



DREDGE AT WORK IN SOURIS HARBOR

Seen above is the "New Brunswick" dredge at work in clearing away the silt fill in the vicinity of the dock area. Three tugs, Glenlivet 11, Margaret Porter, and the Samuel T are in attendance.

M.P. Reveals Details Of Soviet Union War Plot

CANTERBURY, England (Reuters)—British and French armed action in Egypt followed a Russian master plan to intervene militarily in the Middle East, former Conservative MP John Baker White said here Friday night. The Russians had already named the plan "Operation Menax" because the Soviet command headquarters in Egypt were to be at the Menax House Hotel near the pyramids and adjacent to Cairo west airfield, he told a United Nations Association meeting. White said all his information came from unofficial sources but he is convinced it is true. Saying the operation was to be "of brutal simplicity," White claimed these were the details: Russian army leaders appreciated that in the interests of self-preservation a Israel would be bound sooner or later to attack one of her neighbors. GIVES DETAILS. As the Israeli attack developed the Soviet government would have

announced it was sending "volunteers" to help the Egyptians. In fact these "volunteers"—largely air force, tank and artillery experts—had been already selected and concentrated for many months past. They would have been led by two generals—Major-General P. I. Pinchuk, tank commander, and Lt. Gen. Branko, assistant chief of the Russian air staff. Another leader would have been Lt. Gen. Vladimir Janko, former tank brigade commander in the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps. Soviet "volunteers" were to be flown in by way of airfields in Syria, additional landing strips for Soviet transport planes were to have been put down on the plain between the Syrian towns of Hama and Hama. Equipment was ready and waiting in Egypt, White said. British operations already have disclosed there were large numbers of tanks, self-propelled guns and rocket batteries, all of Soviet

manufacture, which were marshalled in parks in Egypt. Britain had no prior knowledge of these weapons. This mass of armor and cannon was over and above the Soviet and Czech material issued to the Egyptian army," White said. The material was concentrated around the fringes of the British supply base in the canal zone. This explained why British civilian personnel in the base were arrested by the Egyptians—"they knew too much." White declared: "The volunteer force would have been flown in accompanied by Soviet bombers. If the Israeli force had occupied the canal area or had gone further toward Cairo and Alexandria, the 'volunteer' force would have been more than sufficient to drive them back. "Then the iron grip of Soviet armor would have clamped down on the lifeline of the democratic world." Three things contributed to throwing "Operation Menax" out of gear—the swiftness of the Israeli attack on Egypt, the Anglo-French intervention with armed forces, and the decisive attacks of Anglo-French air forces on the Egyptian airfields the Russian air force would have used. "The third was the spontaneous uprising of the Hungarian people," White added. "The Hungarians played their part because the Soviet high command had hoped that 'Operation Menax' was launched, their massive concentrations of armor in Europe would have made it impossible for us or the Americans to have switched forces from Europe to the Middle East." He believed the Anglo-French intervention saved Egypt from becoming "another satellite."

TIMELY NOTES ON FUR TOPICS

One of the leading mink manufacturers in the United States has tossed a promotional bombshell into the fur market by advertising mink coats at \$1,650. "Scandinavian mink," his competitors charged. He readily admitted it. The store raised by this promotion points up to an issue that is now dividing the fur industry most sharply: Should Scandinavian mink be allowed to flow into this country in keeping with free trade principles, or should the domestic rancher be protected in some way against foreign incursions? The market is in process of choosing sides. Generally speaking, the lineup runs something like this: Favoring some protection are the ranchers, of course; some high fashion makers who fear cheap mink imports will lower mink's prestige; high fashion retailers who feel the same was high fashion makers; some dealers who still have heavy mink stocks and fear having to sell at a loss.

QUALITY NEEDED This nation has leaned toward free trade since the inception of the reciprocal trade era under Cordell Hull. The issue can't be confined to the fur situation. It involves relations between the United States and other nations. A protectionist attitude will injure these relations. The ranchers have no one to blame for their current predicament but themselves. They created what they now consider a Frankenstein. They sold breeders to Scandinavians ranchers—and even told their customers that the United States would prove a ready customer for their production! The ranchers can rectify the situation without getting Government help. All they have to do is concentrate on a quality product and eliminate commercial production. Let the Scandinavians have the cheap mink market.

