The Guardian

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A Good Example

That the Canadian dairy industry is more than holding its own in efficiency was shown at the annual meeting this week at Banff Springs, Alberta, of the National Dairy Council. During the past twenty years, the industry has experienced the following phenomenal growth:

Milk production has increased by 2,000 million pounds, or 12 per cent; fluid milk and cream sales have risen by 800 million quarts or 60 per cent; creamery butter output has risen by 50 million pounds or 17 per cent; production of concentrated milk products have risen by 350 million pounds or 151 per cent; total cheese consumption in Canada has increased by 58 million pounds or 103 per cent; the total gross annual value of dairy foods has increased by over 300 per cent.

Despite this vast increase in output, the actual number of dairy plants in Canada has declined from 4,677 to 2,679, a drop of 43 per cent. "This certainly testifies," as the executive secretary, Mr. W. K. St. John remarked, "to the increased efficiency of the dairy processing industry to the benefit of farmers, processors and consumers." It is, indeed, a record which could serve as an example to other, more highly protected industries throughout Canada, which have been too prone to regard dairymen as lacking in organization and enterprise.

It was also intimated at the Dairy Council convention that intensive study is being given of ways to further increase the domestic market for dairy products, especially cheeses. At one committee meeting a report received from the Harvard School of Dental Medicine in Boston stated that experiments have shown diets comprising milk, chocolate drink, ice cream and cheddar cheese or variations of these dairy foods have resulted in major reductions in the incidence of dental caries. This lead will undoubtedly be followed up in the Council's promotional campaign.

History Of A Clan

Recently reviewed in "The Listener", official publication of the British Broadcasting Corporation, is a work of considerable interest to many people in this Province. It is entitled "The Macleods: The History of a Clan, 1200-1956", by Dr. I. F. Grant. We have not seen the book, but "The Listener" reviewer provides a valuable contribution to the subject on his own account.

The story of Skye and the Hebrides, he says, is scarcely less remarkable than the story of Iceland and the outer isles of Scandinavia. Indeed during a most dynamic period of their history the two races clashed and intermingled, and the Celtic and the Norse cultures, subsequently no different in language and spirit, blossomed out of that effusion and fusion of blood. In both the Celtic and Norse islands a dark age succeeded an epoch of extraordinary achievement. Yet it was nowhere utterly dark. At scattered points the dim lights flickered until they burst into flame once more.

The island of Skye was one of these points. It was not the only one nor perhaps the most important in the Hebrides, but the library of Iona and the muniments of the Lords of the Isles and the Macleods of Lewis were lost. But at Dunvegan Castle the chiefs of the Skye branch of Clan Macleod preserved so many of their records from the general wreck as to make their island an oasis in a historical desert.

By the end of the sixteenth century Skye was in the van of a Scottish Gaelic renaissance that gave us the pibroch and the "orain mhora" (great songs) before the arts of the learned bards, of the harpers, or the monumental Celtic artists were yet quite dead. Dunvegan and its chiefs were still at the centre of the new propulsion. Mary Macleod, that pioneer of the new unlearned poetry, was their kinswoman. The MacCrimmons were their pipers. At Rodel are their sculptured tombs. The Beatons were their men of medicine. The Gaelic impetus rode the Reformation, the 'Forty-five, the nineteenth-century "evictions".

Dr. Grant is credited with performing a monumental task in gatherig the historical material for this intricate subject. It is noted, however that she has still to learn Gaelic, and that her book is skimpy in quotations from the great Gaelic poets and prose writers.

"A reader of the final chapter on the admirable contribution by the present chief of Macleod to the British tourist industry," says the reviewer, "might well wonder whether Gaeldom, having 'declined', is now dead. A culture can be killed by persecution and neglect, but neither in Skye nor in the outer Hebrides has it been killed yet. Children still speak Gaelic in the home until they go to receive instruction in English at school, and at Portree school in Skye the scholars from many islands meet to complete their education within the tradition of Britain's most ancient surviving culture. Gaelic is spoken in the servants' hall at Dunvegan itself."

