

The Special Session

Evidently the Federal Government is counting on next week's special session of Parliament to be "short and sweet." Mr. St. Laurent has been quoted as saying "We're not meeting for a talk fest," and a member of the cabinet as saying, "The session has only one purpose." The design is clear: a quick dispatch of business so that prorogation can take place before anyone gets around to asking embarrassing questions.

There is not much doubt that the financial recommendations will be approved without prolonged debate, although it is likely that there will be some discussion of the change in the Canadian contribution to the U.N. police force from a military unit to technical assistance to the troops of other countries. This, of course, can still be a contribution of value, but the fact that the change was brought about merely to meet the wishes of the Egyptian dictator—and that is what happened, however the Government may try to dress it up—can be expected to figure in the debate, as it certainly should.

Unless Parliament has surrendered every shred of its traditional responsibility to an all-powerful cabinet, members will not be content merely to say "yes" to the Government's question and go back to their homes in peace. They will ask questions of their own and demand straightforward replies. Never did an official Opposition have a clearer responsibility for probing into government policy and pointing out its weaknesses and inconsistencies. In all the parties, even that one on which in the past the Government has been able to exercise complete control, there must be those who were amazed and troubled by the haste and vigour with which Ottawa took up the cause of the Soviet Union and Egypt against Britain and France. It will take a lot of explaining. Parliament should be satisfied with nothing less than a thorough inquiry into the whole sorry business.

Molotov's Restoration

There's much in a name, after all. How many people outside of the Soviet Union ever heard of V. G. Zhavoronko or the Department of State Control over which he has presided for several years? Probably not one in a thousand, to put it conservatively. The name Vyacheslav Molotov, on the other hand, is so well known that almost anyone could give a brief resume of his political career at a moment's notice. During the Stalin era he was constantly in the limelight and, from all accounts, responsible for many of the evil things which that rascally dictator did to the world.

Since the loquacious and vodka-guzzling Nikita Khrushchev took over the reins Mr. Molotov has been less prominent, and there has been some speculation that he might be due for extermination in the approved bolshevik fashion. But here he is back again in the high echelons of administration, and suddenly the Department of State Control which hitherto was hidden from the world takes on great significance in international thinking. For, just as surely as Khrushchev gets drunk every time he invites foreign diplomats to one of his favourite nooks, his rival Molotov is winning the internal struggle for power; otherwise he would not be taking over financial control of the state. And Molotov is a Stalinist. He hates Khrushchev and Khrushchev hates him, which is to say that he came to his new post not with Khrushchev's assistance but despite his opposition. That, in turn, may mean that Khrushchev's hold over Russia is slipping. It may, too, account for the reports that Soviet troops and tanks are concentrating on the Yugoslav border at several points. For Molotov has not forgotten that Marshal Tito asserted his independence and got away with it when he, Molotov, was head of the Foreign Office and second in command to the supreme Marshal.

It is, of course, true to say, and hot at all uncharitable that the whole Kremlin crew is a bunch of cut-throats. But Khrushchev, to give the devil his due, has shown some evidence of preferring trickery to downright criminal assault, all other things being equal. For Molotov, there is only one way, the way of Stalin, that is to say the way of the heavy boot. If it be true, as is thought in Western diplomatic circles, that Molotov's restoration marks the beginning of the end for Khrushchev's rule, the world can expect not less ruthlessness but more of it in the Soviet Union's relations with her satellite neighbours. One recalls the words of King Rehoboam to his suppliant subjects: "My father made your yoke heavy and I will add to your yoke; my father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." And there will be less talk in the future about peaceful co-existence—which perhaps will be just as well, for it never had any substance anyway.

Much Ado About Nothing

It is rumoured that in the corridors and smoke-filled ante-rooms of the United Nations headquarters the Hon. Lester B. Pearson is being wittingly referred to as "Mr. Quickstep." The appellation comes, of course, from "Operation Quickstep" the R.C.A.F.'s designation for the flights which carried 1,200 men of the Queen's Own Rifles from Calgary to Halifax for "imminent" departure to the Middle East. Looking at it now this speedy mustering of manpower and all the expensive preparations and activities which it involved, including the diverting of the "Magnificent" to Halifax and fitting her out for troop transportation, appears as a brilliant illustration of "much ado about nothing," but at the time the Government apparently regarded it as the one thing needful for re-establishing peace and order in the world.

