

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
Wallace Ward
Managing Editor
Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 145 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

they were first granted, they were incredibly generous. Even in the context of 1864-67, they were enlarged and vitally important.
"Without them, and indeed without the protective armor of British power to maintain them, they would have long since disappeared. We Canadians live on a continent dominated by a huge and aggressive neighbor, the United States which, in its constitution, won by blood, denies such minority rights. Who in his senses could assert that, without that shield, and without the basic compromise agreed to by the English-speaking, Protestant Canadian majority in 1867, such rights could have been preserved. So we remain an independent people, its minority rights, imperfect though they may be, preserved.

"Without them, the concept of the 'French Canadian nation' would have long since disappeared, submerged in the vast sea of English-speaking, secular-minded North America. The distinctive qualities of Quebec endure because of the much-decried BNA Act. It is not a statute by any means perfect. It is subject to amendment. But let us not forget in moments of euphoric Quebec nationalism, when Quebec wants everything, that this is the historic fact and that ignoring the fundamentals, leads to their destruction."

This is well worth emphasizing, though we doubt if it will carry much weight with Premier Johnson and his associates. Nor indeed has it received any attention where one would most expect it, namely in the findings to date of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism—a political white elephant if there ever was one, which is still out at pasture, somewhere, at the continuing expense of our overburdened taxpayers.

Another Conference

As if it hadn't enough troubles to cope with already, the United Nations thinks names are so important as to warrant a full-scale international conference. The gathering is to take place at Geneva in August of 1967, the idea being to fix on the standardization of place names, both internationally and within the countries concerned. Under consideration will be a proposal for setting up a UN Bureau on Geographic Names, which would act as a sort of clearing house.

This is not just an academic undertaking. Name standardization is needed to facilitate the work of cartographers, census-takers, demographers and statisticians, not to mention making things easier for tourists and travellers. Thus London would be known as "London" in France and not "Londres" as it is now referred to on French maps. The capital of Portugal henceforth would be called "Lisboa" rather than the anglicized "Lisbon" as is now the practice in English-speaking countries.

But the biggest obstacle to name standardization, as a UN dispatch points out, is usage. People don't change their name-calling habits easily. About 20 years ago, New York officially changed the name of Sixth Avenue to Avenue of the Americans, but not one New Yorker in 50 ever uses the term.

