The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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PAGE 6 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1963.

Progress Report

It is reassuring to note, from Solicitor General MacNaught, that investigations are well under way with all parts of phase one of the Northumberland Strait causeway design, that this phase will end on December 31 this year with the submission of a report by the consulting engineers which will review "all possible designs" together with their cost, and indicate the most feasible one which will then be carried through to a detailed design. Meanwhile, preliminary reports on core drilling indicate that no serious foundation problems will be encountered.

That the most feasible design hasn't yet been determined seems at variance with the more definite assurance given by Prime Minister Diefenbaker on the subject. That was over a year ago, and we can only assume that the departmental report on which Mr. Diefenbaker's statements were based has been revised in the light of new construction procedures to which Mr. MacNaught makes reference in his statement. Some of these procedures include the idea of a tunnel consisting of individual prefabricated sections, floated out and sunk to a prepared foundation.

If this be the case, we trust that a full explanation will be obtained from the Public Works Minister when Parliament reassembles. Mr. Diefenbaker, in justice to himself, should insist on having the report on which he based his own calculations tabled so that there will be no question as to his having endeavored to mislead us at that time.

The new construction procedures which were impractical a few years ago will presumably lessen the overall cost of $105,000,000 which was the figure given by Mr. Diefenbaker, and perhaps shorten the construction period as well. But we'll know more about that at the year's end, when the report on the various possible designs will be submitted. What is gratifying is that the Pearson Government seems now to be as definitely committed to this great project as was the former Conservative administration; that we no longer hear of doubts being cast on its "feasibility" from any responsible source, and that the planning operations are going ahead uninterruptedly.

We welcome Mr. MacNaught's assurance on these points, and trust that he will continue to take every opportunity of keeping us abreast of what is going on.

Too Late For Words

Prime Minister Pearson was no doubt right when he said in his address at the United Nations Assembly that expulsion of members such as South Africa and Portugal, on grounds of racial discrimination, was against the principles of the U.N. charter. The charter does not require, or even authorize, sanctions to be applied merely because one member nation follows policies considered abhorrent and degrading by others. But the representatives of the colored nations are not accepting this interpretation of what U.N. membership involves. Since they cannot carry their point they are adopting another method of showing their disapproval.

Thus, recently, when South Africa's delegate spoke on his country's racial policies, about two-thirds of the 111 Assembly members staged a mass walkout as the apartheid apologist took the rostrum. And last Monday, at Geneva, all 26 African delegations walked out of the opening meeting of the U.N. World Health Organization's regional committee because of the presence of delegates from Portugal and South Africa.

This meeting was called to discuss such questions as assistance to new African states and malaria and smallpox eradication in Africa —matters of vital concern to all the countries represented. But not so important, apparently, as the racial issue to the African delegates.

A similar incident occurred at the International Social Security Conference at Geneva, when 11 African and Arab delegations expressed their disapproval of the presence of a Portuguese representative by walking out. Communist delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, not slow to capitalize on this gesture, staged a performance of the same kind a few days later.

Of course, Mr. Pearson expounded the true doctrine of U.N. membership according to the charter. But there was no evidence that it carried the slightest conviction in the minds of those to whom it was principally addressed. Though he should speak "with the tongues of men and of angels" on this subject, he would still be, to them, as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

It is well for the Western powers to realize the burning hatred in which apartheid policies—in South Africa or elsewhere—are held by the colored races, and cease wasting words on excuses for ignoring it in the council of world nations.

Useful Publication

A new Canadian publication has made its appearance, under the title of "The United Nations in Action." Edited by the well-known journalist, Willson Woodside, the magazine will go to members of the United Nations Association in this country, in place of the former's newsletter and the monthly External Affairs Bulletin. Presumably non-members may also subscribe to it.

The September-October issue runs to 30 pages, attractively printed and illustrated, and is devoted to the subject: What every Canadian should know about foreign aid. One of the aims of the association is to secure a substantial increase in what it calls "Canada's rather meagre aid program," and to this end it has marshalled an excellent collection of articles, summarizing facts, views and opinions about foreign aid. Not only Canadian, but similar programs in the United States, Britain, France and Germany and those sponsored by international agencies are reviewed.

