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Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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A Lesson To Be Learned

No finer police organization exists in the world than the RCMP, but the incident of the mistaken branding of a young Nanaimo, B.C. man as a "bad security risk" and his dismissal from the Navy on the basis of this report shows that there is need for a close parliamentary check on all such activities. Justice Minister Chevrier has apologized for the "serious error" committeed in this instance, and has invited MPs with further complaints to bring them directly to him. Meanwhile efforts are being made to enable the young man to continue his naval career. But that is not enough.

Mr. Colin Cameron, NDP member for the Nanaimo riding, brought this matter to the attention of Parliament. His leader, Mr. Douglas, explained that the complaint was not about investigations into subversion or attempted espionage, but that, under the security "umbrella", security men were interfering with democratic rights of free speech and association. The security branch, he said, seemed incapable of differentiating between subversion and nonconformity. Moreover—and this was the worst feature of the case—individuals who were branded by RCMP reports as bad security risks had no legal way to appeal, or clear their name.

This is no light matter. The right of appeal is all the more important where investigations are conducted in secret, and the reports submitted in confidence. It is no fault of the police, be it noted, that adequate provision for appeal has not been made. That is the responsibility of Parliament in the first place, and this whole unfortunate incident is as much a reflection on the laxity of our lawmakers as on the police in their misguided zeal to show results.

"Security work has to be carried out in secret," Mr. Chevrier says. That is exactly why, in a democracy, it has to be checked every step of the way by the elected guardians of democracy.

Profitable Discussion

Our county jails in this Province are nothing to boast of, and it seems that the same situation is pretty prevalent throughout the country. It came in for scathing criticism from a panel of expert criminologists the other day, at a meeting in Sackville of the Maritime section of the Canadian Federation of University Women. The panelists included such authorities as Ian L. Campbell, former president of the Atlantic Provinces Corrections Association, Henry J. Murphy, juvenile court judge, Hugh McMaster and R.K. Allaby of the Maritime Penitentiary and Gordon R. Fisher of the New Brunswick Central Reformatory. Most of our county jails, it was stressed, are outdated and unfit for conducting any type of rehabilitation program.

Dealing with prison reform, these experts agreed that there must be more emphasis on rehabilitation and greater use of psychiatric treatment in returning offenders to society. It was pointed out that about 85 per cent of probationers will complete the probation period if given this type of sentence satisfactorily and 70 per cent will live within the law for the rest of their lives. It was sound economics to use the probation system, as the cost of keeping a person in prison is about $2,000 annually while it costs about $200 to keep a person on probation or parole.

This economic angle, of course, is not what those interested in prison reform are concerned with primarily. The value of human lives far outweights monetary considerations; but in this case, where reform is economically practical as well as morally imperative, there shouldn't be anything in the way of its implementation. The same applies to improvements to our county jails.

All that does stand in the way, apparently, is public apathy. Discussions such as were conducted at the University Women's meeting in Sackville should be of help in removing this obstacle.

Touring With A Purpose

Six Canadian federal and provincial government representatives who were in London last week for the World Fishing Congress have extended their stay in Britain at the invitation of the British Government to make a tour of British fish and fish processing industries and of marine engineering establishments and ropeworks.

The group, which includes Mr. Eugene Gorman, our provincial deputy minister of fisheries, flew to Glasgow on Sunday to begin a tour which includes visits to marine engineering plants in Edinburgh and several eastern towns in England.

This afternoon and all Thursday will be spent in the fishing port of Grimsby. Here one of the leading firms will display its competitive diversity of manufacture—it produces every kind of fishing gear and also makes fishermen's clothing. Grimsby fish market will be seen at its liveliest in an early morning call. One Grimsby group will demonstrate the great strides made in fish processing. This group not only owns trawlers but has shipyards to build the trawlers, as well as a frozen food plant to deal with the fish the trawlers have landed.

Back in London on Friday, the visitors will be taken down the River Thames on a trip through the heart of the capital that will have its serious as well as sight-seeing side, for the now famous Decca Navigator will be demonstrated during the passage and the Decca fish-detecting apparatus will share interest with the views of St. Paul's, the Palaces of Westminster and Lambeth and the riverview of the new London skyline.

This will be a valuable experience for all concerned, and one which the Canadian officials can put to good use on their return to their respective provinces.

All About Tartans

The multitudinous variations of the Scottish tartan are enough to baffle anyone not of Scottish blood—and many who are. Now, to meet a widespread demand, a Scottish Tartan Information Centre has been opened, appropriately in historic Sterling, which has for long been associated with tartan manufacture.