The Government has been coddling the ranchers far too long. Just because shippers have a strong lobby doesn't justify every protectionist move they make. Supply and demand is the lifeblood of the dealing industry, and the ranchers shouldn't be allowed to stifle free economy. The ranchers are wasting their energy trying to get Government support for their current project. Instead of using all of efforts to convince marketing association members that quality will pay off, instead of putting pressure on producers to curtail or destroy the production of inferior pelts, all efforts are directed toward getting protection. Some time this month free trade and protectionist factions will descend on Washington and present their respective cases before the Tariff Commission. Barring for some form of protection for the American mink rancher will be the National Board of Fur Farm Operators. The free trade advocates will be represented by several elements. The American Fur Merchants Association almost certainly will join the fray. Associated Fur Manufacturers seem likely to support this side of the argument. And the Board of Scandinavian Fur Farm Operators is slated to defend the interests of its members. The issue, as noted, is whether American mink ranchers should be protected against foreign competition. In the context of the current controversy, "foreign" means Scandinavian, as far as the National Board is concerned.

Free trade advocates include major association leaders in the dealing and manufacturing fields who feel mink prices will be "more realistic" for their respective members if free trade is supported. Also, all makers turning out commercial and split-skin mink continue to flow into this country from abroad. Rancher View...There is a serious danger of over-production in the domestic market. This threat could lead to a serious break in the current mink price structure. The importation of almost 1 million Scandinavian skins last year accentuated this threat. A stop must be made or the local market will be glutted, seriously injuring the American mink rancher.

FOOD COSTLY The United States rancher can't match the Scandinavian on the cost front. Not only is food getting high here, but in some cases food sources are becoming scarce. The Scandinavians have no such worry. He, therefore, has a competitive edge which can only be matched by a tariff, or by Government action to limit the number of skins allowed in this country. The United States Government should protect domestic industries. The precedent was set with the tariff on silver foxes. Why not a tariff on mink imports? Also, the American mink industry has grown due to the ingenuity of rancher organizations in developing new colors, in breeding finer mink scientifically. The American rancher, because of his ingenuity, should not now be penalized.

SHIP BASS TO SWEDEN TORONTO (CP)—A project to ship live bass to Europe will materialize Saturday when 400 small-mouthed black bass leave Toronto's Malton Airport on a plane trip to Sweden. The fish will go by air via Toronto, New York and Copenhagen, and then by tank-cik to Sweden.

Businessmen Of Montreal To Treat P. E. I. Orphanage MONTREAL (CP)—Twenty tots in a Charlottetown Roman Catholic orphanage have been adopted by 20 Protestant Montreal businessmen for Christmas. Clothes, candy, toys, ice cream and a huge Christmas tree will be provided for the children at St. Vincent's Orphanage and between-Christmas care is planned, as well, by the 20 Montrealers who are anonymous to all but their "adoption."

"Goalie On The Spot!" Ed Chadwick, rookie goalie on a rookie team, is a Toronto Maple Leafs' hope for this season's championship. He's the only goalie the Leafs have now, which definitely puts him on the spot for the Toronto club which has not won the Stanley Cup since 1951 just can't expect to win this season unless this 23-year-old blond stops a lot of rubber. A hockey feature "Goalie on the Spot" in this week's issue of the NEW Star Weekly tells Chadwick's hockey career. That's just one of the numerous features you'll find in this week's issue.

CRICKET ANYONE? Fishermen who begrudge the effort involved in catching live crickets for bait can buy a quart of them, by mail, from a Georgia cricket farm. We learn that it takes fifteen days for cricket eggs to hatch, eight weeks for the insects to grow to bait size. We note, too, that the breeders where they lay about in 85° temperature, lapping up chicken mash, are made of aluminum. But we confess we're not too surprised. It simply means that this busy metal has found still another use in the busy housing industry—this time providing clean, warm, pleasant quarters for arthropods. You see aluminum everywhere these days!

