

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancox, Publisher
Wallace Ward Managing Editor
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and Germany as a single area. Germany can neither defend herself nor deploy her armed forces if she cannot fall back on French and Belgian hinterland. Moreover, NATO operations are dependent upon the integrated and jointly financed network of pipelines, communications, munition dumps and supply depots. Most of the NATO pipeline system runs across France with fuel pumped from France's Atlantic ports direct to airfields.

The central exchange of NATO's telephone system, the largest integrated telephone system in the world, is also in France. So are important intricate technical installations, including the headquarters of "air defense ground environments." The cost of relocating all these installations will be astronomical, and will have to be born by the taxpayers of the remaining NATO countries which will have to foot the bill for what the Winnipeg Free Press aptly terms General de Gaulle's policy of both having his cake and eating it. In other words, he can safely rely on the American nuclear umbrella; he will remain a member of the alliance to safeguard his right to keep a military and political presence in Germany, but in all other respects he will be able to pretend that France is an independent great power wedded to her "sacred egotism."

To cope with the situation, the United States may decide to reduce its forces in Europe. Such a reduction has been advocated by those who wish to see more American troops in Viet Nam without calling up the reserves. De Gaulle's isolationism may thus foster a corresponding isolationism in the United States. That could lead to West Germany deciding to leave the integrated command and revert to a policy of national interests first and foremost.

It could also spell the beginning of a good many new troubles for Western Europe.

Life & Death Debate

The House of Commons is deliberating this week in the shadow of the noose. The debate on capital punishment, now under way, could mean life or death for 14 convicted murderers awaiting execution on scaffolds across the country. Actually, there has been no Canadian death penalty since Prime Minister Pearson took office in April, 1963. Since then, the Cabinet has commuted 20 death sentences to life imprisonment, the official reason being that with a promised free vote on the parliamentary agenda, it would be wrong to do otherwise. But this defense will disappear if this week's vote goes against the abolitionists.

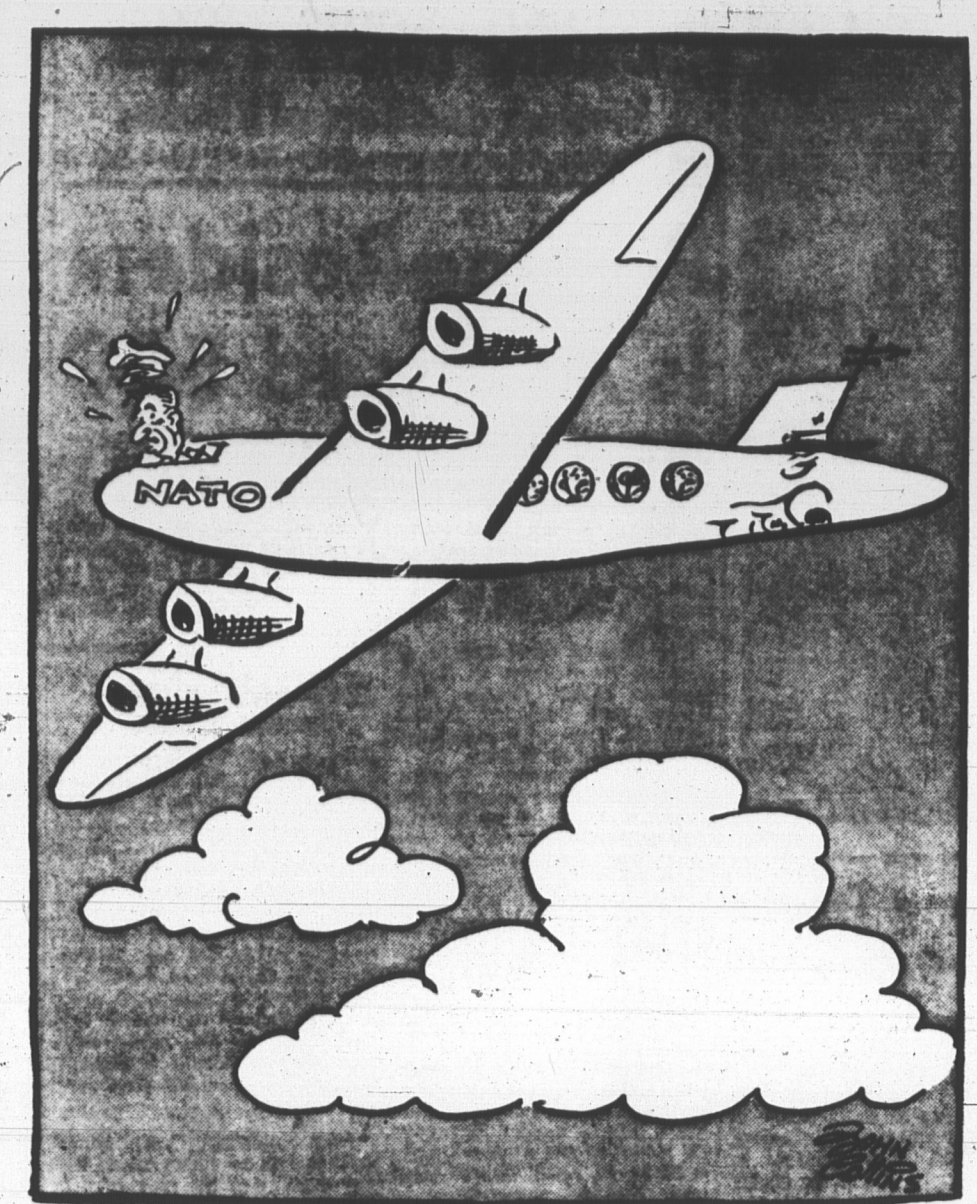
Should the Cabinet then continue to commute all death sentences, whatever the offense, it would be open to the charge of disregarding the law, a law tested in Parliament and freely upheld by the nation's representatives voting according to their conscience. Government officials, who will not comment publicly, indicate privately that an agonizing bargain might have to be struck; a return to execution in a few of the worst cases, commutation for most.

