

# The Guardian

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1956

## Still tense

While there is no certainty that the Middle East situation has been rendered any less tense as a result of the Eisenhower-Eden talks, it is perhaps accurate to say that both sides to the dispute are better informed now than they were previously on certain military measures which the British and American governments are prepared to take in case diplomatic representations do not have the desired effect. These measures, dispatches from Washington indicate, call for joint British-American action to stop—or so it is hoped—any aggressive foray that may be started by one side or the other. Meanwhile, there will be a joint "show of force" in the Eastern Mediterranean, the purpose of which is to show both Israel and Egypt that it would be unwise and unprofitable to start a war. Whether this will act as a moderating influence remains to be seen; but it does seem inconceivable that either side would go so foolishly as to defy great power intervention.

What the Soviet Union's reaction would be to the British-American police role is not known; at least, there has been no public word from Moscow on the hypothetical prospect. Apparently, however, British and American officials do not believe that the Soviets would care to precipitate world conflict at this time. At the same time, there is nothing to be gained by minimizing the seriousness of the Middle East situation; and, reading between the lines, one can see that both President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden are by no means confident that it will not deteriorate still further.

## Mr. Roosevelt's Letter

President Eisenhower has received an important letter from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was written ten days after the infamous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, which brought the United States into the Second World War. Addressed to "the President of the United States in 1956", the letter, in Mr. Roosevelt's own handwriting, asked "consideration for the merits of a young American of goodly heritage, Colin P. Kelly, the Third, for appointment as a cadet in the United States Military at West Point."

The young man's father was Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., an air force pilot who was killed in action only a few days after the war began. His heroism was much publicized at the time, and he was awarded, posthumously, the highest honours in the gift of his country. Mr. Roosevelt, wishing to do something fitting for the son, and realizing that in all probability he himself would not be around in 1956, wrote the letter of commendation and gave instructions in his will for it to be delivered at a certain date. Needless to say, his wishes will be carried out. Young Kelly, who is now in his 16th year and a high school student in his home town of Concordville, Pa., has already been notified of the late President's action. When he becomes of age a year from now he will be given the opportunity, by order of the President and by the wishes of his late benefactor, of preparing himself for a career befitting his "goodly heritage", the son of a distinguished hero.

The late President's thoughtful action is just one more proof of the kindly and humanitarian motives which, in so many ways known and unknown, characterized his life and Presidency.

## Growing Opposition

A report from London says that public opposition to the proposed Shiganin-Khrushchev spring visit is growing. This is a natural result of the violent anti-British propaganda with which the Russians have been saturating Asiatic countries for some time past, with special emphasis on the alleged brutality of the British colonial system. And it is of

some significance, since in the past most Britishers seemed to have felt that public opinion in the United States on the subject of Soviet propaganda was a bit too touchy. Whether the new sentiment has yet found its way into official government circles has not been disclosed; but, if it hasn't, it may be expected to do so very soon, for no government in the world is more sensitive to public feeling than is the British government, especially when a strong opposition is evident in Parliament, as is the case at the present time.

It will come as no surprise to hear that the Russian leaders' visit has been postponed or even cancelled altogether. After all, hospitality is never a one-sided thing, whether it be between individuals or between governments. Invited guests, as well as their hosts, have certain responsibilities for good conduct and graciousness. If they spend most of their time, preparatory to their visit, in slandering the people on whom they intend to call, they cannot very well complain if the welcome sign is withdrawn. On the practical side—this, of course, is the chief consideration in this particular instance—it is difficult to see how any good could possibly result from a visit which, having been intended to promote understanding, had been turned by the visitors into an occasion of anger and illwill.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

The 4 month old strike at General Motors plants in Ontario has, so far, cost the workers more than \$24 million in lost wages. One of these days a compromise will be worked out. What a pity it could not have been arranged before the dispute got out of control!

For what it is worth, the United States Research Institute reports that, according to a recent survey, less than 1 per cent of business executives interviewed expect to see a severe economic depression at any time in the next decade. Moreover, more than half of them expect the present prosperity to be permanent.

Today's civic election is confined to voting for Councillors in Wards Three, Four and Five. It is to be hoped, however, that the turnout of electors will be just as large in these wards as on other occasions. Voting is a duty as well as a privilege, and it is well to remember that the free franchise is something which people in many other countries do not yet enjoy.

