The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hencox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services, Toronto, 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street University 6-5942; Western Office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7-37).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to the Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published herein. All right or republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates.

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

China Joins The Club

Hard on the heels of the leadership shakeup in Moscow came the news, yesterday, of China's explosion of its first nuclear bomb. The event had been anticipated at Washington, and caused no great surprise in the West; but that doesn't lessen the gravity of its possible consequences. China has become the fifth nuclear power after the United States, Russia, Britain and France. Now it has called for a summit conference on the abolition of all nuclear weapons. The more likely result will be to speed up their proliferation.

This is especially the case if yesterday's blast was in the atmosphere, running counter to the test-ban treaty of July, 1963, which China refused to sign.

Japan is directly in the path of the prevailing winds off China and the Sinkiang Desert. Any fallout from the Chinese device is almost certain to bring a vigorous protest from the Japanese government. One question raised by a Washington correspondent is whether, in that event, the United States, with Japanese acquiescence, would place nuclear weapons in Japan to counter the Chinese threat as it develops in the next few years.

It is expected that India will have to reassess its position on nuclear weapons for the same reason. No more than Japan does it trust Chinese intentions, and who can blame it?

Lately, it will be recalled, Premier Khrushchev talked about monstrous new nuclear weapon developed by Soviet scientists which seemed to contradict his claim that Russia was seeking a curtailment of the nuclear arms race. This may well have been intended to offset the psychological impact of China's impending bomb test and to show that the Soviet Union is still the prime Communist power.

In any event, Mr. Khrushchev himself is no more, politically speaking, and we can only speculate on what the reaction of the new Kremlin bosses will be to China's entry into the nuclear club.

Outmoded System

Many Canadians believe that attempts to understand and re-educate criminals are tantamount to coddling them. One man who takes exception to this view is Justice Minister Favreau, who took the opportunity of saying so a recent banquet of the New York State Probation Officers' Association and the Ontario Probation Officers' Association at Niagara Falls. Mr. Favreau expressed his regret that in spite of her continuing closeness to reform movements over the border, Canada has not improved her penal and rehabilitation facilities as rapidly as have many other countries.

Canadian correctional services over the past century, said the minister, have rarely been progressive, and in some respects they have been shockingly backward. The record is nowhere more distressing than in our treatment of first offenders, particularly our failure to pursue to its full potential the redemptive experience of probation.

Only last month, at the annual convention of the Canadian Bar Association, the eminent British jurist Lord Denning expressed his astonishment that in certain Canadian provinces probation is virtually unknown. The record of sentencing practices throughout Canada, indeed, is scarcely more encouraging.

In some 40,000 convictions for indictable offences during 1962-63, 22 per cent of those convicted paid fines, and only 20 per cent received suspended sentences, with or without probation. That left 50 per cent who were imprisoned. Almost one quarter of those entering federal penitentiaries were first offenders.

"If prisoners were offered not retribution but rehabilitation," said Mr. Favreau, "I dare to predict that most could re-enter civil life far sooner, and with that hope of dignity which is the surest guarantee of their permanent redemption. Given such an outlook, thousands of our citizens who are now banished and ostracized could rejoin our country, and, by their talents, strengthen it. For make no mistake, rehabilitation is not a luxury; it is the very condition of a deep and lasting enrichment of our society."

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, the minister stated that he was seriously considering a parliamentary committee on penitentiaries. He gave no details, but they will be awaited with interest by all concerned about this problem.

A Narrow Margin

The Labor Party comes to power in Britain, but with one of the narrowest margins in history, and the prospects of a stalemated Parliament and another election within a year or so are being openly discussed. We can sympathize with them in Canada, where we have been plagued in recent years by the same sort of thing.

One of the changes in policy to which Labor is pledged and which may cause controversy in the new Parliament is the proposal to abandon Britain's independent nuclear deterrent role and place all nuclear weapons under joint allied control.

Domestically, Labor wants a major overhaul of the whole tax system, with higher unearned incomes carrying greater share of the tax. It wants to integrate so-called private schools into the state system, to raise pensions, build 400,000 houses a year, reduce rates for new homeowners and develop an entirely free national health service.

These are but a few of the issues threshed out in the election campaign, which may prove of less urgency than the need for remedying Britain's trade imbalance and straightening out its financial problems. The Labor candidates made some strong commitments in this regard, on which the heaviest Opposition fire will likely be concentrated.

