The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Hot Political Issue

The Liberals have been looking for a good live federal campaign issue and it would appear that General A.G.L. McNaughton, retired chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission, has handed it to them on a plate. General MacNaughton's career as soldier and scientist is an outstanding one, and his complaint is that he has been removed from his job on a decision "arbitrarily made by a dictator." He named no names, but the political implications are obvious.

The General charges that Canada was "sold down the river" in the Columbia River Treaty which was signed between Canada and the United States in January, 1961, that his opinions had been ignored in the making of this treaty and that he had sought, unsuccessfully, to have the whole issue aired before a Commons committee.

Justice Minister Fulton has issued a statement to the effect that General McNaughton had never protested against the signing of the treaty in its present shape. This, it must be said, has been the prevailing opinion. He is credited with having helped negotiate the terms on a better basis for Canada than were originally outlined.

It will be recalled, back in 1944, that General McNaughton after stepping down as commander of the Canadian forces overseas, became involved in the conscription issue. He was at odds with the Defence Minister, Colonel J.L. Ralston, who was fighting for conscription, and following Colonel Ralston's resignation he was invited to take over his portfolio by Prime Minister King.

The General tried to make the voluntary system of recruitment work, but his appeal for volunteers failed and the government was forced to send over some 16,000 troops that had been originally conscripted for home defense only. In February, 1945, when he sought election in Grey North, he was defeated. He tried again in the general election the following June, this time in Qu'Appelle, in his home province of Saskatchewan, but again without success. Since then he has served as a delegate to the United Nations and as representative on the International Joint Commission, which is concerned with water and other boundary problems affecting this country and the United States.

At 75, General McNaughton is still vigorous and combative. He is hardly the kind of old soldier the Government would care to tangle with at this time, but it looks as if it will have no choice.

The Commons Speakership

Soon after the Conservatives won the 1957 federal election, Prime Minister Diefenbaker wrote to Mr. Stanley Knowles, CCF member for Winnipeg North Centre, to say that if Mr. Knowles were prepared to serve as Speaker, he would be "most happy" to nominate him. Mr. Knowles declined the offer with regret, and the Prime Minister decided on the nomination of one of his supporters, Mr. Roland Mitchener. With Mr. Mitchener as Speaker, he appears to have shelved the subject of giving permanence to this important office in the Commons.

Mr. Mitchener has been so meticulous in his rulings that there is little doubt that the Opposition parties would support a proposal to have him become Canada's first "permanent" Speaker. But no all-party agreement exists in this respect, and apparently none has been sought. Yet a reform of this kind would have very definite advantages.

One result of the present unsatisfactory system is that the Speaker graduates to some other post, or is defeated at the polls, just when he is beginning to grasp the rules and practices of the House over which he presides. Another, and more serious one, is that the system effectively tags him as a partisan, at the beck and call of the government which procured his appointment, and whose party allegiance he shares

Some who are otherwise friendly to the permanent Speakership proposal submit that it is not quite fair to the Speaker's constituents if they are to be denied the right to express their opinion on election day. This objection has been met in a new suggestion, offered by Mr. Frank McGee, Conservative member for York Scarborough, to the effect that a new constituency be created for this purpose. It could be called Parliament Hill.

Under Mr. McGee's plan the Speaker, once chosen from among the House membership, would resign the seat for which he was elected and occupy instead the symbolic one of Parliament Hill. His former riding would then be open for a byelection. Whether or not the Prime Minister will accept this proposal, and put his influence behind it, remains to be seen. The fact that it comes from a private member, it is argued, does not necessarily imply lack of interest either by the government or the opposition leaders. Indeed, it points up the fact that the Speaker is not a government hireling but the servant of the House as a whole.

April Observed

We are now in that season of the year "when proud-pied April, dressed in all his trim, hath put a spirit of youth in every thing." Shakespeare's praise has been echoed by poets of lesser note, and prose writers and even editors and newspaper commentators have been touched by the same breath of inspiration, and pounded out their tributes to this "fair daughter of winter's discontent, mother of spring, and sister of tomorrow's summer."

