

# British Press And People Are Highly Critical Of UN

By KEN METHERAL

Canadian Press Staff Writer

LONDON (CP)—The role of the United Nations in world affairs has been under scrutiny in Britain. For weeks, a section of the British press has been vigorously prosecuting the charge that the world organization has become what one newspaper called a "benevolent brigands' club," taking stern action against Britain and France ever since Suez, but turning a blind eye to the intransigent attitudes of Russia and Egypt.

Final judgment may depend on the way in which the United Nations deals with two immediate and explosive problems—the Gaza Strip in the Middle East and the nine-year-old dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. Criticism of the UN in Britain appears compounded by a feeling of frustration over the Suez failure and of outrage that Britain should be made to toe the mark, while others flout the UN openly and with impunity.

### SOME DEFENDERS

Some independent and left-wing newspapers have stoutly defended the UN, but the preponderance of press comment has been critical. Other attacks—some bitter and virulent—have been made during debates in Parliament and by radio and television commentators. And a sure-fire way to touch off a heated debate in the country's pubs and on commuter trains is to voice an opinion favorable to the UN.

"We have suffered more criticism in the last 12 weeks than in the entire 12 years since the United Nations came into being," says an official of the United Nations Association here.

There have been few suggestions that Britain should pull out of the United Nations. But such staunch UN supporters as the Manchester Guardian and The Economist say the UN must find a way of ending the present one-way enforcement of the UN charter if the organization is to survive.

## Nations Will Be Forced To Turn To The Sea For Protein

VANCOUVER (CP)—Food of the future will come largely from the fisheries division of United Nations Food Organization, predicted in an interview here.

"The big problem we have to face is the tremendous increase in population which is throwing a heavy strain on agriculture and especially animal protein raising," he said.

"Nations will be forced to turn their attention to the sea and its products for their animal protein."

Some of the criticism, say defenders of the UN, has been unrealistic. There has been little recognition of the fact that the UN is only what its individual members make it and that, in the last analysis, failure to take a firm stand on any question is the fault of member countries rather than the UN itself.

### SUEZ COMPARISON

Several British papers have drawn unfavorable comparisons between the firm stand taken by the UN against the Anglo-French military intervention in Egypt and the lack of firmness over Egypt's long-standing failure to grant Israeli ships freedom of passage through the Suez Canal. Yet Britain was one of the countries that virtually condoned Egypt's ban against Israel.

"Britain was willing to allow the ban to continue for a number of years while she was in virtual command of the canal and when her troops were stationed in the canal," says David H. Ennals, secretary of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. "Why should she now criticize UN over something she wouldn't face up to herself?"

Ennals admits the recent flood of criticism has been "hard to take." But he says it has been more than compensated for by creating a new interest in UN.

"Our biggest problem before the Suez crisis was a general apathy about UN. There is no apathy now."

Ennals says a "considerable number" of the association's 65,000 members have sent in their resignations in recent weeks. But resignations have been pretty well balanced by new members.

### SUDDEN FLOOD

"We were flooded with membership applications immediately after the Anglo-French ultimatum to Egypt in late October. The majority were from intellectuals

who experienced a feeling of revulsion.

"One application came from the wife of a man high in the government. She said she didn't want her husband to know what she had done but felt she must show some support for UN."

Many Britons would like to see the United Nations take over full control of the Gaza Strip, a silver of desert pointing like a finger at the heart of Israel, and from which Egyptian communists have repeatedly launched attacks on Jewish communities.

The Manchester Guardian, which steadfastly opposed the Anglo-French intervention, says the UN emergency force under Canada's Maj. Gen. F. L. M. Burns must be retained in the Sinai Desert until a final settlement is reached between Israel and Egypt. Says the Guardian:

"If the assembly takes no effective decision and lets the emergency force leave, it will have given a large nail into the coffin of the United Nations."

## Asks Funds For Quoddy Survey

WASHINGTON (AP)—Approval of \$1,349,000 for a \$3,000,000 survey to determine the cost and economic feasibility of a tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, Me., was recommended today in President Eisenhower's annual budget message to Congress.

The first installment of \$935,000 was made available for the current fiscal year. The new fiscal year begins July 1.

The budget message provides nearly \$30,000,000 for New England flood control and navigation projects.

