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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

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The U.N. Police Force

There seems to be a belief abroad—and it is encouraged by semi-official statements—that the United Nations Police Force now being made ready for service in the Middle East will be in the nature of an observers' corps with nothing to do but to supervise the cease-fire agreements and to patrol the borders between Israel and her Arab neighbours. In particular, this belief would seem to indicate that the assembled troops will not be called upon to do any fighting at any time or in any circumstances. Whether the Commander, Major General Burns or any other military authority agrees with this view has not been stated, but, taking into consideration the many aspects of the present crisis, the view appears to be founded on wishful thinking rather than on certain established facts and possible eventualities. Certainly, it would seem to be unrealistic to count too heavily on the peaceful intentions of all Middle East disputants.

Supposing, as has been threatened, the Syrians and Iraqis were to invade Israel, would the police force have to be content with watching the fighting from ring-side seats without taking any measure to stop it? Or, supposing the Egyptians were to change their minds, once British and French forces have left the area, and attempt to take back the Gaza strip by way of a bonus, what then? Would the police force merely refer the incident to the United Nations and await orders which might be several weeks in coming, long enough for one war to be fought and another to be blueprinted? Most serious of all is this question: What would the international force do in the event of an attack on Israel by Russian "volunteers" who, according to reports, are already preparing for that adventure? Would General Burns be obliged to wait for the U.N. to decide whether or not such an adventure came within the sanction of the Charter, as Soviet spokesmen would certainly argue at great length in the Security Council and the General Assembly? For that matter, would he, in any event, be compelled to order his troops to remain passive when Russian gunmen were killing Israeli men, women and children just as they are doing right now in Hungary? Of what use is a police force that lacks the authority and the strength and the means to keep the peace?

It is, of course, to be hoped that the soldiers and other military personnel who are going to the Middle East, the most dangerous spot on earth at the moment, will have no occasion to fight anybody. But, in the circumstances, it would be foolish to take it for granted—that is, if the police force is to serve any useful purpose in whatever course events may take.

Questions For Ottawa

Prime Minister St. Laurent has said that should Parliament refuse to authorize the necessary funds for supporting this country's contribution to the International Police Force, the Government will resign. The statement is not quite as courageous as it may have appeared at first hearing, since the Prime Minister is well aware that no member of Parliament would think of voting against any such recommendation. It may be necessary to call Parliament together for the purpose of granting these funds; but, once the matter has been disposed of—it will probably take only a few minutes—the Government should be questioned closely on other phases of the crisis that has developed.

There is, for example, the question of the overall governmental attitude in the situation that confronted the British and French at a time of deep crisis which, had it not been dealt with speedily, would almost certainly have developed into a major eruption from which the United States, election or no election,

would not have been able to remain aloof. The Government must be asked to explain why it was that at that critical moment Canadians were made to appear as moral condemners of their best friends in the outside world. It is necessary also to find out just what it was that the Prime Minister conveyed to Sir Anthony Eden in that mysterious letter which is now the subject of so much speculation both in this country and the United Kingdom. Rumors persist that the document contained very angry words—"blistering" words, as one British newspaper described it—despite Mr. St. Laurent's assertion that he has never had anything but "frank and friendly" relations with Sir Anthony.

It could be that Mr. St. Laurent's understanding of the words "frank and friendly" differs from the generally accepted versions. We don't know, nor apparently does anyone else. One way to settle the question would be for the Prime Minister to divulge the contents of the letter, with Sir Anthony's consent, so that members of the Commons could form their own opinions on the evidence submitted to them. This is no laughing matter; and it can be expected that more than one member of Parliament will refuse to regard it as such.

You Too, Mr. Winters?

Hon Robert Winters, Federal Minister of Public Works, is always a welcome visitor to Charlottetown, and the present occasion will be no exception. We sincerely trust, however, that he has been misquoted in a Canadian Press report, dated from Toronto on Saturday. In the report he is quoted as telling a Liberal nominating convention that Canada is being acclaimed in Britain as having "saved the Commonwealth" in the Suez crisis. He is further quoted as saying that "the British action in invading the Suez shocked a great many people and put a great stress and strain on such associations as the United Nations, the British Commonwealth, NATO and our relations with the United States."

Since we have no representative of our own in the Federal Cabinet, Mr. Winters performs that duty for us. Many Liberals as well as Conservatives will feel that he has spoken out of turn for us on this important issue. Whatever view one may take of the Anglo-French decision to intervene in the Middle East, it is not the action itself but the need for it that is deplorable. Our Canadian Government members should save their moral judgments for their own supine attitude on occasions when they might have aroused our American neighbors to the acuteness of the problem Britain was facing in the Middle East.

