The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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To Aid Crop Insurance

We are more directly interested than the other Atlantic provinces in legislation introduced by Agriculture Minister Hays in the House of Commons yesterday. The measure will allow Ottawa to underwrite some of the risk involved in provincial crop insurance plans, and takes the form of an amendment to the present Crop Insurance Act passed in 1959. It follows representations to the government, largely by Manitoba which has the largest crop insurance program. Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island are the only other provinces affected.

The first province in the crop insurance field (1960), Manitoba is still insuring wheat, oats, barley, flax and sugar beets only in test areas. This coverage insures half the farmers of the province for a total liability of $12.2 million. The goal, if the new federal legislation passes, is a total liability of $25 million to $30 million.

Saskatchewan insures wheat, oats and barley. It has 1,337 insured farmers for a total liability of about $2.5 million. The plan has been operating since 1962. Prince Edward Island has insured cereal crops and potatoes since 1962 when it took a relatively heavy loss in its first year on the potato crop.

A survey of the other provinces shows that Nova Scotia and Alberta have passed enabling legislation and expect to get into operation in 1965. Ontario is still on the sidelines after a royal commission inquiry, while British Columbia is toying with the idea of insuring its apple crop.

Canada's present federal legislation allows Ottawa to reimburse the provinces for premium subsidies up to 20 per cent. The farmer pays 80 cents on each dollar of premium, and the federal government contributes 20 cents through the provinces. Ottawa also reimburses the province for 50 per cent of administrative costs.

In addition, where a province is required to pay out indemnities which exceed its premium receipts for the year, plus its reserves, plus $200,000, Ottawa agrees to lend up to 75 per cent of the excess of interest rates to be specified. This plan will be replaced by reinsurance, with the provinces turning over to the federal government a proportion of the premium receipts still to be settled. Following the lines of the Manitoba proposals, Ottawa will reimburse the province for 75 per cent of indemnities paid which exceed (a) premium receipts for the year, plus (b) two and a half per cent of total liabilities.

The new measure is aimed at securing provincial revenues against crop failures while reserves are low, and is not expected to involve any outlay from the federal treasury for indemnities in a normal year.

That Pension Program

Of more practical concern than the flag issue to many thousands of Canadians is the fate of the contributory pension program, and how long it will have to mark time at Ottawa until an amendment to the BNA Act can be obtained from the British Parliament. The constitutional amendment is needed to provide benefits for survivors and the disabled.

Prime Minister Pearson has expressed the hope that it may be possible to have the amendment approved in London in time to proceed with the pension bill at the present session. But as the Opposition has reminded him, there is a possibility that the British House could be dissolved for a fall election before the amendment has gone through.

Aside from this chance, time will elapse in Ottawa before a request can go to London. First a resolution favoring the amendment must pass through the Canadian Commons and Senate. Before that and much other vital business can be tackled in the Commons, though, Mr. Pearson's flag threatens to tie the House in knots for days on end.

Commenting on this aspect of the case, the Guelph Mercury argues that until Canada's Parliament has the power to amend our constitution it cannot truthfully be asserted that the last "vestige of colonialism" has been shed. But we hear little from the most ardent champions of nationalism about scrapping this provision. Quebec in particular, as the Ontario paper points out, has traditionally demurred at proposals for full Canadian autonomy in constitutional affairs. This reflects apprehension in that province that ending the constitutional jurisdiction of the British Parliament might be followed by French-Canadian minority rights under the BNA Act being jeopardized or watered down.

More Vital Than Ever

To many observers in the Far East, it now seems more than ever vital to bring Communist China out of its angry isolation and include its leaders in talks on limitation of armaments. The Chinese have already declared that they will not be bound by any disarmament treaty which they have not been consulted about or asked to sign. For the time being, the Western planners may feel the Chinese can be ignored; their main concern still has to be with modernizing agriculture and feeding their people. But from the day they have nuclear weapons, they can be ignored no longer.