When the matter comes up in Parliament—as it surely will if only one member is awake to his responsibilities—the Government will probably plead that the action was taken in good faith and in accordance with Canada's commitment to provide the biggest contribution to the U.N. police force. But something more than good faith and snap decisions can rightly be expected of a Government that claims to have given leadership to the United Nations when it met to consider the Middle East crisis. Surely, an understanding of what the police force would be permitted to do and how it would be constituted was the most essential thing, and this, it is abundantly clear, the Canadian Government did not have. Everybody, from the Prime Minister down, seems to have assumed that Canada's contribution was to be decided by the Canadian Government in consultation with the U.N. Secretary-General who, it now appears, was as much in the dark about the whole enterprise as was Minister Pearson. It remained for President Nasser of Egypt to put them straight. This he has done by barring Canadian troops from Egypt and allowing, in a tentative sort of way, the employment of Canadian technicians and airlifts, though by the time Parliament meets even this concession may have been repealed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The R.C.M.P. in Harbor Grace, Nfld., are said to be alarmed over excessive drinking of "tonic wine" in the area. Evidently, they think a lot of it is being used as beverage and not as medicine. What is it, anyway?

Malaria is a rare disease in these parts. But on a world front it still remains a formidable scourge despite all scientific efforts to eradicate it. A report says that each year 250 million persons are stricken by it, many of them fatally.

The Israelis are right in saying that anything the U.N. can do in the Middle East is dependent on "Nasser's good faith." And that, judging by the man's record, is a poor foundation on which to build hope for the future.

If the passing of resolutions were matched by appropriate action the brave Hungarians would long since have escaped from their bondage. Hardly a day passes but the U.N. General Assembly approves some suggestion for their relief. Unfortunately, that is all we can do for them.



POINT OF VIEW

OTTAWA REPORT

Hon. Mr. Martin's Tour

By Patrick Nicholson

Ottawa: A Cabinet Minister's round-the-world tour is being marked by a series of reports in his halts, and receptions given in his honor.

This Cabinet Minister, of course, is Hon. Paul Martin. His official position is that of Minister of National Health and Welfare. But his flight around the globe is nothing to do with his departmental duties. He is temporarily Ambassador-at-large for Canada, a role which he has often played before, and a role which he plays with remarkable skill and considerable relish.

This present trip was arranged some weeks ago. I believe it was in September when Mr. Martin first mentioned it to me. He was to go to New Zealand, to represent Canada at the Ministerial sessions of the eighth meeting of the consultative committee of the Colombo Plan. And while he was going as far as New Zealand, there were various other chores he could perform at the same time.

One of these was to represent the Canadian section of the United Nations truce team in London. China it would also be appropriate if Mr. Martin could visit some of the nations which had only recently been admitted to membership of the United Nations. For it was Mr. Martin, in his role as leader of the Canadian delegation to the general assembly of the United Nations last November, who introduced a motion to admit sixteen further nations to that membership.

PRaise to Canada
 So skillfully did Mr. Martin handle that proposal, so persuasively did he state his case, that the United Nations assembly admitted the sixteen new nations—even Soviet Russia did not exercise its usual and expected veto and considerable praise and popularity came to Mr. Martin as a result.

The sixteen nations admitted under the Martin resolution were Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, (1), Ireland, Laos, Libya, Jordan, Nepal, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, and Spain.

On his trip, Mr. Martin is visiting three of those countries—Laos, Cambodia and Ceylon. He will be received with more than usual warmth there, for good and obvious reasons.

At the Colombo Plan meeting, Mr. Martin will be popular. Every Canadian representative always is popular. In the first seven years of this program of aid to our sister nations of Asia in the Commonwealth, our total contributions amount to \$162,400,000. This considerable sum has enabled us to give much material aid and technical assistance to the young nations.

Typical of our aid will be the atomic reactor, which Mr. Martin will open and dedicate during his visit to India next month. Our other assistance has varied from diesel locomotives for the Ceylon railway, to the great Warsaw hydro-electric project in Pakistan—our biggest single gift under the Colombo Plan.

