



PETER THE GREAT built a summer palace with a complex of beautiful fountains at Petrodvorets, 25 miles southwest of Leningrad. Some of the 130 fountains are still in use. A canal leads from the front of the main palace of the Gulf of Finland. Soviet workers and their families go there for relaxed strolls through the 40-acre estate once the preserve of royalty. (CP Photo)

Despite Lenin, Leningraders Retain Attachment For Peter

By JOHN REST

These days Lenin holds the historical spotlight. His picture is on display in a thousand public places. And although his remains are enshrined in the seat of kings at the mouth of the Neva River.

The revolutionary is Lenin, Bolshevik leader has long since become a Communist shrine. But Leningraders still can't shake a strong emotional attachment to Russia's most illustrious monarch.

Peter founded the city in 1703 when he was fighting a war against Sweden. Nine years later he moved the capital here from Moscow.

CHANGED NAME
Originally called St. Petersburg, its Germanic name was abandoned in favor of the Slav name Petrograd in 1914 when Russia went to war against the Germans.

The name was changed to Leningrad in 1924 in tribute to the revolutionary chieftain who died Jan. 21 that year.

It was the capital for a little more than 200 years, until Moscow was again made the seat of government by the Bolsheviks in 1918.

It calls itself "the city whose every stone knows Lenin," but in its heart there is also a place for Peter, fourth ruler of the Romanov dynasty, who founded Russia with an iron fist

and enlightened ideas from 1689 here in droves to soak up the past.

Some prominent sights on the tourist circuit are Peter and Paul Fortress, first structure created when Peter began building the city in 1703, which includes a cathedral museum where the monarch is buried; the Central Naval Museum where the first boat of Russia's navy (launched by Peter) is housed; and Peter's Galleries in the huge 2,000,000-exhibit state museum called Hermitage.

A heroic statue of Peter, astride a prancing steed, stands in the middle of Decembrist Square near the Neva. The square, ironically, is named in honor of revolutionaries who staged an abortive uprising against czarist autocracy in December, 1825.

Twenty-five miles from Leningrad, down a road strewn with closed or converted mansions once the property of nobles, is the town of Petrodvorets, where Peter built a summer residence. Badly damaged during the war, the buildings are being restored.

Just below the main structure is an array of 130 fountains, described as a masterpiece of the 18th century hydraulic art.

At the edge of the estate, near the shore of the Finland Gulf, is a small building where Peter liked to retire for reflection and relaxation. It contains his personal collection of paintings, a enduring lustre of his name all through the work of the czar.

A visitor, in any case, is inclined to think Leningrad owes a lot to Peter. He brings in tourist dollars.

Russians may come to commune with Lenin and visit the endless collection of museums when he lambasted British industry and unions for outmoded ways.

The plain-spoken Toronto native, best known as Roy Thomson despite his peerage, said flatly that much of British business management fails to "measure up." Workers are unpaid and unions are guilty of feather-bedding.

Lord Thomson's maiden speech in the Lords seemed well received on both sides of the House and Lord Sainsbury, Labor peer who rose after him, said it was the most stimulating and challenging address he had heard there.

Sainsbury, who owns one of Britain's biggest supermarkets, chains and competes in that line against the Canadian-born food king Garfield Weston, added:

"I think we should be very grateful to that great member of the Commonwealth, Canada, for sending us so many of her famous and very successful sons."

SPOKE FROM BENCHES

Thomson, 70, spoke from the cross-benches between the Tory and Labor sides of the House and emphasized his independent position by stating he hopes the new Labor government will tackle Britain's serious economic problems with "courage and energy, irrespective of who it is to do a job."

"If they do so, they should have the undivided support of everyone who has the future well-being of Britain at heart, and I am sure that includes all of us."

Stressing his concern about Britain's economic troubles, Thomson declared:

"We have in the pattern of our life, through habit and custom, a built-in rigidity, which must be attacked and broken over from depression as a way down. In my judgment this involves both management and labor and what must be done will be both difficult and painful."

Thomson, who owns more than 100 newspapers, said British business does not measure up to that of Canada and the United States because of lack of competition "in many industrial fields." But the labor union situation was "equally or more important."

WANTS REORGANIZATION

Thomson urged a reorganization of unions along the lines of North America's industrial unions, so that an employer can negotiate with one rather than numerous units, he said.

"If the unions will not do this voluntarily, then the government must take a hand," he said. "The complications for industry in this country can readily be pointed out that Ford at Dagenham must negotiate with 22 unions, whereas Ford at Detroit negotiates with one."

Britain's boast of full employment was idle, said Thomson.

"We have a very large amount of concealed unemployment, through restrictive practices and forced employment of men that are reasonably required to do a job."

"We shall never match prices that can be quoted by labor advanced in industrial countries while we are paying more men than are necessary for efficient production."

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West Indies Trade Urged

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Canada expanded its trade with the area.

He noted a news story saying Canada was "missing the boat" in trade to the area because of the infrequent sailings of cargo ships. His remarks were directed at Trade Minister Sharp during the Commons' adjournment debates.

Most of Canada had "its head in the sand" concerning trade to the Indies, he said. Some form of subsidy should be provided for ships sailing to the area. Mr. Regan said the president of the Bahamas had told him "Canada doesn't seem to be interested in trading with us."

Mr. Sharp said the news story first in a trade department publication and this indicated his department's interest.

While reluctant to subsidize shipping, the entire matter is under study, he said.

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For part of us went with her.

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The Canadian Legion
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The Canadian Legion
1:30 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. **BORDEN**
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