

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dev... W. J. Hancock, Publisher

Published every week morning (except Sunday) and special holiday... 455 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave. Montreal, 400, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840, 860, 880, 900, 920, 940, 960, 980, 1000, 1020, 1040, 1060, 1080, 1100, 1120, 1140, 1160, 1180, 1200, 1220, 1240, 1260, 1280, 1300, 1320, 1340, 1360, 1380, 1400, 1420, 1440, 1460, 1480, 1500, 1520, 1540, 1560, 1580, 1600, 1620, 1640, 1660, 1680, 1700, 1720, 1740, 1760, 1780, 1800, 1820, 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920, 1940, 1960, 1980, 2000.

Subscription rates: \$11.00 a year by mail or carrier; rates and service by carrier. \$12.00 a year off island and U.K. \$20.00 per year in S. and elsewhere outside British Columbia.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 6 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1962

A Suggestion

We gather from the parliamentary debate on the proposed Atlantic Development Board that it is the intention of the Federal Government to appoint, in addition to a chairman, one member from each of the four provinces. This would give Prince Edward Island equal representation with our more populous neighbors, and would be highly satisfactory in this respect.

It would be satisfactory only if the right man is appointed to the job of representing us on the board. He should, obviously, be a man of outstanding ability and experience in public affairs, particularly in relation to our development plans and problems. His duties will be on a part-time basis, and he will be serving for honor and not for hire; but it could be service of very great value to his Province and to the Atlantic Provinces generally.

He must, of course, be able to work in close harmony and cooperation with our Provincial Government and with such bodies as APEC, our boards of trade, farm and fishery organizations, etc. He should know the score, too, about development schemes in other provinces and be able to assess their value, and the priority they should receive, in any recommendations the new board may make.

We suggest, on the basis of his record in public life and in his profession, that an ideal man for this appointment would be the Hon. M. J. McQuaid, whose defeat as Attorney General and Provincial Treasurer in the provincial election on Monday was a misfortune for the Shaw Government and, we believe, for the Province. We do not know Mr. McQuaid's views on the matter, for we have not consulted him; but if he could be persuaded to accept this burden of representing us on the proposed Atlantic Development Board, we have no doubt that our interests would be fully protected and that the board itself would be the gainer thereby.

Trade Issue Defined

A correspondent in The Economist, noted British economic journal, takes a shrewd look at the crucial possibilities that have opened for Canada from the American Trade Expansion Act, and about which we hear little in the parliamentary debates at Ottawa. The issue is put in plain terms. The new Act offers Canadians the chances to escape from a market of nineteen million to one of five hundred million customers at the price of abandoning the "National Policy" of high protection which has been the foundation of Canadian industrial policy since 1879.

Such an idea, says The Economist, writer, is fighting talk in Canada, for this policy is firmly bound to Canadian ideas of political independence. Even without importing the slightest element of nationalist prejudice, a change of this profound order of importance is bound to perplex both Canadians and Canadians, conscious of losing the past benefits of the Commonwealth link and of losing more with Britain inside Europe.

Their fear in this situation is to be thrown unprotected into the American orbit, losing both economic and political independence in the process. Only in the last three months has it become possible to

see a workable alternative to a declining insular economy. There is now the chance of expansion in a communal market embracing Europe and the Atlantic Basin—at an international price.

The broad terms of the Trade Expansion Act empower the President to make tariff cuts in three categories: the halving of tariffs on reciprocal negotiations with other countries; reduction to zero of American tariffs of 5 per cent or less; and negotiation to zero of American tariffs on items in which the United States and the European Market with Britain account for 80 per cent of free world exports.

The potential advantages to Canada under such a non-or-low-tariff regime surely need no emphasis; yet the staggering thing is that the Canadian authorities have had no meaningful discussion with the Americans about it at all until quite recently. All told, trade worth over a billion dollars (not counting raw materials entering the United States duty free) is involved. And the further advantage to Canada, when the Act is purposefully applied, is that the tariff cuts which the United States makes will be generalized by collateral bargains with the European Common Market (with Britain in it) and with Japan, giving Canada wider openings there.

The Economist writer makes the further point that the expansion that Canada needs for growth is not in the resource industries (for these the American market is more or less open and secure) but in manufacture, including the further processing of raw materials that now leave Canada in the primary stage. Yet it is allegedly for manufacturing interests that our high protective tariffs are being maintained! An anomaly here, which invites a thorough-going parliamentary probe.

Tale Of Two Medals

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, a Canadian who has served his country at home and abroad and is now chairman of the British Columbia Power Commission, has been presented with the first Vanier Medal awarded for "outstanding contributions to the field of public administration." Governor General Vanier last December consented to the name of this annual award and to its design; and, as the Toronto Globe and Mail remarks, it is heartening to see that less than a year later the medal is already in the hands of the first winner.

As our Toronto contemporary emphasizes, the Vanier Medal should not be confused with the Canada Medal announced by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, on October 17, 1943. The Canada Medal was to be won by any citizen, civilian or uniformed, for "meritorious service above and beyond the faithful performance of duties." It could even be awarded to citizens of other countries whom Canada wished to honor.

