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"For the correspondent of the London Times—who, one would suppose, ought to be a well-informed gentleman—to give such proofs of intense ignorance, incorrigible stupidity and mendacity, as to eclipse all Yankee penny-liners. We believe this fellow was in Charlottetown, but we have not yet seen his account of this place. It is likely, however, that it will show as much intelligence and capacity as the lying scribbler displayed in his account of Halifax."

That settled the controversy, so far as Charlottetown was concerned. Whelan had spoken. Truth had prevailed. The score was settled, and the incident closed.

A Time For Caution

A release from the Dominion Automobile Association notes that Victoria Day—or as it has been more or less unsuccessfully renamed Empire Day and Commonwealth Day—falling this year on the weekend of May 15-18 is a uniquely Canadian holiday, ostensibly celebrating the birth of a British monarch... 18 times normal.

Is this grim story of recklessness and tragedy to be repeated on this occasion? It has been going on with a steady, unrelenting rise each year in death tolls, and Association officials confess that they are looking forward to the 1964 results with understandable apprehension.

Federal statistical researchers have computed the average risk on Victoria Day weekends to mount three-fold, and two out of the three of these mishaps can generally be accounted for by the urge to travel too far, too fast, in the short time available. Long stretches of high speed driving on congested thoroughfares create a state of mind which engenders impatience with momentary traffic tie-ups and which cause the drivers to attempt passing in potentially dangerous situations.

Keeping these facts in mind would help to reduce traffic hazards this weekend to normal, which in itself would be quite an achievement.

NATO Problems Today

The foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have concluded their spring conference at The Hague, without much to show for it except the obtaining of a pledge from Greece and Turkey on UN pacification efforts in Cyprus. Our representative at the conference, External Affairs Minister Paul Martin, spearheaded the Cyprus debate as a matter of immediate urgency, and he is quoted as being satisfied with the communique issued, although it was couched—as such documents usually are—in vague terms.

Otherwise, the conference results appear to be negligible. The United States wanted NATO to support American policy against Cuba, which the rest of the alliance declined to do. Britain wanted NATO support for British policy in the Middle East, and failed to obtain it. France showed no change in its policy of systematically withdrawing from NATO activities even though its territory is the organization's base. Western Europe remains split, between the Common Market Six, who revolve around France, and the Outer Seven of the European Free Trade Area, who revolve around Britain.

But there is a different perspective which can be obtained on all this, by recalling the situation which prevailed when the organization was formed in 1949. The very survival of the West was in question at that time. Many a pessimist doubted that it could regain its economic health. Others assumed that the world was in the twilight of freedom. Most Communists with much reason assumed that with another push or two the final triumph of their faith would be achieved.

NATO has its problems today, and there is no doubt they will continue to be both difficult and complex. But by comparison they are, in truth, luxuries which the West can afford only because it has so successfully survived the 15 greater problems attending its birth.



EVOLUTION OF A REVOLUTION

WAITING FOR SUMMER

To Catch Man-On-The-Moon Blushing

National Geographic News Bulletin

That songwriters' cliché, the moon in June, is exciting the interest of down-to-earth scientists. Astronomers will have their telescopes trained on earth's closest neighbor on June 4 and 5. They will be looking for the new—you see them now—you don't reddish spots that have been reported with increasing frequency in the past year.

Conditions in June are expected to be somewhat the same as those prevailing in the autumn of 1963, when observers at Lowell Observatory, in Flagstaff, Arizona, reported seeing curious lunar glows on two separate occasions.

COLOR OF A RUBY One astronomer described the mysterious light as the color of a gem rubi. The glow has been seen on October 29 in two small areas near the brightest place on the moon's surface—the crater Aristarchus. At the same time, a third light of a pinkish hue appeared on the rim of the 27-mile-wide crater Jansz. Again, on November 3, a reddish glow illuminated a larger area in the same vicinity.

These sightings were made shortly after the Aristarchus area emerged into sunlight from the two-week lunar night. Some scientists believe the hot sunlight activated gases that emerged from the moon's interior through cracks on its surface and began to glow.

