

Nasser At It Again

American commentators are now recalling that in 1957, when the Suez crisis was settled, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic signed a declaration of policy on the Suez Canal and filed it with the United Nations, giving it the force of a treaty. It reaffirmed the 1888 Constantinople convention which guaranteed all shipping the free use of the canal in war or peace. Nasser has insisted since that the clearance did not cover Israel because the two countries were still technically at war. The point has not been forced at the U.N.

However, when India attacked the Portuguese enclaves in December, it did so with Nasser's prior promise that no Portuguese shipping would be allowed to use the canal for purposes of reinforcing its holdings on the Indian mainland. And now Nasser has promised President Sukarno of Indonesia that no Dutch shipping carrying arms or reinforcements for the protection of West New Guinea will be allowed to use the canal.

DOUBLE SHUFFLE—Thus twice in two months Nasser has abrogated a treaty he freely signed and a promise he made to the world. And, as we said, American commentators are noting its significance and pointing with alarm. It appears that the Arab League boss is not a man of his word, that he can't be trusted; and it is time that the Western world took note of this fact and acted accordingly.

Just what the Western world can do about it we don't know. But we know that when the treaty about the Suez Canal Zone between Britain and Egypt was signed in Cairo on Oct. 19, 1954, the same President Nasser tore it up within a period of months. That treaty, signed by Nasser himself, was to have lasted for seven years and provided for the gradual evacuation of British troops from Egyptian soil, while substantial parts of the British base in the canal zone were to be maintained.

Expressions of pleasure at the conclusion of this agreement came from U.S. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nehru of India, among others. Neither of these gentlemen, however, showed very much concern when Nasser abrogated the treaty, seized the canal and began preparing for an attack on Israel. This led to the Suez crisis of 1956, to the British and French intervention and the denunciation of this intervention by Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Khrushchev and other champions of anti-colonialism at that time.

ALL HIS OWN WAY—Nasser became the white-haired boy of the United Nations, his opponents the big bullies to be rebuked. He got everything he wanted in the canal zone, and a moral boost from Britain's trusted allies as well. Anthony Eden's reputation was slaughtered to make an Egyptian holiday, and the Cairo treaty went with him into opprobrium and oblivion. Eden couldn't even get to see Eisenhower to discuss the matter personally; he was shooed away from Washington like a polecat, and he would probably have fared no better had he tried his luck at Ottawa. Indeed, as between the pharisaical attitudes of the President of the United States of that day and the Prime Minister of Canada of that day, there was precious little to choose.

So, the pattern was set; the precedent was established. Nasser could tear up treaties when it suited

him and didn't inconvenience other powers that also had their eye on their own interests in the Middle East. Now he's at his old tricks again, and it is becoming evident, to the most obtuse, that he's a dangerous schemer and that something will have to be done about him. But the time to have cut him down to size was when he began sprouting horns, not now when he has grown a tall as well. It will take some doing, now, to turn him from his irresponsible ways, after all the encouragement he got when he set out on the course he is following.

John And Uncle Louie

Mr. Pearson hit the headlines the other day by figuring up what "following John" had cost Canadian taxpayers during the past four and a half years of Conservative extravagance at Ottawa. He could have said, next day, with the illustrious Dr. Johnson: "I never think I have hit hard, unless it rebounds"; for the rebound in this case was terrific. Conservatives have been protesting the implications of his statement ever since, and the Liberals are already counting the votes accruing from this bull's-eye scored by their party leader.

But there was one little item of expense that the taxpayers are still being dunned for, that Mr. Pearson seems to have included in the bill for "following John" and which really, to be fair, should go to the account of his predecessor Uncle Louie. As the Canadian Press puts it, "paper, fallout—bills, bills, bills—is still raining down as a result of the political and military explosion three years ago when the government cancelled the Arrow jet interceptor."

The designers, engineers, technicians and riveters have long since departed but the bookkeepers and auditors are still occupied in closing out the costliest single weapon program in Canadian history. Informants say the 1962-63 defense budget will include a couple of hundred thousand dollars which should complete payment of all these old Liberal bills.

The latest accounting shows that the government has paid out \$407,638,339 on the Arrow program, including expenditures which began in the 1953-54 fiscal year with over a million dollars for research. By 1956-57 they were up to \$64,639,891; which led the late Mr. Howe, then defense production minister, to declare that the cost of the program gave him the shudders.

