The Guardian

"Let Prince Edward Island Lead the Way"

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1956

Flexible Policy

Whatever else may be said about American policy in the Suez crisis, it certainly cannot be called rigid and inflexible. Indeed, the opinion is growing in Britain and France and probably in Egypt, too—that it is so flexible as to be almost meaningless. Both the international plan adopted at the first London conference and the Users plan adopted at the second were the handiwork of Secretary of State Dulles. But the ink was scarcely dry on either document when Mr. Dulles, acting of course on orders from President Eisenhower, as good as told Colonel Nasser not to worry about anything, almost as if that gentleman had registered as a Republican voter. Then, several days after the second conference, he announced that all ships owned or controlled by American interests, irrespective of their registrations, would refuse to pay canal tolls to Egypt. That would have meant that Egypt would not get any more than about 40% of regular canal tolls, perhaps less, since American owned ships total 20% of the whole tonnage, though the bulk of them are under foreign registry, and the British and French, who also decided to pay no tolls to Egypt, own about 40%.

That, of course, would have been a severe blow to Colonel Nasser—and it might have helped to bring about a solution satisfactory to the West and fair to Egypt. Now, however, Mr. Dulles says he is not sure that the United States Treasury Department has the authority to include American ships of foreign registry in the no-tolls-to-Egypt classification. And that doubt in all probability is just a prelude to a finding that no such authority exists—another sop to Mr. Nasser. Less than 3% of normal canal traffic is actually under American registry. No wonder the British and French people are getting a little weary of this display of extreme flexibility.

Free Trade

It should come as no surprise to anyone to hear that British Government and industrial officals are seriously considering entering into a free trade agreement with France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. For some time these countries have been complaining that, although Britain is in a geographical and political sense a member of the West European community, she has not participated to the utmost measure of her resources in the strengthening of continental economy. To the extent that this criticism is valid the situation developed from the 6 nations' insistence on a so-called "common market". This would mean that all the participating nations would adopt a free trade program and agree to a common tariff on goods coming from outside countries. This, in turn, would interfere with the preferential tariffs which Britain now shares with other members of the Commonwealth; and the British have frowned on that.

Under the terms of the new plan which the British are said to be considering favourably, each country would be free to arrange its own tariffs independently with respect to non-participating countries, although trade would be free among the 7 nations making up the union. This would give Britain the advantages of West European co-operation without making it obligatory to drop the Commonwealth preferential system.

Just what effect this agreement, if and when signed, will have on British-Canadian trade relations remains to be seen. If, as has been suggested by the Federation of British Industries, most agricultural products were to be excluded from the free trade formula, the effect might not be too serious. But it seems unlikely that the European states would agree to that kind of restriction, since agricultural products make up a goodly portion of their available exports. Of course, as Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, President of Britain's Board of Trade, suggested the other day in Ottawa, the free trade agreement might be expected to strengthen the whole West European economy and thus increase the demands for goods from Canada and other Commonwealth countries. That, however, is pure speculation. It may or may not turn out that way. In any event, it must be remembered that the principle of free trade is a deeply rooted British tradition and it was perhaps the strongest contributing factor to the nation's industrial greatness. It is only in the last quarter of a century or so that tariffs began to take an important place in Britain's fiscal policy. It may be that the experiment which is now being considered will in due course lead to a revival of free trade on a much wider scale.

U. S. Foreign Aid

The United States is often criticized for making military and political interest the basis of its huge foreign aid programs. And, of course, it is a matter of record that much of the money sent abroad since the end of World War Two was intended to bolster the military strength of the non-Communist world and to help backward peoples to raise their standards of living as a bulwark against the spread of Communism. In his recent report on last year's Mutual Security Program President Eisenhower made frank acknowledgement of this. "The accomplishments under this program of mutual effort," he wrote, "have further advanced the security, the economic progress and the well-being of the United States and our partners in the free world".

For the year under review $2½ billion had been set aside for the foreign aid program. Of this huge amount nearly $1 billion went for direct military aid. $725 million went for what is called "defense support", a term which covers aid intended to replace funds which the receiving countries already had spent on their own defense systems. That left approximately $700 million for non-military aid. This amount, too, might be considered to have strategic value. Nevertheless, it does not directly strengthen American security; and, in a sense, it might almost be called a farewell gift. At any rate, it is a lot of money which the countries that received it would not have had otherwise.