A Good Suggestion

Commenting on the retirement of Mr. Massey as Governor General and on the great service he has rendered to the nation, the Ottawa Journal makes a suggestion which might well be considered by the Diefenbaker Government. This is that it should set a precedent by presenting him with the Canada Medal.

Little has been heard about this medal since it was anounced by Mr. Mackenzie King in 1943 and was said by him to have been approved by King George VI. No one has yet been awarded it, though the design was accepted and a few specimens were struck. According to The Journal, one of these went to the King, and one to each branch of the Canadian Armed Services for record purpose only. Others were put on file in the Secretary of State's Department where they were recently found and reported in good order.

On January 29, 1958, Mr. Diefenbaker said in the Commons, in answer to a question by Douglas Fisher, CCF, Port Arthur, that "in due course a study will be made of the whole question of the Canada Medal being made available to distinguished men and women whose contributions to Canada have been meritorious and deserving."

We think the Prime Minister missed a trick when he didn't make the first presentation of this medal at the state dinner tendered Mr. Massey a few days ago. That would have been the appropriate time. But it is not too late, and surely there could be no more deserving recipient of such an honour.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Marketing boards account for 44 per cent of all farm sales in Britain, and only 16 per cent of produce (including horticultural produce) is sold on a completely free market without aid from price guarantee schemes.

* * *

The Battle of Britain anniversary is being observed on Sunday with R.C.A.F. memorial services honoring the courageous fliers who gave their lives in defense of freedom in the Second World War. It is a tribute in which we should all associate ourselves humbly.

* * *

It was a ball point pen, we understand, that defeated Mr. Leslie Hunter in the Georgetown district. Had the voter who used that pen marked his ballot properly, Mr. Hunter would be in and Mr. Saville out, for the result wouldn't then have been a tie and the returning officer couldn't have cast his deciding vote. Such are the vicissitudes of political fortune!

* * *

The Shaw Government hasn't let the grass grow under its feet in the Attorney General's department, where a clean sweep is in progress. In at least one case, a magistrate's appointment has been announced before his predecessor was informed that he had been fired. Couldn't a decent interval elapse before these political executions? There are surely more pressing matters for the new administration to concern itself with.

* * *

Here is one newsman's unflattering description of Soviet Premier Khrushchev on his arrival at Washington, as he awaited the ceremonial reception at the airport: "At the moment he looked for all the world like a well-fed New England woodchuck, standing confidently at the mouth of his burrow, paws bent—intensely alert—and registering alike suspicion against signs of hostility, and calm in his survey of the farmer's field."

LOST: ONE STEPPING STONE

RECORD OF AGGRESSION

China's Southern Frontiers

By Derrick Sington
United Kingdom Information Service

The increasingly repressive Chinese actions in Tibet, ever since the agreement to recognize Tibetan autonomy was signed between Peking and Tibetan representatives in 1951, have been a clear indicator of the militant, intolerant mood of the Chinese Communists.

Violations of the spirit and letter of Tibetan autonomy over several years included the expropriation of monasteries, the introduction of Chinese settlers, campaigns against the Buddhist religion, and removal of young Tibetans to China for communist indoctrination.

All this led to the uprising of Khamba tribes in 1956, after which Chinese repression grew ever more intense, including — as we know from the recent report of the International Jurists Commission — mass deportation of Tibetans to forced labour as a result of which some 65,000 people died of hunger and privations.

The culmination was the Dalai Lama's escape into India last April, an event which evidently served only to increase the militancy, and intolerance of Peking and its officials and forces in Tibet. Tibetan autonomy was declared null and void, and Chinese Communist forces ranged far and wide over Tibet suppressing, or attempting to suppress, any signs of resistance whether armed or unarmed, to Chinese domination.