The moving spirit in the enterprise is Captain T. S. Davidson, who claims to have every book ever published on Scottish tartans, and has gained active support from almost every tartan expert at home and abroad. He plans to collect as many specimens, drawings, paintings and records as possible, to enable him to supply detailed information on the authenticity and history of tartans—exactly what a particular tartan looks like, when it developed, who can wear it, and where it can be obtained.

The new centre, it is announced, will be non profit-making. It invites membership at subscription rates and non-members will be able to make use of its services on payment of a moderate search fee.

EDITORIAL NOTE

"We supplicate all rulers not to remain deaf to the cry of mankind. Let them do everything in their power to save peace. By so doing, they will spare the world the horrors of a war that would have disastrous consequences, such as nobody can foresee. Let them continue to negotiate, because this loyal and open attitude is of great value as a witness for the conscience of each one and in the face of history. To promote, favor and accept negotiations, at all levels and at all times, is a rule of wisdom and prudence which calls down the blessings of heaven and earth."—Pope John XXIII, Oct. 25, 1962.

OLD CHARLOTTETOWN

'INKERMAN', 1864, home of Col. Hamilton Gray, chairman, Confederation Conference

Copied by Craswell Portrait Studio

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Transforming A Sub-Arctic Wilderness

CAROL LAKE, LABRADOR: Exciting developments are converting this sub-arctic wilderness, barely three hours flying time from our Capital, into "boom frontier."

There is still ice on the ubiquitous lakes and frost in the chill night air. Even midsummer will bring scant natural colour to this forbidding landscape. But the thick coating of light green Caribou moss and the scattered growths of stunted naked black spruce - "not even any good for firewood," complained a Parka - clad city-bred engineer - conceal a treasure - house in rock and water.

Nature created the Labrador Trough, running 750 miles in a southwesterly direction from Ungava Bay; for much of its length and its 40 - mile width, it is a rich iron mine. Crossing the Trough is Canada's least-frequented big river, the Hamilton, which tumbles four million unharnessed horse - power down its spectacular Grand Falls.

SUBWAY POWER

Newfoundland's Premier, Joey Smallwood, has suggested that soon the subways of Manhattan will be powered from Grand Falls. Up here, one can see that a start has already been made on the harnessing of the Hamilton horses. While work will begin on the Grand Falls project next year, the nearby Twin Falls are already powering the great complex of iron mines, pelletizing plant, construction work and modern homes based upon the iron ore in the Labrador Trough.

The first trainload of pelletized iron ore pulled into the ocean-going port of Seven Islands, Quebec, last week. What a spectacle, what a contrast, that provided. Four diesel engines hauled the mile - long string of about 120 box cars drew into the modern dock where once a tiny fishing village stood. The blast of the whistle scared the seagulls from the beach where the hundred - mile wide tidal St. Lawrence was lapping the tasty little capelins inshore. While the night shift was loading the Labrador iron into great 45,000 - ton freighters, huge bonfires blazed on the nearby beach, where les Quebecois were cooking their petits poissons fresh out of their nets, for their midnight fry-up.

KING FROM GUELPH

The uncrowned king of this great iron ore development is John Doyle, president of Canadian Javelin Ltd, which owns the mineral concessions over a great swathe of the trough around Wabush Lake and Julian Lake. John Doyle, world salesman of iron ore and probably the ranking authority on the qualities and processing of ore, is the son of the late Christopher Doyle, of Guelph.

Before Doyle, about three quarters of Canada's iron ore was mined on behalf of or by U. S. companies. But now the Canadian complex of companies operated by Canadian Javelin is dwarfing what has gone before. Mr. Doyle has many prospects to buy his iron ore, in Canada and out. Just one contract which he is currently negotiating would see a consortium of the ten leading steel companies in Japan buy 7,000,000 tons a year for 20 years, with options to increase the amount to 10,000,000 tons and to prolong the period to 40 years.

This is the largest single offshore sale of Canadian products ever negotiated. Its yield could run to over five billion dollars. So immense and so significant is this one deal, that it alone could slash between 15 and 20 per cent off our present deficit on international payments.

Last year Canada ranked as the seventh greatest producer of iron ore, with an output of 18 million long tons; we were excelled by Russia, USA, France, China, Sweden and West Germany. This contract with Japan would hoist us above West Germany and Sweden into fifth place. And there is more to come.

The fantastic steel and concrete processing installations now being installed around here are stronger, deeper and more costly than France's famed Maginot Line. Its certainly exciting!