No one can say when this breakthrough will be achieved, but that it will come seems pretty certain. When China does finally acquire a stock of nuclear weapons, it could mean big changes in the whole power situation, with immediate effects in Asia. Of the other countries in the Far East with any industrial capacity, India and Japan have declared formally that they do not intend to make nuclear weapons. But if China had them, they might have to think again.

The place to end Red China's isolation, surely, is in the United Nations, which may face a showdown on this issue at the next Assembly meeting in the fall. External Affairs Minister Martin has been discussing this matter in guarded terms at Ottawa, without any commitment but clearly with the intention of educating public opinion as to the danger inherent in the present situation.

Water Safety Week

This week is a time for those who will soon be taking part in water activities to give thought to the safety precautions which every intelligent person should keep in mind. How often are they neglected, with calamitous results! 96 children between the ages of 7 and 16 were drowned in Canada last year. It is one of the purposes of Water Safety Week to focus the attention of parents upon precautions which may avert these disasters, and spare themselves lifelong grief.

There is no lack of available information as to the precautionary measures that are necessary, and it is gratifying to note the increasing interest which is being taken in Canadian Red Cross programs in this connection. In Prince Edward Island last year, there was an enrollment of 7,163 in Red Cross swimming and water safety courses, with 105 communities participating under a trained staff of 88 instructors. This year it is expected the enrollment will go over the 9,000 mark.

Every youngster should be encouraged to take advantage of these courses, now that summer is moving in and the beaches are beckoning.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A 196-foot, super-speed bomber, costing $1.5 billion has been unveiled in the U.S. More than the entire cost—notes an exchange—of the Boer War!

THE LONG COUNT-DOWN

DELAYED JUSTICE

The Shameful Case Of Eric Claude Hooper

Ottawa Journal

Liberal ministers appeared to be honestly surprised at the indignation of Conservative and NDP members over the case of Eric Claude Hooper of Buffalo who spent 100 days in custody in Toronto before being deported.

Young ministers such as Immigration Minister Tremblay may have yet to learn that delay of justice is injustice and that the preservation of justice is, as Daniel Defoe said, the chief end of government. If they and their Government are to survive, they better start informing themselves.

The Government naturally claimed extenuating circumstances in the case of the long delay in justice to Mr. Hooper but Justice Minister Favreau found it necessary to assure the Commons that steps have been taken to prevent recurrence — which might be taken as an admission of failure.

It is not as if the ministers had never been reminded of their duty to justice. As recently as May 22, Mr. John R. Matheson (L-Leeds) made a strong — and successful — speech in the House in support of an amendment to the Criminal Code to allow appeal in habeas corpus.

In the course of that debate Mr. Matheson quoted with dismay the case of a man in Sudbury who was sent to jail for seven days and was still in jail 83 days later. Mr. Favreau, as Justice Minister, congratulated Mr. Matheson and approved his amendment, apparently unaware of Mr. Hooper's plight as a prisoner at that time or of other cases suggesting delayed justice which have been brought to the attention of the Government in recent days.

ILLEGALLY HELD

Mr. Tremblay told the House soon after that Mr. Hooper was informed he could have legal aid but made no effort to obtain it. Mr. Hooper was legally held under the Immigration Act while he refused to answer questions, said the minister. This was inadequate explanation, especially when a Conservative member, Mr. Woolliams, said Mr. Hooper might have been held for five years on the same authority.

Mr. Tremblay says there is a system under which Ottawa is informed if anyone is held more than a week under immigration law. A system is no use unless someone makes it work. It is small comfort to Mr. Hooper or the public conscience that Mr. Tremblay now says that "in the future" proceedings initiated by his department will always be as expeditious as possible.

London's Statues

Jean Stead In The Manchester Guardian

London's statues are like the Forth Bridge; work on them never stops. Two men clean them all the year round. As soon as they get to the end, the fog and fumes have taken off all the polish from the bronze and dulled the Portland stone and they have to begin at the beginning again.