According to a London despatch, Russia in a few years time will have an atom-powered ice-breaker, the largest in the world. It will need less than 200 grammes (about seven ounces) of atomic fuel per day, as against the 100 tons of coal per day required for the 10,000 horsepower engines of the "Josef Stalin". Perhaps by that time we shall be travelling by causeway across the Northumberland Strait.

With the Protestant Welfare Bureau in the field we shall now fare activities, serving both Catholic and Protestant needs. While each will have its own work to do, there will doubtless be many problems calling for co-ordinated effort, and there is every reason to believe that there will be the fullest harmony and co-operation. The Provincial Welfare Department, no doubt, will welcome this assistance and will in turn give every support to the volunteer agencies. Together, they should achieve splendid results.

Prime Minister Eden's visit to Ottawa, apart from the important bearings it will have on British-Canadian relations, has served to focus the spotlight on Canada's role in world affairs. Lord Beaverbrook's paper, the London Daily Telegraph, has taken this opportunity of listing some of Canada's contributions to Western defense, noting in passing that although her contribution to manpower needs is "disappointingly small" this is largely atoned for financially and in other ways. Particular emphasis is placed on the "genuine understanding" between India and Canada on foreign policy. Sir Anthony's address on Monday was complimentary in this respect, and indicated full appreciation of Canada's peace efforts on the part of the British Government. It was also very encouraging in its reference to Anglo-American relations.



SHOW THEM HOW MUCH YOU CARE

## PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of current events of general interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

Sir,—We are still waiting for the electric power, which we have been deprived of since the storm of recent days. We find it is very inconvenient as we have to battle our way through the snow to obtain water, which is a great hardship. In addition we are patiently waiting for the snow to melt, but our road plowed out. It is doubtful should sickness occur if we could get medical aid. Nevertheless we are waiting for the spring, as we are hoping for a tunnel from Rustico Harbour to Rustico Village, and then in winter, as the pedestrian finds it quite a handicap to walk to Rustico Village, to the stores or to attend church services, etc., battling through the snow.

I am Sir, etc.

READER, Rustico Harbour.

## OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (February 8, 1931)

Mr. George Thompson returned from Halifax where he had been supervising the loading of 26,000 bags of Island potatoes for Philadelphia, shipped by Poor and Thompson of Montague. While on the mainland Mr. Thompson was invited to skip a Westville curling team against a Bankers' team, defeating them by a wide margin.

An interesting visitor to Summerside on Saturday was Mr. Ambrose Monaghan of Kinkora. He has the distinction of being the original inventor of the threshing and cleaning machine on Prince Edward Island. He also designed and built a specially constructed type of potato wagon, which has been in great demand by farmers for the past ten years.

The organization of a Provincial Marketing Board to assist farmers in disposing of their produce was contemplated by the Ontario Government, Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, told an audience in North Augusta, Ontario, last night.

## TEN YEARS AGO

(February 8, 1946) The first carload of fresh Prince Edward Island eggs to Great Britain, comprising 640 cases of thirty dozen each, moved out of Halifax on the freighter "Manchester Division", reported Mr. F. G. Ward, poultry products inspector. The quality was excellent, and other carload shipments will be sent probably by the end of February.

Control and operation of the giant air bases at Gander and Botwood, which were vital links between Canada and the United Kingdom when planes were being ferried across the Atlantic, are to be returned to the Newfoundland Government, it was announced in Ottawa today.

## Secret Marriages

(Calgary Albertan.)

It has been charged in the Senate that the dismissal of six Alberta RCMP constables because they had secretly married was "an outrage". It was nothing of the sort, it was the only possible course. In any police force morale is all-important. And morale depends on a good deal of discipline. It is a condition of the enlistment of any rookie on the RCMP that for a certain number of years he remain unmarried. These men knew that. Yet they chose to break the rule. To have done nothing about it would have been more harmful for the prestige and reputation of the force than all the Hollywood and comic-strip caricatures ever produced. If these men wanted badly enough to get married they should have resigned. We think the regulation may be unjust and unnecessary. But as long as it is the regulation it must be enforced. The RCMP should be the last place in Canada to look for the condoning of irregularities.

## OTTAWA REPORT

### Senatorial Age Limit?

By Patrick Nicholson

The subject of Senate reform is a permanent subject of serious thought in political circles here. Would-be reformers divide themselves into two classes: those who would change the method of selecting senators, and those who would change the present appointment for life.

Among the latter, one of the most convinced and persistent advocates of reform is Frank Follwell, the Liberal M.P. from Belleville, Ontario, who is himself a political youngster in his mid-forties.

