

High-Handed Indeed

When Defense Minister Hellyer was first asked whether there had been any tampering with the brief prepared for presentation to the parliamentary defense committee last June by Admiral Landymore, he replied: "Not by me." He gave the impression that he regarded the charge as groundless, and that it was just another move in the game to discredit his program for integrating the armed services. But Opposition members continued to press their inquiries, and on Friday the document in question was tabled without comment by the minister. It confirmed Admiral Landymore's contention that references to a "desperate" shortage of naval personnel and other comments of vital importance had been deleted, and other words substituted instead, giving a totally false meaning to the text.

Outside the Commons, Mr. Hellyer told reporters that the minister had the right to determine what armed forces officers can tell a committee. But in this case, on his own showing, it would seem that some of the bureaucrats of his department had taken the initiative in their own hands, without even consulting the minister. One would think, as a matter of courtesy at least, that Admiral Landymore would have been notified that his report had been bluepencil-ed. But that wouldn't do, it seems. And when the admiral insisted on making public the fact that his views had been misrepresented before the committee, he was fired!

Mr. Hellyer has now indicated that briefs presented by "other officers" might have been edited in the same fashion, before they were given to the committee. This was a matter of "happenstance," as he called it; he hadn't seen all the briefs beforehand, but the point was that an officer "must conform to government policy, or resign."

But there is another point in question here, which the minister chooses to ignore. It is the question whether the parliamentary committee was misled by the manner in which these garbled briefs were presented, as representing the views of senior officers who were known to have prepared them. It was their experience they were supposed to be giving to the committee, as an aid in evaluating the policy the government was proposing. There is every reason to believe that the committee was indeed misled on this point. Every reason, too, why Parliament should feel affronted at the deception practiced upon it, and upon the country. And why it should keep a still more vigilant eye on policies that have to be buttressed by such unscrupulous methods.

Hallowe'en Again

This is the night when goblins prowled, but their supernatural aura has faded and we don't shiver at them any more. We know they're probably the kids next door, dressed up, and we like to see them enjoy themselves provided they keep their antics within reasonable bounds. That goes for older pranksters too, of whom we are more suspicious, and for whom the police will be on the alert to see that they don't make Hallowe'en liberties an excuse for vandalism.

On the whole, we think our teenagers show more responsibility in their Hallowe'en activities now than they did in years gone by. But this motoring age has brought new dangers where youngsters with cars are concerned, and it is here that the worst consequences are to be feared from even a little display of recklessness. Not only to the joy-riders themselves, but to the whole travelling public. Parents bear the responsibility of warning their older children very emphatically on this point,

and their younger ones about keeping off the streets altogether.

A nice thing about Hallowe'en in recent years is the "trick or treat" visitations of the younger fry, which have developed into the practice of soliciting something for others besides themselves. Every year, more and more of them are carrying UNICEF Hallowe'en boxes, collecting pennies and nickels and dimes for the United Nations Children's Fund.

It was 20 years ago that UNICEF was established to rescue waifs in Europe and Asia left homeless, hungry and diseased by war. The need has continued in the years since, particularly to save children's lives through medicines and vaccines. The 1965 Peace Prize award to the organization was a tribute to the humanitarian work it is doing and the international friendship it promotes.

Let's remember, when the youngsters come calling tonight with their UNICEF boxes, that they're on a very fine mission indeed. And, of course, they should be welcomed for their own sake.

Tougher Line Likely

In his usually well-informed column in the Ottawa Journal, Richard Jackson writes that if the 9,000 letter carriers and 11,000 postal workers strike in November, they face the almost certain prospect of being immediately ordered back to work by Parliament. Last year when a partial postal strike shut off mail service in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, Parliament wasn't in session. It had adjourned June 30—ostensibly for a summer recess—but the election was called for Nov. 8 and Parliament didn't get back into business until last Jan. 18. So when the strike was called, the government, with plans for the election already in the works, was in no position to recall Parliament.

This time, Parliament will be in session, and already the word is being passed around that if a reasonable understanding can't be reached with the postal people and their unions, then the government is quite prepared to ask Parliament to intervene.