Incidentally, since the program began in 1950 under President Truman nearly $14½ billion have gone from the United States Treasury to foreign countries, about two-thirds of it to Europe.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Although this summer was not the hottest on record, there have been many cooler ones according to a meteorological report. In recent years, 1946, 1947, 1950 and 1954 had lower average temperatures. The report suggests that this past summer seemed extraordinarily cool simply because 1955 was unusually hot.

• • •

There is one thing to be said for the Newfoundland Government. When they loan money to business concerns engaged in the country's fishing industry, they are not niggardly about it. The latest big loan was for $250,000 to a fish plant which had run into unexpected difficulties.

• • •

The Arab states are said to be preparing a joint note protesting this country's sale of 24 fighter planes to Israel. The Government of course will reject the protest; and it might be a good idea to tell these Arab Governments that Canada is quite capable of managing her own affairs without their aid.

• • •

When Mr. Peter Thornycroft, President of Britain's Board of Trade, was in Ottawa he was asked whether Britain is in a position to withstand a blockade of the Suez Canal. He replied: "United Kingdom history shows that we can withstand almost anything." Come to think of it, it does. Certainly no nation has had to defend itself against greater perils. Its "finest hour" always has been a time of danger

SOME SHOOTING IN WHICH EVERYONE IS INTERESTED

OTTAWA REPORT

Popov And Poppycock

By Patrick Nicholson

OTTAWA Someone seems to have been trying to make a dramatic association out of a chess club around here.

A bunch of foreigners who happen to be employed at the Russian Embassy here, joined the local chess club That club meets from 8 p.m. to midnight, two nights a week, in a classroom at an Ottawa public school.

There the Russians played a game, at which they are lemons, against fellow club members whose language only one of them can speak.

Out of this unpromising material, a story has been woven in whole cloth. This alleges that a Russian master spy attempted to bribe a Canadian government official with $5,000 to betray secrets of our new hush-hush jet fighter plane. And all the while, R.C.M.P. officers of the counter-espionage branch, careful disguised as chess enthusiasts, watched over the shoulders of master-spy and baby-faced dupe while vodka thickened the plot. Bah!

AN UNLIKELY STORY

If Russia sends her master-spy to waste his time in Canada, I'm a Dutchman.

And if even a minor Russian spy wastes his time trying to bribe a very junior accountant clerk in Ottawa, to learn technical secrets of a plane being manufactured 300 miles away, them I'm a double Dutchman.

However, if this story is true, then the Russians are not so smart as many people have feared.

Apart from this very flimsy plot, which has brought an extrovert his moment of headlined fame, the story of the Russian chess players is a funny one.

The Civil Service here has a Recreational Association for its members. This has many branches, such as a ski club, a sailing club, a chess club, a bridge club and others. Each individual club has a large measure of independence. The chess club, for example, not only canvasses for members among the civil service, it also offers membership to men and women outside the service. In the past year, its membership of about 120 men and women has ranged from the president of a big Crown Corporation to a very junior clerk, and has representedmost departments of government, such as finance, Trade and Commerce. Air Force Headquarters, the Mounted Police, etc. Its memberships has also invlused about 30 percent from private jobs, such as several civilian accountants, and employees of a pulp and papaer company, including some New-Canadians from behind the Iron Curtain. Its membership has also been offered to diplomats, so that there have been ten Russians, two Indians, an Israeli and an Argentine in it this year.

RUSSIANS MOSTLY C-3

As the members sit down to play chess in the bleak and unclublike classroom, they are divided into ten classes, according to their skill. There is Class A. Then Class B., split into three sub-sections. Ditto Classes C and D.

Although chess is the game at which Russia often scoops the world championship, Ottawa's Russians are lousy. Most of them are graded C.3 or below. Some of them have fared no better at the Bridge Club.

Sometimes the chess club has a guest night, when it is invited to meet at some place other than its unfriendly classroom - such as the Russian Embassy. On these guest nights, team matches are often played. All employees of the National Research Council make up one team; all diplomatic members make up another team; and so on.

