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Extremely Serious

A dark new turn has been given to the critical situation in Southeast Asia through the Washington announcement late yesterday of a second attack by North Vietnamese patrol boats, this time on two U.S. destroyers.

The swift action of President Johnson in calling congressional leaders into conference last night has to be regarded as portentous.

That seriousness is intensified by the circumstance that approaching a "trigger-happy" mood has grown up among some Americans in the wake of the Republican nomination of Barry Goldwater as candidate for the presidency.

It does not follow that either the present administration or the great majority of Americans are in this mood, or that it is likely to prevail.

But the test before the U.S. now is as much of its cool-headedness as it is of its quickness on the draw.

Rights of Editors

Since Maclean's describes itself as "Canada's National Magazine", it exposes itself to public discussion when the suggestion arises that its policies are undergoing a radical change.

Such a situation is presented by the report that six senior members of its editorial staff have resigned, five of them apparently on the grounds that the "magazine's editorial independence is being interfered with by the owners".

Whatever difficulties exist seem to have followed the naming in June of R. A. McEachern, formerly editor and publisher of The Financial Post, as vice-president in charge of the Maclean-Hunter magazine division.

Those reported to have resigned in disagreement with Mr. MacEachern are: Ken Lefoll, editor; Peter Gowinski, managing editor; Robert Fulford, staff writer; Harry Bruce, reports and reviews editor; and David Lewis Stein, assistant editor.

Certainly the tone and character of Maclean's will be greatly changed if all these voices are going to be lost to its pages.

OWNER'S SIDE—So far no answer has been given by the owners, or by Mr. McEachern, to the charge that "the independence of the magazine had been infringed by the removal of control from the editor," as made by Mr. Lefoll in resigning.

There has been no comment either upon the statement by Mr. Fulford that "it would be impossible to produce Maclean's with a vice-president looking over the editor's shoulder all the time."

Yet Mr. Diefenbaker certainly is in trouble over this matter, perhaps as much so as the Prime Minister, unless he is willing to risk losing the slim following he retains in Quebec, and to accept responsibility for forcing an election.

True enough, he still stoutly blames the government for the impasse and insists that the opposition is simply performing its proper function, and not filibustering, in stalling its protracted attack in the supply debate.

Eachern had an excellent record as an editor in his own specialized field, on the Financial Post, his newest position, as spokesman for ownership, calls for decidedly different talents. If he attempts also to edit the magazine, then the man who bears the titles of editor, managing editor, etc., will become mere figureheads and "yes-men". It is a type of arrangement which ordinarily produces few creative results.

DIVIDING LINE—A healthy relationship on any publication requires that no editor should take up his duties without full awareness and acceptance of the policies of his paper. But with that established, and so long as he agrees with and adheres to those policies, an editor needs to be altogether free from interference by ownership.

Any editor who lets himself be put in the position of being "bald" to what write, and what not to write, from edition to edition, becomes little better than a consciousness automaton—a literary and intellectual prostitute.

This does not mean any editor should have an unlimited license to write anything that crosses his mind—that there should be no discussion between editors and owners upon matters in disagreement. But there has to be respect flowing in both directions, not a test of power, if direct results are to come out of such discussions.

And if the flow of respect between editors and ownership has dwindled at Maclean's—if old dividing lines are being swept away—it will risk its standing as something of a national institution.

Collision Course

Since direct talks over the present parliamentary impasse began a year ago and are to continue today between Prime Minister Pearson and Opposition Leader Diefenbaker, it is too early to entirely abandon hope that one or other of them, or both, can be turned away from their present collision course.

But the exchanges between them in the House, just prior to their brief meeting Tuesday, offered little direct support for that hope.

Right to the end, Mr. Pearson was charging the Tories with obstructionism and filibustering, while Mr. Diefenbaker was hurling denials and accusing the government of showing arrogance in failing to answer questions raised by the opposition in the current interim supply debate.

Ahead of today's meeting, however, it appears that Mr. Diefenbaker is to present to a Conservative caucus some version—perhaps an option to be accepted or rejected—of the compromise proposal presented to the Commons on Monday by T. C. Douglas, national leader of the New Democratic party.