Meanwhile, an observatory in the French Pyrenees reported the reddish glow November 1 and 2, 1963, over a much larger portion of the moon—some 25,000 square miles containing the craters Aristarchus, Copernicus, and Kepler. Since sun flares had been observed a short time before, astronomers theorized that the glow may have been caused not by erupted gases but by the bombardment of the moon's surface by high-energy solar particles causing luminescence, or cold light.

IMPORTANT TO WHOEVER they originate, the phenomena are of more than academic interest. The moon had long been thought to be a stable, inert body. The possibility now arises that it may have a hot interior and an erupting, changing surface. This could affect the plans for manned lunar landings.

It was in connection with the United States Air Force's lunar mapping program, part of the nation's space effort, that scientists at Lowell Observatory noticed the strange lights.

The first astronaut to land on the moon face many other unknowns. Some astronomers believe the lunar surface is covered by a deep layer of dust somewhat like quicksand. That the dust may be quite thin, but made dangerously radioactive by cosmic rays.

Another hazard may be almost constant showers of meteorites. Since there is no atmosphere to burn up the meteorites as on earth, they could strike the moon with considerable force. Rocky fragments from the impacts—like shrapnel from a bomb—are believed to have reached the earth.

In Iowa, "Project Moon Harvest" was recently begun. Farmers have been asked to look for pieces of the moon during spring plowing.

Treating Criminals

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDeilen The English mental health laws were revised in 1959. Under section 60 of the act, a court may order a criminal to be detained in a mental institution. The responsible medical officer can discharge him; and he cannot be held longer than one year without a recommendation by a psychiatrist. Under this section, the individual is admitted into the hospital as a patient and not as a criminal.

Under section 65 of the act, the court restricts the discharge of the person for a limited time or indefinitely for the protection of the public. Some psychiatrists resent this section because it sets a limit on how long the man or woman must remain in the institution. Those whose mental status improves may have to stay longer than a necessary. The patient may request a section; if he feels it unjust, he may create disturbances in the ward.

The medical and legal professions are watching this experiment because it conflicts somewhat with the new approach to psychiatry. Nowadays, community care, informal admissions, and the open door policy are emphasized. More and more institutions are switching from an authoritarian to a more relaxed and permissive atmosphere. British psychiatrists accepted the challenge of the revised law but some believe it has put back "both the locks and the clicks."

The act may increase security because one person needs measures that also would confine others. The insurance criminal is a public menace and must be detained at the expense of others. In addition, many are difficult to treat and too much time may be wasted "in managing the intractable."

Certain mental hospitals are trying to balance the demands for security, therapy, and reputation. The ones not tied to a flood of criminal admissions but some of the offenders "distress and deter informal patients." The absconders are proving the hardest to handle.

When the Suez crisis was at its height, a fierce correspondence raged in the British press. Retired colonels condemned Nassir as "wags," said they would never be able to run the canal and doubted their capacities as dambuilders. At a reunion dinner in Derby in December, 1956, a brigadier said the politicians don't know

anything about the Middle East, the Far East, or any other part of the world. The magazine sees little hope of any change until after the fall of the British and American elections.

"The Age Old Story" "Fear thou not, for I am with you; be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yes, I will help thee; I will uphold thee with my right hand; my righteousnes shall I make thee." Isaiah 41:10.

SUGAR WORKER SHOT GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (CP)—Joseph John, a 20-year-old worker on a sugar estate near Georgetown, was shot and killed Monday on the way to work. He was the 16th fatality during a strike by the Guiana agricultural workers since their 90th day.

ATTENTION ALL EX-MEMBERS 8TH CDN. H. AA. BTY A meeting of the Bty. Association will be held at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, May 24, 1964 at Royal Canadian Legion Home in Charlottetown. All members are urged to attend as final plans for reunion will be decided on at this meeting.

Statutory Parole?

Montreal Gazette

The time may come when parole will not only be granted to certain prisoners before the expiration of their sentences, but also to those who are serving a term of statutory parole, and be applied to all prisoners who have completed their sentences. This point has been made by Mr. J. Alex Edmond, Q.C., a member of the National Parole Board. Mr. Edmond says: "I predict that sometime in the future there will be not only parole as we now know it—but also a form of statutory parole. The latter would be for those not requiring ordinary parole, who on completion of their sentence would have a mandatory parole period under supervision on the outside."