Already accused of setting "guidelines" for wage settlements in industry with the Cabinet-approved 30 per cent for the Quebec longshoremen and the Seaway workers, the government is said to be determined to give no grounds for any change that it might be fixing high-flying pay standards in its own establishment.

The postal workers, it is predicted, will have to settle for the proposed interim six per cent, or whatever little bit more they may be able to get as a supplementary sweetener, and then like the rest of the civil service do the best they can at the collective bargaining table. The 50 cents an hour they're demanding as a minimum interim increase, if paid out across the whole spectrum of the civil service, the way the Treasury Board has it figured, would add some \$500 million to the pay roll.

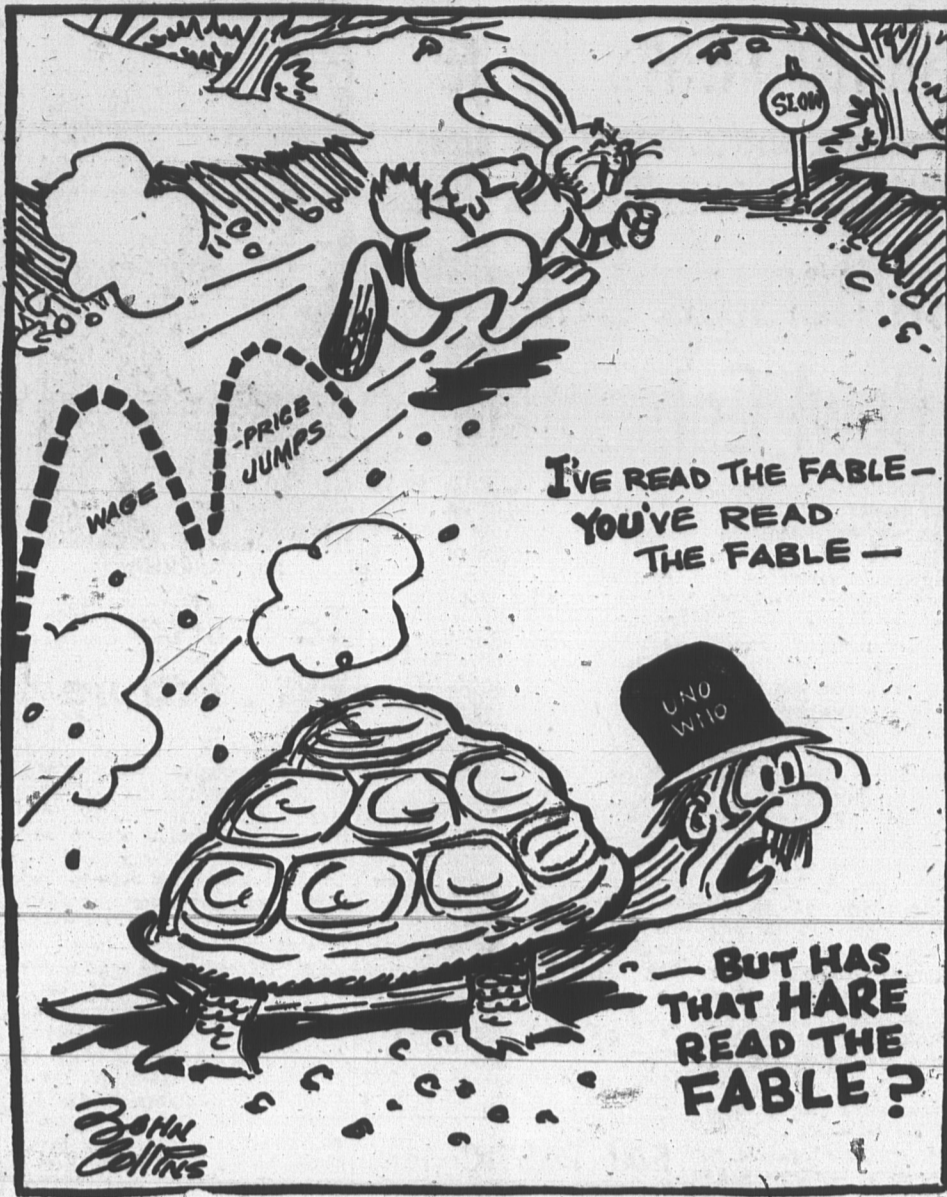
Mr. Massey's Reply

The Toronto Star, after a long period of fence-sitting on the issue, has come out in favor of abolishing the monarchy in Canada and adopting a republican system instead. It presents some motheaten arguments on the subject, which its contemporary the Globe and Mail finds distasteful and which it disposes of in a lengthy editorial. We need not go into the controversy, but we thought particularly effective the Globe and Mail's reply to the Star's contention that "if Canada became a republic tomorrow, Governor-General George Vanier could be named president to carry on as he does now."

His Excellency, comments the Globe and Mail, can hardly be expected to reply to such a proposal but a previous Governor-General, Vincent Massey, has had this to say:

"Some people see more in a president than a sovereign. I must tell you that for our country, I can only see less. If we were to have a president without executive powers, I presume it would be his duty to supervise the Prime Minister. If they were of the same party, then what would be gained? Or, if of different parties, then what would not be lost? How could we keep an elected president free from partisanship? How could he be certain to personify what is best in the national character? By what means could we secure in the office of president a proper representation of the founding races?"

Mr. Massey's statement appeared some years ago, after his retirement from the governor-generalship. It's well worth recalling at this time.



A COMPLAINT FROM THE TORTOISE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Heraldry Society Launched Without Fanfare

An impressive number of distinguished Canadians from far and near gathered in Ottawa for the inaugural meeting of "The Heraldry Society of Canada, La Societe Heraldique du Canada" on 25th October.

