The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
Published every week-day morning at 165 Prince Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. by the Thomson Company Ltd
Ian A. Burnett, Publisher and General Manager
Frank Walker, Editor
Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association
Member of The Canadian Press
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton
Represented Nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Service
44 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
841 Cathcart St., Montreal
896 West Georgia Street, Vancouver
Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa
By Carrier Charlottetown, Summerside $1.30 per month. Elsewhere in P.E.I. $8.00. Other Provinces and U.S. $12.00 per annum.

Nasser's "Magnanimity"

It was generally expected that on the first anniversary of the British-French attack on Egypt, President Nasser would breathe "threatenings and slaughter" against the "aggressors." There was even speculation that he might use the occasion to announce further drastic action in the Suez area, such as denying use of the waterway to British and French shipping. He did neither of these things. Instead, after mildly referring to the "great victory" won by Egyptian arms over the "imperialists and Zionists", he chose to indulge in something akin to magnanimity. "We have no spite or rancor in our hearts," he told his listeners.

The reasons behind Colonel Nasser's relatively gentle speech may not be too difficult to determine, after all. Whatever doubts may be entertained with respect to his military "victory", there is no question that he came out of the fracas in good standing politically. The Suez is under his absolute control and is likely to remain so. His prestige in his own country and among his Arab neighbours is about as high as it ever was. As for the presence of U.N. forces on Egyptian territory, that may be a little disturbing to his ego; but it is a matter of no great consequence, since the force is there with his consent and is subject to recall at his convenience. This latter may not be written in the bond; but no one seriously doubts that it is understood by all concerned. It is known, too, that Nasser is anxious to renew trade relations with Britain and France. Egypt's best customers for many years prior to the Suez crisis. This is especially important, in view of the fact that Soviet promises show little sign of being translated into practical economic aid.

It is likely, therefore, that economic need did as much to soften Colonel Nasser's words as did his sense of political wellbeing and much more than a willingness to forget and forgive. Even so, every little bit of tension-lessening, from whatever quarter it may come, is welcome these days.

GATT On Trial

Some Canadian business men and probably a lot of other people besides have begun to wonder whether the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is of any particular benefit to this country. The chief criticism seems to be that while Canada has adhered to the regulations regarding tariffs some other countries, notably the United States, have twisted them to their own advantage. Curiously, other countries, including the United States, have expressed similar complaints, each one feeling that some other country has received the better of the bargain.

The truth probably is that, as in the case of the United Nations, too much was expected of the agreement in the first place. The question that needs answering is not whether it has done all it started out to do in the regulation of free world trade but whether the situation would be any worse than it is if no such agreement had been signed. A spokesman for the international relations branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce thinks that this question must be answered in the affirmative. He points out that, while Canada has made some tariff reductions in line with the agreement, she has also received reductions in almost every market abroad. He thinks, too, that "without it, there would have been many more trade restrictions than there have been" and that the obligation of each country to explain the reasons for setting up restrictions has served as a check on such practices.

Like the United Nations itself, GATT is still an experimental organization. Its task has been made all the harder by reason of the fact that each country wants protection for its own industries and resents heavy tariffs on its exports. But, undoubtedly, the agreement has accomplished some good in the overall pattern of free world trade, although in the process it has brought some inconveniences to many of the signatory nations, perhaps to all of them in one form or another. At all events, it would seem to be a little too soon to pass final judgement on an organization which has had more than its share of complex problems.

Novel Suggestion

A novel suggestion was put forward at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Exporters' Association. It was that tourists be permitted to buy Canadian manufactured goods as well as goods imported from Britain at prices free of taxes of various kinds. This, it is estimated, would add $1 billion or more to Canadian sales to other countries, mainly the United States, and at the same time be a boost to the tourist traffic.

