

Lovers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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Flouting Decency

From the juridical standpoint United States Government officials are probably correct in arguing that Congressional sub-committees which inquire into Communist activities in the United States are a law to themselves and do not come under the control or the direct influence of the President and his Cabinet. This is what Secretary of State Dulles is spreading abroad as protests from many countries—and indeed from the United States—pour into his department with respect to the East-land sub-committee's unsupported charges against the late Ambassador Norman.

It is doubtful, however, whether this explanation will satisfy those who feel that the Canadian envoy was the victim of slander and innuendo. There are any number of Congressional sub-committees over which the President has no control but over whose activities he often attempts to exercise reasonable restraint. The much publicized McCarthy committee on alleged Communist influence in military organizations was one in which the President and his Secretary of State interfered on numerous occasions in order to give a helping hand to the officers who were under attack. In this case, scarcely any attention was paid to the slanderous charges until after Mr. Norman's death; and even then it was no more than a formal word of regret from Mr. Dulles, the President himself having nothing to say. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the President either tacitly supported the baseless charges or was indifferent to them. Either way, it was nothing to his credit.

From time to time it has been suggested that the Canadian Parliament might render a valuable service by instituting the sub-committee system in the American pattern. There is perhaps something to be said for it, since Parliament as well as Government shares responsibility for the national security. But it is to be hoped that if ever the suggestion is followed, care will be taken to make the committees subject to due process of law. There is no reason in the world why any committee of any legislature should be permitted to flout the ordinary rules of justice and decency.

Useless Activities

It would be difficult to think of anything more dastardly in the political annals of mankind than the Soviet Union's ruthless suppression of the Hungarian revolt. But from the viewpoint of those Hungarians who survived the brutality the way in which the United Nations handled the situation was nothing to be proud of, either. True, several countries opened their doors to refugees, but they did so as sovereign nations. The fact that they happened to be U.N. members had little significance.

The U.N. machinery itself has worked slowly and almost indifferently. After passing one resolution after another demanding that U.N. observers be admitted to Hungary, without making the slightest impression on Soviet or Hungarian officials, and knowing full well after the first attempt that the demand would not be heeded, some sort of commission was set up to gather evidence from points outside the tortured country. To an outsider it would seem that Austria would have been the logical place to look for facts, since it was to that country that most of the refugees fled in search of peace and freedom. Besides, there was the simple fact of geographical proximity which might have been expected to give members of the commission a first-hand look at border points, many of which were scenes of Soviet horror directed against the fleeing Hungarians.

But, no. The commission seems to have gone to other more remote spots first, some of which had very little connection, if any, with the cruel and unhappy events. It was only a week or so ago that the commission paid any attention to Austria

and then only in a routine haphazard sort of way, which led Chancellor Julius Raab to express the opinion that the commission might just as well have stayed in New York, for all the good it could do at that late date.

This U.N. commission was, of course, made up, at least in part, of representatives of governments which did not particularly desire to gather evidence prejudicial to the Soviet Union and its Hungarian puppets, hence the dilly-dallying way it went about its work. It has brought no satisfaction to Hungarian freedom fighters and very little credit to the U.N.

Needless Fear

There seems to be a feeling among United States Government officials that the new British military plan as outlined a few days ago by Prime Minister Macmillan is to be established on the assumption that in the event of war the United Kingdom will be left naked to its enemies or entirely dependent on American protection.

Just how this view arose it is difficult to understand. Certainly, there is nothing in the Prime Minister's statement in the Commons to justify it. All he said on this particular subject was that in the event of a hydrogen bomb attack "it must be expected that a great deal of destruction would ensue." That sounds reasonable enough. There is not a country in the world, not even the United States, that could possibly hold out the hope of 100% security against nuclear warfare. Even considering the present power of nuclear weapons, to say nothing of the force they will carry in the future, if only one bomber or missile reached the target, the ensuing destruction would be immense; and not all the defensive weapons in the combined arsenals could render that eventuality unlikely.

