

Challenge To Parliament

More than three years ago the then commissioner of the RCMP, Clifford Harvison, warned in a public speech that American crime syndicates were moving into Canada, and about the same time Maclean's Magazine investigated these activities and presented a comprehensive analysis of the Canadian underworld, its chief magnates, its methods and its profits. All these warnings went largely unheeded. Since then a good many of the leading criminals have murdered one another and some have ended in jail, but their successors are reportedly still in business.

Is the business continuing to grow? The Winnipeg Free Press, in a strongly worded editorial, maintains that it is. "Enough has happened lately," it says, "to convince most Canadians that their society is deeply penetrated by a well organized apparatus of crime. The names of criminals emerging in the Dorion inquiry and others concerned with the immigration department, the court statistics of our larger cities and the statements of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police all tell the same story. International crime has found a rich harvest in Canada and is systematically reaping it."

The United States is afflicted by the same dangers on a much wider scale and, in grappling with them, faces constitutional difficulties fortunately absent in Canada. There criminal law, for local purposes, is controlled by the state legislatures and varies from state to state, thus vastly complicating the work of prosecution. Here a single Criminal Code, controlled by Parliament, applies without variation in all provinces. While the provincial authorities enforce the law, for the most part, Parliament and the Federal Government cannot escape their final responsibility for society's defense against crime.

This takes us beyond the scope of the Dorion inquiry and the question of whether any public men have been involved in offenses against parliamentary ethics. It points to the need for larger measures than Parliament has even considered so far. It is the Winnipeg paper's opinion that nothing short of a grand assize on crime is required—a body that would have access to all files relevant to the matter, and could bring together all officials who have first-hand knowledge of the subject, so that a full-scale inquiry, divorced completely from partisan politics, could be made.

Is there danger here of converting the nation into a police state? We do not think so. Given the facts that are coming to light, there is obviously need for a major study of this kind; and it is Parliament, certainly, that should take the initiative.

Regrettable Blunder

President Johnson is in hot water with the American press and public over his failure to have the U.S. properly represented at the Churchill funeral in London. This is an unfortunate affair, which was soft-pedaled in the British press; but it came through in the television coverage carried across the United States. Apart from the words of General Eisenhower paying tribute to Sir Winston, no American representative was heard from or seen all that day. And General Eisenhower made it clear that he was speaking as a private guest, not as official U.S. representative.

The President himself was prevented by illness from attending, but by all rules of protocol he should have sent his deputy, Vice-President Humphrey. In criticising him for this neglect, the New York Times points

out that Humphrey is also the principal figure in Congress and president of the U.S. Senate.

The Times' senior Washington correspondent, Arthur Krock, writes: "From this quarter came the guess that Mr. Johnson reacted coldly to the prospect of Humphrey in the star role the President would have played in London, as he much desired to do; also, the guess is that the ebullient Vice President had already made himself too much seen and heard and needed curbing."

The New York Herald Tribune's White House correspondent is even blunter: "Jealousy and ego," it says, "those are the words most used in the tidal wave of gossip which swept through the Capitol in the wake of the President's decision to keep Mr. Humphrey at home."

To many Americans the highlight of the ceremony was the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, which was requested by Churchill himself before his death out of respect to his American mother. But that apart, the feeling that the U.S. did not play its full role in this epic occasion is rankling in the public mind.

Whatever the cause, there is no thought of attributing it to lack of regard for the memory of the great British war leader. There was probably no European more loved and respected by the American people than Sir Winston, from the President down. That is all that concerns us as outsiders; but it is regrettable that Mr. Johnson should have laid himself open to charges of pettiness in this matter. He won't soon be allowed to forget that only the United States and Russia had chosen to send underlings on this solemn mission.

Tories' Little Helper

Under the above heading The Globe and Mail notes that Federal Agriculture Minister Harry Hays has undertaken to offer what must be presumed to be the official Liberal nomination for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party. Or perhaps it was just that, finding himself committed to a speaking engagement in Edmonton and knowing there wasn't much Liberalism in the West to talk about he decided to borrow some problems from the Conservatives. In any case, Mr. Hays' ideal Tory would be Premier E. C. Manning of Alberta.