It seems that a similar proposal was called to the attention of the former Liberal Government and rejected as impracticable. What the present Government will do about it if it is brought up again remains to be seen; but on the face of it there seem to be several things against it. There would be no doubt of its attraction to tourists. It must be kept in mind, however, that Canadian tourists spend a great deal more money in the United States than Americans spend in this country. This would seem to require any trade concession to be on a reciprocal basis, and there is little chance of that. For another thing, it would be discriminatory legislation for the benefit of foreign visitors; and it is doubtful whether that would go down well with the people in general.

Then, of course, there is the loss to the Federal revenue to be considered. Perhaps some of this loss would be made up in other indirect ways. But in view of the ever increasing demands for more and more Federal expenditures, doesn't it seem a little unreasonable to expect the Government to relinquish an important revenue producing source for the benefit of visiting Americans?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Rudolph Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, served tiny sips of vodka to patrons standing in line for the opening night of the season. There was a time, not so long ago, when that would have brought him to the attention of the Senate Committee on un-American activities.

* * *

There will be general approval of the Federal Government's intention to include mental and tuberculosis patients in the Federal-Provincial insurance plan. This was not provided for in the original scheme adopted by Parliament last spring, but there is no reason to believe that the Liberals and other parties will have any objection to it.

* * *

The Prime Minister believes that "Canada can make a contribution of first importance in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy." That is all to the good. He doubts, however, that this country "will ever get into the business of making atomic weapons." Perhaps it is just as well. It is devoutly to be hoped that by the time Canada is ready to make the bombs, the nations which have them already will have discarded them.

* * *

Whether or not municipal representatives attend the coming Federal-Provincial fiscal conference is a matter for the Provincial Governments to decide. That is the word from Finance Minister Fleming. Certainly, the municipalities have their fiscal problems. Their presence ought not to prove any hindrance to Provincial representations; and they might very well contribute something of value to the discussions.

* * *

Most U. N. members were in favour of sending an emergency force to the Middle East last fall. But, for some reason, not all of them are eager to support it financially. In his recent report to the General Assembly, Secretary-General Hammarskjold revealed that of the $10 million authorized, less than $6 million have actually been contributed. Meanwhile, the costs have risen considerably over the estimated figure; and they are likely to go much higher if, as seems likely, the force is given other duties to perform.

HERE WE GO AGAIN!

UNITED KINGDOM OPINION

The Merry-Go-Round Again

By "Onlooker"
Thomson Newspapers, London, England Bureau

This is the Raise season over here. Already 1,500,000 workers have put in through their unions claims for more pay. There are 625,000 railway workers, 230,000 busmen, and half a million clothing workers among them. With the entry of the builders and their associated tradesmen into the field the number will top the 2,500,000 mark.

In addition, no less than 5,000,000 workers are involved in their unions claims for a shorter week. Most of the calls for a shorter week are for a whittling down from 44 or 45 hours a week to 40.

These claims prove well enough the appeals by Mr Peter Thorneycroft, the current Chancellor of the Exchequer, for moderation in all things financial are bearing no fruit at all except the traditional raspberry.

THE RIGHT MAN?

These claims prove well enough, too that Thorneycroft is not fitting too happily into the role of the man with a hand in Britains purse strings. Next to the Prime Minister he is probably the most important man in the Government just now. He is in possession of a brilliant mind, but he seems to lack the zing to appeal to both labor and employers in the call to arms.

That charge can be levelled these days against many members of the Government here. They are competent but colourless, when the situation calls for vigour and a common touch.

Prime Minister Macmillan is trying hard to gain that common touch, but his background —Eton, the Guards, a big personal fortune gained in publishing—is against him. Lord Hailsham, the new enfant terrible of the Tory Party, is trying hard too. He has already displayed his first gimmick—a big and noisy bell he rings before he addresses an audience—and there are more up his baggy sleeve. But there is a danger already that he is turning into—so far as the public is concerned—a clown.

If he overdoes his role this would be a pity for the Tory Party. He is one of the Partys brightest men.