A possible result of the debate this week will be new amendments to retain the death penalty only for the killing of policemen or guards, for second killings, and perhaps for murderers of children. A probable rider to this would be a stipulation that the new rules apply for 10 (or five) years, after which Parliament would reexamine the situation. According to an Ottawa correspondent of the Globe and Mail, at least some of these retention clauses are acceptable to most abolitionist MPs, who, although they do not concede the logic of exceptions to total repeal, are willing to settle for half a loaf in the hope of getting the other half later.

An important factor in the decision of many, despite their freedom from Whips, will be the attitudes of their party leader. And here the positions that Mr. Pearson and John Diefenbaker will adopt, take on importance. Neither has indicated that he will take part in the debate. Mr. Diefenbaker probably will do so, although not at the beginning. Both are known to have spoken privately for abolition. Surely, in the circumstances, they have a duty to speak out.

EDITORIAL NOTE

In Ghana's neglected north, thousands of people are starving to death, the new government has announced. The government has been forced to ask the United States for emergency food supplies—and on a gift basis, for Ghana's treasury is empty. Meanwhile it has been announced that Ghana's former "Redeemer," Kwame Nkrumah, salted away and hid abroad a private fortune of at least \$7 million.



TAIL-END CHARLIE

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Seeds Of Widespread Disintegration

It was not just the "Mudsjer" case which caused the temporary collapse of orderly party government in our House of Commons. The seeds of widespread disintegration have long been obvious as they firmly took root: the so-called "sex and spy smear" merely brought them to a flowering, just as other trivialities may do in coming weeks.

Among the cross-currents bedeviling the House, one can detect dry rot within all parties. A major factor is that the political rivalry between Liberal leader Mike Pearson and Conservative leader John Diefenbaker has gradually and dangerously developed since January 1958 into mutual contempt and a bitter personal feud.

A second factor is the two-way split within the Liberal party, right-wing versus left-wing, and French-Canadian versus Anglophone. The first or philosophical split has caused the Liberal party to spread all over the spectrum, so that it now has no distinctive philosophy and stands in the public eye for absolutely nothing as consistent policy.