The funds recommended for the Quoddy power project survey would be divided as follows: For the engineering phases, \$1,215,000; power marketing studies, \$59,000; commercial fishery studies, \$50,000; and administration, \$25,000.

For promotion and development of fishery products and fishery research, the budget estimates \$4,600,000 will be made available. The \$10,000,000 revolving loan fund for repair and rehabilitation of fishing fleets and gear will have an estimated outlay of \$2,200,000 in the next year.

Expected to benefit New England's shipbuilding and repair industry is \$120,000,000 recommended for Maritime administration activities in providing construction differential subsidies; vessel replacements; research, especially into nuclear propulsion, and vessel modernization.



GIANT REUNION

HALIFAX—Joseph Moore who came to Canada from his native England and now works with a

television firm in Burlington, a suburb of Hamilton, gets a fond greeting as he meets his family

in Halifax. His wife and 11 children came to Canada on a liner as the people of Hamilton were

coming to Mr. Moore's aid and helping him get a home organized for his big family. (CP Wire-Photo)

## Boy's Plot To Get \$500,000 Fails

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—A 14-year-old boy's plot to extort \$500,000 from cowboy star Roy Rogers collapsed Thursday. He was cornered by postal inspectors and police in the boiler room of a junior high school in nearby Barberton.

Postal inspectors said the boy admitted writing a letter to Rogers last Dec. 22, demanding he send the money, or be subjected to "moral disgrace" by the distribution to school children of "altered photographs" showing him in the nude.

One officer described the letter as "well-executed, well-written, well-framed, and well-thought out." Police said the boy, an honor student, is "emotionally high strung with too much time on his hands."

He was turned over to his parents while authorities decide what charges to file, if any.

## Payments To N. S. Fishermen For Loss

OTTAWA (CP)—Payments of \$42,929 have already been made to Nova Scotia fishermen under a federal indemnity plan for damage and loss to fishing vessels and lobster traps last year, Fisheries Minister Sinclair reported Thursday.

In a Commons reply tabled for H. B. McCulloch (L-Pictou) on operations of the Insurance plan,

## No Anti-Combines Inquiry In Newsprint Industry Planned

OTTAWA (CP)—The government made clear Wednesday it will launch no anti-combines inquiry into the big newsprint industry, maintaining that the new, uniform \$4-a-ton price increases are not by themselves evidence of collusion.

Justice Minister Garson told the Commons a general and uniform price rise might be regarded with suspicion in times of a declining market—but not when the market is strong.

A time of rising costs and strong demand, such increases may be explained on the basis are not in themselves evidence of ordinary market behavior and of collusion.

This was Mr. Garson's reply to Tuesday's query by Stanley Knowles (CCF—Winnipeg North Centre) as to whether the government would investigate the circumstances of the price increases to decide whether illegal price-fixing was involved.

For some time there has been concern in parliamentary quarters

he said 18 fishermen were paid \$14,662 for vessel damage and 192 lobster fishermen were paid \$28,267 for damage to their traps. Settlement was pending on 17 other claims of payment for vessel damage. Fourteen of the cases occurred in the last two days of December.

## N. B. Man Burned To Death In Home

SOUTH NELSON, N.B. (CP)—Hugh McLeod, 40, was burned to death Thursday after fire broke out while he slept in the house where he lived alone at nearby Craigville.

The charred body was found on a smouldering mattress by McLeod's brother-in-law, Zalter Palen, who entered the bedroom through a second floor window. Other parts of the room and house escaped damage.

## Stay of Execution Granted Lefrancois

MONTREAL (CP)—Roland Lefrancois, 28, due to be hanged today at Montreal Jail, was granted a stay of execution until April 26. Hearing of his appeal is pending.

Lefrancois, a St. Charles De Mandeville farm hand, was found guilty at his trial in Joliette, Que., of the bludgeon murder of Joseph Savoie, 69, a deaf and dumb farmer, last Aug. 26.

Conviction and death sentence is to be heard next month in Montreal.

## Two Cargo Ships Caught In Ice

CORNER BROOK, Nfld. (CP)—The Government icebreaker Fl-

## South Dakota Native Did Much For Agriculture In Alberta

TABER, Alta. (CP)—A southern Alberta pioneer credited with getting irrigation and specialized crop research started in the province refuses to quit.