April, says one of our editorial confreres, "stands afar off, on a long slope of meadow where a black horse shines hard and glazed against the fragile green. April is that which disappears among the ruins of a snowbank in some shady place. April sloshes insouciantly away from you as you follow along the muddy yellow allees of the park. April flies on a gull's back out over a still wintry sea."

That's pretty good. But we can't all aspire to flights of this kind, and thank goodness the anthologies provide other "quotes" which we can adapt more easily to our daily thoughts. April poetry is where you find it; and here, to conclude, is an unpolished gem for which we confess a special fondness:

"Spring is sprung,
The Grass is Riz:
I wonder where
The Boidies Is."

EDITORIAL NOTES

An example of what could be done in the way of reforming the Canadian Senate is afforded by the most recent appointments to the British House of Lords. These appointees, nine in number, include a former woman sprinter who later sat in the British Commons for nine years as a Labor member, a Nobel Prize-winning professor of organic chemistry, a retired trade union leader, and a former British Ambassador to Washington. The appointments cleary were made on the bases of merit, and without regard to political affiliation.

* * *

It is not surprising, in view of cold war tensions, that Canada's defense estimates will be reportedly higher in the 1962-63 fiscal year than were the preceding year's expenditures. But the figure for the new year on which we are launched is breath-taking—$1,675,729,175, to be exact. This is $43,865,175 more than the total outlays calculated for the past fiscal year; d, unless there comes to prevail a substantial measure of peaceful accord between the big nuclear powers, the projected spending on our defenses this year could very well again exceed the reported estimate.

THE CLOUDED CRYSTAL BALL

OTTAWA JOTTINGS

Fine Asset In Parliamentary Library

By Mrs. Margaret Macdonald, M.P.

There is much to be proud of in our Parliament Buildings in Ottawa: the beautiful circular entrance lobby with its magnificent stone carving, the wide corridors and dignified Legislative Chambers, the fine paintings, the attractive setting overlooking the Ottawa River. All these things and many more elicit admiring comments from visitors.

These visitors come in great numbers from other parts of Canada and from other countries of the world. In fact, during the impressive "Changing of the Guard" ceremony (this year from June 30-Sept.) the average is about 3000 visitors touring the Parliament Buildings every day.

Probably the most effective room, the most unusual and the most beautiful as well, is the Library. It recalls the lies by Keats — "A thing of beauty is a joy forever; its loveliness increases."

A BEAUTY SPOT

Certainly the pleasing circular design, the richness of the carved white pine, the dignity of its height and the valuable paraquet floor, all combine to make the room a work of art. Even the most unromantic would feel this end and at the same time be impressed by the important usefulness of this beauty spot.

Daily, members of Parliament, Senators, Journalists, civil servants, refer toits shelves for information. Thousands of others refer to it for study or reading pleasure. There are large collections of Canadiana, law, history, biography, finance and banking, Parliament history and procedure, politics and foreign affairs. There are also maps, microfilms, the largest collection of bound newspapers in Canada, some 85,000 pamphlets, unique scrapbooks, as well as modern fiction.

The book collection was once estimated at 700,000 volumes. This has decreased considerably since the establishment of the National Library in 1952. Approximately two hundred and fifty thousand volumes have already been turned over to the National Library, and many more are destined to follow once it moves to its permanent home.

21 LIBRARIANS

The Library of Parliament is administered directly by the Parliamentary Librarian, who holds the rank of Deputy Minister, and by the Associate Parliamentary Librarian: both of whom "are responsible for the faithful discharge of their official duties, as those duties are defined by regulations agreed upon by the Speakers of the two Houses, and concurred in by the joint committee on the Library." This joint committee is currently composed of forty-four Members of Parliament and seventeen Senators, in addition to the two Speakers, who are joint chairmen. The Library staff consists of sixty-two, which includes twenty-one librarians.

Berlin Tension Eased

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

For some reason which a U.S. authority says he still is unable to fathom, the Soviet Union has called off its harassing actions in Berlin, leading to an easing of tensions and to slightly improved prospects for settlement of the Berlin crisis.