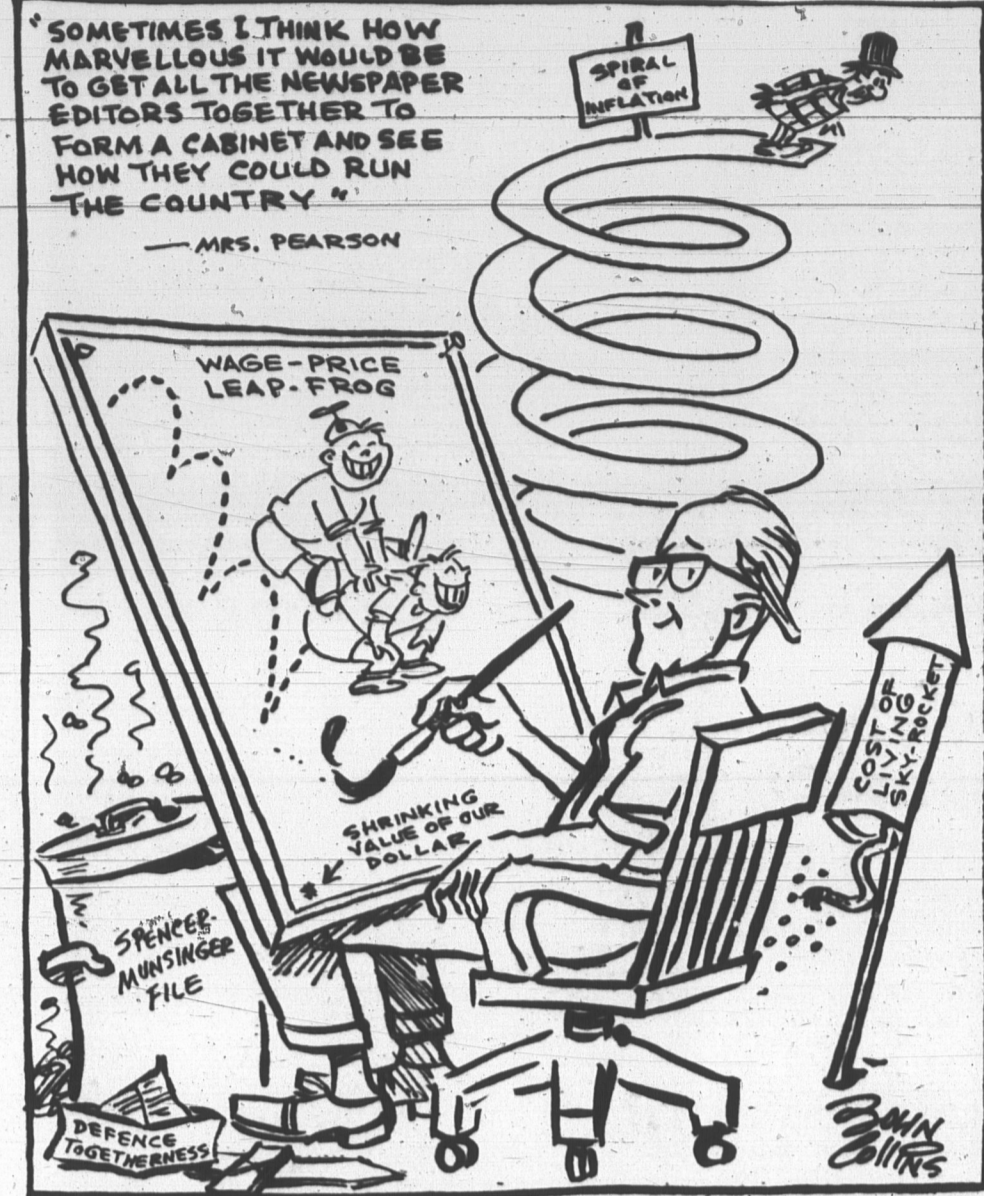
Another problem is political. Stalingrad has been changed to Volgograd with the change of political climate in Russia, and no one is quite certain that Stalin won't have his day again with a consequent change in the name of the city on the Volga.

And we've had, of course, a problem nearer home, where the Shaw Centre was pettifyingly altered to... But let's not go into that again! The Geneva conference proposals, it is expected, will be dictated by much broader considerations.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Just to show that our atomic age has really come of age, the world's oldest atomic reactor—a 23-year-old graphite reactor at Oak Ridge national laboratory in Tennessee—has been dedicated as a national historic landmark.

This being National Immunization Week, it is worth recalling that in 1943, the first year the week was established, there were 19,082 reported cases of whooping cough in the country, and 416 deaths from the disease. Last year there were only 2,475 cases and but nine deaths reported. The same story can be told about diphtheria, smallpox and other notable examples. The most recent of these is polio. As recently as 1959 there were 1,886 reported cases of this dreaded disease and 182 deaths in Canada. In 1965 there were only three cases and one reported death.



NO COMMENT
OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Liberal Leadership Race Warms Up

The would-be successors to Prime Minister Pearson as leader of the Liberal party are off and running fast.

The Number One preference continues to be 63-year-old Paul Martin, a middle-of-the-road Canada-for-Canadians humanitarian, of Irish and French ancestry. The dean of the House of Commons, he has been successfully active in politics, in Parliament and in the cabinet longer than anyone else around. Experienced, smooth but tough, he is just what the Liberals now desperately need — if I may borrow some Pearson slogans — to put the party back onto the rails, get the government moving again, restore Liberal unity, and even explore every avenue.

A point sometimes heard against him is the unfounded suspicion that, once in, he might overstay his welcome; but those who think that don't know his wife Nell — she would not let "Father" grow old in harness, even in Canada's most important harness.

55-year-old Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp is at present rated as Mr. Martin's closest challenger. This ex-actor civil servant ran for cover into Big Business during the Diefenbaker Years; he is rightist, able and ambitious, but a continentalist. He unfortunately handicaps himself by his oratorical mixture of the arrogance of the Nineteen-Fifties Liberal government ("Who's to stop us?") and the smugness of his fellow Mandarins who managed that arrogant government.

Behind him comes 56-year-old Bob Winters, a Bluenose turned Bay Street Boy, and so a rightist. A big man with a big smile — a sort of Liberal George Hees without the Hees political sex-appeal. Although he rejected earlier calls to return to politics — in the 1962 and 1963 elections — he is the choice of some powerful Liberal bagmen.

