

Governs Prince Edward Island Like The Dow... Wallace Wood, Editor... Published every week day morning...

Musmanno concludes that "there is not a single worm track spanning all three works." What is the significance of this? The learned jurist explains: "During my 34 years as a judge," he writes, "I have had to pass on the authenticity of thousands of documents. My judicial experience leads me to conclude that no court in a 'civilized country would accept as genuine the Vinland Map on the basis of the shaky, internally inconsistent proofs offered by the authors' of Yale's publication of the map.

Justice Musmanno also has a word to say about some of the reported North American finds offered as evidence of pre-Columbian Norse visitors. He terms them "Skandiknavery." He acknowledges the "good faith" of Dr. and Mrs. Helge Ingstad in reporting archaeological finds of a Norse site in L'Anse aux Meadows, in Newfoundland. But he accepts the 1966 verdict of Samuel Elliot Morison, the Harvard historian, that "evidence so far produced indicates that the site was used for smelting iron by early French colonists."

The Ingstads said last month that they would present their case this fall to the International Conference of Americanists in Buenos Aires. Justice Musmanno says he will welcome an invitation to attend and give "the other side of the case."

A Dreary Picture

The dreary sense of fatality that has engulfed the Viet Nam war has been noted by many American war correspondents in recent months. The latest to write authoritatively on this subject is Neil Sheenan in a recent article in the New York Times. After two long tours of war-corresponding in South Vietnam, Mr. Sheenan ends with a disillusionment and a restrained sense of despair which make painful reading.

The positive factors in the picture, he says, are few and are far outweighed by the horrors that a massive war effort has brought to the country. United States intervention has substituted Americans for Frenchmen in the eyes of the Vietnamese rural population and brought more terror and destruction than France ever did. In the government and civil service, there are the same "mandarins drawn from the merchant and land-owning families," now collaborating with the Americans as they did with the French in order to save their property and privileges.

It would be ironical, but it is only too possible that if the United States "wins" this war, it will be for the old ruling classes, not the present masses of Viet Nam. The Times makes this comment editorially, noting that the most disturbing feature of Mr. Sheenan's report is that land reform has never been carried out; very little has been done in the fields of education and low-cost housing; and the same old graft, corruption and nepotism on a grand scale are all in evidence.

One can argue that Hanoi can put an end to the escalation by agreeing to make some peace gestures on its part, and this is true enough. The issues, however, are not that simple. This is especially true of the period since February of last year, when major escalation of the war began. If it is to grow bigger, so will the United States contribution to it. If kept up long enough, the end will be the destruction of all of North Vietnam and most of South Vietnam. Then there will be peace. Before the ultimate price is paid—by the Vietnamese—there is still the chance that deescalation, especially a long halt in the bombing, may save what is left. The stakes are so high that the gamble, surely, is worth taking.

Tougher On Criminals

They are making it tougher for criminals to operate in London, according to a recent British news story. An electronic alarm system known as the Radio Activated Intruder Detector—or Rapid for short—has been put into operation. The system has two components, one being a sensing device so small that it can be hidden in a cigaret packet or handle of a shaving brush. This is planted on premises which the police suspect may be burgled. If an intruder breaks in, it signals the fact to another building, where the second component passes it on to a one-man control desk at the city's new police headquarters.

Columbus Upheld

Christopher Columbus' claim to having discovered the New World was disputed some time ago by Yale University authorities, who have an ancient document in their library known as the Vinland Map which, they said, supports the theory that Leif Ericson reached here first. They calculate the date of the Ericson map as 1440, which would be more than half a century before Columbus, a Genoese mariner in the service of the Spanish crown, sighted his first Caribbean isle on Oct. 12, 1492.

This has been a sore point with Columbus Day enthusiasts, but there seemed no way of meeting an argument based on such convincing evidence. However, a Pennsylvania Supreme Court jurist of Italian descent, Michael A. Musmanno, has done just that. He has launched a broadside against the Yale pundits in the form of a 160-page volume entitled "Columbus Was First," and it has already attracted world attention.



LOOKS LIKE A SLOW TRACK OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Labor Trouble Spot In Timmins Area

Of all the trouble spots in our strife-stricken labour scene, the most persistent storm-eye has been at Hoyle, 15 miles east of Timmins. There, 28 strikes within the past 14 months have disrupted the construction of the concentrator complex at the rich Texas Gulf find.