The result is an authoritative and most interesting account of a matter about which, indeed, every Canadian should be informed. If later issues of the new journal meet the standard set by the first one, a solid future seems assured for it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Congratulations to the members of Birchwood High School Cadet Corps on their fine achievement of tieing for the Earl Grey Challenge Trophy, emblematic of the most efficient cadet corps in Canada.

* * *

The U.S. department of agriculture has come up with some longevity figures for household appliances. With normal use, washing machines should last 11 years; electric sewing machines, 24 years; vacuum cleaners, 15 to 18 years; toasters, 15 years; refrigerators, 16 years; and television sets, 11 years.

* * *

From Ottawa comes the superfluous statement that "the Progressive Conservative victory in Ontario was not expected by Liberals here to have much effect on the federal Liberal government in the coming months." The news would be if the Liberals conceded that they expected it would have any unfavorable effect.

* * *

One hundred and fourteen thousand boxcar loads, which if coupled together would stretch 850 miles from locomotive to caboose; more than 500 Great Lakes cargoes of close to 5,000,000 tons: these are requirements of the Canadian Wheat Board to deliver Canada's 228,000,000 bushel record wheat sale to export positions.

HOW THE WEST WAS WON

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Bilingualism Has Different Meanings

What is "bilingualism"? When the Winnipeg school board recently sought a new general manager, it made a concession to the current ruckus by saying that applicants should be bilingual All fifteen candidates asserted that they were bilingual; every one of them spoke both English and Ukrainian.

The dictionary of course says that "bilingual" means "speaking two tongues". It does not mean "speaking English and French."

That story from Winnipeg sounds apocryphal. But it is matched by an episode from the Royal Canadian Navy. A survey was ordered to find out how many officers were bilingual. The staff knew the correct meaning of the word, so their question asked every officer which languages he spoke. Some said they spoke English and French, some English and German, some English and Italian, while some spoke some less common tongue as well as English. The total of all these was added up, and the astonishing but true result was announced that something over 80 per cent of the officers were "bilingual."

WHAT IS THE LAW?

The British North America Act says simply, in section 133: "Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and either of those languages may be used by any person in any Court of Canada and in any of the Courts of Quebec."

Thus our constitution does not make French an official language in, say, a court of Saskatchewan, or on an Ontario street sign, or in the B.C. Legislature.

If Quebec's wish that the spread of the French language should be fostered, this would breed a similar ambition among our other ethnic groups, and we would become a multilingual Tower of Babel. For Quebeckers perhaps don't understand that their racial group is not the second largest in all our provinces. In Manitoba, they are outnumbered by the British, Ukrainian and German groups. In Saskatchewan and Alberta these three as well as the Scandinavians outnumber them. "Bilingualism" on the Prairies would certainly not include the Quebec language.

QUEBEC'S OWN LANGUAGE

Some linguistic purists suggest that Quebeckers themselves break the B.N.A. Act, which makes no mention of the French-Canadian language. This tongue, by vocabulary and accent, is sometimes incomprehensible to residents of France, just as Frenchmen cannot always make themselves understood in Quebec. This is partly because the Quebec vocabulary today is archaic, having been frozen as it was when the close contact between France and Quebec was broken two centuries ago; and partly because Quebec has admitted into its tongue many impurities from Chicago, television and advertisements.

This is the factor which perhaps more than anything else maddens the rest of Canada against Quebec's language; for the "French" taught in many schools is quite useless in La Belle Province.

For practical purposes, and in the interests of building a united country, the widespread use of any second language is unfortunate. It is a pity that Quebeckers did not heed the words of their hero. Canada's first French-Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Speaking in the House of Commons 73 years ago, he decfared: "The French-Canadian father who today does not have his son learn English does no do justice to his child, for he forces him to remain behind in the struggle for existence."

French-Canadians who have fallen behind the rest of Canada economically today forget Sir Wilfrid's words of wisdom. They find it easier to blame the rest of Canada.