The second or racial split has reached the point where the representatives of nine provinces have been driven beyond the point of willing appeasement

and frankly fear the overt rupture of a mass French-Canadian walk-out. This was very nearly touched off by the destruction of Justice Minister Cardin's parliamentary effectiveness, but was averted by his retraction of his proffered resignation from the Cabinet.

GRITS THREATEN MIKE Meanwhile the Quebec caucus had met, through one stormy Tuesday evening dinner meeting and an emergency session early the following day, at which several MPs proposed a motion calling for the immediate resignation of Pearson as their national leader.

This brings up the third factor, the crisis of leadership which is now plaguing every party. Much as they all love Mike the Man, even some English-speaking Liberal MPs no longer have confidence in Lester the Leader. These look urgently for an early and smooth transfer of power to Paul Martin, who as leader for say four years would perform the needed job as purgative and rebuild a party which otherwise may well fragment and disappear.

Many Tory MPs are even less happy with their leadership now than during the Cabinet revolt of 1963, and consider the early

choice of a competent young leader as essential to their party's salvation. The Social Crediters have already gone through their double crisis, with the Quebec wing breaking away from Bob Thompson's leadership, which was itself later challenged within its English-speaking ranks. Several New Democrats are critical of the leadership being given by Tommy Douglas and his deputy, David Lewis, and of the policies stemming from their party's marriage with the labor movement.

The fourth factor is the weakness of successive minority governments. Some majority-hungry Liberals, temporarily forgetting their internal problems, look longingly towards the disaffected NDP MPs as possible recruits to the Liberal ranks, who could bring the government its desired controlling vote in the House.

MILITARY COUP?

There seems absolutely no possibility of the present Parliament, or of any foreseeable House emerging out of an early election with the present personalities, ridding itself of the explosive personal venom which is hamstringing the nation's business. One normally mild confidant on Parliament Hill remarked to me that, in any country except Canada, we would long since have had a dictatorship imposed by a military coup.

New leaders must come, and soon—obviously Paul Martin for the Liberals and, say some Tories, perhaps Ontario's Premier John Roberts. But we may even see a break-up of old parties and a total realignment. Possibly the time is ripe for all good men to come to the aid of their country under the banner of the suggested Confederation Party.

Campus Life In Moscow

National Geographic Society

What is it like for an American to live the life of a Russian student in Moscow?

To begin with, he must learn to cut meat with a spoon, take turns sweeping the kitchen, and be graded on his room's cleanliness. Dr. Thomas T. Hammond, Professor of Russian History at the University of Virginia, recently spent five months quartered in a Moscow University dormitory while researching a book. His revealing report on Soviet life appears in the March National Geographic.

Dr. Hammond lived in a 9-by-12-foot room, complete with table, teapot, and loudspeaker that broadcast only Radio Moscow.

MUST HAVE PASS "By Soviet standards, these quarters were luxurious," writes Dr. Hammond. "Indeed, the dormitory rooms are so superior to much of Moscow's housing that many unauthorized persons try to live at the university. Guards at all entrances require everyone to show his propusk (pass) for admittance."

University rules are strictly enforced and by students. Members of the Voluntary People's Guard for the Preservation of Social Order sometimes searched rooms at midnight for illegal residents.

The Sanitary Committee checked rooms weekly and posted grades on cleanliness on the bulletin board. Student inspectors looked for vermin and sprayed poisons where necessary.

"As a resident of the dorm, I look my turn at floor duty," recalls Dr. Hammond. "This involved sweeping the corridors and the two kitchens on our floor, as well as answering the telephone in the parlor for half a day."

The cafeteria, though inexpensive, lacked knives. Either I had to pick up my meat with a fork and bite off a chunk at a time, or painfully pry the meat into pieces with the edge of a spoon," writes the author.

Moscow University with its 30,000 undergraduates, is a self-sufficient community. It has a grocery store, bank, shoe-repair shop, laundry, drugstore, clothing shop, watch-repair kiosk, theater-ticket bureau, photo studio, post office, several book and newspaper stands, a movie hall, barbershop, and beauty parlor where chic coeds get bouffant hairdos.