And he is only 50 years old. Who knows that before he retires it may be legal for a member of The House of Lords to be Prime Minister—and the first "Lord Prime Minister might be Hailsham"

20 YEARS ON

But this is unlikely to happen before another 20 years have elapsed. For the Tories, the swing of the pendulum is becoming more apparent. It will take all of Hailsham's skill as Commander-in-Chief of the election battalions a couple of years hence to get the Tories back again into power.

Latest evidence of this long range prediction put forward with all humility, in the knowledge that when it comes to politics anything can happen and it probably will is the result of the Ipswich by-election just held here. Ipswich is a rural community just outside London. At the general election the Labor opposition candidate got in by a bare 3,500 votes. With his death came a new election, and the Labor majority was doubled and —most significant item of all—a third candidate, a young lass using the Liberal ticket, got 12,000 votes.

SECOND SIGN

This is the second sign in a couple of months that the Liberal Party over here is ceasing to be a joke among its two Big elections yet before then the parties. It will take a couple of Brother, the Labor and Tory parties. It will take a couple of elections yet before they become a strong force in British politics on the scale that they were a century, or even thirty years, ago. But in the meantime, although they may not win elections they are proving that they are a force to be contended with.

Macmillan, return from Washington with his plan to hasten the tightening of the nuclear relationship between the United Kingdom and the U.S. is at the moment considered here a paper achievement from which good may come—at some future date.

How far ahead that future is depends on the inevitable committees that are now being formed to study the problems.

Of all the Government members one politician above all is itching to get things moving. That man is Duncan Sandys, Britains Minister of Defence.

Next month he will be asking his partners in the Western European Union to permit Britain to withdraw yet more troops from Germany. The 1956 muster of 77,000 has been whittled to about 67,000 by now. Within a couple of years he hopes to get that figure down to 50,000.

If Sandys can offer a build up in fire-power—represented by more nuclear weapons—as manpower is cut it will help his case case.

But that is not happening at the moment. Tommy Atkins, 1957 version, has about the same sort of equipment as his brother of 1945 or his grandfather of 1914 had so far as firepower is concerned.

OTTAWA REPORT

Mr. Pearson's Reactions

By Patrick Nicholson

Ottawa—Khrushchev's "Little Moon" has done more to foster the unity of the Atlantic Community than NATO's "Three Wise Men" could achieve.

This opinion was expressed to me by Canada's Peace Prize-man, Hon. Lester B. Pearson. He himself had been chairman of that committee of "Wise Men," appointed by the NATO Council to recommend means of strengthening the North Atlantic alliance.

Diplomatic developments were so widespread following the Washington "Declaration of Independence" that I thought the reactions of our world-renowned ex-Foreign Minister would be of immense interest. So I went to talk to him in his office, tucked away in a quiet ground—floor corner of the beautiful Centre Block on our Parliament Hill. Wearing his bow tie, a sporting blue checked suit, and a carefree attitude befitting the greater leisure of the diplomatic sidelines, "Mike" had the time to chat freely and the freedom to chat openly which is the hallmark of the present brief pause in his busy career.

Would the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize himself have a novel formula for peace? I wondered as he sat back to answer my questions.

What might we expect to follow the Declaration of Interdependence and Cooperation between Britain and the States? And how would we be affected by Canada's subsequent pledge of full cooperation with those countries' new programme?

NEW BUT NOT NEW

Well, replied Mr. Pearson, you must remember that we heard almost the same words, but perhaps not quite on strong, after the Bermuda Conference between the leaders of Britain and the States. And look at all the inaction which followed that. But in so far as this new declaration should lead to positive action this will be all to the good.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker declared that the new international attitude in the Western World fact, corrected Mr. Pearson we have known the direction we should move in for several years, we just have not been able to devise the means.

The North Atlantic Council had appointed that committee, unofficially called the Three Wise Men, to suggest possible means, Mr. Pearson mentioned.