THE STATUS QUO

Last April, Mr. Chou En Lai, addressing the Chinese National People's Congress, while saying that it was "in the interests of both parties to maintain the status quo" over frontier questions, declared: "The undetemined boundaries between China and certain neighbours are the result chiefly of prolonged imperialist aggression. No doubt the Chinese Prime Minister wah referring to the frontiers which were negotiated with Tibet during the period of British rule in India, including the McMahon Line of 1914 along the crest of the Himalayas.

Much of this whole region is so jungle-covered, wild or mountainous that in practice very little detailed demarcation has taken place. But in the past the line has been respected. Peking's challenging of the long-recognized frontiers to her south west would be less disturbing if it concerned only a mile or two here and there. But the fact is that the Chinese Communists have in the recent past persisted in asserting —unofficially but also unmistakably—claims to large areas which are today parts of independent States.

CASUAL CARTOGRAPHY

A book entitled "China Knowledge Series", published in Peking in 1958, described Mount Everest as "located in China"—showing that the writer had been authorized to define China's southern frontier as running along the bottoms of the valleys on the non-Chinese side of the Himalayan range, contrary to the McMahon Line which follows the line of the peaks of the mountain ranges. Earlier in 1958 a map published in "China Pictorial" showed parts of the Indian North East Frontier Agency, as well as of Bhutan anw Ladakh as Chinese territory.

Even more significant, a map that appeared in a famous atlas during the days of Nationalist China, the Shen Pao Atlas of 1933—and which had shown the generally recognized Chinese frontiers with India—was substantially reproduced in 1957 in a publication put out in Hong Kong by agents of Communist China, but with the southern boundaries crudely painted over and new frontiers drawn in.

PLANS FEDERATION

Quite apart from declarations, maps and atlases there have been disturbing ethnic and racial claims by Chinese Communist leaders. Mao Tse Tung, for instance, in one of his booklets, suggests that the Chinese boundaries should be extended to include all the countries populated by Mongolian people. This claim could be said to apply to Bhutan, Sikkim, and Ladakh, many of whose inhabitants are of Tibetan or near-Tibetan stock and Buddhist religion.

A few weeks ago Communist China forces took some police into custody in Ladakh. And lately the world was startled by the news that they had crossed the borders of the North End Frontier Agency of India and taken prisoners.

There is little wonder that the people of the border regions and States to the North of India—who would not relish Chinese Communist domination—are unable to dismiss out-of-hand recent reports that the Chinese Government has prepared a plan for establishing a Himalayan Federation, consisting of Ladkh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sikkim, and the North East Frontier Agency of India. The governments and authorities of all these states and territories are bound to be very much on their guard at the present time.

The Battle Of Quebec

The New York Times

Today is the 200th. anniversary of the battle in which the English captured Quebec from the French, an event that has been described as the most fateful, dramatic and important of the eighteenth century—"the ten minutes that changed America."

To mark the date, a new book by the British historian-author Christopher Hibbert, titled "Wolfe at Quebec," is to be published tomorrow. The bare facts are there as we know them—up to the final irony, with both Wolfe and Montcalm, the rival generals, suffering mortal wounds.

But those who come to pick up this volume may be some wha surprised at what they read, for the story, familiar to every schoolboy, has been reconstructed by Mr. Hibbert after scholarly journeys through hitherto unused diaries, family letters, ships' logs and documents, and they have forced him to dispel many of the over-romanticized illusions that have come to be associated with the historic battle on the Plains of Abraham.

THE CENTRAL CHARACTER

Wolfe himself, the central character, turns out to be a neurotic, diseased, secretive military fanatic of 32. He has been sought out by Prime Minister William Pitt, desperate for someone to lead England's last effort to break French domination of Canada and its threat to the colonies.

Not so sure of his choice, Mr. Pitt himself soliloquizes, "Good God, that I should have entrusted the fate of the country and of the administration to such hands." And George II, when warned by the Duke of Newcastle of Pitt's selection of the mentally and physically sick Wolfe, shouts, "Then I hope he will bite some of my other generals."