NEON LIGHTS, LOG CABINS Dr. Hammond, who speaks fluent Russian, spends weekends exploring the capital of the world's biggest country. As a fast-growing industrial metropolis of 6,388,000 people, Moscow enjoys glass-sheathed skyscrapers, high-fashion shops, and neon lights that blink out "Long Live Leninism" and "Forward to the Victory of Communism."

But there are still reminders of Moscow's beginnings as a peasant village: ramshackle log cabins, dirt roads, and plowed fields.

The infamous Russian winter doesn't faze hardy Muscovites. Street-vendors sell as many ice-cream sticks in winter as summer.

Strangest of all Dr. Hammond watched hundreds of men and women splashing around in an outdoor pool in the midst of a blizzard. The pool was heated, and the swimmers hardly noticed the sub-zero temperature.

TEN YEARS AGO (March 21, 1956) The Summerside, N.S. man elected Jack Hopkirk president of the club for the ensuing year.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (March 24, 1941) The second session of the 44th General Assembly was formally opened at 3 p.m. by His Honor Lieut. Governor LePage. Owing to the war, the customary military display was curtailed.

Soviet Russia took formal action to block further Nazi expansion in southeastern Europe with publication of a friendship agreement which, in effect, assured Turkey of full material aid against German troops if Turkey was plunged into war to defend the Dardanelles.

Mr. R.D. McKinnon, Fisheries officer at Alberton, returned to his home from attending a salt fish processing course at Lunenburg, N.S. sponsored by the Federal Dept. of Fisheries.

Monkeys are employed in Malaya to pick coconuts, being paid in soda pop.

WORK FOR MAN

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Effects Of Glaucoma

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen When tension within the eyeball increases (glaucoma) the optic nerve can be damaged by pressure leading to loss of vision. The condition brings blindness to 3,500 more people in the United States every year due primarily to lack of detection in the early stages.

Approximately 10 per cent develop the acute form of the disease. This is a dramatic situation in which the victim develops acute congestion of the eye with severe pain and rapid loss of vision. Another 20 per cent have vague symptoms, such as blurred or foggy vision that is not corrected with new glasses. They also have difficulty seeing in the dark or notice rainbow-colored halos around lights.

This type of glaucoma (angle closure) is precipitated in susceptible persons by drugs that cause dilation of the pupil. Emotional stress, or being in a darkened room, such as when in the theater or watching TV does the same. Emergency measures usually are needed, including medications that constrict the pupils (miotics) and diuretics that reduce the congestion.

The remaining 70 per cent have the sneaky type of glaucoma. They are asymptomatic until the optic nerve is damaged. The majority lose side-vision or accidentally discover the malady after covering one eye and finding that the other is blind. It is estimated that two per cent of the population over age 40 has this type (open angle) of glaucoma. It is detected only by having the tension checked periodically by an ophthalmologist. There are several drugs that reduce the tension and surgery can be done when these fail.

There is a constant flow of fluid within the eyeball to keep the structure from collapsing. The tension increases when the fluid does not drain out properly. Glaucoma also develops as a complication of other eye disorders and is treated in a similar way.

FATTY TUMOR S. R. writes: I've had a lipoma on my back for two years and have had two operations on its removal. I would like to have you give me a third. The tumor does not cause me any trouble.

REPLY Lipomas rarely become cancerous. The lesions are removed only when they are unsightly, enlarging, or located where they are subject to irritation.

PERIOD CEASES A reader writes: After a hysterectomy can a person still menstruate if the cervix and lining remain.

REPLY No. Ninety per cent of the uterus was removed, including the area that is involved in menstruation. The cervix is only the small opening of the womb and is left in place to support the pelvic floor.

DIFFERENT SPECIALTIES V.E. writes: Is an orthopedist the same as a chiroprapist?

REPLY No. An orthopedist is a physician who specializes in disorders of the bones and joints. Chiropractors take care of the feet, especially corns, calluses, and nail disturbances.

ARTERIES AND HEADACHE H.C. writes: Could arteriosclerosis of the brain cause constant headaches?

