

The Issue Should Rest

A new question in connection with last week's bribery and coercion charges in the House of Commons has been raised outside the House, this time by RCMP Commissioner McClellan, who commented in an interview on Wednesday on the seriousness of the "leak" which provided the ammunition for these charges.

Only a limited number of persons had access to the RCMP files on allegations by Montreal lawyer Pierre Lamontagne that he was offered a \$20,000 bribe to go easy in opposing a bail application for a person who was wanted in the United States on a narcotics offence. This was "restricted, top secret" information, and a leak by a member of the force would be a serious affair. An inquiry is being conducted, the commissioner said, to determine who gave out this information to "an unauthorized person."

In view of the fact that this months-old affair would never have come before the public had it not been "leaked" in some manner, and would consequently never have been submitted to a proper inquiry, one can only wonder at the attitude of mind which regards its belated disclosure as the major source of concern at this time.

Isn't it possible that Mr. Lamontagne himself supplied the information to a member of Parliament, for the very purpose of giving it the publicity it failed to receive at the hands of Justice Minister Favreau and the RCMP commissioner when they decided to withdraw their suit on consulting the law officers of the Crown or even the Prime Minister, that no action should be taken?

In any case, the authority of Parliament is pretty wide in probing into all such matters of public concern. It is provided, for example, that "as the prerogatives of the Crown can only be given away or delegated to others by the consent of the Crown stated in express terms, so the rights, privileges and immunities of the House of Commons cannot be taken away by implication or by the vague terms of any statute, but only by the express words of the law or by the express resolution of the House."

It was only after repeated Opposition pressure that the Government finally consented to broaden its terms of inquiry in this case, to include "the way in which the allegations when brought to the attention of the RCMP and the Minister of Justice were dealt with." This is where the issue rests, and it should be left there. Commissioner McClellan has an important witness, and it would be better if he refrained from giving interviews on the subject until that occasion arises.

Faces More Hunger According to a news dispatch, Pope Paul is being shipped from sights of poverty in Bombay and will see only the modernity, thriving side of the city during his visit there. This is because of threats of demonstrations by Hindu extremists. But it also points up the fact that India is facing a deepening food crisis and there is mounting anger and bitterness being displayed at the government's handling of the situation.

The crisis actually began with a bad monsoon in August, 1960, and it was clear almost from then on that only drastic measures to increase food production could remedy the situation. It has gone from

bad to worse, with spiralling food prices which the government has been unable to cope with.

This fall's rice crop is reported to be "very good" but because of unusually heavy monsoon rains the harvest is unlikely to be much more than the 36.5 million tons of last year. The wheat crop has suffered even worse from floods; latest estimates of a total production of 10 million tons compare unfavorably with an average of 11.2 million tons the past three seasons.

Hardly a week has passed recently without food riots in some part of the country. The shortages, coupled with high levels of bank lending and a rise in India's money supply, have led to an overall price rise of 14 per cent this year. The total food grain production is likely to be less than 85 million tons, roughly what it has remained for the past three straight years. How serious this is, in an additional one million mouths to feed every month, is indicated by the official target of 100 million tons originally set for 1965-66. India's own production is buttressed by imports from abroad, but these are going "from ship to mouth" and are quite inadequate.

According to a New Delhi correspondent, the tragedy is that the bigger landlords and rich peasants, who often control the ruling Congress party's local organization, have blocked land reforms and other farm measures. Nor has the Congress government ever had the authority to fully mobilize India's vast idle human resources for rural improvement. Since farming accounts for half the national income and almost half the country's foreign exchange, this drags down the entire development effort.

It is a grim picture, eased somewhat because of a rice harvest, but almost certain to worsen again unless next summer.

