

The Guardian

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"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."
THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1956

Atomic Power Costs

According to the Earl of Home, United Kingdom secretary for Commonwealth Relations, within seventeen years 40 per cent of all the power used in the United Kingdom will be atomic power. In other parts of the world, including Russia, keen interest is being taken in the prospect of using atomic power commercially. Plans are under way for two huge plants of this kind in the USSR, one in the Urals and the other near Moscow, and an atomic ice-breaker is said to be under construction for the convoy of ships in the Arctic Ocean along Russia's northern shores.

Nearer home, interest has been aroused in a statement recently made by Mr. I. N. MacKay, manager of the engineering civilian atomic power development of Canadian General Electric Company. This statement dealt with the prospects of the Atlantic Provinces being among the first to share in the benefits of atomic power plant facilities. We suggested at the time that this was something for the Atlantic Economic Council to inquire into very thoroughly.

An important article on atomic power plant costs appeared in a recent issue of the magazine "Electrical World." It is highly scientific, but the author, a nuclear economist, makes it clear that the economic factor is largely dependent on the cost of other available fuel sources in the area. Only where these costs are high would pressurized-water reactor power plants appear to be economically attractive. In the intermediate range nuclear plants offer promise in the larger sizes, but the cost of these plants runs into staggering figures. It may be expected, however, with further progress in the development of the heavy steel equipment components required, that there will be a substantial lowering of quotations by manufacturers. This trend is already under way, and no doubt the picture will change materially within the next decade or two.

In the meantime, cheaper electric power remains one of the big problems in the Maritimes. Long range prospects for atomic power should not discourage the efforts now being made to utilize, more effectively, our present resources.

Why Peace?

Premier Chou En Lal of China said in a recent speech that his country wants peace to prevail in the world "in order that the industrial program of China may go forward without interruption." Soviet leaders have expressed the same view many times. So have Prime Minister Nehru of India and leaders of other countries which have not joined either of the great power blocs. It might be called the economic argument for peace. As for our Western statesmen, it seems that most of their appeals for peace are based on the new horrors which nuclear development almost certainly would bring to another world conflict. "Peace or destruction" is the burden of their cry.

Both arguments are, of course, reasonable and true, even though there is nothing particularly moral about either. War of any sort is a hindrance to industrial and social development; and atomic war would be so horrible that no one but a madman would ever think of starting it. Yet, when one considers these prevailing arguments against war and for peace, one cannot help wondering why peace is not more often advocated for its own sake and not merely because war is wasteful, destructive, and full of horrors. Is not peace worth striving for in its own right? Why must it be regarded as a mere antidote to war instead of as a powerful active force in the lives of men and nations, a great adventure demanding courage and valour? Is it not the natural state of man, despite his frequent and senseless excursions into war. Almost every country in the world, how-

ever small and poetically unimportant, has a war department or a department of defence. How would it be if it had also a department of peace? Is it right, or even politically wise, that peace should be constantly on the defensive? What would be wrong about making it an aggressive force for a change?

"Democratic" Turkey

Turkey may be a useful member of NATO and a Mediterranean bulwark against possible Soviet aggression. There is no question about the high fighting calibre of Turkish soldiers. Whether the present Government under the "Democratic" Party led by Premier Menderes, has anything significant to contribute to the support of free democratic institutions is open to question. Judging by the new restrictions which have been placed on the freedom of the press—generally supposed to be essential to a democracy—one might almost assume that for all practical purposes the answer is "no".

For several years now the Turkish press has been under government control in the sense that newspapers have been prevented, under penalties, from publishing anything which, in the opinion of the Premier, was "offensive" to government officials. The new law carries this control a step further and provides prison sentences for editors who "damage public confidence in the authorities"—a phrase that would seem to cover a multitude of journalistic possibilities! At the same time, foreign correspondents can be imprisoned for sending abroad "baseless and exaggerated news likely to shatter the government's prestige". Another provision gives the government the right to say what papers should or should not be permitted to operate.

If there is any difference between this law and totalitarianism of the Soviet brand, it certainly is well hidden. The only bright thing about the sorry legislation is that it was not passed without opposition. Former President Inonu, who now heads the official Opposition in the National Assembly, called it an attempt to create a "reign of violence". However, since the Government controls 90% of the Assembly's membership, there is little the Opposition can do to curb governmental arrogance—a familiar story to Canadians these days!

EDITORIAL NOTES

A New York educator says money is important in attracting teachers. Members of other professions, too, have been known to respond favourably to that kind of lure.

That "submarine" reported seen off Nova Scotia may have been a sea turtle. The skipper of a Liberian freighter says there is a particularly huge one in the area. It has flippers 15 feet long and can extend its head 8 feet above the surface. United States Coast Guard officials have advised fishing vessels to be on the lookout for the potentially dangerous creature.