Timmins MP, New Democrat Murdo Martin, tells me that he is most unhappy about the background to this labour trouble, since these strikes have all been wild-cat walk-outs. Fundamentally, he suspects, they have been protests against union leadership rather than against the employer.

The main contractor is the Ralph M. Parsons Construction Company of Canada Ltd., one of the largest such operators in the world, with head offices in Los Angeles, California.

This company has agreed to hire the necessary labour force through the various international unions' offices whenever practicable. But when those offices can not provide enough union men, the company hires "at the gate." As the offices of the unions concerned are at Sudbury, 314 miles away, it is understandable that much hiring takes place at the gate. The hard-rock miners of Timmins do much of their own trade work, such as timbering, track-laying, pipe-fitting and carpentry. They are adaptable, and so they readily get hired at the gate for trades work.

It is then that the trouble seems to start.

CASE OF NON-UNION MEN

As an example, one of the several organizations concerned is Local 808 of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe-fitting Industry of the United States and Canada. Murdo Martin has traced the case of non-union men who were hired at the gate for pipe-fitting. They have to join the union, which then applies penalties against them. Typically, it may charge them double the normal \$100 initiation fee; then on top of the regular monthly dues of \$7, it may levy a "penalty" of \$5 per day for the first four weeks or so of work. Such new member of the union may thus have to pay over \$300 to the union in his first month.

There have apparently been cases of such "penalized" work-

ers being laid off after a few weeks, on the alleged grounds of "reduction in staff." But they have been charged to see other men hired in their place, and on protesting to the union, they have been told that they are not members because they have not been sworn in. Yet there is no union office at Timmins where they can be sworn in.

On one such occasion which came to Mr. Martin's notice, 22 men were laid off, but 20 others hired in their place.

Mr. Martin believes that an explanation is due from the responsible labour leaders.

Murdo Martin is himself a longtime paid-up member of the International Association of Firefighters. So he is jealous of the good name of organized labour, and he has brought the

Timmins complaints to the notice of Brother Jodoin, head of the Canadian Labour Congress. As a result, Mr. Harry Simon, regional director of organization for the CLC, has been appointed to investigate and report.

"The boys will maybe get rapped, and will be a little more careful in future if they have been unfair," Murdo predicts. But the solution probably depends upon setting up offices closer to the Timmins work than at Sudbury, 314 miles away.

These cases, as explained to me by Murdo Martin, and including several unions, may be explainable on some grounds as yet unknown to him. But seemingly the essential Freedom to Work has not always pertained in the circumstances he has found at Timmins.

The Gibraltar Dispute

By Joseph MacSweeney Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Spanish government is expected to consider Friday a British proposal that the Gibraltar dispute be referred to the World Court at The Hague.

Gen. Francisco Franco has been standing by his demand that Gibraltar be returned to Spain and the outlook seems cloudy for the proposal, made formally in Anglo-Spanish talks earlier this week.

Because the British government put forward the idea of going to the international court, laymen without special knowledge of law formed the opinion that the foreign office feels it has an airtight legal case and this is one instance where international lawyers seem to agree.

It by no means follows, however, that the British foreign secretary, George Brown, is being covered with roses for taking the initiative.

SENSE WEAK STAND

An influential body of opinion feels the move betrays weakness and a tacit admission that there is some legal question about the rightness of British sovereignty over the Rock, exercised since the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.

Also, some observers feel that only the brave or foolish can any longer be confident of decisions that may be reached by the World Court. It surprised the world with its recent non-decision involving South-West Africa and apartheid (racial separation).

Few places or concepts can be more evocative to Britons and Spaniards than Gibraltar. Brown and Prime Minister Wilson know that any hint of

British withdrawal would raise furies on both sides of the political fence. The left would see it as surrender to Franco; the right sees the Rock in somewhat the same light as the Bank of England and the royal family—a pillar and symbol of Britain's greatness.

SPOKE PROUDLY Fernando Maria Castiella, Spanish foreign minister, stated in the Cortes Spanish parliament last December how his country's pride is involved in Gibraltar.

"The Spanish mast is not prepared to carry other people's sails anywhere, least of all at the entrance to the Mediterranean, the key of our geographical position, the confluence of two seas and the junction of two continents."

The case can go to the World Court only if both sides agree and also agree to be bound by its decision.