Mr. Hays even went so far as to lecture his hearers, the Alberta Liberal Federation, on their duty to save the Conservatives from "that misguided man," John Diefenbaker, and thus protect Canada's right to an alternative choice for the federal government. Could disinterested zeal go farther than that?

"Considering all the Liberal faults, fallings and personnel problems that might be preying upon Mr. Hays' mind these days," comments our Toronto contemporary, "his largesse d'esprit is truly heroic. Surely true-blue Tories can find time to reward his altruism in kind. The list is now open for nominations from Conservatives for the principal positions in the Liberal Party."

"And if Mr. Manning ever should replace Mr. Diefenbaker, the effect on the Conservative Party would seem imperatively to require the Liberals, ever concerned with balance in the two-party system, to recruit forthwith Premier Joey Smallwood of Newfoundland for the office which Prime Minister Lester Pearson would no doubt relinquish gracefully."

EDITORIAL NOTES

With the roads as icy as they are now, it is well to remember that horse sense behind the steering wheel is better and more important than horsepower under the hood.

HORSES AT DINNER

A coloured picture of this astonishing extravaganza was chosen by Lord Thomson of Fleet (Canada's own Roy Thomson) for his greeting card last Christmas. It showed the newly crowned king seated at a large table beneath a canopy at one end of the Great Hall, with three fellow diners at each side. The audience watched this select feast included all the peers, in their ermine and red velvet robes and coronets, the knights standing bareheaded in the body of the hall, and more than 600 wives of peers and knights seated in balconies specially erected to give them a good view. Three high state officials, each mounted on horseback, lead the parade carrying the dishes to the banquet table.

In addition to eating their coronation banquet in Westminster Hall, many kings have lain in state there before interment, the last to do so being George VI thirteen years ago. In comparatively recent times, famous British statesmen have been similarly honoured, the first was Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone in 1889. And now in 1965 that same honour was properly bestowed on Winston Churchill. The pomp



PROBLEM CHILD

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Enshrines A Thousand Years Of History

The Great Hall of the Royal Palace of Westminster was the scene of the meeting of England's first representative parliament in January of the year 1265. It was a strange twist of history that the planned anniversary celebration in that same Great Hall was cancelled, and instead the huge hall was filled by lines of mourners paying their last respects to Winston Churchill, perhaps the greatest parliamentarian to emerge during those 700 years.

This remarkable building is possibly the most famous still in daily use in the world today, in the sense that nearly one thousand years of history have been made beneath its roof.

It is the only remaining part of the Royal Palace of Westminster, which was the chief residence of the Kings of England from its completion by Edward the Confessor in 1053, until in 1532 Henry VIII built St. James' Palace as his new London home.

The Great Hall was added to the Palace by William II, known as William Rufus, in 1099. It was the only part of the Palace to escape destruction in the great fire of 1834. It was intended as the site for royal functions of all kinds, and was accordingly built in gigantic dimensions, and without pillars or partitions dividing the open space, which is 238 feet by 67. Its famed hammer-beam roof, built by Richard II in 1394, soars 90 feet above the floor.

The Palace of Westminster itself, rebuilt on the same site after destruction by fire, extends over eight acres, contains 1,100 rooms and its corridors measure over two miles.

In addition to the periodical meetings of parliament, the Great Hall was the scene of the Courts of Law until as recently as 1882. And from the reign of Edward III until the beginning of the last century, a shopping market open to the public was staged in it.

Many of the famous state trials of England were held in the Great Hall. These included such as the historic trial of the Earl of Essex in 1601, and the Gunpowder Plot conspirators in 1606. King Charles I was tried and sentenced to death there, and from 1788 until 1795 Warren Hastings, the builder of British India's Indian Empire, stood trial there.

Many Kings of England held their lavish and spectacular coronation feasts in the Great Hall of Westminster, the last such being that following the crowning of George IV on 10th July 1821.

To counter this the paper advises withdrawing Indonesian students now studying in Canada. That will presumably teach us a lesson.

