

Lest We Forget

One thing the recent tieup in our Borden-Tormentine ferry service did was attract widespread publicity to the unwarranted interference of railway strikers in this essential link of communication. The Toronto Daily Star, for instance, on Aug. 26 carried a streamer headline, in red ink, across the top of its front page announcing: "6,000 Tourists Flee Rail Strike's First Blow." The news was from this province, and the story, in double-column type, reported hundreds of cars being lined up at Borden "trying to get off the island before the strike disrupts the service and leaves them marooned." Featured also was the news that Premier Campbell had declared a state of emergency to cope with the situation.

The Toronto Telegram, in a leading editorial on Aug. 29, noted that the making of Canada depended largely on the establishment of communications between its far-flung components. Transportation and communication were to be the life cord of the new nation, and for nearly a century these clauses in the Confederation compact had been respected, sometimes at enormous cost. "Today," it added, "this system is in a shambles. There must be a case made for the maintenance of dependable communication and transport between one of Canada's oldest provinces—Prince Edward Island—and the newest—Newfoundland—with the mainland." Ottawa should have laid plans to prevent the severance of these links, said the Toronto paper. This would not have been a move to frustrate labor's right to strike but a gesture of respect for the whole physical concept of Confederation. It denounced Ottawa's action in allowing these island provinces to be cut adrift as "unpardonable."

Closer home, the Cape Breton Post stressed the need for maintaining the Borden-Tormentine service as a national highway, especially when rail transportation stops. It cited the request of the Canadian Trucking Association that the service come under direct control of the federal transport department, and castigated a union leader in Moncton for criticizing this proposal.

The Fredericton Gleaner devoted a vigorous editorial to the same subject, underlining the soundness of the association's argument. The same principle, it suggested, should be applied to the Bay of Fundy service, especially between Saint John and Digby. It maintained, also, that the Canadian National Telegraphs should be taken out of the CNR organization and not left to the vagaries of the CNR's disputes with its workers.

Prime Minister Pearson, noted the Fredericton paper, has promised an overhaul of the entire transportation system in Canada, and this is the time to deal with the matter of ferry service in the Maritimes and national telegraph service as well. Of course, it is; and we would be negligent indeed to allow the issue to drop out of public notice, as we did after the rail strike of 1950. We have paid a heavy price for that mistake, and we look to our Island representatives particularly, here and at Ottawa, to see that we don't make that blunder again. We expect them to insist on a showdown on this matter. And the time to start is right now!

A Smooth Performer

President Johnson's so-called "non-political" tours across the country are proving, once again, that he is a master at the game of political fence-mending. The polls show that his popularity has been slipping—the last Gallop poll showed only 51 per cent of the people approving his performance, a drop from 56 per cent in the previous poll—and

he is out to remedy this with all the resources at his command. Even his opponents, while deploring his tactics, are grudgingly conceding their success.

They dubbed his recent tour of the northeastern states "the Phoney Express." And phoney it was, at least in one respect. The tour was anything but non-political, as the White House insisted on calling it. And as one Washington commentator notes, this was not a mere matter of semantics. When the President travels as president of the United States, the U.S. treasury pays the staggering expenses involved. But when he travels as leader of his party to curry votes for his candidates, his party's treasury pays. So by billing his recent trip as non-political, Mr. Johnson was enabling his party to have its cake and eat it.

He had—says this correspondent who writes regularly for the Winnipeg Free Press—two gimmicks that enabled him to get away with this. One was a trip across the border to confer with Prime Minister Pearson, which cast the aura of international diplomacy over a trip whose remaining seven-eighths were devoted to domestic politicking. The other was his system of coralling prominent Republican politicians to share space in his plane and on his platforms. These unfortunates, hoping to bask in the presidential glow, found themselves instead lending their presence to meetings intended to aid Democratic candidates in the forthcoming congressional elections. They invariably turned out to have been allotted the second most important speaking-making place on the program.

Even the presidential women turn out to be excellent campaign assets. They draw remarkable and warm applause when introduced. Lynda Bird can say a few well chosen words when required and say them well; and Lady Bird, with her southern accent, can soften up any audience for the master's speech in 60 seconds flat.

What chiefly worries his opponents is that the President's most enthusiastic audiences seem to be in the most Republican territories. His speeches are filled with compassion and the desire to improve America and the more unfortunate of its people. The warmer his audiences become, the more he abandons his texts and fills his speeches with ad lib anecdotes and homely examples of his hopes and his actions. The more he does this, the more his audiences love it.

A campaigner the like of whom we haven't seen in this country, probably, since Confederation days.