This young society only received its federal charter of incorporation recently, yet today the membership has reached 87, representing every province except Alberta, and is expected to pass the 500 mark quickly. Former Governor General Vincent Massey has accepted the position of honorary president.

The purpose of the society is "to encourage and extend interest in an accurate knowledge of the art and science of Heraldry, Armory, Family History and kindred subjects as they relate to Canada." It is a private organization, in no way official. It does not, for instance, parallel the College of Arms in England, which is a branch of the Royal Household. But with this independence, the society is free to promote a knowledge of heraldry and even to encourage Canadians to acquire Arms through the lawfully established processes.

WELL-KNOWN MEMBERS The full slate of officers was elected at the inaugural meeting and included Canadians who have made their mark in every field.

The honorary vice-presidents include the past Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Hon. Keiller Mackay, the Primate of Canada, Archbishop Howard Clark, the newspaper publisher, Lord Thomson of Fleet; Senator Norman "Larry" MacKenzie, former president of U.E.C.; the Dominion Archivist, Dr. Hay Lamb; the Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. Robert Taschereau; Burroughs Pelletier of Quebec City; Bert Herridge, socialist MP from the Kootenays; Colonel Fortescue Duguid; Dr. Cluny Macpherson of Newfoundland, and others.

The president is Alan Beddoe, well known across Canada as the man responsible for the creation of the beautiful Books of Remembrance in our national war memorial chamber in the Peace Tower here. Among the members are Governor General Georges Vanier, Captain R.P.F. Mingo-Sweeney, of Truro, N.S., Colonel Frank McEachern of Toronto, John Matheson MP of Brockville, and others.

ADMONISH PRIME MINISTER At its inaugural meeting, the members launched the new society with an appropriate salvo. A letter was drafted and dispatched to Prime Minister Pearson, to protest against the government's declared intent to remove the coat of arms of the sovereign of Canada from the Post Office buildings and trucks.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (October 31, 1941)

The United States destroyer Reuben James was torpedoed and sunk west of Iceland, the first American naval vessel to be sent to the bottom since the war started.

The increasing German Pressure in the Russian south was seen in informed quarters as a prelude by Hitler to intimidate Turkey and to open in the winter a battlefield from the Caucasus to Italian Libya in Africa.

TEN YEARS AGO (October 31, 1956)

The Western Big Three split sharply over the Middle East crisis when Britain and France vetoed a U.S. cease-fire plan and announced they would land troops in the Suez Canal zone.

