

ernment's reply has underlined the greater freedom now vested in the Supreme Court of determining matters of this kind, as compared with only a few years ago.

The wording of the order in council itself speaks volumes in this regard. It notes that when application was made to appeal the Truscott conviction to the Supreme Court, it was denied, but that the court, at that time, was authorized to entertain such an appeal "on questions of law only." It points out that in 1961—two years after the trial—a Criminal Code amendment had given any person convicted of a capital crime and sentenced to death the right to appeal to the Supreme Court for a hearing "on any ground of law, or fact, or mixed law and fact."

By the order-in-council, the federal government has formally submitted to the Supreme Court for "hearing and consideration" this question: "Had an appeal—by Steven Murray Truscott been made to the Supreme Court of Canada as now permitted by Section 597A of the Criminal Code of Canada, what disposition would the court have made on such an appeal on a consideration of the existing record and such further evidence as the court, in its discretion, may receive and consider."

As noted by Solicitor-General Penneil in the House of Commons on Tuesday, this is the second time the Supreme Court will hear an appeal it first decided should not be argued before it. The first was in 1956 when the cabinet referred the conviction of Wilbert Coffin, the Gaspé prospector found guilty of slaying three American hunters. But he stressed that there is "a considerable difference" between the type of reference just authorized in the Truscott case and that made in the Coffin case a few years ago. It has gone "far beyond the rules relating to appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada," and in effect vests the court with full discretion in the matter.

A discretion which would have come rather late for Truscott if he had been hanged as he was sentenced to be, back in 1959.

Footnote To History

Premier Casto has been making a bellicose gesture of late, but it hasn't attracted much attention in American newspapers. It appeared in the form of an interview in a German magazine, in which the Cuban premier said Cuba still has Soviet missiles capable of hitting Miami Beach. A few years ago that would have rated headlines across the continent. But nobody seems to be paying much attention, now, to what Fidel says on the missile subject.

However, it's worth noting what he did say for the record. "It wasn't me who wanted the Russian missiles in the first place," he told the magazine. "It was Khrushchev who wanted to have them here to frighten America. Well, now, I did need his aid and was not really in a position to say no. But when he took them away, we felt hurt and offended. That's how we are temperamentally, and that's why the portraits of Khrushchev disappeared from all Havana streets."

"But thinking like that must not necessarily mean the end of friendship," said Fidel. "At that time Khrushchev did explain somewhat in detail why they took the missiles away. I could see his point... The millions of rubles he gave me instead were much more important..." Then came the punchline: "And, by the way, we still have Russian missiles, smaller ones. But they also enable us to hit the American coast."

