

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink." CHARLOTTETOWN MONDAY, JULY 10, 1950

Village Incorporation

There comes a time in the development of every growing community when local pride demands the services which can only be obtained through corporate effort. Fire protection, if insurance rates are not to be prohibitive, must be provided on a more regular basis than leaving it to a few public spirited individuals. Police, or a policeman, must be provided for to prevent wanton destruction or theft of property when houses are too close together to be able to rely on the warning provided by a watchdog. Sanitary regulations and provision of a pure water supply are necessary if the health of the community is to be protected, and the rights of residents must be ever more precisely defined as contacts between them increase.

All these, as well as the provision of schools and other community facilities, call for incorporation. All over the Island just now the pressing need for the organization of growing centres of population is being felt, and people are not content to do without the advantages which are possible only through corporate action.

Civil Service Loophole

Most people believe that appointment to posts in the Federal Government are made by competitive examination under the Civil Service Commission. It is, therefore, surprising to learn that between January, 1949 and February, 1950, 5,138 persons got on the government payroll without qualifying through the Civil Service Commission at all.

This information emerged in a return tabled just before the end of the parliamentary session. Members expressed the view that the number of appointments made outside the Civil Service Commission has been altogether too large.

Problem is that Parliament, not the Civil Service Commission, is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. What is needed is amendment of the Civil Service Act, to bring all appointments within its provisions. As the law now stands, there is nothing to prevent the Government appointing whoever they wish to a Federal post merely by passing an order-in-council. This is bad for the morale of the civil service itself, and, on occasion, is strongly suggestive of a return to the patronage system which the Civil Service Act was designed to eliminate.

Canada's Defence Headquarters

The Korean crisis has drawn attention to a fact for which every Canadian will be thankful. This is the quiet revolution which has been taking place in our military setup. According to the Financial Post which devotes a full-page article to the subject, we have today "probably the most modern, best-trained, best-co-ordinated and integrated defense headquarters machine of any nation west of the Iron Curtain."

At the top is the Cabinet Defense Committee. The Prime Minister is chairman; the Defense Minister, vice-chairman. The other members are the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Trade and Finance Ministers. The committee is attended by the Deputy Minister of National Defense, the Chiefs of Staff and other relevant officials and officers as needed.

The Cabinet Defense Committee deals with major matters of defense policy. Within the department, the Chiefs of Staff Committee, which has been modified from wartime by the addition of the chairman of the Defense Research Board who ranks as a chief of staff, advises the Minister and the Cabinet Defense Committee. The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and the secretary of the Cabinet attend the Chiefs of Staffs Committee meetings when the agenda includes items of not strictly internal service interest.

The Personnel Members Committee is another of the top-ranking committees within the department. It deals, as the Chiefs of Staff Committee does in its field, with personnel policy, medical services, pay, pensions and so on. Its members are the Chief of Naval Personnel, the Adjutant-General of the Army, the Air Member for Personnel, a representative of the Defense Research Board and a representative of the civilian side of the department.

The third top-level, joint-service committee is the Principal Supply Officers' Committee. Its primary job under unification is to eliminate duplication and bring

about uniformity in equipment and methods of supply among the services.

An old name on the list of top committees is that of the Defense Council. Reconstituted, it now consists of the Minister as chairman, the parliamentary assistant, the deputy minister, the associate deputy ministers, the three chiefs of staff and the chairman of the Defense Research Board. The chairman of the Personnel Members Committee and the chairman of the Principal Supply Officers Committee or other officers attend as required. Its new function is to advise the Minister on administrative matters.

Streaming down from the Chiefs of Staff Committee, in charts of organization, are numerous joint committees, some of which have strictly service functions while others have implications of necessary integration or co-operation with civilian agencies, particularly in time of war. An example is the Joint Intelligence Committee which already has been integrated with intelligence functions of one or two civil departments.

While the three services, Navy, Army and Air Force, retain their separate identities, traditions and functions, their staff officers work side by side in three huge buildings on Cartier Square at Ottawa. "If there's a war", predicts the Post writer, "Cartier Square is a name Canadians from coast to coast will hear a lot about."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first Provincial General Assembly in Charlottetown, this date 1773.