Hungary's harassed government turned against its Soviet military supporters and in effect hauled down the Red flag.

Since both the present and the immediate past Governor General are members of this society, this may rank as the first occasion in Canadian history when a prime minister has been formally admonished by two native born Governor Generals for his policy—for which of course he has received no mandate from the Canadian people.

The secretary of the Heraldry Society, Mr. Norman Nunn, told me that he is amazed at the widespread interest in heraldry which he detects across Canada. There are many Canadian families which are entitled to coats-of-arms granted in past generations in England, Scotland, Ireland, France and other European countries. But the interest extends beyond those directly concerned, and includes especially many stamp-collectors who study heraldry on postage stamps.

Mr. Nunn explained to me that the enormous distances of Canada hamper frequent general meetings of a society such as this; it will therefore be the policy of the society to transact most of its business by mail, including a monthly bulletin to be distributed to all members, and a periodical journal of greater length.

Uniform Drivers' License

Winnipeg Free Press

In an increasingly mobile society one of the unnecessary irritants to people who move from one province to another in Canada is the problem of drivers' licences. Each province has its own drivers' tests, issues its own drivers' licences and determines its own set of drivers' qualifications.

When an automobile owner or operator (which means most adult Canadians) moves into a new province he finds that, regardless of previous driving experience, he must undergo a new test and measure up to a new set of qualifications.

This is a system which may have had something to commend it when few people owned automobiles and when most Canadians stayed in the same province throughout most of their lives.

In today's Canada, however, it is hopelessly obsolete. Like the little red schoolhouse, it is an

anachronism at this stage of twentieth-century development. It is good news, therefore, that at least, as a result of a meeting of provincial ministers, a committee has been formed to study ways and means of introducing a single driver's licence which will be valid in all provinces—a licence which will be issued on the strength of a standard driver's test and a uniform set of driver qualifications.

The committee, of course, has no power to act—only to recommend. But, since the provinces have agreed to set up the committee, it may be assumed that its report, when completed, will be favorably received.

With the possibility of no more than minor amendments, indeed, there is good hope that it will be implemented in law—a step which, in the interests of efficiency and common sense cannot be taken too soon.

The Role Of Judges

Toronto Telegram

There seems to be a general misunderstanding among Canadians as to the availability of county court judges to sit on boards hearing labor disputes. Reports have even suggested that they have been barred from such duties.

This is unfortunate. At no time did Justice Minister Lucien Cardin instruct judges to divorce themselves from labor arbitration and conciliation proceedings.

What he did say in a letter to the judiciary in September, and has repeated several times since is that judges must obtain permission from the Government before they can undertake these additional tasks.

The Judges Act provides that permission must first be obtained before judges can undertake work of this nature. Mr. Cardin has simply drawn attention to this provision.

"Judges... will remain free to assume such additional work as their regular judicial duties might permit," he said, "subject to the requisite assurances of their superiors and within the spirit and intent of the Act."

However, Mr. Cardin has been receiving complaints that some judges are accepting so many labor cases, that their work on the bench has suffered. Some court cases have had to be postponed, because of lack of judges. Also, other members of the bench have had to fill in for judges undertaking labor assignments.

It is regrettable that Mr. Cardin's letter to the judiciary, in which he re-emphasizes a provision that has long existed in the Judges Act, has been misinterpreted.

While The Telegram is not opposed to judges sitting on boards hearing labor disputes, or on a Government inquiry into its own operations, we believe it is wrong for members of the judiciary to head royal commission probes into political matters. A

The Heart And Diet

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Heart attacks cause more than a half million deaths annually. Many of the victims are older and a high percentage probably survived many attacks before the fatal one occurred. This is understandable because 80 per cent recover completely from their first attack.

The war against our number one health enemy has been directed to the lowering of elevated blood pressure, high blood cholesterol levels, and overweight. The big guns also are aimed at cigarette smoking, lack of exercise, and diabetes. The crusade has not been won and we still hear rumblings from physicians who doubt the importance of these factors. The role of fats in the diet and blood cholesterol as a causative factor in hardening of the arteries is hit the most.