As for the fear that the United States might be expected to see to Britain's defense as well as her own, that surely runs against every line of British history. The British people are accustomed to defending their allies as well as themselves against attack—witness their experience in the first two years of both World Wars; they know nothing of being defended, at least in the first stages of conflict, by some other power. Moreover, although distrust of the United States seems to have subsided considerably in the last month or two, there is still plenty of doubt in Britain as to whether the United States would "once more unto the breach" immediately on outbreak of hostilities, especially if these hostilities were to begin in Western Europe, as seems likely.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A nation-wide survey in the U.S. shows among other things that the "typical" woman teacher is 45½ years old. Now, how in the world did they find that out? And how near to accuracy is it?

A report says that in most Arab states persons with names that sound Jewish are not admitted; nor is anyone who possesses an Israeli visa. In some instances visitors have to present certificates showing they are Christians and not Jews. They certainly know how to practise religious intolerance.

The lamented death of Senator McIntyre leaves the Senate standing as follows: Liberals, 77; Progressive Conservatives, five; Independent Liberal, one; Independent, two; vacant, 17; total, 102. The last appointments to the Senate were made in June, 1955. There has been some speculation that Prime Minister St. Laurent may make further appointments before the June federal election.

Gaelic students in this Province will be interested in a recent experiment by the Nova Scotia Department of Education. The Gaelic adviser of the department's adult education division has made a long-playing record of lessons for beginners in the language of the Garden of Eden. The record contains everyday phrases of simple, conversational Gaelic, with the Gaelic adviser as teacher and his wife in the role of pupil. Explanations are in English, and the various Gaelic phrases are repeated by the teacher and pupil in the 40-minute recorded lesson. A mimeographed script of the lessons accompanies each disc, so that pronunciation and the written word may be compared and studied.



SOMETHING TO START IT ROLLING

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.

DAYLIGHT TIME

Sir,—With most of Canada going on daylight time very shortly, what about us? Are we going to keep step with other cities or are we going to stay as the tail and switch the flies off as before. The Railways who once were so against daylight time are going on it this season and have written every City Council across the country about it. The C.B.C. radio and TV go on it every year and when we listen for the correct time during the summer months it's one hour out by our time. If the farmers don't want daylight time O.K. If the Members don't want it, O.K. We voted a Mayor and Council to run this city and if we want daylight time it's their business to order it for us. We don't intend to answer any letters about the great not growing, or about cows going dry, or about it starting to rain on the farmers' hay one hour earlier. We have every respect for the farmers. They wanted the price of milk up and it went two cents at the door, three at the stores. Now we want daylight time for this city or better for the whole Island for the summer months. The ball is rolling and the Government had better wake up and look at their watches. I am, Sir, etc., W.A. O'BRIEN
Charlottetown

NEWS FROM FLORIDA

Sir,—Greetings from Florida. There are many friends on Prince Edward Island to whom I would like to write. Many, many more than I would be able to write to individually, so with your kind permission I would like to take this means of conveying my best regards to all the friends and especially those who persuaded me to take this trip. It has been so pleasant and beneficial to me. But first I must say, like most Islanders away from home, the one thing I miss most is your valuable paper, The Charlottetown Guardian, with its various outstanding columns which I enjoy so much, especially those contributed by our own Island writers.

This has been an exceedingly fine winter in Florida and as it is my first visit here I am enjoying it very much. I have met a few old friends and have made many new ones. While travelling down the east coast as far as Daytona with its beautiful beaches and modern seaside resorts, then across to Orlando, city of many fine lakes, I met an old friend of mine, Charles Holmes. He has a beautiful citrus orchard here and still retains his good old Island hospitality, so I spent several days with him reminiscing over old times at home.