The motor launch service for sight-seeing, etc., will fill a much felt want in Charlottetown.

The big export of strawberries, together with the showery weather, is tending to a scarcity in the local market.

Welcome to the 300 air cadets from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland arriving for their 12-day camp at Summerside Air Station.

The ladies are taking over the City today and tomorrow with the Provincial Convention of Women's Institutes. Our Legislature has no upper house but the W. I. may well be called the Second Estate.

Lobster fishermen in the past season have met with decidedly mixed success. In previous years it has been possible to draw a parallel between the prevalence of poaching and lack of success in particular localities. It would be interesting to learn if a similar pattern can again be seen.

Finlay Peter Dunn, American journalist on the staff of the American Magazine, born this date 1867. He attained fame as author of the "Mr. Dooley" series of humorous American sketches popular in both the American and British newspapers and magazines.

Crime No. 1 in the proposed code of offences against the peace and security of mankind has been defined by U. N. legal experts as "the use of armed force for any purpose other than self-defence or the execution of a United Nations mandate." Aggression thus becomes an offence under international law.

A butter advertising campaign to encourage home consumption will soon be underway, at an estimate of \$300,000. It will cost a mere one cent for each pound of butter-fat produced by members of the Dairy Farmers Association during June and will result, it is expected, in the clean up of the 6 per cent gap between milk production and present consumption.

A unified sea rescue service is to be under the administration of the R.C.A.F. which will be empowered to direct Naval and other craft in rescue operations. The decision, an eminently sensible one, is largely based on the fact that the Air Force has already an excellent communications system by which to exercise control. The other services will note the lesson, however, that to him that hath shall be given.

Alewives—which some persons know as "Gaspereau" and others as "river herring"—were among the fish which helped swell the nets of Atlantic Coast fishermen to 131,577,000 pounds last month. The catch was 20,272,000 pounds heavier than in May, 1949. The Bureau of Statistics reports that herring, lobsters, cod and alewives were caught in the greatest quantity. The value of the catch was \$6,069,000 as compared with \$4,443,000 in May, 1949. The bureau said the successful lobster fishery was "almost wholly responsible" for this 36.6 per cent rise in value. Landings of sea-fish on both coasts (excluding Newfoundland) totalled 147,035,000 pounds, valued at \$8,273,000, compared with 126,883,000 pounds valued at \$6,535,000 in May last year.

Getting Around: An Adventure



The Poet's Corner

FROM "THANATOPSIS"

The globe are but a handful to the tribes That slumber in its bosom.—Take the wings Of morning; traverse Barca's desert sands. Or lose thyself in the continuous woods Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound. Save his own dashings—yet—the dead are there; And millions in those solitudes since first The flight of years began, have laid them down In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone. So shalt thou rest, and what if they withdraw In silence from the living; and no friend Take note of thy departure? All that breathe Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care Plod on, and each one as before will chase His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave Their mirth and their employments, and shall come And make their bed with thee. As the long train Of ages glide away, the sons of men, The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes In the full strength of years—matron, and maid, And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man,— Shall one by one be gathered to thy side By those, who in their turn shall follow them. So live, that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan which moves To that mysterious realm where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death, Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

—William Cullen Bryant.