Growth & Expansion

The meeting here this week of the board of directors of the Royal Bank of Canada was a centennial event in more ways than one. Certainly it was a welcome addition to our Confederation Conference centennial observances; but it also recalled the century of service of the institution itself in the economic life of the country.

It was on May 2, 1864, that the Royal Bank—then known as the "Bank of the Seven Merchants of Halifax"—opened for business in the Nova Scotia capital. In 1873, when we entered Confederation, it opened its first branch outside Nova Scotia, at Charlottetown. A year later a sub-agency was opened at Summerside.

Today the bank now serves all of Canada through 1,047 branches, and Canadian interests abroad through 97 branches. Its latest development, as indicated yesterday, will be the opening of a branch in Georgetown within four weeks.

This is an encouraging sign of the prospects which are developing in our King's County capital, and one which will be hailed with appreciation.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Hollywood's most sensational new act of 1964 is an old routine called politics. Famous actors are stumping with candidates of their choice in the election campaign as never before. One former actor, Republican George Murphy, is running for the Senate in California. Another actor, Ronald Reagan, is a key Goldwater campaign strategist. And television actor Robert Vaughn heads a major Democratic speakers bureau

PAPER TIGER DEPARTMENT

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE

Indirect Slap Taken At Peking

New York Times

It is easy to criticize some of the particular decisions of the conference of nonaligned countries which has just wound up its meetings in Cairo. Yet on the really big issues, maturity and reasonableness won the day.

Nevertheless, to even the most sympathetic observers in the West, the nonaligned seem to have a distorted view of the world power struggle, and are consequently less than even-handed in their public utterances.

Most of the delegations in Cairo were from countries that have become independent of Western rule only since the end of World War II. Thus the tendency to speak out still against Western "imperialism" is understandable.

That is the only kind of "imperialism" of which the delegates have personal experience: the Soviet Union and China are not given to divesting themselves of empire.

But for all the sharp words from some of the delegates, the Cairo conference came out in the end for a policy of coexistence between the nonaligned countries and those whom they call "imperialists" (alias the West).

SOUGHT TOUGHER LINE

President Sukarno of Indonesia — with an occasional encouraging word from the representatives of Guinea and Mali — had tried to get the meeting to take a much tougher line. His argument was that until the last vestige of colonialism had been removed, no peace was possible.

Marshal Tito had an answer for that. "There can be no peace without freedom," he said, "but no freedom without peace." And since Dr. Sukarno calls his policy of limited aggression against Malaysia "confrontation," Prime Minister Shastri of India was even more direct in his rebuke. Mr. Shastri said: "We must settle disputes by conciliation, not confrontation."

Dr. Sukarno's failure to carry the conference with him was an indirect defeat for Communist China, since his views probably came closer to the Chinese line than those of anybody else in Cairo. The meeting's resolution against the dissemination of nuclear weapons was also an indirect slap at Peking.

It is an interesting commentary on how the world has changed since the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade in 1961 that in Cairo the delegates probably were more actively troubled by Moscow and Peking in the context of the schism between those two capitals than between the continuing if muted, world-power struggle between Moscow and Washington.

But, as wherever the shadow of Communist China looms, the influence was more felt than mentioned.

Perhaps the most important trend of all at Cairo was the growing tendency to channel the interest of nonaligned countries toward the economic. Most of them are underdeveloped — and therefore poor. And at Cairo there was a re-emergence of that recognized common interest which brought together in a group at this spring's United Nations trade conference in Geneva the 77 underdeveloped countries taking part in it.

Surely the world is going to hear more on this issue from them as a group.

Time-Limit On Secrets

Ottawa Journal

Is 50 years too long to keep historical documents secret?

This question is an issue in Britain. Prof. H.J. Hanham of Edinburgh University has called the 50-year rule now in force "absurd." A Labor MP, Dr. A. E. Thompson, says he will ask the Prime Minister to abolish it.

The argument interests Canada, which has no general rule about documents of government. Former Cabinet ministers in Canada usually donate their papers to the Public Archives, but the late Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was one of the few who said they could be available for public use immediately. Others impose limits, often requesting they be kept from public view for 25 or 50 years.

The British rule makes easier the task of custodians of papers apt to be confronted with demands for publication before the date proposed by the donor, who may have died. The British official in refusing applications is not left to ponder whether it would be in the public interest to allow publication or whether embarrassment would be caused living persons.

