

Welcome News

By the decision of President Eisenhower there will be no tariff increase on groundfish and fillets imported into the United States from Canada, Norway and Iceland, at least for the time being. The increase had been recommended by a commission appointed to inquire into the matter, and of course the commission had been influenced by representations made by fishery interests in New England.

The reasons given by the President for his veto of the commission's recommendations were both economic and political. He does not think a higher tariff would be the answer to the domestic industry's basic problems and he is "reluctant to impose a barrier to trade with friendly nations." Besides, he feels that "the economic strength of our close friends is of strategic importance to us in the continuing struggle against the menace of world communism." On the first point his views merely reflect a simple economic fact, since the total volume of groundfish and fillets imported into the United States, while important to the exporting countries, is relatively small compared with the domestic industry. Moreover, the domestic industry alone, according to reports, is not capable of looking after the total requirements. However, since the imported fish cost the consumer less than the local product, even with the tariff added, in some areas the local product is at a disadvantage, which of course accounts for the domestic industry's request for higher tariffs.

On the second point, it is possible that the President's decision was influenced to some extent by the administration's successful negotiations with Iceland for a new agreement respecting American military bases in that country. The agreement calls for increased economic aid from the United States and an increase in purchases of fish. Obviously, it would never do to raise the tariff so soon after the agreement had been reached. And to raise the tariffs on Canadian and Norwegian fish in these circumstances would have been discriminatory.

In any case, whatever political considerations may have been behind the President's action, it will be welcomed by Canadian fishermen and exporters.

Humiliating Position

The young soldier of the Queens Own Rifles who two or three weeks ago bet a month's pay that "we will never get to the Middle East" can now collect his money and take it back with him to Calgary. As it turned out he was wiser than Mr. Lester B. Pearson who insisted on telling the Canadian people, most of whom knew better, that eventually the battalion would sail for Egypt or wherever it was they were supposed to go. The statement given the press by the Hon. C. D. Howe in his capacity of acting Prime Minister is so distinguished for its serio-comic character that we take the liberty of repeating it here:

"Because of Canada's favourable position among the nations contributing to the UNEF, it is apparent that requirement for the support elements so necessary to round out and weld the UNEF into an effective and efficient force can best be supplied by Canada. The number of these specialists to be provided by Canada has now reached the point where we are about in balance so far as numbers are concerned with the other contributory nations. It now appears doubtful whether any infantry unit will be required from Canada. For this reason it has been decided, at least for the time being, to return the 1st Queens Own Rifles of Canada to their home station."

So there we have it—a part of the story, that is, by no means the whole of it. Why did not Mr. Howe come right out and say that the unit was unacceptable to President Nasser and, therefore, could not go to

Egypt? The words "doubtful" and "for the time being at least" were useless verbiage in the statement. Mr. Howe knows, as everyone else knows, that the Queens Own Rifles will not go at any time; and he knows, as everyone else knows, the real reason for the change of orders given the "Magnificent". Why could he not have been frank about it? Why was it necessary to attempt to make things appear as they are not?

The men who have gone or will soon be going to the Middle East can, and doubtless will, render a good service to the U.N., and Canadians everywhere will wish them luck. But the fact remains that the Canadian Government was dictated to by Colonel Nasser, and all the fatuous arguments that Mr. Howe or anyone else can think up will not convince the Canadian people that such was not the case. It is doubtful whether any responsible government was ever placed in a more humiliating position. The attempt to deny it only makes matters worse.

Egypt Still At War

A relevant point in connection with the Israeli attack on Egypt, which the United Nations seems to have ignored, is raised in an article in a recent issue of The Listener, published by the British Broadcasting Corporation. This is the fact that Egypt already considered herself in a state of war with Israel. That is to say, the war which the Arab states launched against Israel immediately after she had been set up as an independent state was never terminated by a peace treaty. The fighting had been ended by the conclusion of separate armistice agreements between Israel and her Arab neighbours. That was in 1949. But ever since then Egypt had claimed, and exercised, the rights of a belligerent in stopping Israel ships from passing through the Suez Canal or from using the Israeli port of Elath, at the northern end of the gulf of Akaba. Egypt justified this action on the ground that she was still technically in a state of war with Israel. And she maintained this claim and continued to apply her blockade against Israel in spite of the Security Council's demands that she should desist.

Another relevant factor is that at almost no time since 1949 were Israel's borders free from attack from one or other of her Arab neighbours. For the most part, the attacks came from Egypt. It is significant that one of the quietest periods for a long time on the Egyptian-Israeli border was after Colonel Nasser had precipitated the first Suez crisis by his sudden nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, when he deployed the Egyptian forces to meet a possible Anglo-French attempt to seize the canal. When he was satisfied that this threat would not materialize, he immediately set about reorganizing a concerted Arab campaign against Israel, and made no bones about its purpose. The picture of Nasser now giving orders to the United Nations as to how and where they shall deploy their police force would be comic if it were not so tragic.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A university professor has written a book on "how to cuss effectively." His list of angry words is compiled from many sources including Shakespeare and the Bible. Somehow, it is hard to think of such a work as a distinctive contribution to culture.