PUBLIC FORUM

SENIOR CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Sir;— A few days ago I was reading a Department of Public Health publication regarding the field of geriatrics in which I came across a section that interested me greatly. Before I make reference to it I wish to say that I am less than twenty years old but do recognize the fact that there is a need to take care of our old people far better than we seem to be doing at the present time. So earnestly do I endorse this fact that I have recently decided to proceed to a medical degree and specialize in the field of geriatrics.

That which I found interesting was a formally drawn-up document stating the Senior Citizens Bill of Rights. The rights of senior citizens have been proclaimed by the New York Legislative Committee on aging and are as follows:

1. The right to an opportunity to continue to be useful.
2. The right to equal opportunity to obtain employment based on merit, not birthdays.
3. The right to freedom from the spectre of want in old age and burial in a pauper's grave.
4. The right to a fair share of the community's recreational, educational, and medical resources.
5. The right to obtain decent housing suited to the needs of later years.
6. The right to the respect of the community, based on service to the community.
7. The right to the support of one's family to an extent consonant with the best interest of the family.
8. The right to live independently, as one chooses.
9. The right to live with dignity as a free human being unfettered by antiquated concepts of the "proper role of old people."
10. The right of access to all available knowledge now to make the later years happy years.

I am, Sir, etc.,

J.B.W.

Charlottetown

SOCIAL SERVICE

Sir,— We readily admit that much has been done by the Government of Canada, under both Liberals and Conservatives, for the welfare of the citizens of Canada. We have the Old Age Pension, the Baby Bonus, Family Allowance, Widow's Pension, etc. All that is very good indeed. and we trust that we are sincerely grateful for it. We did not mention the Unemployment Insurance Plan, a benefit which has been grossly abused and misused by a number of irresponsible persons.

Let us prepare a question or two on this matter of Social Service. What effect is it having upon our people? Is there a danger of destroying two great qualities which are so essential to a successful life, the qualities of initiative and independence?

Are our social benefits creating in the minds of a certain group, an attitude of indifference, carelessness, and down right laziness? It is a great satisfaction to be able to say: "By God's grace, I am what I am, and I have what I have."

Now, a few words regarding the O.A.P.: I am receiving that benefit myself. Just recently I have read a number of comments on the subject of old age pensions. There are those who claim that it is not right to give the pension to those who have over a certain amount of wealth. Now, on the surface, that seems reasonable. But let us ponder it a little deeper, and you will find that there is a principle involved here— a moral principle, if you will permit that term.

For the sake of argument let us apply this principle in general sense. Let us say. Here is a person who by business acumen and industry has accumulated a goodly sum of money or personal property. That person by the wise exercise of his or her God-given talents may have established a business or an industry, and in the process of doing so has put money in circulation, and thus, that person has done his or her part in building up our country. Now, would it be fair in principle, to deny such a person the Old Age Pension? Yes: I agree with you, the person may really have no need of it. But it is his or hers by right. If they wish to endorse the cheque, and pass it over to some worthy organization, well and good. That is their privilege.

I am, Sir, etc.,

W.D. JOHNSTON

Montague, P.E.I.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO

(September 27, 1938)

MONTREAL, Sept. 26— Medical and military professions united today in paying tribute to Sir Andrew Macphail, noted physician and author, who died here Friday, at an impressive funeral in Christ Church Cathedral.

A pleasant surprise party was held Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Jane Baillie, Cross Roads, to honor Malcolm Reeves who is leaving the Island shortly to take a course in engineering at McGill University. Mr. Reeves was presented with a suitable gift.

TEN YEARS AGO

(September 27, 1953)

William C. Cairns, Freetown, winner of the Nuffield Foundation Scholarship, arrived home after a six-month study of English agriculture. Mr. Cairns was one of two Canadian farmers selected by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to make this special study in Great Britain.

The Poet's Corner

GOOD MORNING ALL

Have you ever said: Good-morning!
With a special sort of grace
And behold a frowning stranger
Drop the wrinkles from his face?

Have you noticed how your greeting
Gave a lightness to his feet
And your unexpected kindness
Made his frowning obsolete?
After that one fleeting moment
As he walks across the town,
He may echo your Good- morning!
And dispel another frown.