His original form of this would, among other things, call for swift action on the interim supply bill and on a Conservative motion calling for a plebiscite on the flag issue; postponement of further debate on the flag issue until after a parliamentary recess, and a one-week limit on that debate when it is resumed in the fall.

While Mr. Pearson has said he accepts in principle the Douglas compromise proposal, Mr. Diefenbaker has by no means gone that far.

Yet Mr. Diefenbaker certainly is in trouble over this matter, perhaps as much so as the Prime Minister, unless he is willing to risk losing the slim following he retains in Quebec, and to accept responsibility for forcing an election.

True enough, he still stoutly blames the government for the impasse and insists that the opposition is simply performing its proper function, and not filibustering, in stalling its protracted attack in the supply debate.

But if this stand is to be accepted an explanation must first be given of why Conservative leaders once said they would agree to passing the supply bill in one day, if there was also an agreement to drop the flag issue until after Parliament had a holiday.

If there would have been no need for the current attack, subject to those terms, does it really have the importance Mr. Diefenbaker now seeks to have attached to it?



RUSHIN' ROULETTE

Ottawa Report

A Challenge To Anglo-Saxon Canadians

(Patrick Nicholson's guest columnist today is Mr. Patrick Jewett, leader of the M.P. for Northumberland, Ontario.)

The biggest issue in Canadian politics today is the economic growth of medicine. It's much bigger than any of these. It's the extraordinary inability of large numbers of English-speaking Canadians—particularly the Anglo-Saxons here—to have any feeling towards or understanding of our French-speaking fellow citizens.

French-speaking Canadians comprise a third of our population. They have been here a long time, a very long time. They have developed an indigenous Canadian culture—a theatre, a literature, an art, a cuisine—and the Anglo-Saxons among us know practically nothing about them, and are largely indifferent to their care—the Editor of "The Trentonian", for example—but not enough.

EFFORT NEEDED

When we speak of our French-speaking compatriots we refer to "the little white dog", we talk about how they have debased "pure Parisian French". We deplore their "paranoid-riden" way of life. Yet what do we really know of them? Just that we defeated them on the Plains of Abraham and it's high time they knuckled under. I've been greatly provoked that they do not see the wisdom of our views.

Perhaps this sounds like a strong language. But I think we deserve to think we have made an effort to understand the French Canadian outlook or to see their way of life as an integral part of the Canadian life. We have been hoping that they would become absorbed in the great North American melting pot. The English-speaking majority of this continent. We are only slowly realizing that this is not only this most unlikely to happen but that it is not all that probable. Cultural conformism is already the curse of this continent.

The rejection of French Canada has unfortunately been reflected in our political party structure, particularly in the Progressive Conservative, New Democratic and Creditiste parties. The latter, which is wholly French in makeup and is as sharp a reaction as one could expect to the fact of English-speaking dominance in our major parties. The Democratic party on the other hand goes to the other extreme. It has no French-speaking members, its parliamentary caucus, nor is it likely to attract any as long as the English-speaking, Mr. Douglas Fisher, is so unsympathetic to them.

Hospitality

Niagara Falls Review

In this city of bustling tourist activity we are very conscious of the importance of hospitality. What is hospitality? Briefly, hospitality is cordially. If our service cordial, then it is a hospitable.

Recently we were visiting a city in Southern Ontario and had occasion to ask a pedestrian what he thought of the "Will you bring me back if I take you there?" he asked, and I replied that I would be accompanied by our destination.

The trip took five minutes of his time. He said he wasn't at all busy, in fact, was on his way to the bank. I had assured us that we weren't imposing upon him.

This is the kind of unusual hospitality that is remembered.

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

The typhoid epidemic in Aberdeen, Scotland, which continued through May, is under control. A meat product canned in South America was the cause of the disease. In the United States of America 185 cases of typhoid were reported during the first five months of 1964, demonstrating that we have no reason to be optimistic.

The incidence of this disorder in large cities has been reduced greatly through the use of clean water supplies and other sanitary measures. Carriers continue to be a problem, however, and we suspect some of the arrivals from underprivileged countries help our worst ranks.

Carriers appear to be a good health, even though they harbor the typhoid organism somewhere along the gastrointestinal tract, usually in the gall bladder or in the intestines. The oldest on record was a woman of 101 who had been a typhoid carrier for 67 years.