Walter Gordon, sixty, leftist, a king-maker in his party, is so pro-Canadian that he is termed anti-American. He would be a candidate in the absence of another standard-bearer for his well-known views.

Then, with an age gap that rises above the quarter-century, there are the eager gearwhiz kids. Youngest is 37-year-old John Turner, the baby of the Cabinet, bilingual, well bankrolled, good-looking. He hit the headlines when he danced with Princess Margaret, before his marriage to a glamorous Winnipeg girl; he offers a Canadian — hence more appealing and less artificial — version of Kennedy image.

43-year-old Paul Theodore Hellyer, rightish, was built up by the public relations technique of his handler Bill Lee; but his stock is being pulled down by Paul Theodore's pursuit of and his attendant supercilious integration — without legislation, and his attendant superciliousness toward Parliament. His rivals quip that his supporters recently held a mass meeting in a Toronto airport taxi; (he, like Sharp, Winters and Gordon, all represent Hogtown constituencies).

Then we come to the Liberals' "Best Buy" — after Paul Martin: 45-year-old Allan MacEachen, leftist, bachelor, catholic, an intellectual power — a house who prefers creative thinking to routine administration. He is second only to Paul Martin in this group, in experience in Parliament, in Cabinet and as backroom-boy to his party leader. A "best procurable" from Nova Scotia, and that is tops.

In a showdown for the leadership narrowed to Martin, Sharp and Winters — as could happen — this younger generation would throw its support behind Martin: his age would open up the leadership for grabs again

in the early 1970s, by which time they would all be reader.

The interesting gap in this starting line-up is the lack of a French-Canadian name. French-Canada has no Liberal leader today, despite its immense predominance in the Liberal caucus (58 French-Canadians out of 128 MPs). But newcomer Jean Marchand may well grow to fill this position. Guy Favreau was given the top rung, but failed to occupy it; Maurice Sauve made a play for it, and lost.

The road behind is littered with casualties; the road ahead will probably count more, including Justice Minister Gardiner — the man who launched a thousand headlines (about Gerda).

One of those earlier casualties, Maurice Lamontagne, seems to be back, lurking in the shadows at Walter Gordon's right hand; he could emerge to play a significant role. Anyhow, what are those two up to. This is the question Sharp and others anxiously ask; could they be preparing the crown for Allan MacEachen

The Arts In Plain Words

Ottawa Journal

A student freshly enrolled in an arts course at a Canadian university soon becomes accustomed to the slightly baffled look he gets from many non-university people who ask him what he's "taking" at college.

Some questioners go on to ask, "What exactly is the 'arts course'?" And then it's the student's turn to look slightly baffled. "Uh, well, it's... uh... English and History and that kind of thing..."

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(September 22, 1941)
The sinking of another American-owned freighter in waters off Iceland, where United States warships are patrolling with orders to "shoot first," was announced by the United States War Department.

TEN YEARS AGO

(September 22, 1956)
The 18 nation Suez conference, ended with majority agreement to form the Suez Canal users Association within 10 days.

SHOWS ASPIRIN DANGER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. James L. Goddard, U.S. commissioner of food and drugs, appealed again Monday to House of Representatives subcommittee to approve legislation to limit the availability of children's aspirin. All available data, Goddard testified, indicates "a substantial risk of serious illness or death to young children through the accidental ingestion of children's aspirin."

Improved Car Safety

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Dr. Fletcher D. Woodward began to stress safety improvements in auto design in 1948. To date, the proposals offered by the Virginia professor and other physician groups have been rebuffed with "It is not behind the wheel who causes all the accidents," and "a safety won't sell." The driver is important, but so is the roadway, traffic, weather conditions, and the vehicle.

There are two collisions to every accident. The first occurs outside and the second inside the car. It is for this reason that the emphasis is on improved design. Safety campaigns have not helped. Driver education has been beneficial, but not too successful. Everyone knows that drinking and driving do not mix but the practice continues.

Safety belts are a boon, but many people refuse or neglect to wear them. The only logical approach centers about redesigning the vehicles so that the outside collision will be less likely to occur and the inside collision will do a minimum amount of damage to the driver and passengers.