For nearly two years Spain has been turning the screw on Gibraltar, culminating with the decision to close the La Linea border post to all but vehicular traffic.

Britain apparently has been unable to reply in kind to Spain's strong-arm diplomacy. The Spanish market has been growing in importance to economically hard-pressed Britain.

Some observers also believe the Spaniards have shrewdly calculated that it is in United States' interests to see the dispute settled along lines acceptable to Spain, which has assumed new importance to the U.S. since France withdrew militarily from NATO.

Red China's Entry

Hamilton Spectator

Canada has been on the brink of openly supporting Red China's entry into the United Nations for so long that External Affairs Minister Paul Martin's speech last week shouldn't be considered surprising.

Mr. Martin more or less urged that the Peking administration be given a voice at the UN. He didn't actually come out and say he favored membership for the dominant Chinese regime, but he as good as said it. For Mr. Martin, a noted ambiguitist, it was the closest he's come to laying Canada's cards on the table.

As long as the United States deplores even the thought of Red China at the UN, Canada probably won't vote in favor of the Communist state. Our friendship with the U.S. means more to us than a matter of principle. One wonders if Mr. Martin was on the verge of suggesting inviting the Red Chinese to come to the UN as observers as a compromise means of warming the shill. Red China would,

of course, turn down such an invitation, but at least it would be a tiny step forward in the growing efforts to make the UN a world body in more than name only.

Every time the matter of Red China is broached at the UN, the rigidity of American foreign policy always stands out like the proverbial sore thumb. Never, never, never will a Washington administration consider allowing Peking into the UN—at least that is the impression one gets.

Russia, too, is as rigid in its policies. This is what Andre Gromyko, speaking in his role as foreign minister, found time to insert a midget sentence advocating the membership of Red China in the UN. This despite the fact that the two major Communist regimes openly despise each other.

SEARCHED THE SEA The U.S. Navy commissioned 138 "blimp" airships during the Second World War.

Growing Pains

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Do growing pains really exist? A reader has a 10-year-old son who awakens several times a week complaining of pain in the knees and thighs. The boy is comfortable during the day. A neighbor added to her concern by telling her that the child probably has rheumatic fever.

Perhaps we can solve this old question once and for all. Nocturnal pains and aches in the legs often appear during the growth period, but whether they stem from growth is a moot question. Most of the victims are between 8 and 12 years of age, a period of relatively slow growth. They also are more common in the thin, wiry child who is inclined to be very active.

This also is the time when the tendons and ligaments are extremely elastic and the joints are easily twisted or strained during play. If adults run, jump, and fall one-tenth as often as children, they would be as stiff as a board. In addition, youngsters of this age sleep in unusual positions which add to the stress upon the legs.

The pain usually awakens the child once or twice a night. The distress may be mild or so severe that he screams or cries. The pain is described as deep, often in the thigh, behind the knee, upper calf or muscles of the front of the legs. The site may vary from one attack to another. There is no swelling, redness, tenderness, spasms, or stiffness of the joints.

Growing pains rarely occur during the day and when present suggest a psychological cause. A more serious origin is suspected when there is swelling, redness, and tenderness, and the child's activity is restricted. Possibilities include rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, and a number of disorders involving the hip and knee. Other causes may be bone tumors and secondary strain due to flat feet or curvature of the spine.

Why does rheumatic fever enter the picture so often? Back in 1889 an influential pediatrician, Dr. A. Jacobi, claimed that the majority of children with growing pains has rheumatism. And so it has been since then.

REARRANGED M. D. writes: I look as if I had lost 20 pounds and I have to wear a smaller size in clothes but the scales still say 135, which is my normal weight. Have you any explanation?

REPLY With growth or maturity, there may be redistribution of fat without actual gain or loss in weight.

WITHHOLDING INFORMATION

B. C. W. writes: My wife is being treated for high blood pressure. She drinks and smokes but does not tell the doctor and he doesn't ask what is your opinion?

REPLY Stop feuding. If she prefers to withhold information from her physician, who will be the loser?

CRAMPING FROM ICE CREAM

Mrs. M. writes: My eight-year old daughter loves ice cream but always develops abdominal cramps when she eats it.

REPLY If eating smaller servings slowly does not help, little can be done because the lining of her stomach must be extremely sensitive to cold or she is allergic to one of the ingredients.