A copy of the committee's report lay open on his desk, the committee chairman, who had drafted much of that report himself, had been rereading it for the umpteenth time as I walked into his office.

PROPOSE ATOMIC SHARING

In this report for example, Mr. Pearson continued, we recommended sponsoring of a NATO scientific conference, to be attended by experts from each NATO country. Its object would be devise means of boosting scientific training and the exchange of scientific information among the allies.

This object has now been put forward as one of the cornerstones of the new western policy. But it has been heralded as a brilliant new idea by Messrs. Eisenhower and Macmillan; no credit is given to its originators, our Lester Pearson and his fellow wise men representing Italy and Norway.

The Sputnik circling our skies has now suddenly forced the Western leaders to ponder seriously how we can strengthen our NATO good, Mr. Pearson believes, and he ruefully admitted that Sputnik had thus achieved in one week more than the Three Wise Men had achieved in one year. However, much of the means we now seek for advancing towards greater Atlantic unity is to be found in the Wise Men's report.

A final pious hope of our Nobel Prize winner: Let us not only welcome this new advance in international cooperation — let us urge our leaders this time to keep this new activity going.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Nov. 4, 1932)

At a caucus meeting of the City Council held Wednesday it was decided that the City would become responsible for one-third of all disbursements for unemployed relief. According to the agreement, the City will pay out the sums of money necessary for relief and will bill the Provincial Government for two - thirds of the amount.

Discussion on the cancellation of the Hochelaga steamship service, and on the subject of having air mail service re-established, occupied the attention of the Board of Trade members at their regular meeting last evening. Although first indications were that the service would be cancelled more recent information was to the effect that the length of service would be cut to six months.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Nov. 4, 1947)

Ten new assistant Trade Commissioners arrived in Charlottetown last evening during the course of a three-week tour of Quebec and Maritime industries. The tour, which is part of their training prior to being posted to Canadian trade offices abroad, will give them a first hand knowledge of eastern industries, enabling them to serve the interests of Canadian business men more effectively.

The shortage of freight cars for potato shipments is still causing much inconvenience to potato dealers throughout the province and the curtailment of business is shown by the fact that many dealers are refusing to accept further stocks until they can ship out what they have already sold.

Battle Against Dental Decay

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

We are winning the battle against dental decay. In the next ten years, I am sure, we will have considerably less tooth decay than we have today.

In fact, the American Dental Association made this prediction: "The problem of dental decay, including the resulting need for dentures, will become relatively minor as the result of fluoridation and other scientific advances."

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN

This certainly is good news, especially for our children, the ones who benefit the most from fluoridation of our water supplies.

However, this doesn't mean the end of our dental worries, nor by a long shot. During the next decade we will see a distinct shift in the incidence of dental diseases, the A.D.A. warns.

As tooth decay decreases we can expect an increase in diseases of the gums and other tooth-supporting tissues.

PREVENTING DISEASE

All this means, of course that the dentist of the future will spend more time preventing disease than treating it. As more and more time is devoted to diseases of the gums, we can expect many new advances which will result in even better treatment.

Fluoridation, the A.D.A. says, is one of the major discoveries in the field of dentistry. Another milestone in the advancement of dental health is the perfection of remineralization and antienzyme agents which protect weakened enamel and help fight dental decay.

Development of high speed instruments, such as the drill, also is a great step forward. The introduction of diamond and carbide cutting instruments to replace the steel bar is another significant advancement.

Now all of these things make it easier on the dentist as well as on the patient. One advantage is that a dentist can take care of more patients. This is important for there are only 80,000 active dentists in the United States, or one for every 1,900 persons. See why you sometimes have to wait so long for an appointment?

QUESTION AND ANSWER

W.J.R.—What causes hardening of the arteries and what are the symptoms?