An importer of liquors laments that 25-year-old Scotch may soon be a thing of the past because distillers do not think that economic returns warrant the ageing process. That is unfortunate but not calamitous, in view of the many other economic problems of our times. Anyway, it is only rarely that an imbibor inquires into the age of his favourite beverage.

President Eisenhower has given tacit support to a proposal that would repeal the constitutional amendment which limits a presidential tenure to two terms. It is hard to see what justification there was for it in the first place. It would seem that so long as a President or any other executive head of government enjoys the confidence of the people he should be permitted to stay in office. Certainly no democratic principle calls for any restriction of that right.



FROM THE LAND OF THE MAPLE (AND THE FIR)

The "Saguenay" Tradition
Naval Headquarters Release

HMCS Saguenay, the anti-submarine destroyer escort to be commissioned on December 15 at Halifax Shipyards Ltd., Halifax will be the second of her name to serve in the Royal Canadian Navy.

The first HMCS Saguenay was commissioned at Portsmouth, England, on May 22, 1931, as the first warship built specifically for the Royal Canadian Navy.

She arrived at her Halifax home on July 3 where, with HMCS Champlain, she formed the Eastern Destroyer Sub-Division. At this time, there were four destroyers in RCN service and for the next few years they frequently participated in exercises together during their annual winter training cruises in the Caribbean.

In the summer of 1936, the Saguenay escorted First World War veterans on their pilgrimage to Vimy Ridge for the unveiling there of Canada's War Memorial by his Majesty King Edward VIII. At the monument, the Saguenay mounted a Royal Guard, the first mounted by the RCN for a reigning British monarch.

AT SPITHEAD
The following spring the Saguenay, in company with HMCS Skeena, again crossed the Atlantic to take part in the King George VI coronation naval review at Spithead.

Two years later, in June, 1939, the Saguenay acted as naval escort for Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth during their visit to the Atlantic Coast. Three months later, Canada was at war.

On September 16, 1939, six days after the country's official declaration of war, the Saguenay, together with HMCS St. Laurent, escorted the first British-bound convoy out of Halifax Approaches.

During October and November, the Saguenay operated with a Royal Navy squadron in the Caribbean.

On October 16, 1940, she shaped course for Britain where she was to join with other Canadian destroyers on anti-submarine duty in the Western Approaches. Two days out of Greenock, on October 21, she was successful in rescuing 32 survivors of two torpedoed merchantmen.

TORPEDOED
Only five weeks after she began operations in an active war zone, the Saguenay was crippled by an enemy submarine, becoming the first Canadian warship to be torpedoed.

The incident took place in the early hours of December 1, 1940, about 300 miles west of Ireland, while she and two British destroyers were escorting a convoy of 30 merchantmen homeward bound from Gibraltar. Twenty-one men were killed and 18, many severely burned, later were admitted to hospital. Although severely damaged, the Saguenay opened fire on a surfaced submarine at about 800 yards and forced it to dive. Escorted by a British destroyer carrying five of her officers and 85 of her men, the Saguenay limped on to the United Kingdom, reaching port in tow of a tug on the afternoon of December 5.

She spent the remainder of the winter in drydock and came out of refit just in time to take part in the historic chase of the German battleship Bismarck until lack of fuel forced her out of the pursuit. Shortly after, she was recalled from the U.K. to join the Newfoundland Escort Force and she arrived at St. John's on June 7, 1941.

MEMORABLE CONVOY
One of her most memorable convoy assignments occurred the following month when she was ordered to Placentia Bay to escort the British battleship Prince of Wales with Prime Minister Churchill and his staff embarked for passage home following the momentous Atlantic Conference with President Roosevelt.

The Saguenay's next adventure was a dramatic encounter in January, 1942, with a North Atlantic storm which, for three nightmarish days, threatened to end her active career for all time. Badly battered, she reached St. John's under her own steam, but

three months' work was required to make her fit for sea again.

Returning to service in the late spring of 1942, the Saguenay joined the Newfoundland Force now re-organized and re-named the Mid-Ocean Escort Force.

On November 15, she set out from Halifax on her last operational assignment. Escorting the passenger ship Lady Rodney, the Saguenay picked up a submarine contact about 10 miles south of Cape Race, Newfoundland, and she steamed off at full speed to investigate.