TWO CIGARETTES
 One critic of the government declared in Parliament recently that we could afford to give, and should give much more help to those nations. Our rate of assistance, he said, was equivalent to the gift of two cigarettes per Canadian per week. And that, he added, was a poor showing by a rich country faced with the need to outbid the Soviets for affection in Asia. That figure was \$1.75 per Canadian per year. It was in fact our contribution under the Colombo Plan. It has since been increased by nearly one half to \$34 million per year for the whole country.

One unpublicized aspect of Mr. Martin's tour is its timeliness in view of the strained relations following the Anglo-French action in Egypt. That did not strengthen Commonwealth ties between Britain and the Asian members. Any more than it did between Britain and Canada's present government. But Mr. Martin will have ample opportunity to assist in explaining Britain's position and hence to draw India Pakistan and Ceylon closer again to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Martin will also visit Burma. In Rangoon the capital he will meet the leaders of the state and government. Burma was a particular target of the recent Russian attempts to woo Asia; it is also being courted by Communist China. Mr. Martin will therefore be following a series of Red Romeos when he approaches that Burmese Julep. The significance is obvious; it offers Mr. Martin his greatest opportunity for a diplomatic success during his present tour.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
 (November 24, 1931)
 The need of a central institution in the Province for prisoners serving lengthy jail sentences, and the difficulty under the present system of maintaining order in the jails, was emphasized by the Grand Jury at the opening of the Fall term of the Supreme Court at Summerside yesterday.

The H. M. S. Saguenay, Commander P.W. Nelles, arrived in Charlottetown yesterday afternoon and is docked at Buntain and Bell's wharf. The Saguenay, which visited Charlottetown in the latter part of the summer, is the latest type of destroyer. She was launched last spring by the Thornycroft Company of England especially for the Canadian Navy.

TEN YEARS AGO
 (November 24, 1946)
 Official word was received Saturday that Major General D. G. Spry, C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Canada will arrive in Charlottetown this evening by plane. Major General Spry will spend Tuesday in meeting Scout leaders in the Province.

Thirty-one public school students, 13 from West Kent, 9 from Prince Street and 9 from Queen Square will begin their voluntary duties assisting the regular City Police force in controlling and directing traffic within the City limits. The innovation, sponsored by the GYRO Club, has the approval of the City Council.

who heads the Government. He is a popular hero, and I could readily see why. He and his associates are determined to provide Egypt with a vigorous Government which will truly serve the people. Also, they seek to end the stationing of British troops and exercise of British authority at the Suez base."

SHORT CAREER
 This "popular hero" had a curious destiny. On 25 January 1954 General Naguib, the President and Prime Minister of Egypt, was felled from office by Colonel Nasser, supported by the dominant forces in the Revolutionary Command Council. Naguib managed to achieve a brief return to power on February 27. But Colonel Nasser, by April 18, had seized the Premiership and General Naguib was given the empty title of President though he lacked all political authority.

On 14 November, 1954, Colonel Nasser dismissed General Naguib from office and placed him under house arrest where he remains to this day. So much for Mr. Dulles' "popular hero."

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.
 There has been a lot of talk about how we can protect our food supplies from the hazards of radioactive fallout in the event of an atomic bomb attack. The simple truth is that most of the food stored in your home probably would be perfectly safe, especially if it is kept in a freezer.

FROZEN FOODS
 Frozen foods probably are the most well-protected. If their packaging was not broken, they would be entirely edible even after an A-bomb attack. They are also protected fairly well from contamination by chemical or biological agents.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration delved into the ability of such foodstuffs to withstand an A-bombing in tests conducted in Nevada.

Sealed cans, the Defense Department says, afford complete protection against radioactive dust biological organisms, liquids and vapors.

Metal foil and cellophane packaging also provide complete protection—providing the cellophane has been kept dry and all joints are tight.

Ordinary paper containers, the U. S. Public Health Service reports, provide only poor to good protection against these four types of contamination.

However, put any of these foods in a home freezer or commercial freezer warehouse, and protection is perfect.