Answer—There are many causes of hardening of the arteries, the usual one being old age, although the condition may be due to heart disease, kidney disease, poisoning, or tuberculosis and syphilis. The symptoms consist of high blood pressure with dizziness and headache.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Maybe it ought to be called the Middle Yeast. Always in a ferment! — Ottawa Citizen

A year ago the Middle East situation was getting Nassier and Nassier. This year it is downright Syrias.—Sarnia Canadian Observer

Some ten years ago a visitor walked into the delegation lounge of the United Nations at Lake Success to find all access to the bar blocked by a vast array of generals and super-generals, marshals and super marshals, arrayed in full uniforms, gold braid, stars, crosses, medals and all. "Who, he asked a resident correspondent, "are these?" "They are the members," was the reply, 'of the United Nations Military Staff Committee and they have not yet been able to decide whether the airplane has come to stay."—Montreal Star

Mellowness is a virtue in al most every community except a television comedian's jokes. — St. Catharines Standard

Russia's fleet caught more whales than any other nation's during the recent season. The Bear got the lion's share. —St. Catharines Standard

The hippopotamus at the Kansas City zoo is expecting a blessed event, according to the gossip columns. We trust the prospective mother is being watched carefully. We hate to think of this baby being born in a taxicab.—Hamilton Spectator

Ways of governments in regulating industry is much akin to way of fleas with dogs. An unwary pooch can pick up a lot of 'em in a hurry, they breed fast, and once installed, they're mighty hard to eradicate.—Fort Erie Letter-Review

On top of all its troubles in the material world, Communist China is being bothered with spirits. A report in a Peking newspaper tells of two Taoist priests who were condemned to death by a "people's court" for "preparing papermade robes, swords, warships, banners, bows and arrows in a vicious attempt to equip an army of the other world and attack the Communist Party".—Globe and Mail

The Age Old Story

Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted on the earth.

Trust Uncle George's judgment ...and borrow here!

Relatives and friends have been recommending HFC's money service for many years. It's advice you can trust. At Household, you can count on fast, efficient service from experts trained in money matters. Get the money you need and choose your own repayment terms. Borrow with confidence from HFC—Canada's largest and most recommended consumer finance company, serving over 700,000 Canadians each year.

Borrow with Confidence from Household Finance

Cash You Get	SAMPLE PAYMENT TABLE 6 months	12 months	20 months	30 months
$200	$35.71	$18.91	$12.23	
300	53.56	28.37	18.35	
50	71.17	37.63	24.27	
500	88.64	46.73	30.01	
600		55.75	35.69	$25.72
750		69.21	44.13	31.65
1000		91.56	58.11	41.45

More other loan amounts and repayment plans available

HFC HOUSEHOLD FINANCE Corporation of Canada

117 Queen Street . . . . . Telephone 7395
150 Great George Street . . . . . Telephone 8517
CHARLOTTETOWN

TWIN GIANTS

Jack and Leo Leavy, Vancouver's outsize twins, can't buy clothes to fit. They stand 6-foot, 10-inches tall, weigh 340 pounds and wear shirts with 39-inch sleeves. Read about these twin giants in The Standard — on sale now, complete with magazine, 12-page novel and 20 pages of comics. Only ten cents.

The Standard
ON SALE NOW

Fly B·O·A·C by the newest fastest airliners in the world

DC-7Cs to Britain and Britannias from Britain to the East

Fly B.O.A.C. and you fly by the world's finest airliners. Magnificent DC-7Cs now provide the fastest transatlantic travel from Montreal or New York to London non-stop. Superb jet-prop Britannias operate between Britain and South Africa, Britain and Australia. For real comfort, incomparable food, personal attention—plus swift, effortless air travel, fly B.O.A.C. every time. Daily services available De Luxe, First Class or Tourist.

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE OR
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

World leader in air travel
B·O·A·C
takes good care of you

MONTREAL Laurentian Hotel, UNIversity 6-5801
TORONTO 32 King St. W., EMpire 3-4325
WINNIPEG 211 Portage Avenue, WHitehall 3-2501
VANCOUVER 779 Burrard St., TAlaw 6277