From some newspapers we might draw the conclusion that the history of Ottawa's chess club has been just a non-stop contest, at anything but chess, between the team of Mounties and the team of Russian spies. But the dull truth is that is just isn't so.

Outside the club, however, Russian diplomat Gennadi Popov has behaved undiplomatically, and was asked by our government to pop off. He did. The result has been a smear on the game of chess.

Now I am wondering whether my five year old daughter, Victoria, a chess fan in her own right, should be weaned from this tainted occupation.

Why A Public Charge?

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

One of the strange aspects of recent briefs submitted to the Fowler Commission on broadcasting is the assumpiton that everyone wants television, and all must have it in their homes. At least that is the assumption that is indicated by the many suggestions as to ways and means of financing CBC television operations.

Obviously television is a costly business. To operate a varied program daily on a lengthy schedule involves a tremendous outlay. If Canadians want it, it must be paid for, but is it reasonable to expect the cost to be borne by everyone, including the large number of people who may have no desire for this form of entertainment?

If the Fowler Commission is to form any recommendations for the financing of television, this question should be kept to the fore. To continue federal subsidies to the CBC for television can prove an injustice to the many taxpayers who are much happier without television in their homes.

Recently companies suggested pay-as-you-see television for Canada. Subscribers would have to unscramble certain broadcasts, deposit coins in their receivers to This would provide revenue for the CBC, as well as for the companies anxious to get into the business. But it does seem to be a hit-and-miss propostion. Conceivably, there would not be enough coins in the slots to make the project feasible.

It is unfortunate that Canada, through the CBC, has committed itself to provide this service. It would have been better if television had been left for commercial development by free enterprise. But since the nation has gone thus far, it may be impossible to change the course of things. The problem for the Fowler Commission is to find a method of financing which will place the charge against those making use of television. The immediate answer seems to be the imposition of receiving licences. Certainly the excise tax on receivers and parts will not produce sufficient revenue. The licence remains one of the few ways to lay the cost against the people who want the service. Any solution should keep in mind those who do not make use of television. Certainly, there is no way of arguing that television is a national necessity, and thus a proper item to charge against all taxpayers.

Nasser's $300-Million Question

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Egypt already has imported from Communist sources close to $300 million worth of arms, including bombers, guns, tanks and ammunition. An average of one shipload per week is reported by Washington to be arriving at Egyptian ports — and President Nasser is urging that deliveries be speeded up.

This revelation is surprising in view of the fact that the Egyptian Government already has pledged its whole cotton crop—for loans and earlier deals involving defense equipment. For a country which admits its fiscal impoverishment, and whose 1955 Budget was balanced at around $630 Million, a new commitment of $300 million for obsolete Russian armament is rather out of line. The more so since Britain, the United States and also Canada, among others, have sold or given military equipment to the Egyptian Government on the basis of building up Middle East strength against the possibility of Communist aggression.

There were evidences before the Suez trouble arose that President Nasser is in fact bent upon establishing a military dictatorship, although the forms through which he has progressed from a revolutionary leader to Prime Minister and finally to the Presidency have been "constitutional" by definition.

Allowing for expansion of the current year's national Budget, the new Egyptian obligations to Communist sources, for arms alone, now run to about one-third of the whole year's prospective revenue—with the cotton crop already subtracted from available means of meeting the debt.

Other Arab states, as well as the Western World, are naturally curious about this haste to militarize a nation which cannot even feed and clothe its population from its own resources. The attitude of other Arab states might well go beyond curiosity. There would be apprehension added to normal inquisitiveness if it became suspected that President Nasser has accepted satellite status in some degree or other in return for Communist promises whose nature has not been revealed. It may be inferred, now the President is urging even faster delivery of Communist arms, that they will be integrated in a striking force which will not be used against Communists.