Have you ever said: Good-evening!
In a friendly sort of way,
To a toiler plodding homeward
From a tiring, sunless day?
Perhaps you noticed how his shoulders
Lifted with a glad surprise
And a thankful little twinkle
Sprang unbidden to his eyes.
Let Good-morning! and Good-evening!
Spread your special brand of cheer.....
They are words, the whole world over,
Everyone delights to hear.

—S. Barlow Bird

Freetown, P.E.I.

School Phobia Eased By Drug

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A WIDELY known tranquilizer corrected school phobia in 8 out of 9 Augusta, Ga., youngsters 8 to 11 years old. The medicine helped them fight that scary feeling about leaving home, enabling them to attend school regularly. What really happened was that the children were enabled to release the tenacious hold on mother's apron strings and get on with the business of learning.

School phobia is a form of separation anxiety and is partial to the only child as well as to the timid, sensitive, and spoiled. Mother tends to be overprotective and overanxious — the type that specializes in "Smother love." One authority describes her as being dominated by her children as she had been dominated by her mother.

In some, school phobia begins after a long illness or a change of home or school that allowed a prolonged absence from classes. Others dislike school because they have been teased, ridiculed, bullied, or punished for a poor performance, or for other reasons.

The reaction basically is one of fear; some actually develop physical symptoms such as tummyache, nausea, or headache. These youngsters should not be confused with those who feign illness just because they don't feel like going to school.

The tranquilizer helps the tot get back to class, but usually more than a pill is needed. Mother must be weaned away from her excessive dependence upon the child. The husband also helps by giving emotional support to the wife. The personality and attitudes of the parents play an important role in resolving this situation.

Dr. Gabriel D'Amato compared the results obtained with the tranquilizer with those of 11 children who were given regular psychiatric care without the use of drugs. There was considerable use of drugs. There was considerable difference, especially in the ease with which the youngsters responded.

TESTS FOR TB

A.M. writes: Is there some definite test that will tell definitely yes or no as to whether a person has tuberculosis?

REPLY

Yes. The tuberculin skin test and chest X-rays offer indirect evidence. Finding the causative organisms in the sputum or other discharges is positive evidence. The secretions can be injected into guinea pigs and positive diagnosis is made when the animal develops tuberculosis.

TIRED SALESMAN

Mrs. B.B. writes: Does a man of 55 need to get a sleep every night? He says he could sleep much more. He wakes up tired and ugly. He works very hard as a salesman.

REPLY

Yes, but it is unusual and he should consult his physician because he may be ill. Fatigue is a manifestation of several illnesses.

WARTS AND LUNGS

S.M. writes: I have warts on my fingers. Could I spread them to the lungs by smoking cigarettes?

REPLY

No, because the causative virus is partial to the skin. Furthermore, I doubt if the virus has an opportunity to escape while holding the warty fingers near the mouth.

BEER AND ULCER

S.H. writes: If a heavy beer drinker had the operation on for bleeding ulcer, is he likely to get another ulcer if he starts drinking heavy again?

REPLY

Yes.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

All children are different and most of these differences are normal.

ART FROM CANADA

Four Canadian artists this fall sent 23 paintings to the seventh Sao Paulo Bienal, one of the foremost showcases of painting in the world.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Who would have thought, a year ago, that the 1963 cars left room for as much improvement as the 1964 cars are now said to offer?—Ottawa Journal.

It is easier to believe a lie that one has heard a thousand times than believe a fact that one has never heard before. — Vancouver Sun.

In the British town of Bedford, motorists simply drop their parking money into handy containers, and the incidence of parking-poaching is said to be very low. Bedfordites have decided honesty is the best policy, or at least better than putting up with curbside meters or bulky parking lot gates. — Sarnia Observer.

Two girls were walking down the street one day when they noticed a lone sailor was following them for blocks. Finally one of the girls turned around angrily: "Look here, sailor," she cried. "You either quit following us or get another sailor." —Galt Reporter.

"Millions of people who have telephones don't have bathtubs", says a statistician. It's a great pity that so many people are talking when they ought to be taking a bath.—Sudbury Star.

If you can't hear a pin drop, it is one there's something wrong with your bowling.— Toronto Star.