The paper goes on to say that the plane decision proves that a

15 Years Behind 1965

East Germany, cut off from the main body, is said to be a sad stew, because of the Berlin wall put up in August, 1961. Visiting East Germany is like turning back the clock 15 years, while West Germany has cleared up the rubble of war and has effected the transition into a prosperous, and thriving nation. East Germany is a land of myths, propagated by the government. The reporting of its newspapers and radio broadcasts bears little relation to the truth. Government-controlled "news" is spread widely. It is a no-man's land. Its people cannot travel into Russia, its real owner. Police guard the

Neglecting Glaucoma

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Glaucoma is a common ocular disease in which tension within the eyeball is elevated. The delicate retina and optic nerve are injured by excess pressure and blindness ensues unless the condition is recognized, and treated properly. Diagnosis is not difficult in certain types of glaucoma where tension rises quickly. The disorder is extremely painful and is associated with rapid loss of vision, headache, nausea, and vomiting. This is an emergency. The chronic form is more common; it comes on so gradually the eye may be damaged before the individual is aware that something is amiss. Several danger signs develop, which often are neglected by the victim. There may be transitory blurring of vision over a long period of time. New glasses do not seem to help. Meanwhile, rainbow rings are seen around lights. These people have trouble adapting to the dark, as when walking into a movie theater.

Anyone with these symptoms should consult an ophthalmologist, because the next step is loss of vision. Various organizations are sponsoring mass screening tests for glaucoma to encourage people to have eye tension measured. Early diagnosis and treatment will prevent blindness. It has been estimated that two per cent of the population over age 40 is affected and half do not know it. The percentage goes up with each year of life, varying from one per cent at age 40 to 8.7 per cent at 70. The test is painless because a few drops of an anesthetic solution is put on the surface of the eye. The measurements are made with a delicate instrument (tonometer) which consists of a footplate that rests on the eyeball. This is attached to a needle that moves when slight pressure is applied.

Readings above 27 mm. are considered evidence of glaucoma. There is no way to prevent this condition. Tension increases when driving at night, working in a poor light, and during emotional upheavals. These factors should be avoided should the disease develop.

ADDICTIVE PERSONALITY
T. H. writes: My husband, in his late 50's, has been a bromo addict for years. Lately he has become so cross and unreasonable I think he is losing his sanity. Would this be due to his age or to the drug?

REPLY
Bromo— or, better, the personality defect that makes him an addict. A high concentration of bromides in the blood makes some persons mean, nervous, and overactive.

FREEZING A CATARACT
W. K. writes: Can a cataract be dissolved by freezing?

REPLY
No, but a unique freezing instrument is used to extract the lens through an opening in the eyeball. It is applied to the lens, fusing it in much the same way a finger will stick to an ice cube tray in the refrigerator. The instrument is withdrawn and the lens slips out with it.

PROTRUDING ABDOMEN
Mrs. W. writes: My husband loves spaghetti. He has a very large abdomen. Will walking every day reduce it?

REPLY
Any exercise will help, provided he does not end up in an Italian restaurant.

OVARY AND FERTILITY
Mrs. R. writes: Can a woman with one ovary conceive and carry a baby to term?

REPLY
Yes, provided the remaining ovary produces ova.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—
Never oil power tools while they are in use.

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

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (February 5, 1940)
Sinking of the big Canadian Pacific freighter Beaverbury by a submarine off the south coast of Erie was disclosed early today in London—Canada's first ocean-going ship to be sunk by torpedo since the war began.

Pilot H.S. Jones made an emergency flight to the Magdalen Islands today in response to a call from the Gulf Islands to rescue an 80-year-old Bryan Island resident who had broken his hip in a fall on Sunday.

TEN YEARS AGO (February 5, 1955)
The third draft of RCN volunteers for submarine training left Montreal by air for the United Kingdom. AB David T. Lowther of Crapaud, P.E.I., was one of the 42 sailors.

Prime Minister St Laurent goes the Guild Hall Monday to receive the highest accolade of Britain's oldest and proudest community—the honorary freedom of the City of London.