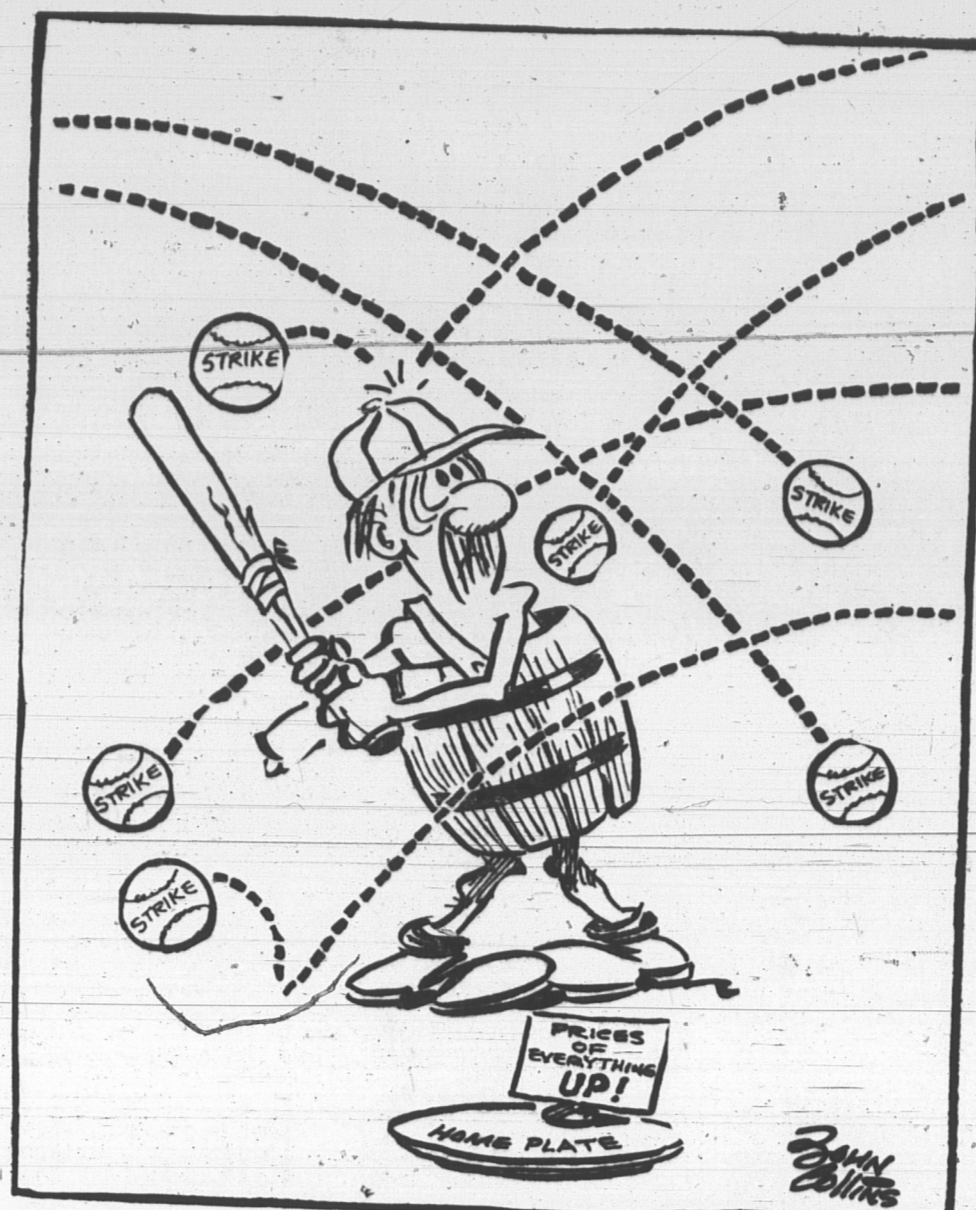
Castro was asked why the Russians left him in the lurch when Khrushchev gave in to the late President Kennedy and disbanded his missile bases in Cuba. He replied: "Listen, I, Fidel Castro, have made mistakes, too. But... all of us must learn from those mistakes."

What he learned he didn't say. But he brushed off the Chinese with the unkindest cut of all. "They're no better than the Yankees," he said. "They made plenty of promises but never fulfilled them."

Which just goes to show how hard it is for an honest damogogue to get along with almost anybody these days.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The island city of Key West, Florida, has solved the problem of what to do with abandoned automobiles that clog the streets. It chains the car bodies together and dumps them in the ocean to form artificial reefs which soon become prime fishing spots. Fish seem to be more attracted to the old cars than to natural reefs.



STARTING THE NEW SEASON

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Still Far Short Of The Biblical Tithe

Doctors estimate that two out of three Canadians are overweight. Government officials estimate that one in thirty of the population of India will die from starvation this year; the disastrous drought already causing epidemics of the plague, cholera and smallpox, is thus adding to its toll to a country where three-quarters of the population always go to sleep hungry.

Twelve million Canadians are unhealthy through over-eating. Twelve million Indians will die through under-eating. "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" asks the Bible. "Is it nothing to twelve million Canadians that the food which is shortening our lives could save the lives of twelve million Indians?"