This was the glory-bent young general who, rather than chance sharing the success of the war with his generals, endangers everything by keeping them in the dark as to the battle plans until the last minute. Ignoring the advice of his staff, Wolfe appears determined to reach Montcalm and his army ensconced on the unassilable heights of Quebec, before the winter weather defeated him.

RECITING GRAY'S "ELEGY"

Hibbert casts new light on the famous picture of the philosophical Wolfe reciting Gray's "Elegy" to his officers on the night before the battle. An eyewitness report is produced that Wolfe's recital was not well received by his officers. Wolfe's familiar statement is quoted, "I can only say, gentlemen, that I would rather be the author of those lines than win the battle we are to fight tomorrow."

But the remark is not made in answer to any expressions of admiration from his listeners; rather is it snapped peevishly in response to their obvious boredom.

The oft-praised campaign is shown to be in fact brutal and savage, and Wolfe's conduct of it, though ultimately successful, is portrayed as being often wayward and indecisive.

Though Wolfe does come across as a brave and single-minded soldier, it appears that he is barely on speaking terms with his brigadiers and naval officers, and that he accepts the strategy that finally wins Quebec only under their great pressure.

THE WEIGHT OF FACT

History has a habit of exploding such romanticized stories that make up the mythology of a people, of cutting down our heroes to man-sized proportions.

The tale of the Boston Massacre as an assault on peaceful citizens by brutal soldiers no longer stands up once it comes under the piercing light of scholarship Instead we learn about a mob provoking the shooting, and we wonder at the restraint of the soldiers that kept them from firing sooner.

The story of George Washington's cherry tree turns out to have been dreamed up by an imaginative author determined to sell as many copies as he can of his biography of the recently departed First President. John Smith's story of how his life was saved by Pocahontas, beautiful daughter of the fierce Powhatan, has never been verified by anyone but the unreliable English captain himself, and its authenticity is doupbted in most quarters.

One after another our fables fall under the crushing weight of fact, and so it is today, on this 200th. anniversary of one of the great battles of our continent, when we read that still another event in history was the work of mere mortals.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of question of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

CHURCH BELLS

Sir,—We noticed some days ago that certain churches in the Western States were arranging to keep their bells ringing while Premier Khrushchev is passing through. As reported, this is to show him that our scientific and military equipment is so good that no enemy need attack us.

This reads like an answer to Nikita's threat: "We'll bury you". We need material weapons in case of a fight, as David needed the five stones to slay the giant; but David's secret is expressed in his statement: "The battle is the Lord's", and a sword and spear are not the determining factors.

Church bells are for the purpose of calling the people to prayer, as the Cross is a symbol and reminder of Christ's sacrifice for us.

If this visiting "symbol of Communistic horror" could be quietly informed as to what our symbols mean, a change of heart might happen.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. A. MacKENZIE,
Kensington, P.E.I.

Don't Become Addict Unaware

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

NONE of you, I'm sure, would knowingly become a drug addict. It probably would mean ruin for you and your entire family.

Yet some of you mght already be on your way to just such a fate.

SLEEPING PILL HABIT

Thousands of persons have developed the sleeping pill habit. Some of them might not be able to break it.

Now there are products on the market which help induce sleep but are not habit-forming. Still, I strongly urge you to consult your doctor before using them or any other type of drug to help you get to sleep.

BARBITURATE DRUGS

Many so-called sleeping pills belong to a group of drugs known as barbiturates. When properly used under a physician's direction, they are very valuable.

But indiscriminate use of these drugs might lead to serious illness, even death.

Let's see what might happen if you decide to take some of these barbiturate sleep-inducers without checking with your doctor.

SMALL DOSE IS START

At first you start out with a small dose, probably a single tablet. That works for a while. But with continued usage, the amount required for relaxation and sleep grows larger and larger.