CHARGES WEST GERMANY
EAST BERLIN (Reuters) — Professor Klaus Fuchs, who was jailed in Britain for betraying atom secrets to the Russians, alleged Wednesday West Germany is producing plutonium for military use. Fuchs, now deputy director of East Germany's nuclear research institute in Dresden, based his claim on specialized literature on work at a Karlsruhe research centre where he alleged the plutonium is being produced.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A true friend is one who thinks you're a good egg even though you're slightly cracked. —Galt Reporter.

Police Lieutenant — "I never saw the park so littered with paper as it is this morning. How do you account for it?" Sergeant — "The mayor had leaflets distributed yesterday, asking people not to throw a paper about." — Vancouver Sun.

In 1964 more than a 3,500,000 passengers travelled between North America and Europe by ship. That is a 25 per cent increase in air travel, a 10 per cent decrease in ship travel, compared to 1963. — Ottawa Journal.

There is a belief that, because cats and dogs can find their way to old haunts after their owners have moved to new ones, they are particularly clever. What nonsense! If they could show the movers the way to the new house — that would be clever. — Peterborough Examiner.

A fellow stopped into Mack's barbershop the other day and noticed Mack's dog fondly watching him cut hair. The customer commented on it and Mack said, "Well, it ain't so much that he likes to watch me cut hair, but sometimes I snip off a bit of a customer's ear." — Community Press.

The statisticians in Ottawa report that there are 161,400 more men in Canada than there are women and Washington reports the United States had 3,500,000 more women than men. Which could lead to something, or be quite significant, but we're not sure what. — Montreal Star.

A bad driver can get up to 18 years imprisonment under Cuban law. Only a dictator would dare tamper with freedom in such a cruel manner. — Hamilton Spectator.

You have to hand it to the foresight of Hollywood's pioneers, in making all those bad movies before there was any television to need them. — Calgary Herald.

The statements by a few scientists that dolphins (porpoises) are highly intelligent is contradicted by others who say they are no smarter than people. — Woodstock Sentinel Review.

"You didn't seem to be very hot about the efficiency expert," remarked the secretary. "no," replied the boss, "his explanation of how I could cut the overhead was over my head." — Ottawa Citizen.

Hot Issue, In West Germany

By Joseph MacSweeney
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The argument about whether West Germany should extend its statute of limitations for Nazi war crimes is getting hotter as the deadline approaches.

The discussion in Germany is likely to get hotter still because a federal election is due in September and also because reports about war criminals are calling attention to the controversy although not directly related to it.

Rudolf Hess, 70, Adolf Hitler's one-time deputy, is reported hoping for a pardon after serving 20 years of a life term.

Hermann Krüme, Adolf Eichmann's top lieutenant, was sentenced in Frankfurt Wednesday to five years of hard labor for complicity in the murder of 300,000 Hungarian Jews.

The first movie made in Germany after the war was titled Die Moeder Sind Unter Uns (The mothers are among us). Last month a German television documentary asked "are there murderers still among us?" and suggested that there are.

COULD GO FREE
It was in this atmosphere that the big debate began about the provision in the German criminal code by which murder is no longer liable to prosecution 20 years after it has been committed.

This was interpreted to mean any murder committed before the May 8, 1945, end of the Hitler regime could no longer be punished after May 8 this year.

Noting the reports of Hess, some observers have recalled the fate of Martin Bormann, another of Hitler's henchmen, has

Canadian Club of P.E.I.

Meeting
Feb. 9th, 1965 at 7:00 P.M.
Charlottetown Hotel
(NOTE CHANGE IN TIME)

SPEAKER:
BRIG. STEPHEN LONGRIGG, O.B.E. D. LITT.
TOPIC: "AFRICA 1965"

Confederation Centre

Tonight and Saturday Only - 8 P.M.

"THE BEST BLOCKBUSTER OF THE YEAR ... RIPS THE HEART"
ROBLEY CROWTHER, NEW YORK TIMES



OTTO PREMINGER PRESENTS
PAUL NEWMAN/EVA MARIE SAINT
RALPH RICHARDSON/PETER LAWFORD
LEE J. COBB/SAL MINEO/JOHN DEREK
JILL HAWORTH

EXODUS
Confederation Centre Box Office Open Daily 12:00-5:00 P.M.
TICKETS \$1.00 Phone 892-2464