

The Pity Of It

Interviews allegedly given by the late General MacArthur ten years ago, and now published in the United States for the first time, charge that there was undehandled diplomacy in the Korean War in which MacArthur's efforts were followed by "harassment and interference" from Washington and by "pettiness" on the part of Britain in returning his plans to Communist China.

These nasty accusations were referred to in the Canadian Commons on Thursday, and Prime Minister Pearson—who was Canada's external affairs minister at that time—said he had no knowledge of any such conspiracy. Moreover, he noted that the reports had already been branded as false by the British foreign office and by officials at Washington.

What they should have been resurrected at this time, on the eve of General MacArthur's funeral, is a matter about which one can only speculate. Perhaps they have been sufficiently answered in the manner indicated by Mr. Pearson. But the situation out of which they arose, going back to World War Two, is worth recalling, and we find this set forth concisely—and we believe accurately—in a recent editorial in the Milwaukee Journal.

IN THE PHILIPPINES—Never adequately explained, says The Journal, was MacArthur's prewar boast that the Philippine defenses were secure. To the amazement of even the Japanese, he allowed a great share of his aircraft to be destroyed on the ground like sitting ducks. Then he fought back spectacularly from Australia, with boldly conceived operations that bypassed Japanese strongholds. The army and navy forces under his command moved resolutely north while other forces island-hopped across the central Pacific. He had promised the Filipinos he would return, and he made good his promise.

In 1950, when the Communists struck in Korea, MacArthur halted the onslaught and deftly encircled his foe with an amphibious operation that captured the port of Inchon and the capital of Seoul. Then he committed another act never satisfactorily explained. He split his forces and sent them racing toward the Manchurian border with the promise of quick victory and "Christmas dinner at home."

Either his intelligence sources failed him—or he disregarded them. A few weeks previously, at Wake Island, MacArthur had assured President Truman that Red China would not intervene even though there was many signs that it was going to do it and had said it would. China did—massively. MacArthur's divided army was put into disorderly retreat.

THE WRONG WAR—MacArthur persistently called for attacking the enemy's Manchurian "sanctuary," blocking the China coast and supporting the Chinese Nationalists in an invasion of the mainland. His was a course of action, as General Omar Bradley later said, that would have extended the fighting to the mainland of Asia and involved the U.S. in "the wrong war, at the wrong time and in the wrong place."

Not once, but on many occasions, General MacArthur was openly critical of official policy that he had been ordered to follow. His insubordination took various forms—communications, statements, comments to news correspondents, and

letters. President Truman ordered him to withdraw one letter he sent to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention. Especially critical of Formosan policy, it was not read at the convention, but had already been published in a magazine. A similar letter to a Massachusetts congressman was equally defiant.

President Truman was left with no choice. The general was recalled. But the decision was not Truman's alone, although he bore the brunt of a furious reaction by much of the public. Recall had been unanimously approved by General Marshall, then secretary of defense; General Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; the individual chiefs of staff, and by Secretary of State Acheson.

General MacArthur was a daring commander, often a brilliant tactician and a skillful organizer; but he had his blind spots, and it is to these that his failures must be attributed. The free world would prefer to see them interred with his bones, and to remember only his great achievements; but truth demands that they be set against the bitter charges that have been circulated at this time.

After The Money

A moot point in connection with the contributory pension scheme is the contribution by the Toronto Globe and Mail. Is this a scheme to provide him with pensions related to their contributions, it asks, or to provide the bigger provinces with large amounts of investment money? This latter reason seems to have been the one that prompted Quebec to set up its own provincial scheme, rather than go into the Canada Pension Plan. It seems to be the reason why Ontario is considering the same course of action.

The federal scheme, as it now stands, would have a contribution rate of 1-and-1/2 per cent for the first 15 years—1 per cent of earnings (up to \$4,500) being paid by the employee, and 1 per cent being paid by his employer. During the first 10 years, it would build up reserves estimated at \$2.5 billion.

The Federal Government has offered to invest half of this reserve fund in the securities of participating provinces, according to the contributions made by residents of each. Thus, if \$700 million of the \$2.5 billion came from Quebec, Ottawa would buy \$350 million of Quebec bonds.

Quebec was never satisfied with this arrangement. It is therefore settling up its own scheme on a 2-and-2 basis—2 per cent of earnings (up to \$6,000) being paid by the employee, and 2 per cent by his employer. Getting all this money itself, Quebec will have more than four times as much available for provincial investment as it would have had under the Canada Pension Plan.

The Ontario government has called upon Ottawa to invest not 50 per cent, but 90 per cent of its pension reserve fund in provincial bonds. But even if Ottawa agreed to this, Ontario would still get much less from the Canada Pension Plan than Quebec expects to get from its own plan—90 per cent of a 1-and-1/2 fund against 100 per cent of a 2-and-2 fund.

This is the crux of the situation, and it is one which Prime Minister Pearson regrettably shed no light in his formal report to Parliament on the Quebec City conference.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Children, says the Ottawa Journal, can improvise many a variation on the "my dad can lick your dad" theme. It cites this example: A few days after Ottawa milkman Alex McGarvey saved the life of a baby by applying artificial respiration, a six-year-old on Mr. McGarvey's route was heard taunting the girl next door: "Our milkman saved a baby's life but yours didn't."