From here I went to St. Petersburg on the west coast, then down as far as Sarasota, out across to Central Florida again, which proved to be the highlight of my trip. I was amazed at the amount of production here. It is mostly agricultural. Although Florida acquires most of its income from the tourist trade it is not by any means the only source of income. For example, this one county of Dade boasts of an annual income of \$100,000,000 from citrus alone. They also have 100,000 head of cattle and tremendous deposits of phosphates, so well known to our Island potato growers.

This county ships annually 66 per cent of the total phosphate produced in the United States. A bit further south, at Clewiston, is situated one of the largest sugar mills in the United States, producing one million pounds of raw sugar every 24 hours. They conduct a tour through the mill every hour and it is very interesting. The loam in this district is pitch black with the consistency of a compost pile and it is well irrigated.

Next, for a change of scenery, I went down through 75 miles of barren country in Miami. On arrival I found many of the southern

ZERO HOUR AT VIMY

By DAVE MCINTOSH
Canadian Press Staff

April 9, 1917, was Easter Monday. On that day in France 40 years ago today zero hour was 5.30 a.m. Sleet swept over the countryside, changing to blinding snow as that bloody day of glory wore on. Under a thunderous barrage by 983 field, heavy and siege guns, the men crawled out of their shell holes, tunnels and trenches and swept forward through the mud, wire and murderous chatter of the machine-guns.

The Canadian Corps did not halt until it had captured Vimy Ridge. The ridge never fell from Allied hands during the rest of the First World War. FOREVER CANADA In fact, 248 acres of the ridge remain forever Canada. This plot of Hill 145 was ceded to Canada in perpetuity by the French nation. On it, July 26, 1936, in the presence of 8,000 Canadians, King Edward VIII unveiled the Vimy memorial on which are inscribed, in English and French, these words: "To the valour of their countrymen in the great war and in memory of their 60,000 dead this monument is raised by the people of Canada."

Since April 9, 1917, the great remnant of Vimy has been inseparably connected with the name of Canada. It forms a barrier nine miles long across the western edge of the Douai Plain. Its commanding position, overlooking Arras to the south, Douai to the east and Lens to the north, made it one of the most important tactical features on the Western front and thus a focus for continual fighting throughout the war.

MADE THREE TRIES The French tried three times to retake Vimy and failed. The Canadian Corps, released from the Somme battles, took over the sector in the fall of 1916. In January, 1917, elaborate preparations began for an Allied Spring offensive.

The frontage of the Canadian Corps for the attack on Vimy was 7,000 yards. Across this whole front, to a depth of 700 yards, the German field works comprised three lines of trenches protected by dense belts of barbed wire. Behind this was another network of trenches and wire linking concrete machine-gun forts on the crest were more belts of wire.

There were 97,184 Canadians in the corps. The four Canadian divisions faced six German divisions on the ridge. The Canadians planned openly for the battle and the Germans knew exactly what was up. The commander of the German 7th Division correctly assessed the situation at the end of March, 1917, and closed his summation with the words: "The Canadians are known to be good troops and are therefore well suited for assaulting. There are no deserters to be found amongst the Canadians."

The artillery bombardment before the assault lasted two weeks. Under direction of the corps commander, Lt. Gen. Sir Julian Byng later Baron Byng of Vimy, governor-general of Canada, a full-scale plan of the battlefield was laid out in the rear area on which the troops rehearsed repeatedly. The Canadians, on April 9, downed a lot of rum and went over the visitors leaving for home as is the rule this time of year.

If you ever visit Miami try to take a trip down to Key West over the beautiful bridges. This trip can easily be made in a day and is well worth the extra cost. The color of the water is hard to describe—emerald green, blue and many other beautiful shades. Here is fishing at its best with various species too numerous to mention. It is from here I am writing this letter and I expect to start on my way back tomorrow. Again thanking you for your valuable space, I am, Sir, etc., GEORGE C. MACLEAN
Miami, Florida.

MAXIMS

As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our abilities.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

WHAT DOES THE DOCTOR'S LITTLE BLACK BAG HOLD?