Need Order Of Chivalry

Orillia Packet And Times

The time has come for Canada to institute its own order of chivalry, either in the form of knighthoods or some other non - hereditary title. Unlike most of the nations of the Commonwealth, and indeed of the world, Canada has no mark of distinction to confer upon her great men and women, nothing to acknowledge outstanding services to the nation, or to distinguish the men and women who have excelled in their chosen field.

In this most material of societies, the sole reward generally recognized is money. Money, and the things which money can buy, constitute the chief status symbols of the Canadian people. The sole exception to this in the field of politics is the conferring of a seat in the senate upon faithful servants of the governing party; a seat which is held for life.

Such an institution, used to reward political service rather than acknowledge outstanding merit, is effective neither as a token of a nation's gratitude and esteem, or as an aid to the good government of the country.

It is time that Canadians realized what a potent influence they are neglecting by their failure to appreciate the universal craving for status. Other nations are under no such delusions; their representatives visit us invested in an aura which breathes distinction, and in spite of our egalitarian pretensions, we are impressed by it.

Lord Whatsisname, Sir George Jones, or Dame Edit Doakes may, on personal acquitance, turn out to be anything from a small colored person to a Cockney dockworker or a professional soccer player, but they bear a mark of distinction and we are suitably impressed.

It should also be realized that there are many men and women and these include most of our really outstanding citizens, to whom money has lost or never had, any appeal.

In many countries today, titles and other honors are bestowed upon people for a wide range of services. Long service to the community, and this includes far more than mere political service; distinguished careers in arts and letters, in business and industry, in professional life and even sport; these are acknowledged by the conferring of a title. Even in Communist Russia such a system prevails, for always there is a wish to acknowledge excellence in every society.

Superfluous Theses?

London Fress Press

Among the world's most voluminous and least - read literature is the exotic and ever-proliferating field of the Ph. D. thesis. Thousands are written every year, created out of mental sweat and research because our universities have elevated the Doctor of Philosophy degree into an academic status symbol, the intellectuals' equivalent of suburbia's split - level home and swimming pool.

No one, who does not have to, ever reads a Ph.D. thesis. They clog the shelves of college libraries; they are soon forgotten even by their creators. But few professors can hope to be made department heads if they lack this magic suffix.

It matters not whether the thesis throws new light on some obscure Urdu conjugations, or whether it delves into the mating customs of Tierra del Fuegans. The important thing is to get it written, even at the cost of five or ten years' work.

Now, this coveted doctorate is being sidestepped by the University of Toronto, which plans to insert between the M.A. and the Ph. D. a new degree, Master of Philosophy, requirements for which could be completed two years after the honors B.A. is graduated. Masters of Philosophy, would have appropriate places on university faculties, where they could do more teaching and less research than their Ph. D. - obsessed colleagues.

This is a sensible and long-overdue move, but it will not be easy for our doctorate -oriented colleges to admit that the Ph.D. degree really wasn't all that important — as it has never been in Great Britain.

They Just Won't Pay

Port Arthur Chronicle

The Soviet Union is continuing its financial boycott against the United Nations. The Soviet Ambassador said his country will not help to pay off UN bonds that have been supporting UN forces in Congo and the Middle East.

The United Nations is like any private business. It will go bankrupt unless it has enough money to pay its bills. The UN financial crisis has arisen because some countries will not pay their assessments. The chief debtor is Russia. The Soviet Union and the other defaulters claim they are not obligated to pay for operations against which they had voted in the Assembly. The World Court ruled against this stand but still the debtors won't pay.

It is obviously wrong that the wealthier members should not contribute toward the United Nations' expenses simply because of their disagreement with the majority decisions. This is not compatible with the right to vote on such matters and, in the case of members such as the Soviet Union, even veto them.

Twelve million dollars is not such an enormous amount of money. Canada herself could pay it all without feeling the strain too much. But there is an important principle involved. If the United Nations is going to be a world organization it should be exactly that and no country be allowed to dissent from a decision of the majority by welching on its obligations.

The world is now such that unanimity can be expected on many issues and rule by the majority should be the yardstick for a group of countries, just as it should be within a single country.

Imperfect as it is, the United Nations has rendered outstanding service to the world, not only in peace-keeping but in humanitarian activities. Everyone will hope the financial tangle can be straightened out.

Automation Seen Social Problems

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

MODERN assembly line work and automation are harder on the nervous system than on the body. Most of the physical health hazards of the old-time factory have been removed including those arising from dust, accidents, and contact with toxic products. It is surprising how well we have adapted to the industrial revolution that began less than 200 years ago. Will we be equally successful in the new phase of this revolution?