In 1954 and again in 1955, Mr. Follwell placed a motion on the order paper of the House of Commons, advocating that Senators should be retired when attaining the age of 75.

Mr. Follwell has not yet placed the same motion on the order paper this year. But his thinking has not changed, and he may raise the topic once more. There are also strong reports circulating that the government has in mind some reform measures, one of which would cover this very point.

There are today 91 Senators and 11 vacancies. Compulsory retirement at 75 years of age would boost the number of vacancies to

38, if applied to existing members of the Upper House of Parliament. For there are today no less than 27 Senators aged 75 or over.

In fact, however, Mr. Follwell's idea would be to exclude present Senators from the compulsory retirement.

At present, a Senator is appointed to serve for life. He therefore will draw the annual remuneration of \$10,000 a year until he dies. The only exception is if a Senator voluntarily retires two years before the end of his term.

The Upper House was therefore regarded as being outside the need for a pensions system. When pensions were instituted for members of the House of Commons four years ago, the Senate was omitted. However, Frank Follwell has considered this angle; and the institution of a contributory pensions plan would be corollary of his compulsory retirement.

An alternative reform often discussed here would abolish the term of life appointment, and substitute a term of say ten years. This would automatically remove the need for establishing an upper age limit for senators; for neither the pointer nor elector would select a man or woman who was handicapped by old age or ill health.

The validity of this argument is of course seen in the membership of the House of Commons, which is selected by the people and not by Prime Ministers. Although that House has 265 members, or two and one half times the number in the Senate, it has only four members over 75 today, compared to 27 senators of that age. In this case, the people use their discretion, and themselves decide whether a candidate is young enough in mind if not in years to legislate for them.

JUDGES MUST RETIRE With very few exceptions, the terms of appointment of judges call for automatic retirement from the bench upon reaching the age of 75 years.

Critics of Frank Follwell's proposal are numerous, especially among actual and would-be Senators. There is also an undercurrent of sharp criticism among Liberal politicians. These describe his proposal as "sheer dynamite".

If the Follwell gullotine on political careers should be approved by Parliament, it would have one effect regarded as disastrous for the Liberals. It would automatically sound the political death warrant of the Prime Minister. Mr. St. Laurent will reach the critical age of 75 on Feb. 11, 1956, the day after the election. If he were not to be fit to serve as a Senator, let alone fit to serve as a judge, would he be regarded as young and energetic enough to serve in the responsible and demanding position of Prime Minister of Canada?

## NATS ROMB COAST

TOKYO (AP) — Peiping Radio said Tuesday night Red China's anti-aircraft units damaged four Nationalist planes over coastal areas Sunday and Monday. The broadcast said a total of 35 Nationalist F-84 fighters flew over Fukien province in two days, strafing coastal fishing boats.

## Rude Words At Ottawa

(Ottawa Journal)

To come upon a rude word in the official report of the House of Commons, and use it without correction or protest, shocks one as would profanity in a sermon, so pronounced is the parliamentary concern with decorum in debate and elegance in phraseology.

But stark it stands on page 187 of the House reports. Says Mr. Van Horne, interrupting Mr. Robichaud: "That is wrong, Sir. You are a liar. That is not correct." And Mr. Robichaud retorts that "it is correct" and proceeds with his argument and no sign of irritation. The Speaker did not say a word or protest without correction.

Two paragraphs down Mr. Ferguson jumped into the debate. "Of all the crybabies I have ever heard," he interjected "the hon. member is the worst." And the Speaker instantly called "Order."

It would be wrong, of course, to infer from these observations that it is within the rules of the Commons for one member to call another member a liar but quite out of bounds to call him a cry-baby. It would be an unwarranted conclusion—and yet there are the two cases four inches apart in the printed record of this august body!

## Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.

### NEW DRUG TO FIGHT FLU

Once again, many authorities are anticipating an influenza epidemic this year.

Most cases of flu, you see, are caused by variations of viruses called A and B Generally, outbreaks of influenza A appear to occur in cycles of two or three years.

Influenza B, which usually breaks out every four or five years, was last considered an epidemic in 1952 in certain areas.

### NE WVACCINE

We now have a new vaccine, however, which may be helpful in preventing a serious outbreak in time. It is composed of antigens against Type A, two strains of A-Prime and against Type B.

While not effective against every conceivable virus strain, it generally is considered better than most vaccines used in the past, which did not seem to protect against A-Prime, the virus responsible for the 1947 flu epidemic.