But, as the CP story says, Mr. Howe hadn't seen anything. He was out of office when spending on the program shot up to \$100,700,200 in the 1957-58 fiscal year and to \$129,197,182 in the year following. In the 1959-60 year, which began one month after the Diefenbaker government decided to junk this costly Liberal project, expenditures still amounted to \$29,061,391—mainly for cancellation fees to the contractors. But this was getting off lightly. The government figured that the projected 100 Arrows would have cost \$780,000,000 on top of what had already been spent.

Mr. Pearson, of course, was a member of the St. Laurent government which got the taxpayers into this mess. We shan't rub that in; but it does raise the question whether, by following Uncle Louie instead of John in the last two federal general elections, we would have been any better off so far as wasteful expenditures were concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It takes more than ice, snow and blizzards to deter a keen golfer. Four Royal Australian Air Force men, posted to the Australian base in Antarctica for the 1961-62 summer wanted to continue playing golf. The weather didn't worry them, but how to find white golf balls on an icy-white fairway did. An Australian rubber firm solved the problem. The firm made four dozen black golf balls and gave them to the airmen.

At last there are signs of recovery of the diseased oyster beds in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia following the transfer, in 1959, of 10,000 barrels of disease-resistant Prince Edward Island oysters to the afflicted areas. Evidence of the recovery has been reported by the St. Andrews, N.B. biological station, which also states that plans are being explored to construct and operate an oyster hatchery this year. This follows tests in 1961 on workable hatchery techniques for the mass rearing of oyster larvae and spat.



HOW DO WE FIT IN THERE?

REVISED OTTAWA POLICY

The New Immigration Regulations

Ottawa Journal

Immigration Minister Mrs. Fairclough describes the most important effects of the new immigration regulations in this paragraph: "This means that any suitably qualified person, from any part of the world, can be considered for immigration to Canada, entirely on his own merit, without regard to his race, color, national origin or the country from which he comes."

Unquestionably there is progress in this revised policy. The would-be immigrant will be judged on what he can do for Canada. That is a proper and useful judgment.

The Government need not think it will escape criticism for failing to open the door wider. There are kind and sincere Canadians who think it a crime that people should be hungry in Hong Kong or Bombay while there are empty acres in Canada. They would let everyone in who wants to come, regardless of skills, health, adaptability or means.

Another view is that of Mr. J.W. Pickersill, a former Immigration minister, who was quoted at Waterloo the other day as saying that Canada does not want West Indians to come here "to populate our slums". This is the defeatist attitude which governed Liberal immigration policy. It assumed that people who are different from the majority of Canadians would inevitably be doomed to poverty.

The far-reaching proposals Kennedy placed before Congress would reduce by one-half but not eliminate the hard-core of American protectionism.

For example, U.S. imports of clocks and watches bear a tariff of 50 per cent; coal tar products, 30 per cent; toys and sporting goods, 29 per cent; jewelry, 45 per cent; clay products, 33 per cent.

Moreover, Kennedy proposed to retain power to continue to impose a variety of restrictions on imports if their impact on domestic industries had been vastly underestimated or if they interfere with "national security." This "national security" has been open to wide interpretation. Its application depends on the White House mood and the political climate at home.

A third problem for Canada and other smaller competitors is that the U.S., despite its growing national debt has a big federal treasury. Its ability to provide federal aid for workers and industries hurt by increased competition may be a lot greater than among smaller countries which may depend more heavily on exports for national income.

Citizenship granted automatically as if it meant nothing could not be highly regarded. It should be worth some effort, as in the development of skills and training. Canada wants more than additional citizens. It also wants Canadians, old and new, with pride in their citizenship and an eagerness to maintain and build the nation. Such pride is not a monopoly of native sons and it is shown from day to day, by those who had known oppression or insecurity and found haven and opportunity here.

Journey Towards Free Trade

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Behind the unprecedented tariff bargaining proposed by President Kennedy is a growing belief among some of his aides that eventually the entire Western alliance should be turned into one giant free trade area.

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OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

Twenty-five years ago (Jan. 27, 1937) A unique feature in the Sunday Schools last Sunday and the preceding Sunday with the presentation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of a New Testament to each Junior, and a Bible to each Senior who have completed the Sunday School Temperance Course for 1936.