REPLY Yes but high blood pressure, sinus disease, tension, and visual disorders are more likely origins. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Don't underestimate your endurance. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Nuclear Age Jitters

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer Sir Solly Zuckerman, Britain's chief scientific adviser, estimates if all the destruction Britain suffered during the Second World War could be concentrated in one place and in one moment of time, the terrible devastation would be less than that caused by the explosion of a single hydrogen bomb.

The great power of the nuclear age, still carrying with it grave elements of mystery and uncertainty, explains the anguish felt by much of mankind after the loss of a United States hydrogen weapon off the Spanish coast last January. The genius of man was demonstrated by the fact the crash of the American bomber and refuelling plane did not result in a devastating explosion.

But American measures to scrape the topsoil from the Palomares coastline and seal it in metal barrels for burial off American shores is perhaps indicative of the prolonged dangers that can result from the most minute sprinkling of radioactive dust.

Despite all assurances and measures taken to prevent even the most remote danger, uncertainty and doubt remain. Termination of atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons by the great powers brought worldwide relief, yet uncertainty remains whether the debris, in the atmosphere and on the ground, does not still contain dangers for future generations.

Let The Man Be

Fort William Times-Journal There's nothing as old as yesterday's news and it is with yesterday's news that Igor Gouzenko belongs. Two decades ago, the Russian cipher clerk pulled the wraps off a Soviet spy ring in Canada. Since his dramatic revelations he has lived, with whatever ghosts of the past remain to haunt him, quietly and anonymously in a small Ontario town under the protective eye of the RCMP.

Recent CBC viewers of This Hour Has Seven Days saw a rumpled, stocky figure, his head covered with a white hood, stand before a raised dais ostensibly to reveal the inner workings of Soviet espionage. Obviously in the eyes of the producers, the Munsinger affair with its spy and sex overtones made the Gouzenko interview a natural; it was instead an impressively pathetic flop.

The former cipher clerk quickly made it clear he had nothing new to say. To his credit he appeared distinctly uncomfortable and embarrassed by the preoccupation of his interviewers with the sex angle. The "message" he had for Canadians was the warning that the Soviet Union sends nobody to this country who isn't an agent and that those agents collect information that can be used to influence people. The message was 20 years old. The revelation that sex is a factor in the spy's bag of tricks was older still.

Restless For Freedom

Christian Science Monitor In a number of countries high school and university students, often in the face of overwhelming odds, are keeping up the pressure against what they believe to be oppressive authority.

In Indonesia their protests have shaken the power of President Sukarno as it has not been shaken before. While the ultimate outcome in Indonesia cannot yet be predicted, the students appear to have accomplished what the Army dared not undertake to do.

In the Dominican Republic, as in the rest of Latin America, the students remain a force to be reckoned with. And in Spain students are locked in a long and bitter struggle with the government for academic freedom.

They are seeking the right to elect openly, as they now do clandestinely, their own student government rather than accepting the government-controlled syndicate. They have protested through boycotts, sit-ins, and demonstrations.

In the latest but by no means the last episode, the police in Barcelona forcibly entered a monastery where the students, along with some leading intellectuals, were holed up.

When there appears no other way to gain individual rights or to change a thoroughly corrupt and oppressive government, it is only a matter of time until students or even encouragement of their professors, rise up in protest. In such cases they have shown they are willing to give their lives for the cause if need be.

When hearing how easily youth can be manipulated by those in power, we need to recall that time and time again their protests have toppled oppressive regimes.

IN COMMUNIST LANDS Even the highly indoctrinated and carefully supervised youth of Communist lands are showing that they are still quite capable of thinking for themselves appreciating fundamental human values, and keeping up a steady pressure for greater liberalization within the Communist system.

We would not be at all surprised to discover that even within Communist China there are those among the youth who realize values—considered anathema by the present rulers. However great the efforts of the party to win the youth, the leaders cannot, in the light of history, take their allegiance for granted.

TRAFFIC TOLL HIGH

TORONTO (CP)—A total of 1,611 persons were killed in Ontario traffic accidents in 1965, compared with 1,424 in 1964, the provincial department of transport announced Tuesday. Injured were 69,917, compared with 54,560 in 1964. Property damage in 1965 was \$69,117,240, compared with \$55,542,730.

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