the cause cannot be pinpointed.

**PAINTING AND PREGNANCY**

Mrs. L. S. writes: What information can you give me about paint fumes and pregnancy?

**REPLY**

Many pregnant women become obsessed by paint fumes or other disagreeable odors.

**RED BLOODED BABY**

J. K. writes: A baby was born with too many red blood cells. The mother took iron all during pregnancy. Any connection?

**REPLY**

Probably not. Most infants are born with a high hemoglobin content.

**PENICILLIN NEEDED**

B. W. writes: Is there a good home remedy for gonorrhea?

**REPLY**

No. There is no substitute for penicillin in the treatment of this disease. In many instances, one injection eliminates the infection.

**BLEEDING ULCER**

A. H. writes: What makes a peptic ulcer bleed?

**REPLY**

Erosion of blood vessels by the ulcer as it enlarges or grows deeper.

**Today's Health Hint—**

Label everthing that is put into a bottle.

(Note: All correspondence to Dr. VanDellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore VanDellen, care of Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

## The Age Old Story

"For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is His mercy toward them that fear Him." Psalms 103:11.

**NAZI MAY GO FREE**

WIESBADEN (AP)—A police spokesman says West Germany has no chance of extraditing Hans Walter Zech - Nenntwich, an escaped Nazi war criminal reported in South Africa. The two countries have no extradition treaty. A private Jewish intelligence agency said in Vienna Thursday that Zech-Nenntwich was seen in Pretoria last month and was reported living with German friends.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

**We heard a timid man tell his wife: "We're not going out tonight and that's semifinal." — Community Press.**

**Politicians seem to be their most indignant when accusing other politicians of 'playing politics.'— Ottawa Journal.**

**Now someone has brought out an eight-dollar toy which fits on a boys bicycle and makes a loud roar like a motor cycle. What a perfectly obnoxious idea! Far better that something be put on a motor cycle to make it sound like a bicycle!— Fort William Times-Journal.**

**The presidency of the United States is a tough job, but its about the only one a man can get after the age of 45.— Calgary Herald.**

**Plans for a new public school in one of Canada's bigger cities, include provision of escalators for pupils. There are few, if any, three-storey schools being built now. In any event children have been climbing stairs to their classes for years and their legs do not seem to have given out. With escalators now, and school buses which are in general use, a special athletic programme will likely be needed for development of legs.— Port Arthur News-Chronicle.**

## Dangerous Summer

**Milwaukee Journal**

In Oxford, Ohio, on the campus of the Western College for Women some 200 college students are taking a week's course to prepare them for the "freedom summer project." Then they will head for Mississippi, where they will spend the summer teaching Negroes in programs involving voting registration, political action and academic and vocational training. Next week two more groups of about the same size will undergo training, one in Oxford and the other in Memphis, Tenn.

The students, most of them white, are being trained by the staff of the Student Nonviolent Nonviolent Co-ordinating committee (SNICK), representatives of the National Council of Churches and others.

James Forman, executive secretary of SNICK, is making it clear that it will not be an easy summer. It can be a very dangerous summer, and some of the students may even face or suffer death. Forman is not the only one to fear that. His view is shared by some in the justice department who know the ugly mood that exists in some parts of the south, mainly in Mississippi.

Gov. Johnson of Mississippi has the same fear. He has added to his state police and has told the national guard to be ready. The FBI has strengthened its forces in Mississippi State and federal officials intend to do all they can to avoid violence.

But the Ku Klux Klan is rising again in Mississippi. The Americans for the Preservation of the White Race are there. Other segregationist groups, to, are ready for trouble. Terrorism is growing. Men are armed.

Mississippi may see a summer of underground war— with the violent racist groups using every means to keep Negroes— and those who help them intimidated. It may take every citizen of good will, all of the influences of the churches and everything that state and federal officials can do to prevent an explosion. The danger cannot be underestimated.

## Picking Potato Bugs

**Ottawa Journal**

If a man remembers when fringe top surreys were a sign of status, chances are he knows what is meant by picking potato bugs. Half a century ago good farmers were proud of their potatoes. A half acre of good soil could yield 200 bushels or more. The biggest and best potatoes went into a pile for sale; the medium-size were for family use; and the small ones— pig potatoes— were boiled with cornmeal to fatten the hogs in late fall.

From a 12-year-older's view point, most of the work was not too bad. It was monotonous but not hard to cut the seed and drop the pieces a foot apart in the deep furrows. There was the cultivating with Old Jerry and one or two hoeings. But late in the sixth month, when the green bushy plants had some height, a boy knew that the potato bugs would arrive.

"Better pick the bugs today" Father would say at breakfast, and a lad knew he was in for a real job. With a can half- filled with coal oil, one began the task.

It was just one of the routine farm jobs in the 1910 era—jobs that had to be done. Sometimes the countryman thinks that what this country most needs is a chance for boys to live on farms where it is taken for granted that young people will do their part in family living. Picking potato bugs was a chore, but we think that learning to do chores was good preparation for life.

## Dreadful Irony

**Cape Breton Post**

The name is familiar, but the location of Philadelphia in the state of Mississippi, is a distinct and tragic cry from the famous city of the same name in Pennsylvania — the city of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell.

The 1964 Ford Station wagon of three missing, young civil rights crusaders, was found burned some 15 miles from the Mississippi Philadelphia. For several days they had been unaccounted for following their release from jail in the town, where they were charged with speeding.

The finding of the burned car increased anxiety over the fate of the missing civil rights advocates — two New York white youths and a young Negro plasterer from Meridian, Miss. Fear grew as searchers combed the countryside, that they never would be found alive. They had gone to the little Philadelphia to investigate the burning church of a Negro church.

On orders from President Johnson, a contingent of U.S. Navy sailors was sent to search dense woods and knee-deep swamps adjacent to the scene where the charred car of the missing young men was found. The fact that they were arrested, however justly or on a trumped-up pretext, indicated hostility towards them in the Deep South town.

The celebrated Philadelphia — a word of Greek origin meaning city of brotherly love —was so named by its Quaker founder, William Penn. How a rustic community in Mississippi came to have the same name, is unknown here. Under the circumstances there now, the beautiful name is horribly ironical.


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