CANADA'S FOREIGN AID

On but of course, it is something to us. We made a special contribution of \$15 million in December to relieve the Indian famine. With that money, we sent India over five million bushels of wheat, along with some other agricultural surpluses we didn't need. The Indians would have preferred all wheat, but we like to keep a comfortable cushion of four hundred million bushels as a carry-over "just in case." So we sent 1 per cent of our visible surplus; we sent just 2 per cent of India's need.

Three years ago we sent \$7 million of wheat to India under our Colombo Plan Aid program. Two years ago we sent \$14 million. Last year we planned to send only \$10 million, but boosted it to 25 by that special gift in December. Our other aid plans to other Commonwealth countries brings our Colombo

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION

Sir,—This being Youth Temperance Education Week in this Province, our thoughts turn to conditions, as we find them here. The fact that we spent last year nearly six million dollars for alcoholic beverages, depresses us. We see the misery, the wrecked lives, and the broken hearts, which alcohol never fails to produce. Perhaps we wonder why more is not being done to curb all this, and we may even go so far as to quote accurately Burke, when he said, "Nothing more is required for the triumph of evil, than that good men do nothing." Would it not be, however, much better, if we should stop our grumbling, and take a look at the brighter side of the picture?

My congratulations to the Bedeque WCTU who in a TV broadcast told of the Allied Youth Movement, and also what can be done by parents, teachers, and students themselves to promote total abstinence. On Sunday evening of this week parents and friends accompanied large numbers of boys and girls to the Bedeque United Baptist Church, where they received certificates for having written temperance examinations. As the young man who conducted this meeting so fittingly said, "All this did not just happen"—it was the patient work of Sunday School teachers and the children themselves. So the good work goes on throughout the land, and may we all lend a helping hand, so that alcohol may in time be banished from our beloved, and beautiful Island. I am, Sir, etc. J. H. MacFARLANE, Bedeque, P.E.I.

program up to \$48.5 million. But our Gross National Product is over \$50 billion, more than one thousand times our Colombo Aid. How does that stack up against the tithe recommended in the Bible?

If we gave one tithe of our wealth to help those in need, we would give not \$48.5 million, but \$5 billion.

Now one thing Canada lacks is a sufficiency of foreign currency; one thing few Canadians have is adequate spending money. But one thing which comes out of our ears is food. We throw away—or otherwise waste as much food as we consume; how many plates leave the dining tables of our restaurants licked clean?

Going back to the Bible which I quoted, the Bible which urges the gift of a tithe to charity, maybe we should observe the Mosaic Law and fast one day in every week. Or if not fast, at least go without say our noon-time meal. We would all lose weight; our doctors would be delighted, and by giving that food to India, our Commonwealth fellows would be aided.

OAKVILLE SCHOOL LEADS

Some Canadians have made their own personal gesture that way. The government's External Aid Office here has received some donations direct from Canadians, to supplement our government aid. But there is no organization which is now attempting to spearhead any private drive to assist the victims of India's famine.

But, while our politicians, like the Pharisees walking past on the other side of the road, say "It is nothing to us," some students have acted. While our politicians debate sex, spies and sacked CBC employees, the members of the United Nations Club at Blakelock High School in Oakville, have acted. Aided and encouraged by their MP, Dr. Harry Harley, they are moving to urge that Canada, the richest nation per capita in the Commonwealth, should help our starving fellow in the Commonwealth.

Sleepers At Airports

Time was when travellers approached airports with the wary circumspection of adventurers. Frightened or fearless, they kept their wits about them. Now they fall asleep in the departure lounges. This, at any rate, is the latest reason hit upon by baffled airport officials to explain why passengers keep missing their flights and wake up to find themselves still on the ground instead of high in the air.

Commendably anxious not to unload the responsibility on to the innocent customer the officials have been blaming the central heating system, which (like so many other things in Britain) is said to be "difficult to coordinate... with the changes in the weather."

Previous attempts to keep passengers on their toes have included ringing gongs before the announcements and installing closed circuit television (not of course for entertainment—that would have been even more so portable—but to carry lively information about departure times).