Scotland Worried

We heard no complaints about a "haggis crisis" during the recent St. Andrew's Day festivities, but it appears that such a crisis is looming in Scotland. All because of an acute shortage of haggis-stitchers! The news comes to us in a round-about way, via a little-known publication called London Letter, which explains the situation in the following terms:

"(Haggis) is made from the large stomach bag of the sheep... liver, lights and heart of the sheep chopped up, mixed with onion, oatmeal and Jamaican pepper, sewn in the bag and boiled for three hours. Selecting, cleaning and filling these slippery balloon-like skins, and then stitching them up deftly and at a speed, is now a little-known but highly skilled art."

So dire has become Scotland's plight today that it quite often, instead of being sewn in a sheep's stomach, the haggis is being canned—a terrible comedown for the dish described by Burns as the "great chieftain of the pudding'rag." Tons of ersatz, or canned, haggis are being exported from Scotland each year, but never before had the inhabitants thought of eating it.

Now London Letter forecasts gloomily: "Unless we can induce more girls to take on haggis-sewing, even Scotland, the home of the haggis, will have to accept the use of canned variety." That, it is implied, would be little short of a national disaster.

WINTER BEAUTY

Marvel at the falling snow. These soft white flakes that earthward wing their flight. I see the world before me in loveliness, hear the winds sing. Even the river's winding leaves behind a crystal trail. All nature seems to sleep — to dream. Hiding her scars — beneath Winter's veil. —E.H. MacArthur

The Poets Corner

WINTER BEAUTY Marvel at the falling snow. These soft white flakes that earthward wing their flight. I see the world before me in loveliness, hear the winds sing. Even the river's winding leaves behind a crystal trail. All nature seems to sleep — to dream. Hiding her scars — beneath Winter's veil. —E.H. MacArthur

WINTER BEAUTY

Marvel at the falling snow. These soft white flakes that earthward wing their flight. I see the world before me in loveliness, hear the winds sing. Even the river's winding leaves behind a crystal trail. All nature seems to sleep — to dream. Hiding her scars — beneath Winter's veil. —E.H. MacArthur

WINTER BEAUTY

Marvel at the falling snow. These soft white flakes that earthward wing their flight. I see the world before me in loveliness, hear the winds sing. Even the river's winding leaves behind a crystal trail. All nature seems to sleep — to dream. Hiding her scars — beneath Winter's veil. —E.H. MacArthur

WINTER BEAUTY

Marvel at the falling snow. These soft white flakes that earthward wing their flight. I see the world before me in loveliness, hear the winds sing. Even the river's winding leaves behind a crystal trail. All nature seems to sleep — to dream. Hiding her scars — beneath Winter's veil. —E.H. MacArthur



SLOW GOING IN THE OTTAWA CHIMNEY

OTTAWA REPORT BY Patrick Nicholson

She Proved A Valiant Helpmate Bruce Hutchison, in his recently published sketch of Canada's fourteen Prime Ministers, dismisses the first Mrs. Diefenbaker in one line: "Diefenbaker was happily married to Edna M. bower, a vicious school teacher..." As Canada's thirteenth Prime Minister, she proved a valiant helpmate to her husband in the summer of 1963, when she was asked to assess the indispensable influence of that happy marriage and vicious wife.

U.S. And South Vietnam

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

The meeting reviewed the accumulating evidence of continuing and increased North Vietnamese support of the Viet Cong and of North Vietnamese forces in, and passing through, the territory of Laos in violation of the Geneva accords of 1954.

This is interpreted readily as a warning that while the U.S. has decided now to forgo extensive military operations to hit the trans-border aid, the decision can be changed. DIFFICULT SITUATION SEEN Backing that sentence is the reluctance of both American policy in South Viet Nam of providing all possible and useful assistance to the South Vietnamese people and government in their struggle to defeat the external and internal communist forces.

While the report says that the farm output continues to rise and prices and money values through no fault of his own are "still difficult." This is the essential, immediate and continuing background for Taylor, the former military chief of staff who is labelled as "the man who sold the policy of deeper American involvement to the late President Kennedy."

He now is thus committed in a personal sense to making war a policy which probably through no fault of his own has gone from bad to worse conditions. Unless warring political factions can be cemented in Saigon, it seems evident that even if alternatives for the Taylor policy are complete American withdrawal or extended military action beyond the national borders.