Though the terms of Russian proposals for settlement of the Berlin issue are described in U.S. circles as still unacceptable to the West, there is an atmosphere of hope in Washington that further Soviet-American diplomatic talks possibly could lead to some form of compromise.

This hope centres on Soviet acceptance of the bare idea that the highway linking West Berlin with West Germany should be under some form of international administration or control, as proposed by the U.S., though the Russians have conditioned this acceptance on Western recognition of Communist East Germany and removal of Western troops from West Berlin.

BASIS FOR COMPROMISE?

The U.S. official says the West won't remove the 12,000 troops stationed there but there is some possibility that, as in the past, the West might be prepared to offer to reduce the numbers if this should provide a possible basis for compromise.

As for formal recognition of East Germany, the U.S. still is strongly opposed. The U.S. official suggestions, however, that the U.S. may not be opposed to the inclusion of East German representatives on the international control team. He says the U.S. would be prepared to deal with these East Germans as individuals and not as official representatives of the East German regime.

U.S. officials maintain there was nothing in the Geneva exchanges between Gromyko and Rusk to indicate any basic revisions of Soviet ambitions on Berlin.

And yet the harassments there have ended. Soviet and American military commanders in Berlin have agreed to drop restrictions on each other's military liaison missions. Russia has stopped harassing flights in Western air corridors and has accepted the idea of continuing exploratory talks on the Berlin issue.

U.S. Farm Surplus Problem

Christian Science Monitor

The Kennedy administration reportedly is about ready to accept some changes in its agricultural program. These would apply particularly to wheat and milk — the products in which, respectively, the largest and most rapidly growing surpluses are being carried by the government.

The President's farm message earlier in the year put it strongly, as others also have put it, the dilemma of supported prices with rigid controls or unrestricted production at low world prices. Geared to "parity" price supports, American agriculture is reluctant to accept either choice; and it deserves credit for having made the United States a food surplus country in a world of want.

Ideally, the problem should be solved by a marketing or distribution program such as that sought by the international Food and Agriculture Organization. But nations whose people could use more food seem either to have agricultural industries of their own to protect or else lack goods to exchange for grain.

More surely can be done to solve these marketing problems or to give aid in the form of food without creating dependency. But a major drive is being made against industrial tariffs which were the original justification of the "farmer's tariff." And questions are being asked about stockpiles of metals which are less perishable than food stuffs.

If farm surpluses are to be reduced, it looks as if it will have to be either through unpopular marketing controls or through exposure to world price levels.

The Poets Corner

SYMPHONY

Here in their ordered ranks, the lifted bows
Of violins, like masts of fishing boats
That rise and fall upon the pulsing flows
And tides of sound, shower their lovely notes
To soar in ectasy above the deep
Rich throb of 'cello, and the bird-sweet flute.
The singing strings and golden trumpets sweep
Through my enchanted heart until, in mute
Despair of holding fast such loveliness,
The spirit hovers between joy and tears,
Warmth of pure beauty, and the loneliness
Iherent in great music, down the years.
The baton falls, and Hadyn glories rest.
Leaving me spent, as though by love possessed.

—Frances Benham Johnson
in the Edmonton Journal.

France's Pointed Rebuke

Montreal Gazette

Shortly after France and the Algerian rebels agreed upon a cease-fire and a self-determination vote, the Soviet Union announced it would extend diplomatic recognition to the rebel "provincial government." Immediately, the french Government withdrew its aambassador from Moscow for 'consultations," and invited the Soviet ambassador to return to Russia.

This does not involve a complete break in dipiomatic relations, but it does constitute a severe reproof to the Soviet government. It seems to be entirely justified. Both France and the Algerian rebels had agreed that during the transition period to full independence, France would retain sovereignty in Algeria. For the Soviet Union to ignore this agreement and extend diplomataic recognition was improper and insulting.