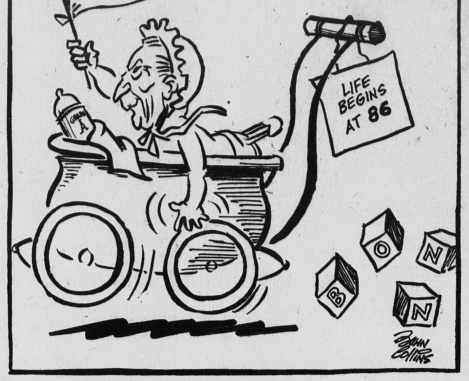
Although the Government of 1943 said a list of first recipients would be announced soon, the Canada Medal was never awarded. It is a national disgrace that in almost two decades no government at Ottawa has had the courage to honor even a small handful of great Canadians who deserve recognition.

EDITORIAL NOTES

From the Post Office comes the annual request that Christmas parcels, letters and greeting cards be mailed early. It is a gargantuan task that postal workers are faced with at this season, and they are entitled to all the co-operation they can get from the general public. Besides, early mailing insures against the disappointment of being late delivery.

A signal victory for fluoridation has been scored in Britain, where the Government has given the green light to local authorities to add fluoride to water supplies in a bid to reduce dental decay in children. The local authorities took the initiative in submitting the scheme to the health minister for his approval. The latter, in granting it, stated that three five-year test schemes in England, Scotland and Wales had shown a "dramatic" 50 per cent reduction in dental decay among children. The total cost of fluoridation will be about \$45,000,000 for the entire country.

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Delen WHAT causes dry skin? Loss of moisture from the epidermis, which is not replaced by moisture from the dermis. There are a number of physical chemical, and medical origins of this condition.



ADENAUER'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Our Parliamentary Delegates Abroad

The low calibre and meagre contribution of Canada's representation at international conferences has recently become an international joke. In the United Nations and North Atlantic Treaty circles in other countries, I have found that our best friends won't tell us what they think of Canada's delegates.

Too often our leading parliamentarians have been considered the Home Front to be of exclusive importance; all-expenses-paid trips to exotic far-flung lands have been handed round as sops to back-benchers and ward-beaters rather than to potentially effective delegates. Experienced British debaters and prominent American senators have been handed round as sops to back-benchers and ward-beaters rather than to potentially effective delegates.

Frequent Invasion Target

National Geographic Society

Invasion is an old story in Assam, the state in northeast India that lies in the path of Chinese Communist forces. Though frequently overrun by Moslems when the Mogul Empire controlled India, Assam has never been completely subjugated. In a passage especially pertinent today, a frustrated Mogul wrote: "Whenever an invading army has entered their territory, the Assamese have sheltered themselves in strong posts, and have distressed the enemy by stratagems, surprises, and alarms, and by cutting off their provisions."

ALMOST ISOLATED

Assam, bordered by Burma, China, Bhutan, and East Pakistan, is almost cut off from the main body of India. A narrow strip of land connects Bhutan and East Pakistan between the state with the rest of India.

PUBLIC FORUM

COOP HOUSING AREA Sir,—In the newspaper review of the City Council meeting held on Dec. 10, we noted that reference was made to the condition of the streets in the North River Co-op Housing Area. The report by the chairman of the street cleaning committee referred to the efforts being made to improve the condition of the streets in that area. We should like to refer to the efforts being made to improve the condition of the streets, or rather to improve the condition of the streets, or rather to improve the condition of the streets, or rather to improve the condition of the streets.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE Assam's liabilities include recurring floods prevalence of malaria, tuberculosis, and epidemics, poor communications, and earthquakes. In 1950, one of the severest earthquakes in the world struck Assam, wiping out entire villages and killing more than 100,000 people. The earthquake rocked Assam, wiping out entire villages and killing more than 100,000 people. The earthquake rocked Assam, wiping out entire villages and killing more than 100,000 people.

HEAVY WIND Published in 1748, the novel Richardson of England, is 984,200 words long, more than 200,000 words longer than any other novel. It is a serious divisive force in Assam; and has led to the severest earthquake in the world. Language is a serious divisive force in Assam; and has led to the severest earthquake in the world. Language is a serious divisive force in Assam; and has led to the severest earthquake in the world.

Humidity Helps Skin Condition

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Delen WHAT causes dry skin? Loss of moisture from the epidermis, which is not replaced by moisture from the dermis. There are a number of physical chemical, and medical origins of this condition.

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OUR YESTERDAY'S

(From the Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO December 13, 1937

At a meeting of the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion which was held at the Legion House, Summerside last night, E.W. Robertson, provincial president, and G.E. Sherrin, provincial secretary were elected to attend the Dominion conference of the Legion in Port Williams, Ont. in January.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

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The Nassau Conference

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Prime Minister Macmillan may come away from his talks with President Kennedy in the Bahamas somewhat surprised and perhaps somewhat disillusioned. He did not expect Macmillan to be so tough, more self-willed leader, more determined to stand up to Kennedy than he's beaten in the past.

As for providing NATO with an independent nuclear force, this may turn out to be mostly a conversation piece. Kennedy reported approval to any idea of starting custody and control over U.S. warheads with the Atlantic Pact.

As for Britain, the main American drive is to get Britain into the Common Market. American sources have again emphasized that the whole of starting custody and control over U.S. warheads with the Atlantic Pact.

STRONGER NOW A year ago, Macmillan might have been in a better position to persuade Kennedy than he is now. That was when the president had taken a setback in the Cuban invasion debacle. He was in search of sympathy and support from the British.

It was Macmillan who asked for the talks at Nassau next week—not Kennedy. And it may be Macmillan's relations to Kennedy that will be the key to his success in getting the support of Kennedy in modifying the demands of the British.

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