One group maintains that we are courting premature death by eating too much and too much of the wrong thing. Foods rich in saturated fats (most meat and dairy foods) and on cholesterol (egg yolks, organ meats, and some shellfish) are mentioned specifically. The other group maintains that although this theory has been pushed for two decades the proponents have failed to prove that cholesterol is the cause and when the level is reduced the chance of having a heart attack is lessened.

The middle-of-the-roads are not taking any chances. They see no harm in eating more fish and poultry instead of meat, drinking skim milk instead of whole milk, and using polyunsaturated vegetables and margarine instead of lard or butter. Less smoking and more exercise also are healthful.

Meanwhile, heart research continues on other causes of atherosclerosis and hypertension. Female sex hormones and thyroid extract lower the cholesterol level. Bypassing a part of the small intestine does the same. It is interesting to note that more than 150 years ago, a Dr. Stark reported that an excess of sweets caused greater shock to the system than fats. His theory is being reinvestigated in England at the present time.

NOSEBLEED Mrs. G.N. writes: Could anemia cause frequent nosebleeds? REPLY Yes, but other causes are more common.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—The retiree is lost without a diversion.

Another Ominous Step

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

China's test explosion of a nuclear-tipped guided missile is another step in the slow but distinct alteration in the Asian balance of power, perhaps of more immediate concern to the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries than to the Western community.

One guided missile doesn't place China in the same nuclear league as Russia and the U.S., but China is known to be stockpiling nuclear warheads. While theorists have suggested that the more China gets into this business the more restraint it will show through sheer realization of the devastation of a nuclear holocaust, the Chinese leadership trend indicates China is becoming increasingly dedicated to a philosophy of upheaval.

There always is the danger that a combination of increasing isolation, internal unrest, fear of U.S. and Soviet missiles aimed at China and an exaggerated presumption of military strength can lead to hasty challenges from which China might find it difficult to withdraw.

IN EARLY STAGE Mao Tse-tung has expressed

the view that because of its huge population and great geography, China has a better chance to emerge victorious from a nuclear exchange than its enemies. But China still is in an early stage of atomic development and is known to lack sufficient rockets and bombers to make its nuclear threat effective.

The guided-missile approach undoubtedly will prove far more effective than China's current inventory of medium bombers. Somewhat like Canada's 400-mile Bomarcas, the Chinese missiles would hardly be of the sort at this stage to reach across the Pacific. But they could probably reach into India and Soviet Asia.

China has stated it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons, but it means certain that it will be no party to any formal nuclear guarantees to its non-nuclear neighbors.

Chinese hostility could force Moscow to reconsider its relations with Washington and bring on the collision between the two that Peking maintains already has taken place. It will undoubtedly revive demands from some American military men for a preventive war against China.

Auction Sales Often Sad

Windsor Star

There is something sad about the rural auction sales advertised in newspapers. They are particularly poignant when they denote a change of ownership of a farm which has been in one family for generations. This usually comes when there is no son to take over and the owner becomes too old to carry on longer, or when the old man on the place dies.

These sales are not just of commodities without sentimental value. There may be a herd of cattle which the farmer has developed over the years, the animals having been nurtured by him since they were calves. There will be equipment with which the farmer has plowed and tilled his fertile acres for years.

There may be old-fashioned wood-burning stoves upon which countless tasty meals were cooked, and around which the family sat on cold winter evenings. Or there may be a bedstead, perhaps one on which members of the family had been born. There may be even a spinning wheel, upon which the women folk of an earlier generation spun the wool for clothing.

These sales are great places for collectors of antiques as often relics of pioneer days still can be found at them. They become of monetary value because of their age and scarcity. But the new owners know not the sentimental value the old owners had for them.

There is an excitement at an auction sale, with the owner watching closely what each animal and each item of equipment brings. But the tough part of it comes the next day, as the old owner surveys his empty barn, stables and equipment shed.

Then comes the realization of what it all means—that the farm to which he gave a life of toil and all the physical assets he had accumulated on it are gone from him forever.

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