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The Pipeline Debate Is Gone But Is Far From Forgotten

Six months ago the Canadian House of Commons was embroiled in one of its most vigorous battles—the trans-Canada pipeline debate and the charges of partially in the Speaker's chair that grew out of it. With the debate itself long since a matter of record—but its pros and cons likely to be revived in next year's election campaign—The Canadian Press in two stories reviews the procedural points involved and the precedents called on by government and opposition.

This story deals with the general outline of the battle. OTTAWA (CP)—A possible key point of opposition attack in the next election already is on the books. It is the claim that during the last session of Parliament the Speaker of the Commons and his deputies, under pressure by the government and supported by its majority, manipulated rules of procedure to government advantage.

The Progressive Conservative and CCF parties likely will link this claim with the cry that the Liberals have been in power too long; that they have become complacent, contemptuous and arrogant.

The opposition undoubtedly will point to the session's pipeline debate as fresh evidence of this. They contend that after 20-odd years in office and with its big majority, the government now governs by force, trampling Parliament's rules and traditions.

Repeated opposition challenges to an immediate general election on the pipeline issue and all its ramifications were the tipoff that the Conservatives and the CCF consider this a major campaign weapon.

The government's pipeline bill, supported by the Commons' 170 Liberals and 15 Social Credit members, was passed, but only after a bitter procedural fight waged against it by the 75-member Conservative-CCF group, all of whom think that right has been on their side.

During the hectic three weeks of the fight last May and June the opposition forced 70 votes on the legislation. Twenty-four of them were appeals from rulings by the chair.

This state of affairs prompted CCF Leader Coldwell, as he announced yet another appeal, to remark in frustration: "I think we must be right occasionally... Mr. Speaker, I think you are human like the rest of us and that you err. In some of these rulings I think that right has been on our side."

But his conduct during the pipeline debate prompted the opposition to move a censure motion against him, the first in a Canadian parliament. He was repeatedly accused of favoring the Liberal majority, the party to which he belongs.

Never before had a Commons presiding officer faced so many challenges of his judgment, so many oral attacks upon his conduct, so much clamorous disorder.

His position eventually became so intolerable that, after the pipeline bill was passed and the censure motion defeated, he submitted his resignation in a statement denying that his rulings ever had been prompted by party considerations. Later he decided to stay on, at Prime Minister St. Laurent's urging, and his resignation offer never came before the House for decision.

What made the opposition charge its mind about Speaker Beaudoin's impartiality? On what did it base its charges that the government was destroying Parliament?

The opposition aimed the chair violated both actual rules and long-standing traditions, or precedents. They quoted the rule book and text-book authorities in support of this. The government and the Speaker did the same in defence.

ROOT OF MATTER In essence, it boiled down to a matter of interpretation and choice of precedents to suit the particular action. The government had the numbers to win its way. However, the real trouble was not so much the clean-cut charges of rule violations as over-ruling of opposition attempts to debate points of order and privilege. On some points the Chair refused to hear any debate at all.

Points of order and privilege usually take precedence over all else. The fuse to this explosive atmosphere, which erupted into what scenes ever witnessed in a Canadian parliament, was the limiting device of closure. It had been used on only seven previous occasions by Canadian governments, the last time in 1932. The Liberals employed it four times to push the pipeline bill to passage.

emerge from the record of the pipeline debate: 1. The manner in which closure was applied. 2. The Speaker's action on June 1, as stated by then Progressive Conservative Leader Drew in his censure motion, of "subordinating the rights of the House to the will of the government," improperly reversing a decision without notice and without refusing to allow members to address the House on occasions when the rules provided they had the right to be heard.

3. The active role of the Speaker in arguing against opposition procedural points, on contrast to the relative silence of the government. There were other criticisms, some quite involved, but these were the main ones.