Yet it is galling to historians, 50 years after the start of the First World War to be denied access to the papers of Lord Kitchener beyond 1914. And irksome to Canadian historians to be denied access to papers of the Foreign and Colonial offices in London which are less than half a century old.

If the control system were airtight there would be less complaint. Prof. Hanham emphasizes that it is not:

"One can obtain documents in America and Canada which are not available in Britain) where some Government officials will feel they are being exposed to controversy if their confidential memoranda are let out. Yet the politicians are allowed access to these documents which are denied to historians, and the public gets a field covered from only one point of view."

Historians know that if public men were not protected against immediate publication they would give archives only the most innocuous papers which would cast no light on controversies of historical interest.

With a guaranteed time limit donations to archives would be further encouraged.

Temple Saved From Nile

Unesco Features

Reconstruction of the temple of Kalabsha, in Upper Egypt, which was dismantled and removed from its site near Beit el Wali to save it from flooding by the Nile following construction of the Aswan High Dam, is now completed. The temple has been re-erected in a new position, 35 miles to the north where it commands a suberb view of the High Dam.

It took five months of concentrated effort to dismantle Kalasha, one year to reconstruct it.Looking at it today it is impossible to detect that it has not stood on its present site for the last 2,000 years: even the pavement is laid with ancient stones, uneven and with a patina indistinguishable from that on the temple walls. No less than 15,000 blocks of stone weighing around 20,000 tons were removed and reassembled, Kalabsha is as big as a cathedral, measuring 230 feet by 114 feet with its pylon 160 feet high. The entire complex including the elegant little shrine of Kertassi, completely restored, is in an excellent state of preservation.

The second largest Graeco-Roman foundation in Nubia (after Philae), its walls are decorated with fine bas-reliefs. It was the only Egyptian temple with its own quay and landing stage extent, and this quay has been preserved in the reconstruction. In their present position the temple and quay look out over a wilderness of rock to the river, 250 feet below. But when the lake behind the dam is full, the water will lap the base of the quay and the temple itself will stand on an island surrounded by water. In its new site tourists will be able to visit it all the year round, whereas, formerly, Kalabsha was submerged during nine months of the year.

The removal and reconstruction of the temple were part of the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to Unesco's program for preserving the ancient monuments of Nubia.

Leaping Dear, Flying Swans

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Birds and beasts cause many freak accidents. I called a friend the other day only to learn he was in the hospital. His wife told me he was driving from the country and hit a deer. He was lucky to be alive but the car was a total wreck.

It is a startling experience to have a bird fly into the windshield or to have an animal dart in front of the car. The normal inclination is to swerve to one side. Several years ago an Illinois woman did this to avoid hitting a pheasant. She lost control, hit a tree, and was killed. The pheasant lived. We have all turned off course when a squirrel darted across the road or a hawk or other bird flew toward the window. Several airline crashes have been traced to collisions with swans or starlings.

A story was told in the Journal of American Insurance about a driver who was startled when a deer leaped into the road ahead of the car. He went into the ditch and wrecked the automobile. He obtained another car and later in the day headed down the same highway. Another deer jumped out. He swerved again and wrecked the second car by hitting a fence.

The insurance industry pays for most of these mishaps. This runs into money but probably is not as expensive as the conflagration that occurred when Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern. This started the great Chicago fire that put many insurance companies out of business.

A farm boy took a shot at a sparrow perched on the wheel of a farm wagon. The wagon was demolished, nearby stores and factories were damaged, windows in 600 homes were broken, and power lines were knocked down. This sparrow caused a peck of trouble because the wagon contained 300 pounds of dynamite.

A squirrely claim that has no health angle involved one of these furry vandals. It wiggled through the grill of a new car and dragged away the insulation pad under the hood. The insurance company assumes there is now "a squirrel house with wall-to-wall carpeting."

TUBERCULIN POSITIVE

Mrs. J.M. writes: Does a positive tuberculin test mean active tuberculosis?

REPLY

Not necessarily. It means the individual has made contact with tubercle bacilli, which may or may not have caused an active infection. These people are advised to have periodic chest X-rays and to keep their health at par.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Few things will age a person faster than trying to keep young by running around with young people. — Galt Reporter.

Misers may not be fun to live with, but they make wonderful ancestors.— Calgary Herald.