Welfare Campaign

The Protestant Welfare Campaign begins this week. The Bureau was started last May after a group of citizens became interested in the need of such an organization.

In addition to carrying on direct welfare for needy families the Bureau has a complete adoption service, family counselling, marriage counselling and rehabilitation programs.

Since its organization, the Bureau has had many occasions to carry out all of the functions for which it was originally planned. While calls for direct relief during the summer have been relatively small it is expected that the demands during the winter will increase many fold.

The churches will no doubt wish to give a certain amount of relief to certain members of their congregations. However, it has been the general agreement of all denominations that the bulk of relief work will be funneled through the Bureau. It should not be necessary, therefore, to emphasize the importance of the campaign to all concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The fact that Indian diplomats attended the Russian Embassy's festivities in Ottawa on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution does not speak too well for Prime Minister Nehru's oft-repeated abhorrence of political tyranny. How any respectable Government official could wine and dine with the representatives of the Soviet Union at the very moment when men, women and children were being butchered in Hungary at the orders of Soviet leaders is past understanding.



IT TAKES TIME

Camp Gagetown

Brigadier J. R. B. Jones, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D., in an address to the United Services Institute, Charlottetown.

During 1950 and 1951, the small Canadian peace-time army expanded very rapidly to take care of its commitments in Korea with the United Nations' Forces and its commitments in Germany under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. To provide for reinforcements and for replacement by rotation, the overseas forces had to be duplicated in Canada and this created a need for additional accommodation and training areas. The Maritimes was the logical location of a new training area and camp site because a large proportion of the men in the forces had their homes in the east and there are great advantages to stationing soldiers within economical travelling distances of their home towns. The Maritimes had an additional advantage in proximity to ports that would serve our NATO commitments.

An intensive search was made in the Maritimes for a suitable area that was large enough to allow the firing of the most modern tank, anti-tank and artillery weapons, and to give manoeuvre room for training the first peace-time division in Canada's history, the 1st Canadian Infantry Division. Economic and sociological factors had to be considered in the acquisition of such a large training area, as well as the suitability of the ground for training purposes. Camp Gagetown was the end product of all these requirements.

It is situated between Fredericton and Saint John and for over twenty-five miles, straddles the Broad Road connecting these two cities. Its maximum width is twenty miles and the camp covers four hundred twenty-seven square miles, or about a fifth the size of Prince Edward Island. The southern fringe of the area contains a high range of hills from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet in elevation. To the north of this and covering nearly two hundred square miles is an area of rolling wooded hills interspersed with a number of small farms and wood lots, making an ideal area for manoeuvre.

To the north of this is a wooded area with rather swampy ground not very good for manoeuvre but quite suitable as a common danger area for military weapons. Along the northern fringe of the camp, the ground is relatively flat and ideal for the variety of ranges required for all weapons of an infantry or armoured division and suitable for the permanent camp site and town site.

During 1953, the acquisition of the property began. This was a tremendous task. Over eight hundred homes were in the area and ownership had to be established, titles cleared and negotiations concluded with each owner individually. Over two thousand buildings in the area had to be evaluated and purchased, owners of small farms compensated for their land, and owners of large and small wood lots had to be dealt with. This was a vast undertaking but it went ahead with dispatch and generally speaking, the sociological impact was not great and in most cases the owners were satisfied with the value received for holdings and found homes elsewhere in the vicinity.

PRELIMINARY WORK
All during this stage in 1953, detailed ground surveys were conducted and plans were developed for the training areas and the camp site. Work on clearing and on access roads was started and by the fall of 1954, the utilities and access roads in the major camp site had proceeded to a stage where contracts were let for some of the initial buildings. Since then construction has proceeded apace and with the exception of a few major buildings, the military camp will be ready to receive between three and four thousand troops next year. We are now in the process of taking over and operating the static services of the camp.

Some of the statistics of a camp this size might be of interest. We have cleared over 30,000 acres of land and removed the stumps of a great deal of these in order to pro-

vide range and manoeuvre areas. The area of the camp is 900 acres and it contains over 100 buildings, 20 miles of paved roads, 24 acres of concrete hard standings, 31 acres of asphalt hard standings, 16 miles of electric distribution cables. The central heating plant uses Minto coal with a peak capacity of 300 tons a day which would produce 60 tons of ashes. High pressure hot water serves the camp through 22 miles of heat distribution pipe carried in an underground tunnel along with water and other service lines. About 300 miles of roads and tracks have been built or improved throughout the whole of the camp area and over 20 different types of ranges are well advanced in construction.