CONTAMINATING AGENTS
 The nature of home freezing units and commercial warehouses generally is assurance that no known contaminating agents will be able to penetrate to the individual food packages.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
 D. B.: What causes perspiration to be a light brown color?
 Answer: This is due to a pigment disorder of the skin, which is hereditary. Most of these cases are due to a low-grade infection of the skin by bacteria or germs that produce pigment or coloring.

THE NOVEMBER TREE
 Music is not so long gone that these boughs have forgotten. Brown the leaves are now, and drifting down, but they go to remembered song. Dropped like crow's caw from the or darting off as finches fly, or swept south with the wild goose cry.

Wind, coming in, has not possessed itself of every fork and crook, for on the south of tree trunk, look, sunlight lies, recessed.

Folds, and holds its place and sings or flutters like light fledging wings or grips with beak and claw and clings.

Fall's last outpost seems to be feather-ruffed against storm; some notes sound yet; nests still are warm.

in th. November Tree.
 —Helen Harrington, in the Christian Science Monitor.

The Age Old Story

For the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended.

HISTORIC BREED
 The English mastiff is believed a direct descendant of an Asian dog breed that flourished as early as 3000 B.C.

BLAST THREE TRUCKS
 NICOSIA, Cyprus (Reuters) — Cypriot rebels blew up two British army trucks Wednesday, injuring three soldiers. In latest outbreaks against British colonial authority here, a British civilian, John Miles, died in hospital as a result of a rebel attack. He was injured and another man was killed in a street shooting last Thursday.

NOTICE
 A meeting of the Rate-payers of DeSable School will be held in the school on Nov. 28 at 7 p.m. to consider wiring the school.

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 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N.S.
 Just two minutes walk from Railway Station, Steamship Piers, Business and Theatrical District.
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 Single Rooms from \$2.50 to \$4.00
 Double Rooms from \$4.50 to \$5.50
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 You will enjoy COMFORT with ECONOMY at the "CORNWALLIS HOTEL"

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Machines to Think For Man." says a heading. Married men, at least, won't need them.—Toronto Star
 A woman down east wants to know what to do with an old horse collar. Well, she might consult a horse—if she could find one.—Lethbridge Herald

The fellow who thanks you for stopping him in the middle of a joke you've heard before should be scratched off the list of your friends. He's not sincere.—Hamilton Spectator
 One of the many assets of Dwight D. Eisenhower is that "Ike" rhymes with "like." Not a long time has there been a political slogan which has been as facile, glib and effective as "I like Ike."—Atlanta Constitution

After Dublin, Belfast and New York, there are more Irish people in London than in any other city in the world. This is revealed in the report on Greater London issued by the British stationery office. It is estimated that not far from 3400,000 Irish-born people live in London and the home counties.—Cork (Ireland) Examiner
 The yellow press in London is attacking the Duke of Kent for his "youthful exuberance." An instance of a very few wild oats producing a great crop of corn.—Kingston Whig-Standard
 Belgrade has passed a budget of \$700,000,000, 70 per cent of which will go toward military expenses. Those European peace doves have healthy appetites.—Toronto Star
 Mr. Adlai Stevenson holds a public office but he remains the far leader of the Democratic party in the United States. It is a poor with no emoluments, little glory and uncertain prospects.—Ottawa Journal

HEAR
HON. JAMES E. SINCLAIR,
 Minister of Fisheries
FISHERMEN'S LUNCHEON
 Charlottetown Hotel
Tuesday, Nov. 27—12 Noon
 All fishermen and their wives welcome
C. F. RICHARDS,
 Secretary.

WARNING
 For the convenience of our customers we extend credit which the majority appreciate and attend promptly. However we have a considerable amount of credit on our books which is overdue, and we have made repeated requests for settlement which has been ignored or neglected. We are now giving final notice, on Dec. 15th, 1956 we are handing these accounts to a collecting agency.
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 NEW GLASGOW

For Your Insurance Needs
 Consult:
HYNDMAN & CO. LTD.
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 Another Olds exclusive! Hot your finger and power controls do the rest... giving you heat when and where you want it! It's just one of the many sweeping innovations on Olds for '57!
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OLDSMOBILE
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