No doubt, Russia felt that by hurrying to recognize an Algerian government it would thereafter stand in well with that government, and that the way would be open for Moscow to extend its influence into this part of North Africa. It may indeed be that the future in dependent Algerian government will establish very friendly ties with Russia. But by trying at this time, the Soviet Union deserved the rebuke it received.

It might be said by some that this rebuke is merely a formality, that it can have no real significance. But in this case, this is not so. France's relations with the Soviet Union have already been strained over Berlin, and other questions. Russia knows that French opposition to negotiations on Berlin is, stronger than that of any other Western country, and that without French approval no agreement can be reached.

When the diplomatic reproof is added to other matters, French - Soviet relations are in a very poor state. It is Russia that stands to lose most by those poor relations, and it is Russia that must, by its actions, demonstrate that they warrant improvement

Surgery Needed For Removal Of Bone Cancer

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

MOST BONE TUMORS are recognized because of pain or swelling. X-ray demonstrates the defect and a biopsy tells the physician whether the lesion is malignant. The majority of bone growths must be removed via surgery because they do not respond to X-ray or to cobalt radiation treatments.

Removal of the cancer is only part of the operation. The defects or gaps left in the involved bone after the tumor is removed must be replaced with bone grafts, to correct any structural weakness. In some instances, the nearby glands also are taken out to eliminate trapped tumor cells that spread from the malignancy.

The individual may be advised later to have X-ray or cobalt 60 teletherapy over the area to destroy cells that may remain in the neighboring tissues. A lifesaving amputation may be necessary, especially when the tumor is malignant and there are reasons to believe it has spread to other parts of the extremity.

Bone tissue is connective tissue impregnated with lime salts. Most of the cells that make up the skeleton are capable of going berserk and forming growths. As a result, there are different kinds of tumors. Some are highly malignant whereas others are benign.

One of the innocent tumors tends to destroy part of the bone, leaving a hollow shell. The first inkling that such a lesion exists may be a fracture for no apparent reason. A leg bone breaks when the individual is walking down the street or getting into a car.

The osteosarcoma is the most common and most malignant of all bone cancers. It is partial to the lower legs of persons between 10 and 30 years of age. In many cases it develops over an injured area. Radiation also plays a role; 27 per cent of the girls who were poisoned by radioactive substances used to paint the dials of luminous watches many years ago developed these lesions later in life .Early detection and removal of bone tumors are lifesaving measures.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

HUSBAND'S PRESCRIPTION

W. K. writes I have had diabetes for 33 years, which is well controlled with diet and insulin. I always feel fine but my husband insists I need a vitamin supplement. What do you advise?

REPLY

Vitamins are not needed when the diet is balanced but they will do no harm. Besides, taking them will please your husband.

HOSTILITY AND HYPERTENSION

C. S. writes: Are the Freudians right in claiming high blood pressure results from the repression of anger and hostility?

REPLY

This may play a role in some cases but the cause of ordinary hypertension is not known. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on high blood pressure.

PENICILLIN FOR EMPHYSEMA

R. H. S. writes: Is penicillin given for emphysema?

REPLY

Only when the lungs become infected by micro - organisms that penicillin is capable of combating.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(April 9, 1937)

A youthful Prince Edward Island composer, William Keith Rogers, was acclaimed by a music-loving audience in Montreal, Saturday when two of his compositions were rendered by Paul de Marky, at a concert given by the distinguished pianist. Mr. Rogers received an ovation lasting more than five minutes, when he was called to the stage by the pianist to take a bow.

Mrs. B. W. LePage was entertained prior to her leaving for London to attend the coronation, accompanying her husband, Hon. B. W. LePage, when a number of her friends met at the home of Mrs. Reuben MacDonald to extend "best wishes" for an enjoyable trip, and present her with a suitable gift as a token of their esteem.

TEN YEARS AGO
(April 9, 1952)

Following the requests of many citizens of Alberton, the weathervane has been replaced on the roof of the Legion Home, which was removed last year during repairs to the building. A number of donations were received by the Legion for this purpose. The weathervane is ten feet high with cross arms four feet across, and has been situated on the present building for over sixty-five years.