Rev. H. L. Denton was guest speaker at the weekly dinner meeting of the Gyro Club at the Canadian National Hotel. Guests included Professor Patterson of Prince of Wales College and Messrs A. A. Armstrong and J. MacDonald of the Bank of Nova Scotia's inspection staff. Mr. David Bethune was chairman.

Ten years ago (Jan. 27, 1952) Summerside's new post office will be open for business on Jan. 28. It has been learned. The move from the old quarters will be made over the weekend.

They changed things a bit one day recently when a dog had a bone to pick with a crow. It was on the Malpeque Road, when a dog was seen hiding a bone for future reference. A

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Flu Sometimes Leaves Victim With The Blues

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen MANY people feel like a wet dishrag following an attack of flu. Fatigue lingers for several days, then soon the individual feels like himself again. But the picture becomes more complicated when weariness persists for one, two, or three weeks. A personality disorder is suspected if fatigue and weakness are out of proportion to any objective evidence of the disease. The physician does a thorough examination along with blood tests and X-rays to rule out the possibility of complication or an error in the original diagnosis. This is the only way to determine whether the patient is cured physically or still ill.

Experience has taught us the close relationship between delayed convalescence and mental depression, which is manifested by fatigue and lack of energy or interest. Weakness created by the acute attack of flu is merged with the fatigue that accompanies depression. The infection subsides but the blues continue in a disguised form. This phenomenon is widely known in industry and in the service. A small percentage of men and women take two to four times as long as the remainder to convalesce from a cold or an attack of influenza.

A group from Johns Hopkins recently obtained complete psychological information on 600 workers preceding the flu epidemic of 1957-8. The 26 who developed influenza were asked to report to the physician three to six weeks after the beginning of the illness. Of these, 14 said they were completely recovered; 12 asserted they had residual weakness, fatigue, cough, headache, or loss of appetite.

The psychological tests on these employees were reviewed and all of us were slow recoverers had shown a previous tendency toward depression. They apparently were vulnerable and responded to acute infection in this way through no fault of their own. (Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

WORN OUT JOINTS C. V. writes: A woman of 40 with arthritis of the neck had X-rays, and the doctor says she has the joints of a woman of 65. Does this mean she won't live much longer?

REPLY No, because arthritis does not cause death. The changes in the joints of this woman, due to wear and tear, are comparable to those in a person 25 years older. The situation is comparable to the skin; some 40 year olds look 65 because of wrinkles and dryness. This does not mean an early demise.

INFECTED KIDNEYS A. B. writes: What are the symptoms of tuberculosis of the kidneys?

REPLY There are no symptoms during the early stages of the disease but later, victims complain of frequency and urgency of urination, lower abdominal pain, after emptying the bladder, blood in the urine, and a constant dull ache over the involved kidney.

FALLOUT AND SNOW Mrs. S. writes: 1. What effect will radiation fallout have on children playing in the snow? 2. Should they be told not to eat it?

REPLY 1. At present there is not enough fallout to take extra precautions. 2. Eating snow, especially if it is dirty, should be discouraged.

HORMONES AND THE CHANGE E. A. writes: Do hormones prolong the symptoms of the change of life?

REPLY There is this tendency when small doses are used over a long time. The hormone creates substitutional ovarian function to which the woman becomes accustomed.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—The struggle for happiness is never ending.

The Age Old Story

Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven.

watching crow, circled slowly and when the dog left, swooped down for the bone. The dog however, was watching and chased the bird away. Early the next morning before the dog was up the crow was back on the scene and this time he triumphantly carried the bone away.

POOR TRAINING CHARGED

OTTAWA (CP)—Many Canadian social workers are "half-professionals" who lack adequate university training, a University of Ottawa official said Thursday. Rev. Swithun Bowers, director of the School of Social Welfare, charged that some universities are "crippling" the development of the profession by granting social work degrees after a single year of post-graduate study. He did not name the universities. The University of Ottawa and several other Canadian universities offer the degree for two years of study.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We have found a fine way to get the pin feathers out of a duck, but can't get the feathers out of the electric razor. — Brandon Sun. A contemporary offers this prediction: Russia will be first to send a man to the moon; the U.S. will send it foreign aid; Japan will build a moon rocket cheaper. — Edmonton Journal. The trouble with being puny is that there is no one there to appreciate it. — Montreal Star. At the root of much of American moonlighting is not the cost of living—that might make it understandable—but the desire to have those luxuries which we have come to call "status symbols." As a school teacher who doubled as a bartender in Manhattan said, "It is good to have a color television, even if you haven't much time for looking at it." — Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