Moreover, the pills have become a crutch. You probably will find that you can't get to sleep without them.

By this time you actually are a sleeping pill addict, though you probably are unaware of it.

NEED GREATER AMOUNT

Soon your tolerance for the drug has become so great that the amount you need is considerably more than your physician would ordinarily prescribe.

You're trapped.

In such severe cases you probably will need the help of a doctor to break the sleeping pill habit.

BREAKING HABIT

In more moderate cases, you might be able to give up the pills simply by changing your living habits to insure natural sleep. Exercise, a proper diet and adequate relaxation and recreation will help you get to sleep. Here again, your doctor might be of some help.

I often have recommended a glass of warm milk before bedtime. It's a good sleep inducer and it's much safer than drugs.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

A Reader: The nerves in my body jerk in perfect rhythm and although I take nerve medicine, it does no good.

Can you suggest something that will help this conditon?

Answer: The jerking movements you describe may be due to organic nerve disease or to some emotional disturbance.

A thorough examination by a physician may determine the exact cause in your case and lead to proper treatment and relief.

The Poets Corner

QUITE A DEAL

"This Canyon is quite a deal"—Comment overheard on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon.)

The Grand Canyon is quite a deal
When you first see it, you can
hardly believe it's real.
The gorge was formed—which is
remarkable, you'll own—
By the earth thrusting up and
the river cutting down.
This distance from Rim to Rim—
and here's your next surprise—
Is eighteen to twenty miles, as
the pinonero flies,
While from Phantom Ranch at
the bottom to El Tovar Hotel
on top
Is a one-mile vertical hop.

You can walk down on foot by
the Bright Angel or Kaibab hill
But these have no rail:
So people prefer, as a rule,
To make the descent by mule.
The Colorado River is too thick
to drink,
But don't try to walk on it; you'll
certainly sink.
If you shoot color photographs,
you'll find your best bet
Is near sunrise or sunset;
For at these times the stratified
rocks take on
The brilliant coloration of streaky bacon.
This unusual landscape wasn't
made in a day,
But in two billion years—and a
few more, I'd say.

I trust these remarks will make
you too feel
That the Grand Canyon is quite
a deal.

P.J.H.H.
in the New York Times

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Sept. 19, 1934)

Plans for the construction of the Trans - Canada Highway between Charlottetown and Borden, under special arrangements with the Federal Government, are being pushed steadily forward, it was learned this week. It is proposed that eight miles of asphalt road will be placed this fall, the work to commence at both the Charlottetown and Borden ends.

Extensive improvements are being made to the grounds surrounding the Summerside Electric Light Plant. The pond is also being cleaned out together with other work in this area. Councillor MacNeill of the Light Committee, laid out the work to be done and there are over twenty men employed on the job.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Sept. 19, 1949)

In the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Gerald R. Foster, Charlottetown, was enrolled as an attorney and called to the Bar. Mr. Foster rread law in the chambers of Mr. James B. Johnston and articled to Mr. David L. Mathieson, K.C., who put the motion for his admission as attorney and Barrister.

On Sunday evening a Georgetown car coming from Tignish enroute home failed to take the sharp turn at Beaton's Bridge, near O'Leary and plunged through the guard rail into the deep brook. The car was almost submerged. Rescued were Frank Soloman, Percy Boudreault, Joseph Kiggins, J.W. Lavers, Joseph Johnston, and W.J. Fitzgerald, all of Georgetown.

The Age Old Story

When thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do. . .that they may have glory of men.