CAMP LAYOUT
The camp site is near the town of Oromocto in the northwest corner of the training area not far from the St. John River. It is divided into three main regimental areas with permanent steel and concrete barracks blocks, messes that will sit and feed 500 men in an hour, drill halls, training buildings, quartermaster stores and recreational and administrative facilities. The administrative area includes a huge building for ordnance stores, a large workshop for the repair of tanks and vehicles, various engineer buildings and army service corps installations for the supply of rations and the operation of mechanical transport. Recreational, administrative and living accommodation for the headquarters and static troops are included within this area. Grouped at one end of the camp site and adjacent to the training areas are the tank hangars, gun sheds and vehicles garages for the field units. The officers' and sergeants' messes are so grouped as to provide separate messes and quarters for each of the three regimental groups and the headquarters group. An 800-man theatre is under construction and a large modern fully equipped hospital will be started next spring.

MARRIED QUARTERS
It is also made for the married soldier in a town site adjacent to the camp site and including the hamlet of Oromocto. Over 2000 married quarters are being built covering the area of 900 acres. Some delay has been encountered in this project, however we expect to have a thousand houses before the end of next year and we are already in the process of occupying the first few that have been built. The married quarters area is unique for a large camp away from any city. An Act was passed this spring in the New Brunswick Legislature incorporating the town of Oromocto to include the civilian hamlet already in existence and all of the army married quarters. The administration of this whole town is under an appointed group of commissioners representing interests, and this commission takes the place of the Town Council and is empowered to act in very much the same manner. At this stage the town is not fully functioning as the army until enough property is developed to create an adequate source of revenue from taxes. However the town operates under the various provincial regulations and has its own Town of Oromocto Act as enabling legislation for the early planning and development of the town and the houses on which I sit as the sole military member, have been very busy drawing up all the necessary by-laws. There will be a civilian police and fire organization. We have our own town engineer to build, expand and maintain roads and utilities beyond the developed PMQ area so that all the town will be serviced, and we have a town office with an adequate full-time staff.

TOWN PLANNING
We have been given the services of a highly competent town planner on the staff of McGill University, and control is exercised over every portion of the planned development. Within the town there will be three civilian neighbourhood shopping areas and one main town centre with its shopping centre, banks, public buildings, hotels and theatres. The necessity for good planning and control may be realized when I say that this small community of a few dozen houses will grow up to a town of 12,000 inhabitants in the next three years. It is likely that all army buildings will be assessed and taxed on the same basis as civilian buildings and this should provide adequate revenue for the town to go ahead as one of the larger centres of population in the Maritimes.

Despite the fact that contractors were working throughout the area of the camp, for the last three summers troops have come from all across Canada to concentrate in their divisional formations and to undertake brigade and divisional training. Early in May each year a build-up of supplies and administrative services takes place in readiness for the concentration of about 12,000 troops under canvas by the end of June. On the 1st of July each year there has been a huge mass review and parade, taken this spring by the Honourable Vincent Massey, our Governor-General.

ADMINISTRATION
During July the troops train in manoeuvres with all arms cooperating and building up from company exercises to brigade exercises under the direction of Major-General John Rockingham, the General Officer Commanding 1st Canadian Infantry Division. During the first week of August, the division as a whole exercises under Major-General Plow, General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, and during this exercise, new tactical concepts are tested under conditions that simulate the use of all the modern weapons of war including atomic weapons. After this exercise, the troops and their equipment disperse back to their home stations but it will not be long before five or six thousand of the troops will not have far to go, they will just move from their tents into barracks and homes at Camp Gagetown.

TO ADOPT HUNGARIANS
MONTREAL (CP) — The Hungarian Relief Fund announced Thursday some 100 Montrealers have expressed willingness to adopt child victims of Hungary's rebellion against the Communists. The relief fund reported here several days ago for the adoption of the children, now displaced to Vienna.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M.D.
HAVE BABY EXERCISE AS SOON AS HE WILL TO EXERCISE.
A youngster is never too young to exercise.
In fact, Bonnie Prudden in her new book "Is Your Child Really Fit?" suggests starting a baby on an exercise program the very day he comes home from the hospital. Miss Prudden, director of the Institute for Physical Fitness, White Plains, New York, makes the flat statement in her book that more than half of our boys and girls—four out of every seven between the ages of 6 and 18—lack the minimum physical fitness demanded by normal living.