Sandy telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After waiting all day at the telegraph office, he received an affirmative answer late at night. "Well, if I were you," said the operator who delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl who kept me waiting so long for an answer." "Na, na," replied Sandy. "The lass for me is the lass who waits for the night rates." — Montreal Star.

The John Birch Society is suing a broadcasting company for $8,000,000 in a libel and slander suit. Imagine what the society would do with the money if it ever won the case! — Ottawa Journal.

An investment dealer wants to know if we have any money that is not working. Not unless some coins have slipped behind the chesterfield cushions. Edmonton Journal.

As we followed along in a buffet line recently a mother and her little girl were in front of us. "Mama," complained the youngster, "you're filling my plate too full. I can't eat so much." "Quiet!" whispered her mother sternly." Mama will." — Dousman Index.

Propose U.S.-German Force

By Dave McIntosh
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Since the Ottawa NATO meeting in May, 1963, the West Germans have done an about-turn in their policy on the proposed alliance seaborne nuclear striking force.

West German officials then were saying they weren't interested in a strictly American-German force, which would comprise some 25 merchant ships carrying a total of 200 Polaris long - range nuclear missiles.

The force as originally proposed by the United States to help share nuclear control with its allies was supposed to include as many of the 15 NATO countries as possible.

But only the U.S. and West Germany have shown any keen interest in the project and now the Germans are openly opposing an American - German force.

PRESSURE ON BONN

This gives some indication of the growing pressure being put on the Bonn government in many German quarters for some German say in the control of nuclear weapons. West Germany is carrying a heavy share of Western defence: Its 1965 defence budget is more than $5,000,000,000 or about one-third of all federal spending.

Formation of a U.S.-German force now is under consideration but no decisions of any kind have been taken.

Eventually, the matter will come before the NATO council where Canada, with other members, will make its views known confidentially.

The Canadian government is said to feel that it is much too early for it to take any stand on this specific issue.

CANADA STAYS OUT

Canada has decided to stay out of the proposed seaborne force, mainly because the government doesn't want to get mixed up with strategic nuclear weapons and because it feels membership would be beyond Canadian financial resources.

However, the government has not opposed creation of the force, though it does feel that its formation wouldn't solve the problem of political control of nuclear weapons in NATO.

One of the underlying reasons seen in Ottawa for a NATO nuclear force is to prevent West Germany from embarking on development of its own nuclear striking arm.

West Germany has renounced manufacture, but not possession of nuclear arms.

COAL

IN STOCK

- Old Sidney
- Albion

Stove & Furnace Size

- Blue Hard Coal
- American

Furnace & Smithing

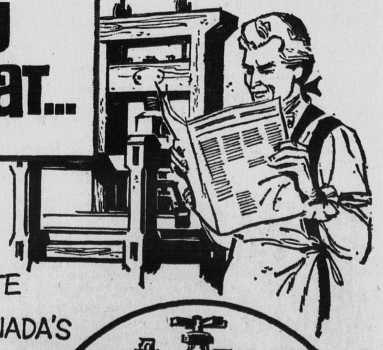
- Coke and Stoker Pea

Prompt Delivery and Yard Service

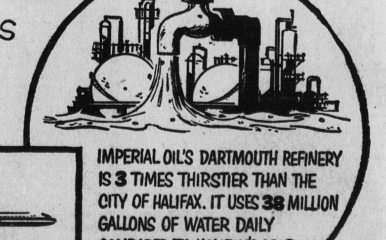
A PICKARD and CO.

Lower Queen Street

DID YOU KNOW THAT...



CANADA'S **FIRST** NEWSPAPER, THE NOVA SCOTIA GAZETTE WAS PRINTED ON CANADA'S **FIRST** PRINTING PRESS IN HALIFAX IN 1752



IMPERIAL OIL'S DARTMOUTH REFINERY IS 3 TIMES THIRSTIER THAN THE CITY OF HALIFAX. IT USES 38 MILLION GALLONS OF WATER DAILY COMPARED TO HALIFAX'S 12-6 MILLION GALLONS

IMPERIAL SUPPLIES CANADA WITH **MORE ENERGY** THAN ALL HYDRO POWER STATIONS TOGETHER!

Imperial is Canada's largest supplier of energy, supplying Canadians with 20 per cent of all the energy they consume.

LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE OF A GALLON OF ESSO GASOLINE SOLD THROUGH SERVICE STATIONS GOES TO IMPERIAL

The balance goes to the dealer and to federal and provincial taxes.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Esso