European Payments Agreement

Agreements has now been reached on most outstanding questions affecting the European Payments Union, which is planned greatly to increase intra-European trade, is intended to serve as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts between members of the O.E.E.C. (Organization for European Economic Co-operations) so that trade and payments inside Western Europe can be conducted on a fully multilateral basis to the maximum possible extent. This will enable each country to ignore its balance of payments with each other, one individually and to concentrate solely on its balance with the group as a whole. Mr. Hugh Gaiskell, Britain's Minister of Economic Affairs, on his return to London, June 18th, after presiding at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the O.E.E.C. in Paris, stated: "Although there are still a number of points to be settled, the O.E.E.C. Executive Committee has reached agreement about the recommendations to be made to the Council on preliminary important issues. Even if there are still some hurdles to face, I believe we are now over all the big jumps. From the beginning of these discussions last winter, the British Government has been anxious to see the creation of a new payment system which would help to free the trade of Europe. The proposals now emerging naturally differ a good deal from the British plan put forward recently. There has been a lot of give and take and many halfway house solutions have been adopted, but in a matter of this kind, where the approach of some countries diverged quite considerably from that of others, such compromise was essential. Without it, effective co-operation would be impossible. I believe that the scheme now in prospect is a practicable one and well calculated to facilitate the trade of Europe, while holding the balance evenly between the dangers of both inflation and deflation." The Executive Committee's decision represents the policies of the seven countries represented on it, but the nature of these decisions have not yet been revealed since they have first to be submitted for approval to the Council of the Organization next month. A unanimous agreement was reached on the four main points discussed at the week-end Paris meeting. These points were, firstly, the duration of the Payments Union, secondly, the size of credit quotas, the proportion of gold payments and the position of persistent debtors and creditors; thirdly, objections raised by Belgium to the size of her contribution to the Payments Union fund and, fourthly, the settlement of existing debts and the use of existing resources when the Payments Union comes into force. The questions that remain to be settled before the Payments Union can come into operation are stated to be of only minor importance and are expected to raise no difficulty. In O.E.E.C. Secretary-General, J. G. Marjolin: "The agreement reached by the Executive Committee makes it almost certain that the European Payments Union will come into existence when it is required." Proposals for a European Payments Union were first put forward simultaneously but independently by Britain, the U.S.A. and other Governments last December.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) RECIPROCITY TREATY

"The Hon. T.H. Haviland and the Hon. John M. Holl, members of the Executive Government of this Island, left Charlottetown in the steamer 'Lady le Marchant' on Thursday night, the 29th, for Shediac, en route to Quebec, deputed from this Island to attend a Convention of delegates from the neighboring Provinces about to assemble at Quebec, on the subject of Reciprocity or Free Trade with the United States of America." — The Islander, June 3, 1854. The result of the negotiations was, in the words of the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature on the following Sept. 26, "the mutual ratification of a Treaty which offers very considerable advantages to this Island, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view." The treaty was signed by the Home Government for the British North American Colonies. The local Government, as usual, moved warily in the matter. The following extract is from the Minutes of the Executive Council of Nov. 17, 1854: "At a meeting of Council on this date, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to order, that the Collectors of Excise for the different ports in this Island be authorized and instructed to grant Permits for landing and admitting into this Island the several articles, the growth or produce of the United States of America, mentioned in the Reciprocity Treaty signed at Washington on the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between Great Britain and the United States of America, on the Importers thereof giving special Bonds with time of payment, as in other cases, conditioned for the due payment of the Customs and Excise duties legally chargeable at the time of importation on the articles so imported. In the event that the same articles, the growth and produce of this Island, shall not, at the date of the Bond, be admitted into the United States of America free of duty; and if not so admitted, then the said Bonds to be enforced."

Custom has decreed for generations that "Wakes Week" will occur in July or August, usually the latter, and he who would suggest anything different would be looked upon as something of a revolutionary. It is much the same, too, in other parts of the country. There may not be "Wakes Weeks", but the July and August tradition dies hard. In many cases those who do avoid these months are of a more adventurous nature anyway—those who go abroad to France, Belgium, Holland, the Riviera and other continental resorts or countries in which a holiday is possible on the amount of money it is permissible to take. One finds these break-away spirits more usually in Southern England, due possibly to the fact that they are nearer to the Continent and consequently find it just as economical to cross the Channel as to travel any distance at home. But, generally speaking, they are not the ordinary people of whom I have written so often here, and who stand for so great a part of all that is England. These ordinary folk still seem to prefer the land that they know; the man with his wife and kids from the East End of London seems happier (still) in his seaside holiday than he would be on a seaside promenade not fifty miles from home. He would on the most exclusive beach at Nice; whilst the mill-hand from the Lancashire cotton mill is more impressed by the tower at Blackpool on the Lancashire coast, in the shade of which he can get fish and chips at any time of day, than he would be at the prospect of an exotic dish at the foot of the Eiffel Tower. Especially in July or August, when thousands of his fellows, with wives and children, and all the ungainly paraphernalia of a family on holiday are swarming along beside him. All that enables him to take his pleasure so much more sadly, is the spirit of all the other thousands. That spirit which, the story goes, caused a holidaymaking mother, who had lost patience with one of her misbehaving children, to scold him with the threat: "You're on holiday, and if you don't enjoy yourself I'll brain you!"