The Ministry of Public Building and Works has 300 statues in its care. Enormous quantities of lanolin, unslaked lime, soda and soap are lavished on them and the Ministry spends 37,000 pounds a year on their maintenance. Others are looked after by local authorities.

Statue-cleaning as a profession requires a certain temperament which, if not built-in, must be acquired. Imperviousness to remarks from the passing public is necessary. Whenever the cleaners are working round the hindquarters of a horse, someone invariably calls out the same tired joke, telling them to be careful it doesn't kick. If they are brushing a beard, a wag will shout to them not to pull too many hairs out.

This is one reason why Field Marshal Smuts, in the exposed centre of Parliament Square, is highly unpopular. Also, the ladder has to be set almost vertically before they can reach it. Epstein neever thought of that. It is disliked on artistic grounds as well — "he looks as if he's roller skating."

EYE TO AESTHETICS

The statues are not judged by the cleaners anly on utilitarian considerations. Even in whipping wind or rain, they preserve an eye to the aesthetic. Their tastes are decidely esoteric. The majority favorite is "the little bronze woman holding a lamb under her arm" which is tucked away not far from Queen Mary's Garden in Regent's Park — a statue most Londoners might be expected to have missed. They like her, not because she is easy to clean, but because she is strangely sympathetic, especially on a fine day. Like the others, she has a regular cleaning four times a year.

Nude statues rank high among the non-favorites. This is because the cleaners feel embarrassed when working on them. They put up canvas screens all round to protect them from the public gaze.

A PLEASANT JOB

Cleaning the Peter Pan statue in Kensington Gardens on a sunny day is a pleasant job. The bronze rabbits and mice on the base have been worn right down to a bright yellow by the children's kisses and stroking hands. Nelson in Trafalgar Square is too exalted for the cleaners. He has to have steeplejacks to attend to him and his stone is inspected every quarter, but cleaned only as a special event.

Those who regret London's gloomy inheritance of Victorian public figures and war memorial statuary would find support among their preservers. "I wouldn't like to see even the ugly ones pulled down, because our jobs would go," says Mr. Lay. "But if I would choose I think London should have smaller, sweeter statues instead." Like the lady carrying the lamb in Regent's Park.

Battery—But No Assault

Winnipeg Free Press

This is an age of protests, pickets and parades. Almost any injustice, real or imagined, is enough to bring on a demonstration against it. But few in recent times can have been more gentle in their approach or touching in their appeal than a recent protest parade in rural Somerset.

It had, according to a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, 18 demonstrators. One was a retired vicar of 73 there were a couple of other elderly gentlemen, a younger man, and 14 ladies apporaching or leaving middle age.

The object of their displeasure was a poultry farm at Abbots Leigh, a noted Somerset beauty spot. What they objected to were the modern methods by which the farm owners induce the hens to greater laying efforts. The farm has a 'battery house" — a long low building, containing a thousand birds living in cages, arranged in tiers.

The organizer of the march was quoted as saying: "This is an inhuman method. At least in the conventional way a hen enjoys some open air and sunshine before it gets its throat cut."

Parade placarda bore slogans such as "Chicken concentration camp — Battery Belsen" and "Battery eggs cause cancer."

The demonstrators were met by one of the farm owners who showed them around the battery house and answered their questions amicably.

Whereupon, without a hand or voice being raised in anger, the demonstrators moved on to hand out leaflets at a local show; and the solitary sturdy Somerset constable, who had been assigned to handle the demonstration, returned to his regular beat.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any corrrespondence regarding letters submitted.

SEEKS INFORMATION

Sir,—In order to collect material for a book on the woods man-songmaker Joe Scott, I would like to hear from and meet people who knew him or know anything about his life or his songs. Born in New Brunswick, Scott spent much of his life in Maine, working in the woods and on the drives along the Androscoggin and Penobscot Rivers. He died in Augusta in 1918. No bit of information would be too small to be helpful. For example, just where did he work and live? What towns did he call home? Whom did he work for and when? Who were his friends? What sort of person was he? And so on.