STERN SLICED OFF
The night was dark, with frequent rain squalls and the sky was heavily overcast. Not until too late did the Saguenay's commanding officer sight the port bow light of the merchant ship Azra at two cables' distance. Seconds later, the merchant vessel struck the destroyer on the starboard quarter, slicing off her stern. Her depth charges exploded after the collision, increasing the damage to the destroyer and hoisting the merchant ship so badly that she later sank.

It was estimated more than a year would be required to make the Saguenay fit for active service again and since 80 per cent of her normal life already had passed, it was decided to convert her into a training ship.

Fondly nicknamed HMCS Standstill, she spent the remainder of the war at anchor in the waters of Annapolis Basin as gunnery training ship for HMCS Cornwallis, the new entry training base. When, at the close of the war, preparations were made to dispose of the Saguenay, the Commander-in-Chief, Canadian North West Atlantic, Rear-Admiral L. W. Murray, voiced the feelings of many in his final message to the ship on June 29, 1945:

"I much regret the passing of the first destroyer built for the Royal Canadian Navy, a ship with an enviable record both in peace and war, and hope that before long another ship will bear her name and carry on her tradition".

On December 15, nearly 11 and one-half years later, Admiral Murray's hopes will be realized.

The Age Old Story

Trust in the Lord, and do good: so shall thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.



FROM DON JUAN
But words are things, and a small drop of ink,
Falling, like dew, upon a thought,
produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think;
Tis strange, the shortest letter
which man uses
Instead of speech may form a lasting link
Of ages; to what straits old Time
reduces
Frail man, when paper—even a rag like this,
Survives himself, the tomb, and
all that's his!
—Lord Byron.

MAXIMS

A man travels the world over in search of what he needs and returns home to find it.

DIES AFTER SALK SHOTS

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis said Wednesday the death Nov. 29 of a boy from polio after he received the full three doses of Salk vaccine was the first known case of its kind. A foundation spokesman said the death of James Thomson, 15, of Seattle, Wash., was the first polio fatality known among 43,000 American youngsters who have received at least one shot, including 7,000,000 fully immunized.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

HELPING CHILD PREPARE FOR FIRST DENTAL VISIT

A YOUNGSTER'S first visit to the dentist doesn't have to be and usually is not an ordeal. If you prepare him properly for this all-important first impression, he'll probably react very well. Moreover, his future relations with dentists will be all the better for it. The atmosphere surrounding a child's first meeting with the dentist is apt to set his dental health habits for the remainder of his life.

Take your youngster to the dentist as soon as all 20 of his primary teeth have erupted, usually sometime between the age of two and three.

It's wise to initiate a routine of regular dental examinations at this time even though no cavities are present. Early dental care, detect and correct decay and other diseases or defects in the first stages.

In preparing him for his first meeting with the dentist, tell your child of the benefits to health and appearance that the visit will bring. Avoid references to pain. **MAY BE PAINFUL.**

Still, don't promise him it won't hurt! It may be painful. Even if it isn't, this won't be the last time he'll have to visit the dentist. Nor will it be the last time you'll want to be trusted when making a promise to him.

Don't make a "big thing" over the initial trip to the dentist. In most children, nothing can build up a perfectly reasonable fear more quickly and surely than a big show of solicitude by a parent. If you appear concerned about this visit, if you have a long face, if you are willing to offer candy as a reward or bribe, it's logical for your youngster to think this must really be a pretty terrible business.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(December 13, 1931)

Arrangements have now been completed by the local postal officials for the handling of the Christmas mail, and no undue congestion is anticipated. In addition to six extra men who will be employed at the Post Office starting the use of a full 65-foot postal car has been obtained and the run will be continued from Sackville to Moncton.

The excavation for the new P. E. I. Hospital has been almost completed. A small amount of work remains to be done but it is expected that it will be completed today. No further work will be commenced this season. The contract for excavation work which gave employment to some twenty-two men was held by Mr. Parker Hooper.

TEN YEARS AGO
(December 13, 1946)

All of the five houses built on the main highway just west of Summerside by the Veterans Land Act Administration are finished but only three of them have been purchased and occupied. It is not known if this is because suitable applications have not been received for the other two houses. However, it is understood that over 25 applications have been filed to purchase these houses.

The comparatively new industry of gathering Irish Moss has assumed major proportions on the beaches of Kildara Shore, around the North Cape to Miramichigan on the west coast. Since this new industry requires little capital, it has become a bonanza to farmers and fishermen who live near the shore.

making it more convenient and pleasant for him to do so.
Buy him several small tubes of toothpaste—you can even get different colors now—and let him pick out the one he likes best.
Get him two child-size toothbrushes and hang a mirror in the bathroom at his eye level so he can observe the results.
QUESTION AND ANSWER
D.T.: Will milk and sugar cause mucus to form in the sinus and increase the symptoms of sinus disease?
Answer: There is no evidence that milk or sugar will adversely affect sinus disease.

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