The new vaccine seems to be effective only for six to eight months. If you are allergic to egg-chicken or chicken feathers, do not take vaccine, since it is derived from chick embryo material.

### HO HIT BEGINS

Flu viruses usually are passed from person to person in droplets coughed or sneezed from the throat nose and lungs. Following an incubation period of one or two days, you will suddenly become fatigued, you will begin to ache and maybe have chills.

You may become nauseated, vomit and have a headache. Your temperature may climb to 101 or 104 degrees within a few hours. Sulfa drugs and antibiotics will help ward off any complications. If there are no complications, your fever will probably drop within three to four days.

Even though you recover rapidly, you will probably be weak for some time. So take it easy for a while. Do not be in too much of a hurry to get back to work.

### QUESTION AND ANSWER

M. L.: What, in your opinion, is the surest way to remove a cyst, surgically or chemically? Answer: In general, it is best to remove cysts surgically.

## The Poet's Corner

### TIME'S INGRATITUDE

Time hath, my Lord, a wallet at his back Wherein he puts aims for oblivion. A great-sized monster of ingratitude: Those scraps are good deeds past; which are devoured As fast as they are made, forgot as soon As done: perseverance, dear my Lord, Keeps honour bright: to have done, is to hang Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail In monumental mockery.

—William Shakespeare.

## The Age Old Story

And now, Israel, what doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul-

## Notes By The Way

### Speech from the Throne is a picturesque tradition, as well as a rare opportunity for the Government to throw unmitigated bouquets at itself.—Windsor Star.

If there is such a thing as honest dissimulation, Adlai Stevenson displayed it in Arizona this week. Asked by a reporter whether he was optimistic about his chances of winning the Democratic nomination, Stevenson replied: "I am, sir. And even if I wasn't, I'd say I was."—Milwaukee Journal.

Automation, as represented by sweepers, refrigerators, freezers, washers, ironers and all the rest, gives the average American home the energy of 36 servants, says a scientific researcher. Entirely apart from the saving thus made on the payroll there is the fact that none of the 36 unnamed hired help ever asks for a day off or an evening out, sulks at its work, slights a task or sasses the missus.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

To a man with a life span of fewer than 100 years, history which dates back three or four thousand years before Christ seems to go back almost to the beginning of the earth. The mystery of creation is deepened for the ordinary human being when he reads that extremely well-preserved insects have been found in Alaska 150 miles inside the Arctic Circle. The specimens are not fossils, but the bodies of insects imbedded in amber during the Cretaceous period 60 million years ago.—Fort William Times-Journal.

The weather bureau has come up with a fine parcel of natter for 1956 hurricanes. It'll be bad enough to endure another storm any time in the next 100 years, but to be hit next August by Hurricane Quenby will be just too confounded much. Who is Quenby, or what is she, anyhow? The three volume "Dictionary of Names" contains no Quenby—or even Quenby. Is there actually a Quenby? Where does she live? What does she look like? We could live with Hurricane Betsy or even Hurricane Lizzy, but Hurricane Quenby we won't take. We also have grave reservations about Hurricanes Flossy, Ursel, Xina and Zenda.—Providence R. I. Bulletin.

Teachers are always being advised about something or other. They must grow tired of it. Now, Ontario's Minister of Education comes along with his formula for teaching success: Smile. It is a formula as applicable to the members of any other profession, and, as with most any other formula, it has an element of nonsense as well as sense. A successful person smiles when it actually matters.—Sydney Post-Record.

One thing the BC Legislature will do this session without much argument or division, if any, is to adopt the flowering dogwood as the province's floral emblem. Most people have assumed for years that the dogwood was already "in". It's the unofficial emblem since we don't know when. The dogwood isn't typical of all of BC. It's familiar only on Vancouver island and the lower mainland. And it's not unknown in other parts of North America. Still, it would be hard to find any flower as distinctively British Columbian.—Vancouver Sun.

The wealthy Dives amid the eternal fires, pleading with Lazarus for a cup of water, is recalled by the predicament of Sheikh Abdullah at Salem at Sahab. Sheikh Abdullah is the ruler of Kuwait, and Kuwait's 3,650 square miles of sandy terrain are underlain with vast reservoirs of oil. Proven oil reserves already estimated at 15 billion barrels make this diminutive country on the Arabian peninsula one of the world's richest in oil. If the 300,000 inhabitants craved oil, their cups would be full to overflowing. But water is another matter; and the need of his people for water has baffled Sheikh Abdullah ever since oil made him rich.—Chatham Daily News.

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