I am particularly interested in gathering as many versions of each of his songs as I can. So far as I know he wrote "Benjamin Deane", "Howard Carey" "Guy Reed", "The Plain Golden Band", "The Norway Bum" and "The White Cafe" (or "The Maid with the Golden Hair"). Then there are several other pieces I have heard of that seem to be his: "William McGivney", "Wilfred White and Murphy" (two men drowned on the Magalloway), "William Sullivan", "The Patten Maid." There are certainly more that I have not heard of, too. If any reader knows any of these songs, or even just PART of one or any other songs by Joe Scott, I'd appreciate hearing from him.

I am, Sir., etc.,
EDWARD D. IVES
Assistant Professor, English
B. South Stevens,
University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

POTATO PRICES

Sir,—It was most interesting to read in your Saturday's edition, whereby our Director of Marketing, Mr. Reid Sangster, was quoted as saying that "he was of the opinion that the present strong price on potatoes would hold," for I was of the opinion that he must have departed from the Province.

There were few, if any, quotes from his department when our hard-pressed farm population were giving potatoes away for practically nothing, all Fall and well into the Spring.

Although Columbus was one of our earlier discoverers, it is most gratifying to learn that he was not the last of these great people.

I am, Sir, etc.,
H.H. LARTER
Souris, P.E.I.

Crucial Changes Are Disturbing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Alienation is the essence of mental illness, according to a British psychiatrist, and the cause is a breakdown in interpersonal relationships. Dr. D. Russell Davis says anyone who doubts this statement should sit through an afternoon in his outpatient clinic and hear stories about "disturbed homes unhappy affairs, discordant marriages, quarrels and bereavements."

He disagrees with those who believe some undiscovered disorder in brain function is responsible for mental illness. This faction foresees a chemical or drug remedy for the estranged detached or withdrawn attitudes of these people so that mental ills can be treated the same way as organic diseases.

Dr. Davis says mental illness in young men and women arises out of crucial changes in relationships with parents and boy or girl friends. This crisis of emancipation as he calls it usually takes place after puberty when the youngster fails to make the usual transfer of affection from the parent of the opposite sex to a peer group.

He cites the example of Hamlet when his uncle displaced him in his mother's affection. This situation together with Ophelia's rejection led Polonius to say "That hath made him mad."

Mental illness in men and women in their early thirties tends to be associated with marital problems. A combination of stresses is responsible during the forties and fifties. These tensions include difficulties with the spouse, the drifting apart of brother and sister after the parents die, and the tendency of the offspring to leave home.

The narrowing of the circle of friends and acquaintances during the sixties and seventies makes the loss of a husband or wife more difficult to take, especially for widowers. When there is no friend or relative to offer sympathy and companionship to the elderly bereaved, depression or even suicide is not infrequent.

FATIGUED HUSBAND

F.M. writes: My husband is so tired he has to push himself through the day. The only thing wrong the doctor could find was fat in his blood. Could this make him so weary?

REPLY

Some individuals with a high level of cholesterol in the blood have a low metabolism. The combination could cause fatigue.

GLAUCOMA CONTROL

P.C. writes Is glaucoma a chronic disease?

REPLY

Yes, but the majority of victims are able to control the eye ball tension with medications.

AVERTING DIABETES

L.R. writes: Can a prediabetic prevent the disease from developing?

REPLY

Probably not, but it can be delayed by maintaining normal weight and using one of the antidiabetic pills.

SLOW GROWING CANCER

J.L. Writes: What is a low grade cancer?

REPLY

Cancer by any other name is still cancer. Low grade means it is slow growing.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Skyscraper heels are a cause of backache and poor posture.