Murder Most Foul

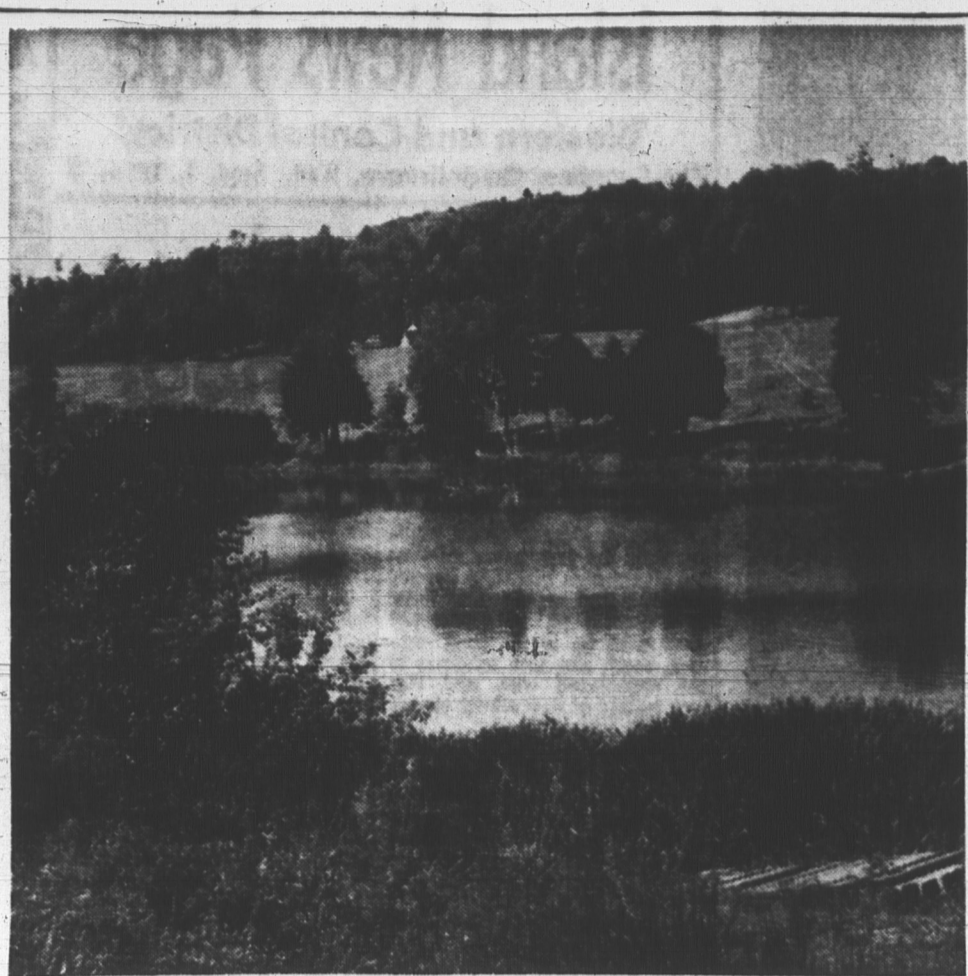
Premier Verwoerd of South Africa was regarded as the architect of race separation in his country, and he must be held responsible for the harsh measures adopted by his government in its treatment of non-whites, and in suppressing criticism of its policies on this score. But his assassination yesterday, while he sat on his bench in Parliament, will go down as one of the most revolting crimes of the century, and one which is bound to bring sterner and more restrictive measures in its wake. Fortunately the assassin was not a Negro, and no direct connection can be established between the foul deed and the victims of Verwoerd's apartheid policies. But the tragedy, nevertheless, is almost certain to strengthen the dominant party in its self-righteous views, and provide it with a martyr as well.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Lord Chamberlain, Britain's stage censor, has found parts of Chaucer's "The Miller's Tale" a bit too racy for public taste. That, comments the Ottawa Journal drily, should send enrolment zooming in university English courses on Chaucer.

They are tough on conscientious objectors in Greece. One of them, a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, was given a death sentence for refusing to take possession of a weapon when he was called up for army service. An Athens appeal court, however, has commuted the sentence to 4½ years in prison.

The only scientific space station in the Arctic, called Esrange, at Kiruna, Sweden, is nearly ready. It was built by the European Space Research Organization, of which Britain is a founder member, contributing 25 per cent of its annual expenditure. Many scientific experiments carried by British-built Skylark rockets will explore the ionosphere and the aurora during the Arctic winter.



BONSHAW RIVER SCENE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Who Indeed Can Be Proud Of His Role?