And if that line of inquiry is pursued by his neighbors, a further conclusion could be that Colonel Nasser already has done more to place Arab sovereignty in jeopardy than any imaginable threat from other sources, especially as the Western nations have made it clear that they have no desire to interfere with Egypt's independence. In the circumstances Egypt's rapid militarization has raised a $300 million question which is intriguing from whatever angle it is viewed—inside or outside Cairo.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

ABOUT LARRY GORMAN

Sir, — I am interested in finding out as much as I can about Larry Gorman, "the man who made the songs." A native of Prince Edward Island, he was a woodsman, a singer, and a poet of the lumber-camps during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. I would be delighted to hear from anyone who knew him, knew of him, or can tell me anything at all about him. Any information would be of great help to me in my researches.

I am, Sir, etc.,
EDWARD D. IVES
Instructor in English
University of Maine

8-A South Apartments
Orono, Maine.

BOY AWARDED $6,000

GUELPH, Ont. (CP) — A Supreme Court of Ontario judge says parents who give children bicycles and let them ride on roads are negligent, Mr. Justice D. P. J. Kelly awarded $6,000 damages to David Tolton Adams, 10, injured by a car when cycling April 30, 1955. He suffered injuries to the right side and leg which resulted in amputation of half the foot. The boy was found equally negligent with the car driver, Roy A. Waigh of Hamilton.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

INSECURITY BLAMED FOR BREATH-HOLDING

Many a youngster has found that he can get his own way with a simple and generally save technique—holding his breath.

If your child tries to wrap you around his finger by frequently staging a breath - holding tantrum, chances are it's your own fault.

Often such actions are symptoms of insecurity on behalf of the child. Generally, they can be traced directly to a disturbed child-parent relationship.

In most cases, I think you'll find the parents have tried to protect the youngster too well, have been oversolicitous or too strict or demanding, or started too early in habit training. The child simply resists these actions.

DISTURBED RELATIONSHIP

Maybe you have been too vehement about feeding, toilet training or in other training.

Sometimes marital discord between the parents might be the underlying factor. Kids, remember, are a lot smarter than you may think.

Usually, breath - holding incidents begin after the child falls accidentally or is frightened. Then when he is hurt or frightened again, or when he becomes angry, he repeats them.

Characteristically, these spells follow a pattern of crying, then a long cry held in expiration, followed by pallor, a lot of arm waving, stiffening, unconsciousness and, finally, relaxation and then recovery.

LESS SEVERE CASES

Of course, in less severe cases, the youngster doesn't lose consciousness.

To eliminate the cause, the first step is to end the family conflict whatever it might be.

Establish a tolerant disciplinary regime instead of insisting on strict enforcement of rigid rules. Don't try too early or too hard to establish rigid toilet training and eating habits.

I think you'll have a happier child if you follow this advice

QUESTION AND ANSWER

T.R.: Both my parents are allergic. Does this mean that I will have allergies also?

Answer: Children who have two allergic parents are much more likely to have an allergy than those who do not or have only one allergic parent. There is a greater tendency also for the allergy to appear at an earlier age.

The Poet's Corner

THE TIPS OF CLOUDS

Must I be jealous of the spiraled peak?
Of spinning dust that reaches through the sky?
Or envious of glider-larks that ply
Their songs to rising suns, their wings to seek
The tips of petty clouds? Though I am weak—
Prisoned by clocks and duty till I die,
Immortality unfold before the eye:
Thus soul in flesh of man is free to speak:
"I bear the past of Helen in my mind:
I bear winged victory in my arms: the stream
Must flow through me, reflecting mortal weal.
Look well: I bear the burden of the blind,
The sorrow, guilt and beauty of the dream—
For I am man, lord-keeper of the seal."

—Cullen Jones.
in the New York Times.

MAXIMS

Life does not cease when you are old, it only suffers a rich change. You go on loving, only your love, instead of a burning, fiery furnace, is the mellow glow of an autumn sun.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(October 1, 1931)

The first two carloads of lambs from the western end of the province left for Montreal to open the shipping season.

The C.G.S. Aranmore, Capt. MacDonald, arrived from Sydney, N.S., to start loading a cargo of lighthouse supplies. The C.G.S. Brant, Capt. Kelly, left with supplies for lighthouses in the eastern part of the Island.

Aerial photos of Fort La Joie and Fort Edward were taken by the Dominion Aerial Survey for the Historic sites Committee. A member of the Committee was greatly impressed with the historical importance of Fort la Joie, Rocky Point.