(Note: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c-o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

The kind of news readers like best is the sort they would not want printed about themselves. — Brandon Sun.

Don't ask a person what he thinks about a controversial question — ask him how he feels about it. — Port Arthur News Chronicle.

Nobody can be made to feel like 2 cents any more. The minimum has gone up to a quarter. — Chilton Times-Journal.

Lots of people go on vacations to forget things — and when they open their suitcases — they find they have. — Stoughton Courier.

Nightmare Of Paperwork

Financial Post

No wonder many Canadians, especially those who have some responsibility for the profitability of a business venture, frequently view our various governors with much wariness and sometimes with alarm.

In search of higher employment and greater prosperity, modern government expends vast amounts of energy devising incentives to speed up business growth.

Yet the further the regulatory arm of government extends into the economy, the more likely it is to create complicated rules and regulations that discourage people from getting into business or actively encourage them to get out.

Take, for example, the nightmare of paperwork shaping up in pensions.

Ontario was the first to issue a pension questionnaire to companies. Most firms found its demands substantially increased their office work loads.

Now comes the Saskatchewan form — quite different from Ontario's and drawn up with little or no reference to standard business practice.

Saskatchewan's pension questionnaire will force most companies with employees in the province to reorganize their records completely to make the required information available.

Its questions will require company actuaries to prepare pension valuations far more extensive than those made in accordance with the strictest professional standards.

Its reporting deadline of 120 days after the end of the calendar is totally unrealistic when in many large companies it takes actuaries six months or more to complete pension calculations, even with aid of electronic computers.

If Saskatchewan were the only province to make detailed disclosure demands, no doubt the corporations concerned would eventually be able to meet them.

But what will happen in the offices of nation-wide employers when other provinces present their questionnaires as well? Will corporations have to hire a new platoon of actuaries for every province that gets into the pension business?

Very plainly, compliance with existing laws already costs individuals and firms unmeasured millions of dollars.

Surely here is a case where a little common sense co-operation among the bureaucrats of each province would produce a fairly uniform pension questionnaire and minimize new paperwork costs for business.

Failure to act sensibly in the common interest will only hasten the process whereby government as Alexis de Tocqueville pointed out, "compresses, enervates, extinguishes and stupefies a people till each nation is reduced to nothing better than a flock of timid and industrious animals, of which the government is the shepherd."

Newfoundland & Labrador

St. John's Evening Telegram

If the Newfoundland government had made it known to the people of the province that they were seriously considering an alteration of the "style" as heraldry experts put it, of the province, some thought might have been given to a province-wide contest to provide a completely new and comprehensive name that would not be quite so unwieldy.

However, it has been decided almost overnight that there should be some literal recognition of this immense and potentially rich portion of the province and the inventive genius of the populace has not been sought.

The new legislation sets forth the extent of the province as it was included in the Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland, 1949. This comprises the Island of Newfoundland and islands adjacent thereto, and the Coast of Labrador as delimited by the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, March, 1927.

The suddenness of this restyling decision would almost lead one to suspect it was being done to reassure the electorate that certain "thoughts" about a Newfoundland-Quebec territorial "swap" have been replaced by "second thoughts."

We expect to hear some comments from Quebec's Resources Minister, the vociferous Mr. Levesque, on the restyling of this province. He may even dispute it, asserting that Quebec could just as easily change her name to Quebec and Labrador, since most reference works define Labrador as the large peninsula of high land that forms the northeast corner of America and lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay.

Newfoundland owns a large portion of this peninsula, but not all of it, but she is determined to keep what she owns; and Newfoundlanders will not be too concerned over what the province is styled as long as none of it is to be bartered away.

Be Buy RIGHT WRIGHT
SHOES ....

CENTENNIAL PAGEANT REHEARSAL

Adults Only
St. Dunstan's University Auditorium
Wednesday, June 10th
7 P.M.

Rev. A. Arsenault, Director.

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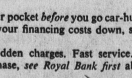

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