Repetitive work is not new in that the farmers, pottery workers, weavers, and many others labored along this line long before power was introduced. But the craftsman derived satisfaction from creating something that he could see and understand. This is in contrast to the modern assembly line worker who never sees the fruits of his labor except in a shop or showroom. This applies also to clerks who feed figures to complicated accounting systems without the slightest idea of the end results.

On the other hand, there is satisfaction in repetitive work that requires considerable though limited skill. Others have learned to tolerate their job so long as it does not intrude on daydreams of hobbies, sports, and personal relationships. Unskilled assembly line jobs also mean companionship and the monotony is broken by the constant chitchat of workers, often in disgraceful language. But it helps to let off steam and pass the time.

The nervous system suffers more when companionship is prevented by noise or by marked incompatibility. This is not the fault of the machine age because complicated machines require skilled maintenance. Automation has little or no ill effects on physical well-being except that it decreases the amount of exercise: activity helps protect against heart attacks. Inactivity encourages obesity and excessive smoking.

The emotional effects are likely to be more pronounced. At its worst, automation could mean watching the machine without even the satisfaction of using the hands in a simple, repetitive task. As time goes by, the machinery will become bigger and the workers fewer, so that boredom and lack of companionship will increase. Somewhere along the line, these social problems may be solved.

INFLAMED VEIN

C. J. writes: My husband has had varicose veins for years. They never gave him any trouble until he developed phlebitis. The doctor wants to strip the affected vein when the phlebitis is better. Do you think this is necessary?

REPLY

Let him cross this bridge when the phlebitis subsides completely. Surgery may not be needed if inflammation has obstructed the vein so completely it disappears spontaneously.

IRRITATION FROM TOBACCO

F. H. writes: Could excessive smoking cause bloodshot eyes?

REPLY

Not as a rule. The smoke may irridate the eyes, depending on the way the individual holds his cigar or cigaret. Sitting for a long time in a smoke-filled room may have the same effect.

HAIR LOSS IN WOMEN

R. M. writes: Is it true that with the administration of female sex hormones, a woman's thinning hair can be restored to normal?

REPLY

I doubt if the method will be successful because a deficiency of certain sex hormones is not the only cause of balding in women.

ALCOHOL AND CONGESTION

G. B. writes: Does the use of alcohol aggravate nasal congestion and bronchial cough?

REPLY

Yes, except when used only in small amounts.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Never neglect a chronic cough.

Our Yesterday's
(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
June 5, 1938

Halifax, June 5 - Rev. G. Stavert Tanton of St. Eleanors, P.E.I. was ordained deacon of the Church of England by Bishop John HacKenley at a service in Christ Church, Dartmouth today. Rev. Mr. Tanton is a graduate of Kings College and a former president of the Anglican Young People's Association groups in Nova Scotia.

The two - year highway construction program in this province will soon be in full swing. Paving this year will be done from Cross Roads to Pownal and sub-grading from the latter point to Vernon River.

TEN YEARS AGO
June 5, 1953

A competition between 29 schools for the prize of being the most gaily decorated group was one of the highlights of a Coronation Day celebration at Kensington yesterday. Park Corner school received the prize and judges said the selection was difficult to make because of the exceptionally fine effort made by all competing schools.

A pageant, "Forty Years and Looking Forward," will be the main feature at the 40th annual Prince Edward Island Women's Institute convention to be held at Prince of Wales auditorium, July 8 - 9. A birthday cake with 40 candles will be served to the attending delegates. A panel discussion on soil analysis will be incuded on the program.

DEVELOP FROM OIL

Oil incomes of $1,250,000 a day are used by the Sheik of Kuwait to develop his desert country.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When your at your wits end, did you have really far to go?—Sherbrooke Record.

There is only one beautiful child in the world and mother has it. — Niagara Falls Review.

It is estimated that 999,999 out of 1,000,000 persons die without having acomplished all they had planned to do. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Actor (modestly): "As a matter of fact, I have received letters from ladies in almost every place in which I have appeared." Rival: "Landladies, I presume." — Sarnia Observer.

When we reach Mars, we naturally hope that any creatures up there will regard us as friendly, attractive, interesting almost anything but delicious. —Calgary Herald.

"Yes," said the captain of the steamboat to the nervous passenger. "I've been running boats on this river so long I know where every snag and sandbar is." Just then the boat struck a submerged snag with such force that it shivered from stem to stern. "There!" said the pilot, "that's one of them now!" — Montreal Star.

Your cedeless driving is made even more dangerous by the great number of people just like you. — Sherbrooke Record.