SERIES OF STUDIES
After a long - term series of studies, she and Dr. Hans Kraus reported at a White House Conference on Physical Fitness that the United States is rapidly becoming the fittest nation in the world.
To help remedy such a situation she suggests exercise designed to build the strength and flexibility your kids must have. When you bring your baby home to stay, Miss Prudden says, gently stretch his arms and legs. Give him plenty of kicking time and let him pull himself up on your fingers whenever he can.

When he is a little older, you can put a small exercise mat in his room. An old mattress will do. As soon as he can walk, you can teach him to do somersaults on the mat.
Even before that, when he starts to creep, you can do the wheelbarrow exercise with him. Let him walk on his hands while you hold his lower body off the floor by firmly grasping his hips. As his strength increases, you can grab his legs instead of his hips, thus putting more weight upon his arms.

These are just a few suggestions for exercises contained in Miss Prudden's book. There are many more which I think you will find of value.
QUESTION AND ANSWER
I. L.: Is it dangerous to eat foods containing bleached flour?
Answer: Flour that is bleached according to government regulations is not harmful. However, bread made from either whole grain or enriched flour may be preferred, because of higher vitamin and mineral content.

The Poets Corner

OH DEATH WILL FIND ME
Oh! Death will find me, long before I tire
Of watching you; and swing me suddenly
Into the shade and loneliness and mire
Of the last land there, waiting patiently.
One day, I think, I'll find a cool wind blowing,
See a slow light across the Stygian tide,
And hear the dead about me stir, unknowing,
And tremble. And I shall know that you have died,
And watch you, a broad-browed and smiling dream,
Pass, light as ever, through the lightless host,
Quietly ponder, start, and away, and gleam—
Most individual and bewildering ghost—
And turn, and toss your brown de-lightful head
Amusedly, among the ancient Dead.
—Rupert Brooke.

MAXIMS

A man can no more make a safe use of wealth without reason, than he can of a horse without a bridle.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(November 12, 1931)
The solemn and impressive service at the War Monument yesterday morning in memory of the heroic dead was participated in by a large number of returned soldiers and citizens. On this thirtieth anniversary of the Armistice, the Veterans, marshalled by Major L. T. Lowther, and headed by the Legion band, paraded from their headquarters to the War Monument to the slow pace of the Dead March played by the Band.

In judging of County herds at the Maritime Winter Fair Yesterday, Prince Edward Island took first in Ayrshires and Jerseys, with New Brunswick taking second in Ayrshires. P.E.I. also won second and third for Holsteins. Island breeders took the majority of awards in swine competition.

TEN YEARS AGO
(November 12, 1946)
Members of the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion, headed by the Band of the 17th Recon Regiment, paraded yesterday in a drizzling downpour to do honor to fallen comrades in two World Wars. The service at the War Memorial was simple but impressive, and a large number of citizens joined the Legion Members in solemn tribute to those who had made the supreme sacrifice.

A Motor Carrier Board for the Province has been sworn in to act as the authorized agent for the Provincial Government in the administration of the Public Vehicle Act, passed on March 17, 1944. The Board will consist of the same members as that of the Public Utilities Board, Judge C. St. Clair-Trinor, L. B. MacMillan and W. R. Brennan.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An inmate at the British Columbia penitentiary has invented a burglar-proof lock. Now, he understands, his fellow-guests aren't speaking to him.—Edmonton Journal.
Professor. Stuart Louchland, head of the engineering department of the University of Western Ontario, predicts the day is coming when many Canadian engineers will be women. They are, he said, particularly adapted to statistical and design work. He said it has been estimated in the West that more than one-third of Russia's engineers are women. The need for trained engineers in this country is recognized, and the skill of clever women in so many lines has been so amply proved that there is no reason why they should not be engineers as well as doctors.

It seems that at last the answer to the home painter's prayer has been given. An English manufacturing firm has developed a household paint which has the consistency of jelly when in its tin, but which liquefies as soon as it is applied. The tin can be knocked over, and the paint will not spill, nor will it run down the handle of the brush when a ceiling is being painted. To support this claim the firm's demonstrators paint a ceiling while wearing full evening dress—without detriment to the clothes.—Sherbrooke Record

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EARN YOU RECEIVE	MONTHLY PAYMENTS	NUMBER OF MONTHS
\$108.75	\$16.00	12
\$208.38	\$4.00	24
\$10.68	\$7.00	36
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