"Can a person be born a typhoid carrier?" This is doubtful because the majority become so this way after an attack of typhoid fever. It is doubtful because the disease because it was so mild. For some reason, however, bacteria find living conditions in their liking in certain people and are more tenacious if they touch. Need we say more if the individual is a food handler?

"The life of common typhoid carriers is frustrating and unpleasant. They are not allowed to work as food handlers and are hounded by health departments as a potential source of trouble. In 1957, 185 were under surveillance in the state of Illinois and 100 were in Canada. Due to increased vigilance on the part of public health authorities, Chicago is not an active source of typhoid but does not eliminate the bacteria in the carrier's stool. The carrier does the trick in 90 per cent of these people and the results are usually better when the carrier is taken care of in a hospital and last reading. It is no wonder, perhaps, but it is no joy either.

There is one challenge before us. Let us try to see Canada not only through our own eyes but through the eyes of French-speaking Canadians. They are a naturally higher educational level and will strengthen us as well. It would make us, in the long run, a truly great nation.

Related Recognition

Sarita Oberauer

Who said apartheid was new? The word is, certainly. You won't find it in standard dictionaries more than a few years ago. Even in recent ones, it usually appears in the addenda at the end.

But the idea isn't new. The South Africans didn't think of this idea of separation of races. There have been examples all through the world's history. It is a new word for an ugly method dominant races have used to make their enemies to be inferior.

Canada has practiced apartheid for a long time. One of our history. As the white settlers grew in numbers, they found the problem of how to deal with the Indian. As the Indian population became more and more embarrassing and sometimes dangerous, the Indians could not be allowed to remain in the white man's land, which took their lands, ruined their hunting grounds, and gave them little in return.

Finally the white men worked out a device of reservation where in theory the Indians were to have a chance to make a good life for themselves. They were guaranteed "treaty money", which was small enough then and now appears ridiculous.

The similarity between the methods of American and other allied governments, except for France, that little harm result from their relations with the Indians. There is an element of the Indian because of the Indian. One official as stated by General Alliere because the only power capable of making possible a meeting of the minds. If massive retaliation is the French policy, it is an alarming situation. "Independent divergent" looms up as a possible trigger, could be made possible a meeting might be pulled in force to the United States into nuclear war.

The proposition fits in with present right thinking in a number of ways. One is that we are why the United States has adopted a flexible military policy to make possible a meeting of the minds with a variety of answers available to meet a variety of threats. Surely General Alliere's statement needs further explanation. It is a statement, surely, that they have forgotten the United States no longer has a monopoly of nuclear striking power.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Typhoid Carriers

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

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Net Closing In On Hoffa

Milwaukee Journal

The cloak of invisibility James Hoffa has worn through his many brushes with the law has been torn away.

Last Monday, Chattanooga, Tenn., the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was indicted for attempting to bribe a jury. He was sentenced to eight years in prison for the crime.

Now a federal court jury in Chicago has convicted Hoffa of a conspiracy to defraud the union against the teamsters' \$200 million pension fund. The conviction involved diverting \$17 million from \$25 million in loans from the union to a bankrupt liquidation operation in Florida. Hoffa is accused of the pension fund and had an interest in the Florida liquidation venture.

Hoffa will appeal this conviction as he has the conviction in Chattanooga. The Chicago trial lasted 90 days and the case was exceedingly complex, so the appeal process may be prolonged.

Perplexed Militia

Montreal Gazette

The hesitations in Canadian defence policy, wavering courses, the stoppings and starts, are seen in nothing so painfully as in the attitude towards the militia.

It has been announced that the militia is no longer to carry on its civil defence role but is to revert to its active military role in supporting the permanent forces. This in itself is something of a reversal of policy. But then it was announced that the number of men in the militia would be reduced to 30,000 for the whole of Canada. Now, only a few days after this figure was given, the Minister of Defence announces that the figure will be set at 43,000.

The explanation given is that if the country is to be able to count on 30,000 men, it must have considerably more in the militia force, cannot be sure of providing a fixed number for service at any given time.

But it would seem that such an elementary consideration would have occurred to those who are planning the future of defence policy in Canada. Now is the Government, even now

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