An insect is any married man who has the nerve to crawl away when house cleaning starts. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Today's child will grow up wondering what the hills across the lake re-echoed before there were outboard motors. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Psychologists who have been studying dreams for the past two years have revealed that people who talk in their sleep never reveal their secrets. A compartment in the brain acts as a brake to prevent such indiscretions. Now we can all sleep easier. —La Suisse, Geneva.

Vague French Proposal

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The French suggestion that Britain should join nuclear forces with France seems to have touched a twanging nerve in London.

The timing of the move caused a particularly frosty reception at the British foreign office, which in any case tends to examine with special care any proposal emanating from President de Gaulle.

The cabinet was already wrestling with an agonizing decision on whether Britain should endorse the United States plan for putting Polaris-armed ships to sea manned by crews from several NATO countries.

The Earl of Home, the British foreign secretary, was reported to be still convinced — as he left for New York Wednesday to attend the 18th United Nations General Assembly — that Britain should at least join without commitment the forthcoming discussions of the NATO multilateral fleet.

NEW OPPORTUNITY

Home was hardly overjoyed that at a crucial time the French proposal gave opponents of the U.S. project a new opportunity for debate.

Reflecting the general unpopularity of President Kennedy's plan in defence circles, senior British officers of all three services are said to feel the French idea deserves consideration.

In a more general way, the snap British reaction appears to be that de Gaulle is merely trying out a political-military diversion — seeking to divert Britain from its vaunted "special relationship" with the U.S. on nuclear matters, holding out the lure of membership in the European Common Market.

Comment is in cloudy terms, however, largely because the whole issue is clouded. No one seems to know the exact meaning of the speech in which Michel Habib-Deloncle, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, put forward the nuclear idea at Monday's meeting of the 17-nation Council of Europe in Strasbourg. He said:

". . . If Great Britain conceives of her future as being within the community of Europe, she can find in this field the opportunity for a positive contribution, taking into account the necessary choices that such a decision implies."

TOO VAGUE

In the prevailing British view, this is far too vague a proposition for London to become concerned about at present. It is known de Gaulle distrusts the mixed-manned force because the U.S. would retain the right of veto over use of its Polaris missiles.

The U.S. would fire them only in its own interest—not necessarily that of Europe—in his view.

But British officials note the French nuclear force does not yet exist and, in any case, as offer of partnership to Britain has yet to come. They also recall a statement by Edward Heath, British deputy foreign minister:

"What is essential is that any European point of view on defence should be directly related to the Atlantic alliance."

Unspoiled Nauruans

Christian Science Monitor

Out in the vastness of the Pacific Ocean, some 1,700 miles northeast of Australia, lies a tiny atoll which promises to become the Tristan da Cunha of the Antipodes. Its name is Nauru, and it is administered as a United Nations trust territory by Australia. (It had been under German sovereignty from 1888 until the peace settlement at the end of World War I.) On this tiny island live 2,400 Nauruans, together with an immigrant population of some 2,000.

An idyllic surf-driven haven in the South Seas is many people's most romantic dream— but if there is no means of getting a livelihood there, its charm soon evaporates. Nauru's unhappy lot is that it will soon find itself an empty phosphate quarry, and what will its people do then? Till now, they have earned a living by exporting phosphates; however, the exhaustion of the deposits is within sight.

Australia has offered the Nauruans an alternative home on Curtis Island, half a mile off the coast of Queensland. The Nauruans would prefer Fraser Island, five and a half miles farther out to sea from what they apparently see as the corrupting influence of twentieth-century Industrialized civilization.

The Nauruans are determined to preserve their national identity, and nobody can blame them for that. But the Soviet Union is getting lost in the clouds of its anti-imperialist dogma when it rushes in to support the Nauruans in their struggle to free themselves from (in Communist parlance) the colonialist yoke

Eventually, the good sense of Australians should enable the 2,400 Nauruans to establish themselves on either Curtis or Fraser Islands—or any other refuge of their choice—under conditions which will permit them to live happily ever after.

The
FLYING DUTCHMAN
RESTAURANT
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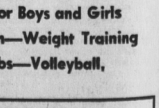
ANNOUNCING

The Opening of the Fall and Winter Programe at the Charlottetown YMCA



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