Notes From Another Island

By "Anson"

LONDON, England—As in previous years, the summer months see the arrival of thousands of visitors to these shores from overseas. All are welcome, especially dollar-spending tourists from the United States—we need their dollars. English hospitality, alas, has a mercenary flavor these days, albeit only from necessitous opportunism. But, dollar gaps notwithstanding, this is also the holiday season for the mass of our own citizens. Accordingly countless thousands are setting about the business of holidaymaking; and a serious question arises: how does the world know that the Englishman takes his pleasure sadly. So he gets his teeth into the problem of enjoying his vacation with the intent determination that is said to characterize his search for life's happier moments.

For years, there has been a movement to persuade people to take their holidays early or late in the year so as to relieve the congestion on travel facilities and resort accommodation during the peak months of July and August, but as far as one can see the appeals have met with scant response amongst the mass of ordinary folk. To great numbers, a holiday at any other time but in July or August hardly seems a holiday at all.

It may be that tradition makes its influence felt in this, especially in northern industrial areas of England, where "Wakes Week" is a custom as firmly rooted as holidays themselves. When "Wakes Week" comes around a whole town, or even several towns together, will shut up shops and factories, offices and homes, and practically the entire population will be off on holiday. Large numbers of the people, even go to the same place for the vacation, and greet each other daily in the streets and on the promenades and beaches of their chosen resort, so that it might seem that except for the buildings they are still in their own home town.

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Notes By The Way

A lot of boys will leave the farm this summer because they don't like the idea of plowing through life. —London Free Press.

New type of concrete is being made that requires no sand. Some persons have tried to make concrete with cement — as home owners have discovered. —Hamilton Spectator.

The Ontario Appeal Court has quashed a conviction and a \$4,000 damage award against a Toronto contractor, ruling him innocent of alienating the affections of another man's wife. Until he won the appeal, he must have thought that was a cost-plus contract, working in reverse. —Windsor Star.

Rev. W. A. Young, chaplain of Ontario Agricultural College, claims that every major war has been fought over food. After sampling the expensive poor excuses dished up as meals in some restaurants and hash houses in certain parts of this province, one can understand how a fight might start! —Brantford Expositor.

One-tenth of the arable land of the United States was lost to crop fertility by the pioneer despoilers of rich topsoil, natural water-courses and timber growth. But with vast federal expenditures and smart reclamation engineering projects the "dead land" of American dust areas is on the way back. Great strides have been made in the republic in twentieth century conservation practices and a legislative pattern is on the books which might well be emulated in Canada. —Medicine Hat News.

Motorists themselves can, of course, do much to minimize glare dangers by the simple expedient of being sufficiently courteous to dim their headlights when approaching another vehicle at night. In this regard it has been found that rural drivers in general are much more considerate than their city brothers. Statistics show that the drivers in and around the larger cities show the greatest lack of light courtesy, while drivers in predominantly agricultural areas often score as high as ninety and one hundred per cent in spot checks on dimming practices. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

A new surgical dressing for minor industrial wounds made from a derivative of nylon, is now being used with conspicuous success in Britain. After a period of exhaustive tests it is claimed that wounds treated with it heal more quickly than do those with the waterproof dressings commonly used for industrial injuries; the new dressing stays in place better and, since it contains a transparent window, allows examination of the wound without redressing. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

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The Age-Old Story

A false balance is an abomination unto the Lord; but a just weight is His delight.

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