Now, presumably, passengers will be threatened with blasts of arctic air. Pacing vigorously up and down to keep warm they will, as the Americans would say, become highly motivated.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 28, 1941) Threats of simultaneous enemy attacks upon Suez, Gibraltar and Singapore coinciding with an attempted invasion of Britain were "stern realities", Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons in Ottawa.

TEN YEARS AGO

(April 28, 1956) Sir Winston Churchill, descendant of the Hudson Bay Company's third governor, was created the Grand Seigneur of the Company of Adventurers of England's Trading into Hudson Bay. The Canadian Pacific Steamships' "Empress of Britain" arrived in Montreal on its maiden voyage from Liverpool, England.

Status Of Malaria

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen There were 106 confirmed and presumptive cases of malaria in the United States last year. Civilians accounted for 56 cases of which 10 were peace corps workers. Thirty-six of the 51 cases in military personnel developed the disease in Viet Nam, and in this regard it is not necessarily a war that is bringing the disease close to home. Synthetic anti-malarial drugs were developed after quinine became scarce shortly after the start of World War II. They were effective as a remedy and prophylactic. Many authorities believed that they were superior to quinine. Twenty years a well-known problem with later we are confronted with synthetic drugs: malarial parasites are becoming resistant to chloroquine and other synthetic anti-malarials. It may be necessary to again use quinine as a prophylactic and reserve the others for treatment. Malaria is one of the worst of all human ailments. The chronic ill health that appears in communities where it is rife stifles ambition and the working and fighting capacity of the population. The malady has been known to gradually destroy the virility of whole nations.

The farmer had little to look forward to when his chores were done. On returning home he developed a chill followed by a high fever and profuse sweating. By morning weakness and prostration were so great he could hardly walk. The chill was the real McCoy; with chattering teeth, blue and cold skin and uncontrollable shaking that lasted an hour. This was followed by two hours of high fever leaving him drowsy and exhausted.

The mosquito transmits the different forms of malarial organisms. In the quotidian type chills and fever occur daily; whereas in the vivax form, symptoms occur on alternate days. When there is an interval of three days between chills, the quartan type is suspected. This is not always so simple as it sounds because mixtures occur in areas where the conditions is epidemic.

RECOGNIZES HIMSELF L. T. writes: In your article on neurotics, I found an exact description of myself. What is the cure?

REPLY See a psychiatrist if the condition interferes with your work, efficiency, happiness, or ability to get along with others. If the neurotic tendencies are not this extreme, try spending a little more time thinking about others rather than yourself.

S. F. writes: Is it dangerous for a person who has recovered from a stroke to go to the Catskill mountains for a holiday? The altitude is higher than in Brooklyn.

REPLY No, and the change may be greatly appreciated—especially when the weather is warmer.

BOTH ARE IN LUNGS M. P. writes: Is emphysema a first cousin to tuberculosis?

REPLY No. Both are chest diseases but tuberculosis represents infection and emphysema, stretching and dilatation of lung sacs along with partial obstruction of the bronchi.

CLEAR UP INFECTION Mrs. S. M. writes: Is it safe for a person with a kidney infection to go on a reducing diet?

REPLY Yes, but why not do one thing at a time? After the kidney infection is eliminated you can concentrate on your obesity.

Heavier American Losses

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff, Washington

WASHINGTON (CP)—The new turn in the air war over North Viet Nam continued Tuesday as two American Phantom jets tangled with two Communist MIG-21s and one kill was claimed.

Since Saturday—when carefully hoarded enemy fighters struck back for the first time since July 10—three Communist planes have been claimed. All the action materialized in a zone north of the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi and south of the Chinese border. That may have some significance, particularly if the planes prove to have come from China.

The state department Tuesday stressed that in the Vietnamese war no sanctuary exists and planes attacking from China would invite retaliatory attack. However, the appearance of the aircraft north of Hanoi may simply mean that that is where the bases are.