OPERATION REPAIR

E. J. writes: Is it better for a man with a double hernia to wear a truss or have one or both ruptures operated on?

REPLY Surgery is his only hope for permanent cure.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Newly-hired maid announced to the visitor: "I regret to say that Madam says she is sorry she is not at home." "Oh, that's all right," the visitor smiled. "Tell her I'm awfully glad I didn't call." — Financial Post.

Sandy telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After waiting all day at the telegraph office, he received an affirmative answer, late at night. "Well, if I were you," said the operator who delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl who kept me waiting so long for an answer." "Na, na," replied Sandy. "The lass for me is the lass who waits for the night rates." — Montreal Star.

From now on Eton's young gentlemen won't have to report to 7:30 a.m. classes without even a cup of tea. The new schedule calls for breakfast at 8, chapel at 9 and classes at 9:30. The reason: Classrooms are now considered too cold in the dismal dawn. And thus do empires disintegrate. — Hamilton Spectator.

Father — "Now, when I was a boy I didn't have the advantages you have." Smart O'flspring — "And you look it too, gov'nor." — Galt Reporter.

A Troublesome Problem

Labrador has been described as "the land God gave Cain." Harsh and inhospitable, it largely has been ignored in the development of this continent. Yet it is one of the world's greatest reservoirs of riches. It started on its road to developed wealth with the working of its untold deposits of iron ore. Now a second huge resource is to be produced, waterpower from the gigantic Churchill Falls.

Some idea of the immensity of this project is in the fact it will develop more waterpower even than Egypt's Aswan dam on the mighty Nile. It will cost up to \$700,000,000 to develop its 6,000,000 horsepower. This power can be utilized from now on.

This is made possible by Quebec agreeing to purchase the power from the British Newfoundland Corporation (Brieco). Quebec-Hydro will distribute the power, exporting some to the United States.

This development probably could have been completed by now had it not been for the unseemly wrangle between Quebec and Newfoundland. In the background of this dispute is the question about the actual border between Quebec and Labrador, the latter being part of Newfoundland province. The border was established by a Privy Council decision in 1927 but Quebec hasn't been satisfied with it.

The importance of the boundary is that it straddles the vast iron ore deposits and other resources. Quebec is setting up a commission to study the situation but certainly Newfoundland won't be prepared to accept, willy-nilly, any finding by a Quebec commission. Premier Joseph Smallwood has defiantly declared there will be no change in the boundary, and certainly there should be none without Newfoundland's consent.

There is very little, if any, market in Labrador itself for this power. But the rugged terrain is rich in minerals, waterpower and timber. The area can become an increasingly important asset to Canada.

The water has been running for waste ever since the beginning of time in that rugged land. Now it is to be used to the benefit of mankind.

Back To 1900?

Winnipeg Free Press

The wheel of history seems to be revolving in the automobile industry. The Ford Motor Company reported this week that it has achieved a major breakthrough in a new kind of electric battery that could mean the return of electric cars to our highways.

There was a time, around the turn of the century, when electrically powered automobiles were the most common. In 1900 New York City had 300 electric taxis.

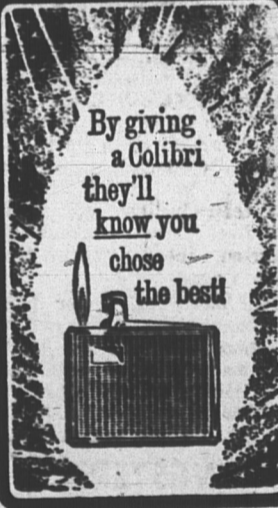
They had advantages over gasoline powered cars of the day. They were easy to start (unlike their competitors which had to be hand-cranked); they were silent; and they gave off no noxious fumes.

But they had their disadvantages too, chiefly that they could rarely go more than 50 or 100 miles without recharging. Batteries were expensive to maintain and replace. And as the gasoline automobile improved, the electric car gradually disappeared into limbo.

Interest in electric cars began to revive in 1950, but it has been given a great boost in recent years with the growing realization of the amount of pollution in the air for which internal combustion engines are responsible.

If every gasoline automobile were replaced by an electric car, a large percentage of our air pollution problems would be eliminated.

This is not, of course, likely to happen for a long time to come. But Ford's new battery apparently is 15 times more effective than present batteries and, with it as a basis, the company is



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