TEN YEAES AGO
(October 1, 1946)

Milk producers were granted an increase of two cents a quart, (bringing the price to 13 cents), it was announced by the Provincial Milk Board.

Public schools in the Province re-opened after a postponement dus to an epidemic of infantile paralysis. There was a definite shortage of teachers with a considerable number of permit teachers being hired.

The Age Old Story

And this is the promise that he hath promised us, even eternal life.

VAST DISTANCE

Many stars that appear as single to the naked eye are found to be double stars in the telescope.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The nimination convention we are waiting to hear from is that of the U.S. Vegetarian Party. And don't smirk; there really is one. —Peterborough Examiner

Latest suggestion about a Lake Ontario swim is to stage it with ducks. That would be as sensible as subjecting human beings to an ordeal that has no other purpose than notoriety.—Oshawa Times

The best news the bicycle manufacturers have had in years is that Marilyn Monroe feels her wheel is a guarantee of good form and health -Ottawa Journal

Anyone doubting that Canada can take the forward step to satisfactory humane slaughter of animals should recall that 100 years ago it was considered an amusing spectacle to see a flat-bottomed boat pushed over Niagara Falls, holding an assortment of farmyard and wild animals, who plunged to their doom in the swirl. It was public protest over the cruelty involved that put an end to these "Noah's Ark" exhibitions.— St. Thomas Times

Mosquitoes, it has been found, are practically color blind, being able to see only black, blue or dark red. Entomologists now know just what and when a mosquito will bite. We have known this for some time. The what is us, and the when is whenever they get a chance.—Sherbrooke Record

'ot long ago a group of archers of Sherwood, Oregon, challenged a company of archers of Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, to a contest. The English archers from Robin's old stamping grounds packed their well feltched arrows and their bows of yew, and journeyed all the way to Oregon for the shooting match. The American archers beat them all hollow. Oh, well, Robin Hood was probably a Russian in the first place. —Winnipeg Tribune

A little boy who went to the ballet for the first time with his father watched the girl dancing around on their toes for a while and then asked: "Why don't they just get taller girls?"—American Mercury

They can say what they like about dreamers, but a guy who doesn't have any castles in the air won't have any on the ground.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

The English art of evading publicity is not confined to males. A letter in the Times brings to public attention that a woman, Miss Eileen Gregory of Brighton, has ascended two Himalayan peaks of 21,000 feet and 20,500 feet and was returning home by boat, alone and unsung.—Ottawa Journal

Japanese women are said to be rushing to surgeons for a new and inexpensive operation that takes the slant look out of their eyes. At the same time English women are adopting a new style of make-up that gives them that slinky Oriental appearance. — St. Thomas Times-Journal

Electioneering in Newfoundland has come down to a door-to-door basis. Premier Smallwood says the people are tired of meetings and radio talks. He probably is right there, and if the candidates make a careful house-to-house approach, either personally or by chosen representatives, it may well be that they can establish a new and valuable contact between the electors and the elected representatives.—Quebec Chronicle

In a recent poll of more than 80 cities with a population exceeding 50,000, not one city considered their street lighting to be completely adequate. However, the survey showed most cities making a conscious effort to improve lighting. In almost every case where better street lighting has been installed, crime and night traffic accidents, were greatly reduced.—Street Lighting Magazine.

SINUS Lasting Relief Lantigen'B

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PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Public Utilities Commission of Prince Edward Island has appointed Tuesday the 9th day of October 1956, at the hour of ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Commission, 134 Richmond Street in Charlottetown, in Queens County, as the time and place for the resumption of the hearing of an application of Scales Hydro-Electric Company Limited for an upward revision of the rates chargeable by it to its customers for electric energy supplied to them.

DATED this 24th day of September, A.D., 1956.

L. B. MacMILLAN,
Secretary
The Public Utilities Commission

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SAMPLE TABLE		
CASH YOU RECEIVE	MONTHLY PAYMENTS	NUMBER OF MONTHS
$188.78	$10.00	12
308.36	24.08	18
510.48	27.00	24
786.56	40.00	24

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