What it also means is more difficulty for American operations where losses are rising sharply. American bombing now is about the same level as before the Christmas bombing lull of 37 days. The pattern is broadly dispersed with continuing limits of restraint.

Heavier American losses are believed due to ground fire. Soviet-supplied surface-to-air missiles have been largely ineffective because American pilots can spot them coming and duck.

But admitted American plane losses to April 20 from February, 1965, total 215 and another 10 have been reported in the last week. American officials in Saigon have stopped identifying the cause of the losses. The North Vietnamese have radar-directed anti-aircraft guns and these and other weapons can throw up a lethal wall of fire through which American planes must dive to reach bridges, roads, rail lines, barracks and other targets.

HAS 100 PLANES U.S. intelligence says it believes North Viet Nam has fewer than 100 jet fighters and only about 15 of the MIG-21s rated as equal to the American F-105 Thunderchief but inferior to the Phantom, hottest item the U.S. has in combat.

Why they are being used now may result from a desire to inflict heavier losses on the U.S. protect certain targets or simply reflect the fact that crews now are trained and techniques worked-out to mesh them with the missile defences.

One domestic repercussion could be intensification of calls for harder air strikes in the north to get the war over sooner. In an election year, with Congress striving to gauge the public mood about a dirty and expensive war, such sentiments may find company.

Hamburgers In Paris?

Christian Science Monitor

Charles de Gaulle, as everyone knows, has been doing everything in his power to maintain the Frenchness of France. But we write to warn the general that at lower policy levels insidious forces appear to be at work which would subvert his entire campaign. Two recent items alerted us to the danger.

The first suggests that from somewhere in the recesses of the administration has come a directive to the French border police to keep a sharp eye out for invading beatniks who, come summer, descend in swarms on Paris's Latin Quarter.

At first glance this clever ruling might seem to favor the general's policy of keeping British, German, and other allies out of French affairs. But upon closer examination, its effect could prove disastrous to the economy of France. For the American tourists who flock to Paris in the summertime have come to depend upon these foreign

Old Passing In Britain

Fort William Times - Journal

Comes the year 1970 and the currency of Great Britain will have a different look. The half-crown, the shilling, the sixpence, the three-penny piece and the penny will lose much of their standard of value as the pound (if it is to be used as the basic money unit) is divided into one hundred parts. Britain is changing over to the decimal system, the same as our dollar.

Britain's melange of coins has confused generations of schoolboys and foreign visitors, but it is imbued with history. Britain's currency has its ancestry in the Roman pound and the system created by Charlemagne for the Holy Roman Empire of A.D. 800. Britain still uses the Latin symbols L (Libra), s (solidus), and d (denarius) to denote pounds, shillings, and pence.

Britain's penny, once silver, is the most historic denomination still in Western use; it was introduced in 784. The present-day penny, made of bronze and measuring 1 1/4 inches across, is probably the largest coin of its value anywhere in the world.

During the 12th and 13th centuries the penny became known as sterling. In all likelihood the term derived from "Easterling", the name medieval Britons gave to German traders and their money.

The word "sterling" survives with great honor; it signifies the purchasing power of a British pound, and also describes silverware with the fineness of 925 parts of silver per thousand.

One of Britain's most famous coins has only recently passed into history. The bronze farthing, which in medieval days could buy a plump chicken, survived through the 1850's as a fourth of a penny. Britain discontinued the farthing on December 31, 1960, since it now can't even buy a feather.

WOOLWORTH'S Bakery Special Strawberry Creme ROLL Made from fresh frozen strawberries, sponge cake mix and whipped topping. Reg. 79c This week-end only 69c SPECIAL AT OUR LUNCH COUNTER MACARONI and CHEESE DINNER Made with old English cheese, tender cooked macaroni, peas and carrots roll and butter. 55c WOOLWORTH'S Queen St. Dial 4-8571 Ch'town

COMMERCIAL PRINTING Let us design your letterheads, bill heads, brochures; call us for all your printing needs. GUARDIAN-PATRIOT CENTRAL PRINTERY PHONE 4-8506