Ever wonder what your doctor carries in that little bag of his? It's pretty much up to the individual doctor to decide what he may need on any specific call or for his general daily visits. But I think you'll find that most doctors carry at least some, if not all, of the following instruments and diagnostic equipment.

BODY SOUNDS They carry a stethoscope, of course, for listening to a patient's heart, breathing and other body sounds. A thermometer to check temperatures is an essential piece of equipment. There will be tongue depressors, too, and probably an ophthalmoscope to inspect the eyes—and an otoscope to check the outer ear.

A sphygmomanometer, while it may be difficult to pronounce, is also an important piece of equipment. It measures blood pressure. STERILE INSTRUMENTS Sterile syringes and needles for administering injections of penicillin and other drugs and sterile surgical instruments for emergencies are usually found in a doctor's bag.

Of course, there also will be sterile bandages, cotton balls and applicators, adhesive tape, a tourniquet and maybe a reflex hammer and rubber gloves. A most important item, prescription blanks, may be carried in the bag or in the doctor's pocket, but always has them when making a call.

VARIETY OF MEDICINES As for medicines, there is a wide range. But usually, the general practitioner will carry some of the following: Codeine and demerol for controlling coughing and pain, epinephrine for allergic shock and asthma, hypnotics and sedatives, nitroglycerin and aminophylline for angina

The Age Old Story

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A 105-years-old South African has announced his forthcoming marriage as he says that he had now found the right woman. What has she found?—Peterborough Examiner

Aircraft will be used this year in New Brunswick for the first time in surveying, mapping and producing plans for new sections of the route of the Trans-Canada Highway. Thus one of the most advanced forms of modern transport comes to the aid of one of the oldest.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal

So you're getting along in years and haven't made a name for yourself? Here are some words of comfort from some research people who looked into the histories of about 400 famous men, each one the most outstanding statesman, painter, warrior, poet or writer of his time. Of the group's greatest achievements, thirty-five per cent came when the men were between sixty and seventy; twenty-three per cent when they were between seventy and eighty; and eight per cent when they were more than eighty. In other words, sixty-six per cent of the world's greatest work has been done by men past sixty.—Atlanta Constitution

and coronary trouble, digitalis and derivatives, and heart ailments, antihistamines for hayfever and certain allergies, procaine as a local anesthetic, various antiseptics, and aspirin. These then, comprise the mysterious contents of your doctor's little black bag.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Mrs. L. D. C.: Can the inhalation of ammonia by a 3-month pregnant woman cause any harm or possibly a miscarriage? Answer: Whether or not the inhalation of ammonia would be harmful, it would depend upon the amount of ammonia inhaled. If you do not have any noticeable effects at present it is not likely that any permanent damage has been produced.

The postmaster of Los Angeles refuses to abandon his faith in human nature but he is getting a bit discouraged, says an item from that fabulous city. Last September, he furnished post office desks with 2,000 ball-point pens, each secured by a chain. All were stolen, including the chains.—Cap Breton Post

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(April 10, 1932) On Saturday afternoon a large fire attended meeting was held at Elmira to protest against the proposed cancelling of the daily train service east of Souris. The whole question was thoroughly discussed and viewed with indignation. It was considered discriminatory to isolate a part of the province on the pretext of economy from its markets.

At the regular meeting of the Summerside Town Council a letter was read signed by a large number of working men of the town protesting against the recent reduction by the Town Council of the rate from 30 cents to 25 cents per hour for trucking at the request of the Working Men's Association.

TEN YEARS AGO

(April 10, 1947)

The unemployment situation in the province is much improved over that of a year ago, officials of the local Unemployment Insurance Office stated yesterday. Twelve months ago about 1700 claims were being handled by the office. The number has now dropped to about 1000.

His Honour Lieut. Governor Bernard congratulated the teachers on the excellent work which they were doing in moulding the character of the children placed in their charge in his address at the annual Federation banquet held at the Charlottetown Hotel last evening.