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, North America is emerging as the bread basket of the world. Prewar net grain exports were 5 million tons or 22 per cent of the world total of net regional exports. In 1960-61 these had risen to 39 million tons or 86 per cent of the world total. Present trends indicate net exports of \$5 billion tons in 1980 and \$4 billion by 2000.



Leg Cramps On Walking

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A Chicagoan writes: "I am an old man and have remained physically fit by walking several miles every day. But my legs are giving out. I develop pain in the calf after walking a block. It disappears if I stop for a minute but returns after walking another block."

This symptom is called intermittent claudication and, after age 50, hardening of the arteries of the legs usually is responsible. The condition was described by a French writer about a century ago. He noticed that for no apparent reason, either horses stopped walking, and refused to build even though whipped. After a short rest they started again only to halt an equal distance later. Autopsies on these animals showed extensive arteriosclerosis.

Intermittent claudication occurs during exertion because the calf muscles do not obtain enough nourishment. Circulation is adequate when the muscles are at rest, but when they are working they suffer from lack of blood. One of my patients had his face slapped by a woman when he was walking down the stairs. He had been holding on to the handrail and had not had time to get down before she had slapped him. He was not hurt, but he was embarrassed.

Many older people are embarrassed when they are forced to stand still, seemingly for no good reason. One of my patients had his face slapped by a woman when he was walking down the stairs. He had been holding on to the handrail and had not had time to get down before she had slapped him. He was not hurt, but he was embarrassed.

Various medical and surgical remedies are available for this type of ailment. I have had a patient who was unable to walk down the stairs. He was not hurt, but he was embarrassed.

It may help, especially if the area is treated. I have had a patient who was unable to walk down the stairs. He was not hurt, but he was embarrassed.

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Wallace's Campaign

By Carman Cumming Canadian Press Staff Writer

Until last Tuesday, George C. Wallace was known chiefly as the man who stood in the gateway of the University of Alabama to keep the school all-white. Now, in the wake of the Wisconsin presidential primary, Wallace casts a much larger and more ominous shadow across the American political scene.

Civil rights supporters are trying to sway it away, with only limited success. When he came out of the deep south Wallace said that he would "shake the eye teeth" of both parties if he won as many as 25,000 votes in the Wisconsin popularity poll.

He came up with 261,000 votes, more than half the vote of John H. Reynolds draw in the Wisconsin primary.

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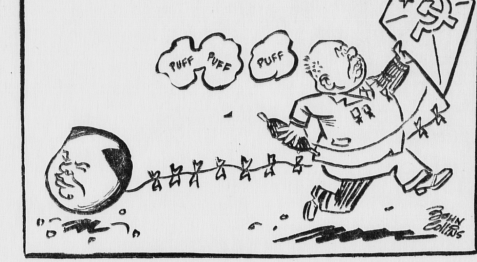
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KITE FLYING TIME

SKI EXPEDITION

Site Of Early Arctic Adventure

National Geographic News Bulletin

The 1964 ski expedition to the North Pole brings explorers one again to a frozen Canadian region reached by British arctic pioneers in 1876.

The almost forgotten Britons who explored northern Ellesmere Island were part of an unsuccessful effort to reach the Pole. But even in the teeth of defeat, the exhausted travelers did not neglect to chronicle "God Save the Queen" and toast Her Majesty's death with grog.

The 1876 British expedition from Her Majesty's Ships Alert and Discovery hauled its sledges to the top of the mountain. The Britons set standards of endurance that remain remarkable today.

One of the expedition's parties was forced to turn back because of lack of food when only 200 miles from the Pole. Another explored the north coast of Greenland in 1905. In 1906, they also made Cape Columbia B-1 starting point.

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Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 11, 1938)

Mr. Joseph A. Gallant was appointed trustee officer for the town of Summerside at the regular monthly meeting of the Summerside Town Council May 10, 1938.

The Mission Band of the Baptist Church presented their concert in the hall at the concert given under the direction of Mrs. Bert Tyler. The program was made up of a charming little mission play with songs and recitals.

Approval for the purchase of a site on which a nurses home will be built was given at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Prince County Hospital in Summerside. The two-and-a-half story building is expected to go under construction soon.

At the regular meeting of the Charlottetown Community Concert Association, held at the Charlottetown Community Concert Association, held at the Charlottetown Community Concert Association, held at the Charlottetown Community Concert Association.

NEW DELHI (Reuters)—Indian Home Minister G. B. P. Nanda told Parliament Wednesday 446 persons were killed and 456 injured during recent communal riots at Rourkela, Jamshedpur and Ranchi in central and eastern India. He said more than 2,000 persons had been arrested.

AGING SKIN S.J. writes: Since I had my prostate removed a year ago, my face has become wrinkled and acquired a shrunken, checked appearance. Like a natural result of a proctectomy.

BITTER TASTE R.K. writes: I have a bitter taste in the mouth a symptom of sinus disease.

IRRITATION FROM THORINE M.H. writes: Is it dangerous to open the eyes under water in a chlorinated pool?

TEST YOURSELF 1. Do you have trouble understanding the speaker at church or meeting? YES

2. Do you sometimes fail to hear the telephone or doorbell ring? YES

3. Are you sometimes confused in group conversations? NO

4. Would you frequently like the TV sets or movies a little louder? YES

5. Are you one who hears but does not always understand? NO

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