Ted Sundal, secretary of the Taber Irrigation District, continues to work for community betterment. He came to Alberta from his native South Dakota early in the century and stayed because he liked the country, its people and the pioneer spirit that built the West.

From the start, Mr. Sundal was alert to the needs of agriculture. In 1911 he was appointed an officer of the Taber Agricultural Society, serving as secretary for nine years and a director for four years.

As a result of his request in 1912 to the provincial minister of agriculture asking for a joint crop research effort between the Alberta government and the Taber Agricultural Society, a 20-acre plot of land in the Taber district was turned into an experimental station.

That year was Mr. Sundal's

first in specialty crop research. This effort later grew into a major program including sugar b., s., canning crops, livestock feeding, corn growing and small fruit production.

In 1912 Mr. Sundal was behind competitions for grain and vegetable growing. At the same time he published a farm bulletin that went to farmers in the region.

Realizing the need for irrigation in this semi-arid region, 40 miles east of Lethbridge, Mr. Sundal in 1913 urged its introduction to the Taber district.

The first meeting of farmers of the Taber-Barnwell district to consider irrigation development was held later that year.

The project was further pushed with the arrival of settlers, many from Utah where the value of irrigation had long been proved.

Except for the time he served in the First World War, Mr. Sundal has acted as secretary, first of the sponsoring organization, then of the Taber Irrigation District, formed under the Alberta Irrigation Districts act in 1915.

## New Br. Prime Minister Launched "Premium Bonds"

By ALVIN STEINKOPF

LONDON (AP)—The treasury holds an additional £52,300,000 (\$146,740,000) because a bright and controversial idea occurred last June to Harold Macmillan, the new prime minister.

Macmillan, then chancellor of the exchequer, invented the "premium bond" plan. Those finding fault with the scheme, including many churchmen, assail it as virtually a state lottery, degrading and immoral.

Others hold, just as strongly, that for a nation of bettors who risk millions of pounds a week on football pools, the premium bond is an innocent and pleasant little flutter, as harmless as a raffle at the missionary society's fair.

The scheme is simplicity itself. You buy a bond for a pound (\$2.80). You get no interest, but in six months there is a grand drawing of numbers from an electronic machine, and maybe you win £1,000 tax-free, or one of many lesser prizes.

You never lose the original pound. That can be recovered at any time by present the bond to a postoffice or bank.

Moreover, the number of every bond stays in the electronic machine.

back is attempting to free two cargo vessels trapped by ice near Frenchman's Head, 12 miles west of here.

The Transport Department said the Glenwood and the Alter Sweeney were trapped while bound for Halifax after leaving Summerside, Nfld., with cargoes of fish meal.

chine. It has a chance in all future drawings which, after next June, will take place once a month.

The prime minister, known as a man with a lively imagination, still likes the scheme. Records of the treasury indicate that, since the beginning of November when the first bond was sold the plan has been raising substantial sums.

HEAVY ATTACK

Premium bonds were assailed in Parliament. Some churchmen, led by the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, said that the scheme amounts to "government-sponsored gambling."

There is nothing to suggest that it hurt Macmillan politically. Supporters of the scheme said it adds a little harmless zest to life, and that actually it accomplishes some good by draining off excess money in the pockets of citizens who might otherwise lose it in other forms of betting.

In the month of November, the post office reported, £46,500,000 worth of the bonds were sold. The latest figure, £52,300,000, is the total up to Jan. 2.

There was a sharp decline in December sales, but that was expected because the spare pounds were financing Christmas.

It was estimated that by the first drawing in June £150,000,000 worth of the bonds were sold. The latest figure, £52,300,000, is the total up to Jan. 2.

At drawings, prizes will be distributed on the basis of blocks of £3,000,000 worth of bonds outstanding. The interest from each block will provide 237 prizes, ranging from the big £1,000 number to £25.

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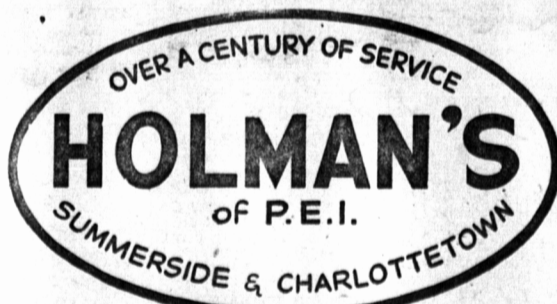


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