Trade Minister Howe, pilot of the pipeline bill, opened debate May 14 on the bill's introductory resolution, first of four stages of passage. This had been preceded by a prolonged procedural fight over a propriety of the government's action in producing this resolution and not proceeding with a similar one it had presented back in February.

QUICK MOVE At the end of his speech, Mr. Howe said "It is obvious that some members prefer to obstruct this motion (to approve the second resolution) rather than debate it." In the next breath—before a single opposition member had spoken in debate—he gave notice of closure.

The opposition was astounded, then flung back at the government the words of condemnation voiced by two great Liberals when Conservative governments had used closure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was "holding a terror over our heads." Mackenzie King said "with that weapon they strike at the very heart of the House of Commons... stifling discussion."

When Laurier was prime minister in 1911 and a government bill had been blocked for six months by a tenacious Conservative opposition he preferred to call an election, which he lost, rather than impose closure.

And when closure was first applied in the Canadian Parliament by Conservative Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden—in 1913 after a vote.

Rules of Parliament are numerous and complex. Their application is made difficult by the necessity of interpreting them in the light of constantly changing circumstances. There are simple rules laid down for day-to-day application in respect to concrete situations and the mechanics of parliamentary conduct. These are the Standing Orders. They are revised from time to time, the most recent revision occurring with unanimous approval in 1955.

To aid in meeting special situations, the Standing Orders are supplemented by volumes of so-called citations and interpretations written by widely recognized authorities on parliamentary practice.

Heated interpretations of these rules and precedents, pro and con, put the Chair's occupant on a "hot seat," as Deputy speaker W. A. Robinson described it. At another juncture Mr. Beaudoin's other deputy, Chairman E. T. Applewhite, said he considered his only responsibility was "not to rule upon the merits or demerits of a motion, not to rule upon the desirability of otherwise of procedure or of a Standing Order, but to try to come to a conclusion as cold-bloodedly as I can."

POINTS OF CRITICISM In this setting, these salient points of opposition criticism

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Rumors Churchill May Be Offered A Dukedom Again

By FRASER WIGHTON LONDON (Reuters)—Reports are current here that Sir Winston Churchill will retire from the House of Commons on his 82nd birthday Nov. 30. If he does, political quarters regard it as certain that Queen Elizabeth will again offer the veteran statesman a dukedom, which would carry with it a seat in the House of Lords.

Meanwhile, no confirmation of the reports is obtainable from sources close to Churchill. A member of his household, told of them today, said, "It's news to me. A columnist in the London Daily Mail says there is 'a strong whisper' that Churchill will retire on his birthday. After a series of lengthy vacations in the south of France, Churchill has recently resumed all his regular attendance in the Commons. He has been a faithful

supporter of his protege and successor, Sir Anthony Eden, in the series of votes over the Middle East crisis. He is reported physically fit and appears healthy, though his walk is shakier than of old. Churchill resisted the idea of titles of any kind for many years. It was only at the desire of the Queen that he accepted a knighthood of the Order of the Garter, Britain's highest order of chivalry. If Churchill accepted a dukedom, his only son, Randolph, would become a marquess.

TWO TYPES Eastern cedar is smaller than the western red cedar which may tower as high as 175 feet in British Columbia. WESTERN STREAM The Nicola River flows 75 miles from Nicola Lake in the Kamloops district of British Columbia.

22 days of debate on a single clause of a bill—Laurier recalled his 1911 decision with these words: "Heaven is my witness that I would rather stand here today defeated and in opposition by that appeal to the people than stand over there in office by the power of the gag." But the Liberals of 1956 were not deterred by these voices from the past.

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Christmas Day Royal Broadcast

LONDON (Reuters)—The Queen will make her traditional Christmas Day broadcast from Sandringham, the BBC announced Friday. It will be made at the usual time—3 p.m. GMT (11 a.m. AST). The round-the-world program of greetings to the Queen, which precedes her message, will end with the voice of the Duke of Edinburgh. He will be speaking from the royal yacht Britannia, steaming between New Zealand and Antarctica.

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