President Tito of Yugoslavia may be sincere in saying that the patching of his quarrel with Soviet leaders will not affect his "friendly" ties with the West. In the United States, however, influential Congressional forces have been trying hard to cut off all economic and military aid to the Balkan Communist state. So far they have not been successful, but only because Democratic leaders have supported President Eisenhower's request for no change in the aid-to-Yugoslavia program at this time, pending further developments.

Military preparedness is costing huge sums of money, and it is understandable that now that the threat of war appears to have diminished, there should be public agitation for lighter financial burdens. This no doubt is the main reason behind the \$1 billion cut recommended by the United States House Committee in President Eisenhower's \$5 billion foreign aid program. But, as the President pointed out in asking the Committee to reconsider the matter, a reduction in defence expenditure now—a and foreign aid is a part of it—could mean greatly increased costs later on. "As long as we aren't shooting", he said, "we aren't spending one tenth as much as if we were".



EXAM TIME

Hammarskjold's Success

By SAUL PETT, Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

—Dag Hammarskjold, secretary-general of the United Nations, is a quiet man in a noisy world. In a world which increasingly has come to regard itself as split between good and evil, black and white, tyranny and freedom, Hammarskjold seeks the grey tones in between.

He does this with little or no fanfare, temperament or invective. His cool poise by now is legendary; among UN reporters, Hammarskjold is known as "The Glacier". This helps explain why he has not only survived the hazards of his job but actually flourished without incurring the noticeable enmity of any member nation.

Among other things, he is highly respected among UN delegates for the cease-fire he recently achieved in the Middle East at a time when, according to a highly placed western diplomat, "the best-informed people thought war would break out momentarily." He is also the man who noticeably reduced the world's temperature early in 1955 by securing from China and the USSR the release of U.S. fliers from Chinese prison camps.

ACHIEVEMENTS PRAISED
Such achievements brought the secretary-general great praise for his powers of analysis, Olympian detachment, tact and quiet persuasion. Asked himself for an insight into such negotiations, Hammarskjold added another dimension.

"The public," he told a recent visitor, "has a basic misconception. It believes the purpose of negotiations is to strike a bargain or win a poker game or trick the other fellow. This is not true. Between sovereign states, no solution is valid if the other party feels he has been wronged."

Always always irritated by talk of failure or success of this or that mission. It has to be judged in more subtle terms. The measures of success is not whether you get what you expected but whether, given the real facts of the real situation, you achieved the optimum possible."

At 50, after three years in what his predecessor called "the most impossible job in the world," Hammarskjold looks younger, more relaxed, more contentedly absorbed. With his sandy, wavy hair, clear, pale-blue eyes, bow ties and comfortable lounge suits and loafers, he looks like nothing more complicated than a young man who has just emerged from the shower in a ski lodge and is now en route, with a quiet zest, to the smorgasbord table. He is, however, more complicated than he looks.

BROADLY INTELLECTUAL
His mind is fast and subtle, its speed frequently being compared to that of a jet plane which is gone by the time you hear it. He is broadly intellectual, cultured, to a high polish, a knowing student of philosophy, political science, modern poetry and modern art, and is blessed—or cursed—by the need of the objective thinker to see not one or two but all sides of a given subject.

Thus, he is sometimes difficult to follow. The hanging clauses and qualifying phrases reflect not only the complications of the man's mind but the deliberate caution of the professional diplomat. One Western diplomat admiringly refers to Hammarskjold as a "master of calculated imprecision."

Trygve Lie, UN's first secretary-general, was known to boil over a hostile question in a press conference. Hammarskjold never boils noticeably. He rarely ducks a delicate question with "no comment."

"He can skate on ice of any thickness," said an aide. "He can ward off a tough question with an answer which makes sense in all directions at the same time." This, the secretary-general denies. He tells friends he is not trying to be imprecise but actually is trying to answer the question "to a degree of generalization that will not be an offence or embarrassment to anyone."

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 14, 1931)

Chief of Police Kane and Mrs. Kane, Summerside, returned home on Saturday from Quebec, where they attended the convention of the Chief Constables for Canada.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Baptist Church Hall school room, Miss Annie Watson gave an exhibition of art work done by her pupils during the past winter.

Among the women attending the 7th Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada held in conjunction with the Quebec Women's Institutes at the MacDonald College were Mrs. Wm. Mutch, Rocky Point, and Mrs. R. Shaw, Cornwall.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 14, 1946)
The 6,000th carload of potatoes to go from the Province via the car ferry at Borden, leaves today for Montreal consigned by the Thompson Produce Company of Charlottetown to Potato Distributors Ltd.

A Fraser Airborne Products Ltd. plane, which began carrying live lobsters from this Province to New York, last night switched to a fresh fruit and vegetable load for a return trip.