Nobody can be proud of his role in the Great Rail Strike. The railroad managements allegedly met with labour only twice in 10 months to attempt to renegotiate expired work contracts; the government did nothing until too late. Those who no spurs. Workers have the right to strike—but has any worker the right to inflict wanton damage on his fellow citizens? On Parliament Hill we heard about Nova Scotia poultry farmers dependent upon the shipment of western feed grain, about fishermen and fruit-growers dependent upon transport to market their produce, about the tourist industry of P.E.I. deprived of business by the non-sailing of the ferry. In the eyes of these people, there is no glory for workers who seek jobs on a national utility, and then refuse either to carry out that work or to let others do it.

SLOW TO THE RESCUE Then finally Parliament was reassembled—but not for its finest hour. Attendance at the opening of this emergency session was unimpressive. More than 20 empty seats shamed the benches of the minority Liberal government; more than 10 Opposition seats were also empty for good or trivial reason. In fact, a vote in which the opposition lined up against the government would have seen the Liberals beaten 121 to 107 by my count.

The business of legislating a back-to-work order seemed to be kicked aside while politicians resumed their briefly adjourned partisan wrangles. What we saw was often just another skirmish in the same old—Seven Years War between those two old warriors, Conservative leader John Diefenbaker and Liberal leader Lester Pearson. This is a war which has been disguised under many alibis—the Arrow, Coyne, nuclear weapons, the flag, Munstinger, and now the railroad strike.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

CARTIER MONUMENT

Sir: For a year or more I have been making inquiries as to what happened to the Jacques Cartier monument which used to stand on the west side of the entrance to Queen Square in front of the Province Building, but without success. Some of whom I inquired had forgotten such a monument had existed. Last week I inquired for the information from an official of the Confederation Centre and he replied that speaking from memory, a local government official had told him the monument had been carefully taken down and placed in storage along with the two bronze plaques which had been on the front of the monument. The inscription on one was in English and the other in French.

The local government official informed me that the plaques were in storage, awaiting advice from some interested organization or party as to what should be done with them—or words to that effect.

The monument was unveiled with considerable ceremony in 1934—possibly on 24th June, it being St. John's Day—in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Prince Edward Island by Jacques Cartier.

A monument of such historic interest should not be in storage, but re-erected at once in a prominent place on the sea of concrete surrounding the Confederation Centre, or in the newly called Boulder Park—or in front of the new provincial government building, where the instructive inscriptions on the plaques may be read by our citizens and tourists, as they were by thousands before the monument disappeared, from the light of day.

I am, Sir, etc. T. E. MacNULTY Charlottetown

In debate the House was frequently as near to a shambles as it has ever been since the 1956 Pipeline fiasco. At one stage, while former Labour Minister Allan MacEachen was explaining the government position Mr. Speaker no less than eight times had to call the unruly and noisy sparsity of MPs to order. His usual "Order, please" was not enough; he had to say "The Minister should be given an opportunity to make his speech," or "the Minister has the floor," or "we should have order in the House," or "the honourable Minister has the floor."

ROLLED THEM IN AISLES Yet in between the hours of gloom there were glimmers of hope. The loudest applause in the first-day's debate greeted John Diefenbaker's comment that, in view of the gravity of the situation, "I do not think ordinary

hours of sitting are sufficient." Yet four working hours later it was Diefenbaker himself who "called it 10 o'clock" and thus ended the short day's work. The second day, the New Democrats, having forced a long adjournment the previous day, refused to continue the debate after the normal hour of ending normal business at 10 p.m.

Dief's biting sarcasm was spiced with extra wit and scorn as he ripped into the "bumbling" government. With justification, he rubbed in the historic fact that he in his day had stopped a rail strike before it began. Even his opponents could not help laughing at his sallies, such as that parodying the film title to describe Mr. Pearson going to Campobello in the pre-strike crisis: "to see the sunset in New Brunswick."

Chinese Reds Ape Hitler

Fig. William Times-Journal

The red rulers in Peking are taking a leaf from Adolf Hitler's techniques as they indoctrinate millions of children in China. Just as Hitler's Youth were used extensively to bolster the rule of the German dictator prior to and during the Second World War, so is Lin Piao involving Chinese children in the purge of "western ways."

It is quite enlightening to read that hordes of youngsters were sent to merchants in Peking business areas, ordering them to stop selling cosmetics, curios and western styles in clothes. Organized as the Red Guards of the cultural revolution, the children told restaurant owners to

serve only simple meals. Hairdressers were instructed to stop giving Hong Kong trims. Merchants in a democracy would be inclined to tell kids delivering such instructions to mind their own business. In China, where no man is his own master, the shop-keeper knows very well that the young people who are telling him what to do have the full backing of the communist leader, and that by telling them off he would be sounding his own doom.