VITAL LINK

The series of locks in the Welland Canal raise upbound ships 32 feet between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

NOTES BY THE WAY

With the Americans putting flag tags on their salmon we can see a new U.S. Russian squabble boiling out of whose star the starfish wear.—Ottawa Journal

The Mayor of Halifax wears the first Halifax necktie—a glorious affair of Royal blue with a kingfisher in gold. Mayor Nelms, if Ottawa demands a modern tie, may have to wear a creation of Royal purple with a pink Peace Tower and, naturally, a Mountie in flaming scarlet.—Ottawa Journal

A study of Canadian swearing, reported at the Learned Societies meeting in Saskatoon recently, has revealed an important difference between French-Canadian and English-Canadian styles. The French-Canadians, more devout, usually resort to profanity when they swear. The English-Canadians, more puritanical, are more likely to use obscenity. This seems to point to a scientific principle of swearing. To be effective, bad language must be directecd against something the user himself or those around him really care about.—Winnipeg Tribune

The teen-age son of our best baseball fan asked dad for money for golf clubs. Juvenile delinquency in his own family!—Ottawa Journal

Whatever the issues developed between the Republican rivals, the Rockefeller campaign, we may be sure will not be short of money.—Cincinnati Enquirer

A United States Air Force captain has been demoted for flying a six-engined plane under the Straits of Mackinac Bridge. A few years ago, a British airman known as "The Mad Major" flew under London bridges and ended up being fined in police court. Towards the end off World War I, an Ottawa man flew his training plane under the bridge at Niagara. All of them survived; but airmen should be adult enough not to endanger lives and property by displays of personal daring. Let them leave stunt-flying to Hollywood.—Ottawa Journal

MAXIMS

The most complete revenge is not to imitate the aggressor.

De Gaulle Warns Algeria

By Ken Smith
Canadian Press Staff Writer

President de Gaulle has unveiled the threat of abysmal poverty as France's big new weapon in the long-standing battle against Algerian nationalists.

In offering Algerians three choices for their future, de Gaulle promised grimly and forcefully that independence would mean the loss of French financial backing and the loss of Algeria's oil and gas resources.

In other words, Algeria would be dumped from a rapidly - developing country with a bright economic future to a bankrupt nation with no immediate prospect of recovering.

CHILLING WORDS

Sprinkling his discussion of the effects of independence with such chilling words as "incredible and disastrous," and "most appalling poverty," de Gaulle left no room for doubt on this score:

"If it were to appear, through inconceivable misfortune, that (independence) is indeed their true wish, France would certainly cease to devote so many assets and billions to a cause without hope."

Then he added a kicker:

"It goes without saying that in this hypothesis those Algerians of all origins who would want to remain French would remain so in any case and that France would arrange, if the case arose, for their regrouping and resettlement.

"Further more, dispositions would be taken so that the exploitation, transport and embarkation of Saharan oil, which is the work of France and is of interest to all the West, should be assured in any case."

That threat to split Algeria to keep for France the oil - rich areas as well as other areas for the resettlement of Algerians wanting to stay under the French flag is more than enough to ensure that the Algerian rebel movement will reject de Gaulle's offer.

The rebels want independence, but it's unlikely, to say the least, that they will settle for an economically cripped independence in a split country.

LITTLE DIFFERENCE

De Gaulle's hope is that the rebel movement doesn't speak for all the Algerian people; or, if it does, he is betting that his picture of poverty — and his stated determination to make sure that is what an independent Algeria will face—is enough to make most Algerians decide to reject independence in favor of economic security.

De Gaulle himself gave no indication as to whether he would prefer to see the Algerians vote to integrate the area with metropolitan France, his second offer, or become an autonomous power within the French community.

As he might have stated, it really doesn't matter which policy Algeria followed so far as France is concerned. Both would keep Algeria squarely within the French sphere of influence.

France would, de Gaulle promised, continue to pour money and know - how into Algeria under either of these two proposals. Claiming that France alone can develop Algerian resources, de Gaulle promised that in 15 years Algeria would be a prosperous and productive country.

De Gaulle thus is trying to switch battlefields in the Algerian struggle. For almost five years now, France has fought nationalism with force, and has got no where.

Now de Gaulle wants to try economics. It may be bribe or blackmail, but it's a switch.

E. C. Johnstone
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