But when prices fall, these consumers must continue to pay the agreed-upon price. This in years when the world price was very low, Great Britain paid more than the prevailing price to her suppliers. Canadian sugar is bought on the open market whatever the price happens to be. This, at times, means high prices, as it did a year ago. But the market always straightens itself out in response to supply and demand.

But when prices fall, these consumers must continue to pay the agreed-upon price. This in years when the world price was very low, Great Britain paid more than the prevailing price to her suppliers. Canadian sugar is bought on the open market whatever the price happens to be. This, at times, means high prices, as it did a year ago. But the market always straightens itself out in response to supply and demand.

But when prices fall, these consumers must continue to pay the agreed-upon price. This in years when the world price was very low, Great Britain paid more than the prevailing price to her suppliers. Canadian sugar is bought on the open market whatever the price happens to be. This, at times, means high prices, as it did a year ago. But the market always straightens itself out in response to supply and demand.

But when prices fall, these consumers must continue to pay the agreed-upon price. This in years when the world price was very low, Great Britain paid more than the prevailing price to her suppliers. Canadian sugar is bought on the open market whatever the price happens to be. This, at times, means high prices, as it did a year ago. But the market always straightens itself out in response to supply and demand.

But when prices fall, these consumers must continue to pay the agreed-upon price. This in years when the world price was very low, Great Britain paid more than the prevailing price to her suppliers. Canadian sugar is bought on the open market whatever the price happens to be. This, at times, means high prices, as it did a year ago. But the market always straightens itself out in response to supply and demand.

But when prices fall, these consumers must continue to pay the agreed-upon price. This in years when the world price was very low, Great Britain paid more than the prevailing price to her suppliers. Canadian sugar is bought on the open market whatever the price happens to be. This, at times, means high prices, as it did a year ago. But the market always straightens itself out in response to supply and demand.

Medical Browsing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Horses which horses may not sound unusual except that the horse in this case is a mare, the name of the abortion was consulted by a farmer's 18-year-old son who had been kicked by the mare of the abdomen by his horse. The area was tender and blood was present. The diagnosis was questioned because a young man was not kicked in the region of either kidney.

X-rays revealed a horse-kidney—so named, because the tops of the left and right organs are fringed by a band of renal tissue. This center was the damaged area. The case was considered by Dr. Herbert A. Kaufmann because (1) horse and (2) neither are horses.

Two Los Angeles physicians engaged a project to determine whether newborns secrete tears. They do. This seemingly farfetched research has practical applications. One is that in a few rare congenital diseases, lacrimal glands are absent and testing for tear production could lead to early diagnosis. Another good reason to test for tears is eye newborns, as well as a subtle test for the presence of the cornes as well as the antimicrobial action of the lysozyme secreted by the eye.

The study involved 249 full-term infants and 100 preemies, divided into three age groups: 0-10 days, 11-30 days, and 31-90 days. One day after birth, 82 per cent of the 149 eyes of the full-term newborns produced no tears; 67 per cent on the second day, 66 per cent on the third day, 65 per cent on the fourth day, and 64 per cent on the fifth day. In the pre-term newborns, tears were produced on the first day in 14 per cent, on the second day in 14 per cent, on the third day in 14 per cent, on the fourth day in 14 per cent, and on the fifth day in 14 per cent.

Full-term cryers were moister: 100 per cent of 187 eyes secreted tears on the first day, 100 per cent on the second day, 100 per cent on the third day, 100 per cent on the fourth day, and 100 per cent on the fifth day. One-year-old infants: The incidence of tears ranged from 67 to 78 per cent.

BACK TO NORMAL Mrs. M. R. right, his stable mate disciplined him firmly but humanely and were concerned with his whereabouts and activities.

REPLY Six to eight weeks after delivery, if the mother does not nurse and baby is the least-deficient infant, the menses may not return until the second or third month. From a statistical point of view, up to 57 per cent of lactating and 80 per cent of non-lactating mothers menstruate within 24 weeks after giving birth.