Hitler did not last. It is a sure thing that sooner or later the dictatorial types in Canada will feel the heels of the oppressed.

A Gloomy Prospect

Winnipeg Free Press

There is hope, even now. Two Toronto businessmen are producing car-bumper stickers in a fight against the tyranny of the computer. All who have been dunned month after month for bills they have already paid, or are paying extra interest charges because the computer that handles their charge account must be programmed to a date ahead of payday, will wish to join in this worthy enterprise in defence of the human personality—and the pocket.

The stickers say simply: "Fight the computers—fold your punchcards."

ed customers, credit ratings have been affected by the machines' errors, and threats of legal action against nonpayers who are paid-up have multiplied. The winds of revolt are whispering through the human underbrush. These two men in Toronto may have started something that will burgeon into another Reformation: Back to the good old penpusher who could correct his mistakes as soon as he knew about them.

Our Yesterday

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (September 7, 1941) E. P. Taylor of Toronto has been named to the newly created post of chief executive officer of the British Supply Council in North America.

Bull's eye bombardment of an rubber factory at Huls in the Rhineland, by Royal Air Force night raiders was announced by the air ministry.

TEN YEARS AGO (September 7, 1956) The Mienzes mission for peaceful settlement of the Suez Canal dispute has failed, disclosed a source close to the Egyptian government. The source contended that the only hope for prevention of British-French use of force now is United States intervention.

Margaret Jean MacDonald of Brudenell and Ruby Moore of West Royalty were selected to represent the Province at the Royal Winter Fair during 4-H week.

Hiatal Hernia

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The hiatus of the diaphragm is the opening through which the esophagus passes to reach the stomach. The aperture is a potential troublemaker, especially when it stretches and allows a part of the stomach or other abdominal organs to extend upwards into the chest. In one type of hiatal hernia, the esophagus is of normal length but the opening is relaxed and the top of the stomach protrudes into the thorax. A more common type occurs when the esophagus is of normal length but does not extend to the diaphragm because the chest is too long. As a result, the upper portion of the stomach extends above the diaphragm.

A third type occurs to persons born with a short esophagus. This congenital type is rare and in some instances the gullet is so short that almost all of the stomach is located above the diaphragm.

Many persons with a hiatal hernia never are bothered. Others have vague abdominal distress that is exaggerated by lying down and relieved by sitting up or standing. This is why it is most noticeable at night and less so during the day. Still others develop definite pain especially when reclining or bending forward. When some of the stomach acids are regurgitated into the esophagus heartburn ensues.

Now and then the distress mimics heart pain and the victim gets an emotional boost on discovering that the old ticker is not the cause. The diagnosis is made via X-ray. Most of the victims find that the discomfort is minimal when they consume smaller meals and avoid recumbency after eating.

Surgery is necessary when the pain becomes persistent or recurs so often that the individual is miserable most of the time. Hemorrhage also calls for surgery and the same applies when the esophagus is irritated and blocks the flow of food into the stomach.

RESIDUAL FEVER Mrs. T.A. writes: Is there any help for a boy who still runs a low grade temperature since an attack of acute mononucleosis 18 months ago?

REPLY There is no need to worry because infectious mononucleosis rarely causes death. How does the boy feel? A slight elevation above 98.6 degrees F. is not necessarily abnormal. Have other causes of fever been taken into consideration?

CHUBBY GAL G.W. writes: I weigh 232 pounds and it is making me miserable I suffer from chills, indigestion, and dizziness. Even though I try hard to diet, eating is a necessity because of a strenuous job. Are these symptoms of obesity? P.S. I'm also finding it hard to get and keep a boy friend.

REPLY You have all the reasons to reduce except the most essential—will power.

CALLOUS TREATMENT C.S. writes: Is it safe for a layman to use dry ice on calluses on the feet?

REPLY It will never kill but some skill is required to apply dry ice without freezing the surrounding tissues. The use of a pumice stone or trimming the skin is easier. Furthermore, there is little use in removing callous formation unless the cause is eliminated.

OUT OF DATE T.Z. writes: Can bee stings cure arthritis?

REPLY This treatment was popular several years ago, but the number of sufferers who obtained relief was so small the remedy was not worth recommending.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—The clean housekeeper seldom has a fire. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NAMES WOMAN

MOSCOW. (AP)—Russia has a woman ambassador for the first time in 21 years. The government announced Tuesday that Mrs. Zoya Mironova has been named ambassador to United Nations organizations in Geneva. The previous woman to hold Soviet ambassadorial rank was Alexandra Kollontay, ambassador to Sweden from 1930 to 1945, who died in 1952.