Leukaemia Research

The Times, London A leukaemia research unit, the only one of its kind at a children's hospital in Britain has been officially opened at the Hospital for Sick Children Great Ormond Street, London. This development in the fight against leukaemia has been made possible by a grant of £3,000 from the Tees-side branch of the Leukaemia Research Fund. The Hospital for Sick Children has always been interested in the problem of Leukaemia, but the establishment of this new unit will allow the work to be developed in a manner which has not hitherto proved possible. The main line of research in the unit, which will be in the charge of Dr. R.M. Hardisty, the haematologist to the hospital, will be the growth of leukaemia cells in tissue culture. This is an experimental method which is proving of value in many fields of medical research. Its great advantage is that it allows a study to be made of the effect of drugs on the leukaemia cells, and thereby provides a much more satisfactory method than using these drugs in patients. Particularly in this case, as the major problem in leukaemia research is to discover a drug that will kill the leukaemia cells without having any adverse effect on normal cells. By growing leukaemia cells not only can a large range of chemicals be tested as potential anti-leukaemia drugs but it is also possible to study the metabolism of the cells, and thereby possibly provide a valuable clue to the solution of this vitally important problem.

Complex Situation

Cape Breton Post Indonesia's claim to Dutch administered West New Guinea that it formed part of the Netherlands East Indian empire, from which Indonesia, a collection of islands, became an independent country. The argument against Indonesia's claim is that the 700,000 Papuan inhabitants of Dutch West Guinea have no ties of race, culture or language with Indonesia. For the most part, the Papuans are a primitive people still in the stone-age stage of development. New Guinea is one of the world's largest islands. Australia administers the eastern part of New Guinea and believes that the interests of the island's natives should be considered "in the ultimate choice of their future." Indonesia, however, is preparing to seize West Guinea through military conquest instead of leaving it for the United Nations to arrange a plebiscite to allow the Papuans to decide on their future for themselves. Holland seems anxious to clear out from West New Guinea, but has a responsibility there for the time being, and Australia seems to have persuaded the Dutch to remain in hopes that the issue can be settled without war. The irony of the situation is that if Indonesia captured West New Guinea it would become a colony of Indonesia, but the "colonialism" about which the Asians scream denunciations apparently is all right in their estimation when they are the ones who practice it.

Egypt And The Suez

Montreal Gazette Marshal Amer, Vice-President and Defence Minister of the United Arab Republic (Egypt), is currently visiting Indonesia. According to the Indonesian government, he has promised that Dutch military traffic that might possibly be used against Indonesia will not be allowed through the Suez Canal. This would follow the precedent established a short time ago, when Egypt refused to allow Portuguese ships to pass through the Suez Canal since they might have been used for the defence of Goa against India. This involved the violation of solemn obligations made by President Nasser's government, after Egypt "nationalized" the Suez Canal, and after the conflict over the canal between Egypt and Britain and France. In 1957, the Egyptian government passed a law which forbade the authorities operating the canal from discriminating against any ship that wished to use it, and from doing anything else that would violate the Suez Canal Convention of 1888. This pledge was reaffirmed before the United Nations in 1959, by the Egyptian Foreign Minister. The only exception made was directed against Israel, whose existence Egypt does not recognize. It would seem, then, that President Nasser may intend, deliberately, to violate his promise. This would be very popular. It would make Mr. Nasser a hero to many Afro-Asian countries. It would nevertheless be opportunistic and illegal. If Egypt does refuse passage to Dutch ships, it must be hoped that the matter will be raised in the United Nations, and that countries which accepted and supported President Nasser's word at the time of the Suez crisis, such as the United States, will not be backward. The time may come when other Western countries, including the United States, may wish to use the Suez Canal, and may find Mr. Nasser standing in their way.

Wiles Of Protection

Ottawa Citizen For a government bent on giving protection to home industries there are other devices available besides the tariff. The tariff is the most publicized of them, but in some fields it is by no means the most important. There are also quotas, including the "voluntary" kind that the Japanese have reluctantly agreed to impose on certain export goods to this country at the behest of the present government. cross-border movement of bushes to private individuals. Large shipments of it, in air-conditioned trucks with controlled humidity, but the overall result has been a decline in imports of rose bushes from the U.S. after a period in which business had been growing. Yet the government can claim, as in a number of other cases, that it didn't put up the tariff. It didn't need to.

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