The officers of the 17th Armoured Regiment held their final regimental dinner at the Charlotte-town Hotel last night. The 17th Armoured Regt., previously known as the P.E.I. Light Horse, is to be disbanded and in its place will be the 17th Recce Rgt.

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HOMELITE CHAIN SAW WINNER
We are pleased to announce that **MR. ALEX HENDERSON**
NEW WILTSHIRE, P. E. I.
has been declared the first winner of the New 5 H.P. Homelite Chain Saw. The presentation will be made Saturday, June 16 at 10 a.m. at Douglas Bros. & Jones Ltd. by a representative of Terry Machinery Ltd., and all interested lumbermen, farmers, etc., are cordially invited to attend and see the new saw cutting and enter your name in the contest which is still running.
Douglas Bros. & Jones Ltd.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

BE CAREFUL TO PRESERVE VEGETABLE FOOD VALUE
You may be wasting much of the benefit you could get from your daily quota of green and yellow vegetables. Improper storing and cooking can rob them of a great deal of their food value. Both yellow and green vegetables have a high vitamin A content. If eaten uncooked, they also contribute a significant quantity of vitamin C and small amounts of other vitamins and minerals. To take advantage of these food values, you've got to know how to handle vegetables in the home. And I'll bet many of you don't. For one thing, use them as quickly as possible after plucking them from your garden or buying them at the store. Make sure they are always stored under moist, cool conditions.

WASH VEGETABLES
You can keep salad greens fresh and crisp by washing them and wrapping them in a clean cloth and placing them in the refrigerator. Incidentally, you should wash all vegetables thoroughly before using them, but don't let them soak.

As for cooking, a few simple rules will help protect the food values of the vegetables and make them more tasty. Cook them until they are tender. But use as little water as possible. Salted water probably is best. As soon as the vegetable begins to boil, turn down the heat.

SOUPS OR SAUCES
Save any juice that may be left. It will come in handy for making soups or sauces. Here's another tip for adding taste to green vegetables such as cabbage, green beans or squash. Add meat flavors, especially from smoked, salted or corned meats. Just cover the meat with water and simmer until it is almost tender. Then use some of this water to dilute it if it's too salty for cooking the vegetables. Simmer them gently until tender, but not broken.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
A.J.S.: For the past few months, I have been bothered by spots and snake-like filmy things floating through my eyes. Can you tell me if this condition can be cured and what causes it?
Answer: Spots before the eyes is a symptom that appears in several diseases. It may be due to constipation, to a defect in the vision, to high blood pressure or to migraine.

FAMED REGIMENT
The first regiment of Britain's Grenadier Guards was formed in 1656 as a personal bodyguard to Charles II.

NOTES BY THE WAY

One teacher advised a parent here to buy an encyclopedia, but he said that pedals would hurt the boy's feet.—Brandon Sun

Although the teddy bear has seniority, the stuffed panda already is old enough to have been handed down to another generation.—Detroit News

"There are millions of living organisms in a thimbleful of average soil," says a biologist. How do they handle their traffic problems? — Kingston-Whig-Standard

For those who like variety there is nothing to equal the diet of the natives in the Australian bush which includes ants, caterpillars, cicadas and other insects as well as various dishes compounded of snake meat.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

Someone said: "I care not who writes the nation's history, so long as I can write his song." If the history of Canada and the United States is anything like the modern songs, the future of this country is going to be terrible. The only thing that may be said in favor of the current mania is that it is too awful to last.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

Teenagers can't really be blamed for running loose if no one stops them. Reasoning with them might be fine up to a point, but their reasoning is not so mature that they are capable of reasoning it out for themselves; at some point they have to be told. Most adults won't let a three-year-old play with a loaded gun, even if they can "reason" with it, but the same adults will give immature teenagers high-octane death weapons in the form of cars and let them carry on. No adults will get respect unless they first insist upon it.—Calgary Herald

A motorist's Utopia was described by Albert Bradley, chairman of General Motors Corp., in an address to the National Highway Users' Conference. Peering into his crystal ball, Mr. Bradley predicted that in 10 years the motorist will no longer be plagued by stop-and-go driving; that highways will be wide, smooth and safe, and nobody will have to worry about where to park. Ample facilities will be provided. Far be it from us to throw any cold water on these happy prospects. We only hope we live so long. But we can't help admiring Mr. Bradley's audacity as a soothsayer. Looking back 10 years, we can't discern much driving improvement in that period. We look ahead and one major impression is that 10 years is not an awful lot of time.—Detroit Free Press

Noel Coward, the celebrated English actor, author and composer, will not land on English shores this year because if he did so, the Income Tax Department would demand 25,000 pounds from him. Coward is not the first man to renounce living in his native land to escape heavy taxes. C. J. Adair had a notable example—Sir Harry Oakes, goldmine millionaire, who exiled himself to the Bahamas, where not long after he was murdered by some person or persons unknown.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

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