NOTES BY THE WAY

MacPherson was driving to the county fair with his sweet heart. They passed a popcorn stand where fresh corn was being popped. "My isn't that nice," said the girl. "What's nice?" said Scot. "Why, that popcorn. It sure smells good." "Yes, it does smell kind of nice. I'll drive a little closer so you can get a better smell." —Hamilton Spectator

No matter how the price tags rise, food is still a bargain here. In most of the world, food at any price would be a bargain. —Gait Reporter

Unlike the Commons, our Senate doesn't object to women in shorts. Those solos are as old as they feel, not as old as they look. —Windsor Star

It is said that a camera can't lie, but it is the consensus that anything can lie that falls into the hands of a liar. —Guelph Mercury

Twilight Of The Gurkhas

Milwaukee Journal

An ominous shadow looms over Britain's famed Gurkha brigade now that the confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia has ceased. The Gurkhas, tough mercenaries from Nepal, have provided the backbone of Britain's military presence in Malaya or Malaysia for almost 20 years. But with growing pressure on the pound sterling, Britain must cut back on overseas expenditures. They are reports that the brigade will almost certainly be cut from 15,000 to 10,000 men, and possibly reduced to 6,000.

The Gurkhas, dark, stocky mountain people, have written one of the most absorbing chapters in British military history. Strangely, it began during a fight they had with each other. It was in 1814, when the Gurkhas of Nepal and the British colonial rulers of India both expanding their empires clashed. Four British columns totaling

34,000 men attacked 12,000 Gurkhas. Three columns were surrounded and whipped and forced to retreat; the fourth was stopped cold. A peace and alliance pact subsequently was signed, leaving Nepal independent, with the proviso that Britain could recruit Gurkhas — Nepal's ruling Hindu caste — as mercenaries.

The pact has never been broken. And "Johnny Gurkha" with his kukri, a vicious 15 to 20 inch curved knife, has followed the British army ever since. Delhi, 1857; Afghanistan, 1878; and France and Flanders 1914-15; Italy, 1943.

Reports that several thousand "Johnny Gurkhas" might be mustered out have produced a stream of angry letters to British politicians from soldiers and retired senior officers. One writer reminded that the only Victoria Cross (Britain's highest award for valor) given in Malaysia was earned by a Gurkha.

A Welcome Bonus

Montreal Star

One of the most welcome side-effects of Quebec's quiet revolution has been the increased emphasis being placed in other provinces on the value of learning French. A recent Canadian Press Survey confirms this, noting that French is being made available to more and more primary school children.

In Nova Scotia, for instance, where French teaching normally begins in Grade 7, some schools now are starting pupils off in Grade 5. Grade 9 used to be the starting point in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but cities in all three provinces now are introducing French in Grade 6 or 7; in Manitoba, the regular program begins in Grade 7, but some conversational classes are held in Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The big problem facing school authorities in this regard is lack of teachers qualified to teach French. Quebec has a sound, if limited, system of bursaries for teachers of French in other provinces who want to improve their skills.

It might well go a step further and consider the very constructive role it could play throughout Canada in encouraging improved and earlier teaching of French by expanding this bursary system greatly. It might also consider such things as providing lecturers or packaged film lectures on teaching techniques for use at teacher seminars.

Right now, an atmosphere exists in which the knowledge and appreciation of French culture can expand throughout Canada if someone has the initiative and imagination to grasp the opportunity presenting itself.

Archaeological Race

San Mateo, California, Times

Archeology traditionally has centered so much of its attention on biblical locations in Europe and Asia, it comes as something of a shock to realize American archeologists are racing the clock—and man-made dams—to rescue as much of North American early history as they can to preserve the early cultures of this relatively new land.

All over the United States scarce water supplies are being replenished by water conservation projects. Dams are filling canyons with water and many of the earliest settlements are being inundated.

Archeologists are trying to beat the water to the sites and excavate as much of the remains of early American civilizations as possible, but lack of manpower and funds available doom many of the sites.

Most American history books touch lightly, if at all, on the 10,000 years of civilization which existed on these shores before the arrival of the white man. But excavations of former Indian settlements made by archeologists trying to outrace the dam complexes have uncovered

distinct civilizations of surprising advancement. The trail of large settlements across the open expanse of America testifies to a way of life quite different from that observed by the early white settlers. As contrasted to the nomadic, warlike Indians who greeted the early western settlers on the plains the inhabitants of the West lived largely sedentary lives in well established villages.

Population explosions, the ravages of long dry spells, the decimation of the bison long before the white man was here to thin its ranks for sport, and the introduction of the log house thousands of years before historians had previously credited its invention, are among recent findings.

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