A diplomat is a man who remembers a lady's birthday, but forgets her age. — Niagara Falls Review.

J. J. Greene, Liberal MP for Renfrew South, says MPs are "given horse and buggy tools in the jet age." Isn't Parliament sometimes bothered by horse and buggy attitudes too? —Toronto Star.

The Carter Royal Commission has been given a long list of loopholes in the Income Tax Act. Couldn't they have been mentioned before April 30? — Ottawa Journal.

Statues of David Livingstone in Tanganyika, by order of the government of that newly independent African nation, are to be demolished. "Livingstone," says a Tanganyika cabinet minister, "didn't discover anything. These places have been known to our people since the beginning of time. Livingston was only a tourist." Evidently, what Stanley should have said in 1871 was not "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" but "Why didn't you drop us a postcard?" —Financial Post.

Fruitful Meeting In Tokyo

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman of Malaya appears to have won a diplomatic victory during his two-day meeting in Tokyo last week with President Sukarno of Indonesia.

Some believed it would have been lucky if the meeting lasted five minutes but Western and Japanese officials breathed sighs of relief when laughter and jokes were heard from the negotiation room after the first half-hour.

But during the meeting Sukarno — while retaining some reservations—agreed to end his hostile approach to the proposed federation of Malaysia.

Furthermore, the two leaders agreed that a good - neighbor policy would be used to settle differences over Malaysia when the foreign ministers of Malaya, Indonesia and The Philippines meet in Manila Friday.

CONFIDENT BACKING

Prime Minister Rahman went into the meeting with the confident backing of Britain and the promise that the United States would be "actively" pro-Malaysia in the event of a conflict.

He also had the full support of Japan — playing her first tentative hand in international politics since the Second World War.

With the external problems all but settled, it seems certain that the Tunku's deam of a federation linking Malaya, Singapore and the North Borneo Protectorates of Britain will become a reality before the end of the year.

Correspondents in London say Sukarno realizes he could not win a military showdown on the Malaysia question and is beginning to see the economic need for co-operation in Southeast Asia.

NEEDS MORE OIL

Indonesia desperately needs more aid to bolster its flabby economy. The U. S. and Japan, the main benefactors, have made it clear that such aid is contingent on a peaceful settlement over Malaysia.

The only ace Sukarno held was the issue of Indonesia oil rights—and he played it for all it was worth. The agreement hammered out in Tokyo between Indonesia and Anglo - American Oil companies provides for gradual nationalization of the companies during the next 15 years.

During this period there will be a 60-40 distribution of profits in favor of Indonesia and Sukarno has threatened to renegotiate the deal if the U.S. curtails her $100,000,000 aid program.

But for the time being, at any rate, Sukarno seems to want to work with the West and the possibility of Indonesian oil flowing towards Communist China has been averted.

The Commonwealth

Guelph Mercury

The big event of the present century is the liquidation of the British Empire, and its transition into the Commonwealth.

One of its greatest moments was in the dark days of 1940 and 1941 when the Empire stood alone in the defence of world liberty — and Prime Minister Winston Churchill hold the Empire together by his brave defiance of Hitler and all he stood for, in words that are imperishable.

At war's end, weakened, and impoverished, "self determinated" swept the world, and over the Empire, and could not be denied.

British colonies, largely in Asia, and Africa, were granted freedom, often it seemed, before the machinery was ready to do the work necessary to keep them going. It requires much wisdom, and experience, to guide nations, and this cannot be acquired quickly.

It was trade that made Britain rich, and founded the docks, warehouses, supply stations, railroads, cable stations, banking houses, schools, hospitals, and above all, the necessary legislation to enable it to run things.

Today much of this grandeur has vanished, and in its place we have a Commonwealth of separate nations that a witty Frenchman described as follows:

"We do not know how long it will take the British to notice that the Empire is no longer anything more than an old boys' association which meets every year — where everyone asks what everybody else has been doing for the last twelve months.

Everybody says: 'What are you going to do tomorrow old chap?' Then each goes home and does what he likes."

Quite recently the Soviet Union had high words of praise for the British Commonwealth, and pointed out that is was worth studying.

It has been classed as "lighter than air, but stronger than steel."

It is what it is, and still plays an important part in world affairs, but those of us who saw something of the Empire in its heyday, recall a glory that made Britain respected, and looked up to all over the world, something to revere and be proud of.

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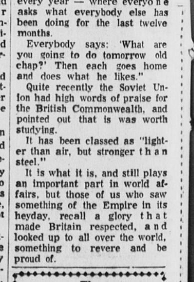
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