STOMACH AND BOWEL REPLY F. S. writes: Does pernicious anemia affect the brain, marrow, or nerves? REPLY Mrs. S. writes: How can a woman tell the difference between fever and flu? REPLY With a thermometer. Flashes come and go whereas fever is constant and is associated with an increase in body temperature.

EGGS A WEEK W. P. writes: Are five soft-boiled eggs plus three fried eggs too many for a 60-year-old man to eat in a week? REPLY Not if he is healthy and has a normal blood cholesterol level. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT Health is more important than your bank account.

NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.

TV CUTS READING EDINBURGH (CP) — Television invaded the remote Shetland Islands in March. Now the county librarian reports the number of books issued from county libraries in the islands has slumped by 25 per cent.

McGulloch's CHAIN SAW It's Here The New \$129.00 Keith Carmichael 25 Brackley Pl. R. 4643 Sherwood "The Woodman's Best Friend"

NO SMOKE, NO ODOR FUEL CHIEF HEATING OIL

Phone 4-7311 CHARLOTTETOWN Petroleum Products

NOTES BY THE WAY

A commentator says that one of the greatest mysteries of sport is why the crowd must be silent while a golfer is addressing a stationary ball but is encouraged to shout at the batter who is having a ball thrown at him about 90 miles an hour. —Edmonton Journal

A fanatic is a person who is highly interested and enthusiastic about something you don't care a darn about — Calgary Herald.

The editor who was noted for his caustic wit received a lengthy letter, written on postpaid paper and tied with pink ribbon, from a contributor. The title of the poem was "I wonder Will He Miss Me?" The editor read the poem for a moment and returned the material with a note saying: "Dear Madam, if he does, he should never again be trusted with firearms." —Galt Reporter.

Wisful Call To Fulton Globe and Mail, Toronto There is a slight, slipping movement under way to bring Mr. E. Davie Fulton, leader of the British Columbia Conservative Party, back into federal politics.

Mr. Fulton, formerly Minister of Justice and then of Works in the Diefenbaker Government, became a complete defector in the provincial party in January, 1963. He and his party went to the B.C. party convention in October, 1963, provincial election.

Mr. Dalton Camp, national president of the Conservative Party, took the opportunity of the B.C. party convention last week to call for Mr. Fulton's return to Ottawa. "I speak not only for myself but for those who are associated with me in the hopeful enterprise of building and maintaining a strong national party," Mr. Camp said.

Mr. Camp and his unnamed associates may well have excellent reasons to want Mr. Fulton back with them again. But it they should not expect to arouse any substantial public interest in persuading Mr. Fulton to go. This is a matter of internal party politics and the public is likely to have it as such. There is no tradition in Canadian politics of mass movements to draft politicians and returned to office.

Any efforts by Mr. Camp to lobby for Fulton are unlikely to succeed. If Mr. Fulton has anything to say, he certainly seems to have — he should go back to Ottawa and go to work on himself.

Predicting Delinquency Milwaukee Journal In 1950, after studying hundreds of criminal careers, a husband and wife team of Harvard criminologists produced a "predictability table" to help forecast which children in a group were likely to become delinquent as they grew up.

Dr. Eleanor and Prof. Sheldon Glueck made no claims of infallibility, but they said a child should be carefully watched if, for example, his father was hostile, his mother indifferent and the family unorganized. On the other hand, even in areas of high delinquency, a child would probably turn out to be a law-abiding citizen if he had a high IQ, a mother who disciplined him firmly but humanely and were concerned with his whereabouts and activities.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.

REPLY In 1954, the New York City youth bureau applied the Glueck table to 301 boys aged six who were entering school for the first time in a high delinquency neighborhood. Now, 10 years later, the forecasts have proved to be unexpectedly accurate. Delinquency was predicted for 33 boys and turned out to be 33; 24 were predicted and 24 were predicted.