"The Royal Canadian Air Force is as up-to-date in technique as either the RAF or the United States Air Force," said Wing Commander H. O. Forbes, DFC, to members of the Royal Canadian Air Force Association 201 (Confederation) Wing at the regular monthly meeting held last night. During the business session of the meeting Sinclair MacLeod, local delegate to the annual meeting at the Maritime Group Convention, held this year in Halifax, gave an interesting outline of the proceedings, and told of the election of W.C Angus MacLean, M.P. as vice-president for P.E.I. to the Group

NOTES BY THE WAY

An explorer was on a trip to Africa. He visited a village of pygmies, and the most unforgettable experience was listening to a pygmy father three feet high lecturing his two-foot pygmy son. He said, "When are you going to grow up?" — Toronto Star.

Is there no other way to national power and the golden treasury benches except through the medium of the tattered promise, the carrot dangled under the nose of the donkey? — Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Journey To Mongolia

National Geographic Society

Outer-Mongolia ended its isolation of many centuries on becoming a member of the United Nations late in 1961.

Genghis Khan's 600,000-square-mile land in the Asian heartland was locked in seclusion after conquest by the Manchus in 1691. In time it became a pawn between China and Russia, whose interests still inevitably meet there. Even when Outer Mongolia won independence from China in 1921, its people, who now number a million, were permitted few contacts with the West.

Now, Westerners are occasionally welcomed. A recent visitor was Associate Justice William O. Douglas who has contributed a graphic account of what he saw in Outer Mongolia to the March issue of the National Geographic Magazine. The Supreme Court member traveled as a private citizen, although he was a guest of a prominent Mongolian jurist.

MILLING TO FILM MAKING

Justice Douglas found a hospitable, handsome people, quite unlike the ferocious 13th-century warriors who ruled from Peking to the Danube. Present-day Mongolians are alert to change. New industries, from flour milling to movie making, are attracting onetime nomadic herdsmen. The country claims 100-percent literacy for its children.

Ulan Bator, the capital, was a huddle of shacks 20 years ago, Now it is a shining city with broad avenues and squares lined with marble or stucco buildings and apartments. Western dress is accepted for office work though the del, a long coat of wool or silk, is still conspicuous.

English is taught in Ulan Bator's university. Justice Douglas says the Mongolians are fond of American music which they hear on Voice of America via Okinawa.

Mr. Douglas, his wife Mercedes, and National Geographic photographer Dean Conger were allowed to roam freely in Mongolia. The northern region is thick with conifers and dotted with blue lakes. The steppes reminded them of the American west. But it was a trip into the Gobi Desert, which overlies a third of the country, that proved most overwhelming.

"This vast, mysterious land that had long been a magnet to me lay at our feet," Justice Douglas wrote. "The full moon was just rising; the sun had left a soft afterglow. The Gobi lay in purple twilight. The beauty of that first view was for me the most haunting of the many moods this strange desert land produced during our visit."

PEOPLE PREFER TENTS

Some 85 out of 100 Mongolians still prefer to live in gers, or collapsible felt tents, despite their adaptability to Russian airplanes and gadgets, British textile machinery, and Czech surgical tools. Justice Douglas said the white rounded domes of gers "against green grass and blue skies make a picture of most of Mongolia today."

The feudal country has been reorganized, however, on the Soviet pattern. Every somon, or county, has schools and a first-aid station. Many have hospitals. The government controls many aspects of life.

Mongolians appear to have open minds, Justice Douglas said, but they "are so far removed from Western culture, so distant from the influences of Judeo-Christian civilization, so unaware of the West's great books and humane letters, that if they long remain in an isolated pocket between the Soviet Union and China, they may evolve into ideological puppets.

"If that should happen, it would be a tragedy, not only for a warm and stouthearted people but for the free world."

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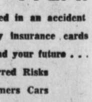

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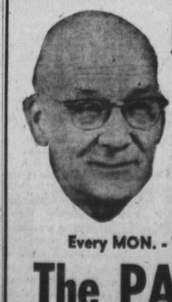

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