It would be an important procedure. As things are now, a man is turned loose after serving his sentence. After 10 to 15 years of imprisonment, he may have become largely unfit for the outside world. He will have to go through a period of difficult readjustment. But it is just at this time that he is put entirely on his own to do what he wishes, to sink or swim.

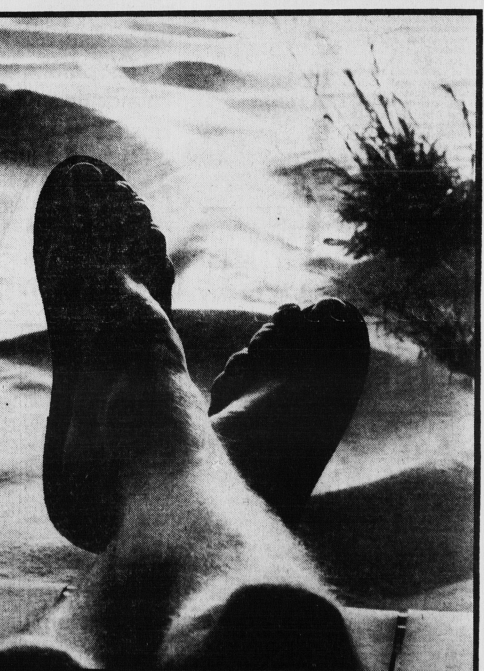
He may, it is true, turn to certain agencies for help and guidance. But this would be up to him. He does not do so on his own decision, he will get no help or supervision. He may easily drift back to places where he can pick up old criminal contacts or make new. Before long he is again in crime and again in jail.

PUBLIC FORUM

VICTORIA DAY, 1964

Sir—On the 24th May, 1964, the Victoria Day Parade on Fort St. George or Georges Battery as it was also known to celebrate the occasion. A Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery Battery under Captain Morris, as was a fusillade by the Rifles Company. A march past and other movements were much admired. On the last parade on the old Barrack Square, as in 1863 the Imperial Government granted the land for the sole use and possession of the Ordnance property situated on the south of the City, comprising Georges Battery and Barrack Ground. The property was then divided into twenty-one building lots, and sold by public auction on 14th June, 1864, realising the sum of 5,475 pounds currency. This one hundred years had passed since Captain General Holland had laid out the site of Georges Battery and Parade Ground until it passed out of existence as such. The Fort was not however erected until 1776 following the raid on the town by two American privateers on 17th November the previous year.

The barracks were erected about 1798. Subsequent to the removal of troops being withdrawn in 1854 on account of the Crimean war, the site had become a large open space. The volunteers and a favourite resort for pleasure of the citizens, who were not averse to being disturbed at the following may also be of interest to your readers, and is taken from The Examiner of 6th June, 1864: "In consequence of the projected extension of the Battery and adjacent property, a flag staff has been erected on the site of the Barrack Square, which our citizens will be interested in the approach of all vessels from sea, during the day." Older citizens will remember these flag flying on June 6th, 1864. T.E. MacNUTT



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Confederation Life ASSOCIATION HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO Y. F. MacDonald, Manager, 114 Kent Street, Charlottetown, Telephone: 894-4376

Another Whelan Story Our visiting colleagues in the newspaper game are all good fellows, and they are not likely to treat us—after their conference here—in the supercilious manner we claim to have been treated a century ago by members of our profession, when they descended upon us to cover the widely publicized visit of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII. It's quite a story, and our reference yesterday to the Hon. Edward Whelan really wouldn't be complete without recalling the part this fiery Island editor took in it. Back in 1860, it was, and Mr. Whelan, after the visit was over, was reading the accounts by the preprating scribes in his editorial sanctum in The Examiner of the. The more he thumbed through the exchanges, the madder he got. He didn't wait to go through them all, but taking pen in hand wrote a blistering rejoinder for his paper. It opened in this manner: "We were proposed to ensure the immediate committee and the government of this Island for want of courtesy to the representatives of the British and Foreign Press on the occasion of the recent Royal visit; but when we find that some of those persons—representing the most influential journals on both sides of the Atlantic—are the very scapgoats and the most ignorant blockheads that ever went unwhipped, we are not at all sorry that they were treated with the fullest measure of contempt."