Physicians have formulated the following suggestions relative to the outside of the car: A uniform height for bumpers that are mounted on shock absorbers. Abolish all hood ornaments, sharp leading edges of headlights, and highly reflective chrome trim and shiny hood. Safer tires are needed and a dual-braking system with disk brakes in front. Roll bars are essential on convertibles.

Inside, they believe in a safer passenger compartment with doors that will not pop open on impact. A master door lock for the driver also is suggested. All seats should be fastened securely to the floor. Head rests, front and back, that are solid and secure. A collapsible or telescopic steering wheel prevents many chest injuries. Padding for the dash, no sharp fixtures or knobs and a windshield that pops out on impact also are helpful.

FASTING PERIOD

J. B. writes: Every winter I rest my stomach for 10 days by eating nothing but four glasses of milk daily. I'm a sedentary worker and somewhat overweight. What do you think of my plan?

REPLY
This is the milk rendition of the old idea that periodic fasting is beneficial. There is no medical advantage in following the plan unless it makes you feel better and helps to control obesity.

INSURANCE AND MURMURS

L. E. writes: Do insurance companies reject applicants with a heart murmur?

REPLY
As a rule they do, and some companies do not feel obligated to determine whether the murmur is innocent or indicative of heart leakage.

In Conflicting Language

By Harold Morrison
Ray Gunter appears to have inadvertently pulled the rug from beneath Jim Callaghan's feet in the British cabinet's struggle to put the best foreign face possible on the state of the British economy.

On the day that Callaghan, chancellor of the exchequer, tried to convince a Canadian audience most of what is written about the British economy is based on misrepresentation, Labor Minister Gunter bluntly told a Yorkshire audience the British people must face the facts.

"We have been people may not like the strong words—dishonest and thrifless," Gunter said. "From April, 1965, to April, 1966, this country paid itself in-incomes of all sorts nearly four times more than we earned in increased productivity.

"It is unworthy of our history that we should expect higher incomes, more hospitals, more houses out of borrowed money. The confidence of our creditors and our allies abroad had almost gone in July of this year and they, in my opinion, rightly demanded that Britain should give some proof of her willingness to come to terms with her own problems."

Debt To Immigrants

Vancouver Sun

The federal government's attitude toward immigration has improved considerably since Jean Marchand took over the citizenship and immigration portfolio. If it is good news to hear from him, in a Halifax speech, that the government expects 200,000 immigrants this year, and even better to hear his observation that this "close to ideal" number is an indication of "Canada's success in attracting newcomers."

It has taken a long time for governments in Canada to admit wholeheartedly that immigration has advantages—and not merely for filling up the empty spaces in the country. They can bring in wealth, too. Mr. Marchand makes it a matter of simple arithmetic: every third architect, draughtsman, mechanical engineer and physical and occupational therapist registered in the 1961 census was an immigrant. One in every four civil and electrical engineers and physical scientists and one of every five chemical engineers, medical doctors and economists came from abroad.

It would have cost \$150 million to train them in Canada. So it can be claimed, in a sense, that they brought \$150 million in with them and have been contributing millions ever since.

We should be training more of our own people in these fields and in the skilled trades but Canada's growth since the war has been so rapid that it has been impossible to keep up—and we, always were backward in the training of tradesmen and professionals. Until we catch up with our needs we will continue to need skilled immigrants. The more of these we get—as the years of heavy post-war immigration prosper us—we shall become.

Canada would be a much poorer country today without the 7,500,000 newcomers who entered our gates following the Second World War. As Mr. Marchand says, Canadians as a people need to change their attitudes toward immigrants. They owe them a lot.

PLENTY OF TALK

There are 1,517 seats in the Supreme Soviet, Russia's parliament.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES
AT THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH
SEPT. 25 - OCTOBER 9
WEEK NIGHTS 8:00 - SUNDAY 7:00 P.M.
(No Saturday Services)
- THE SPEAKER -
EDWARD P. BENOIT
M.L.A., Nanton, Alta.
DYNAMIC AND DEDICATED GOSPEL PREACHER
"A CHRIST CENTERED CRUSADE"
WITH SUCH TOPICS AS . . .
"THE NEW CURRICULUM OF CHRIST"
"DID YOUR GOD DIE TOO?"
"THE RETURN OF CHRIST."
INSPIRING SING - SONGS
WONDERFUL FELLOWSHIP
SPECIAL MUSIC
DON'T MISS IT -- BRING A FRIEND