The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

New EEC Pressures

This week ministers of the European Economic Community, or Common Market, are meeting once more at Brussels. They have to discuss in particular the future of Europe's agricultural policy, the Common Market's aims in the "Kennedy round" of tarriff cuts being discussed in the General Agreement on Tarriffs and Trade, and relations between the Common Market and Great Britain.

As noted by a London correspondent, these questions have been discussed before without success. But things have been happening in Europe lately. President Kennedy has been there, making thousands cheer. French President de Gaulle and West German Chancellor Adenauer have met again in Bonn, finding on this occasion quite suddenly that times have changed. "Some very tough controversy came to the surface," in the words of Chancellor Adenauer's likely sucessor, Prof. Ludwig Erhard.

This tough controversy is likely to be continued at the conference which opened in Brussels yesterday; and the toughest part is likely to concern future relations with Great Britain. West Germany, supported by the Netherlands and Belgium, is urging that contact be continued between the European Economic Community and Britain to keep policies on either side of the Engish Channel in step. France objects to this, claiming it would amount to British inclusion in the Common Market's deliberations.

As the only major food-importing partner in the Common Market, West Germany counted on the accession of Britain to take some of the weight of the proposed common agricultural policy off its shoulders. What it is certain to demand now is more time to make any transition that finally may be agreed upon.

Mr. Sharp's Warning

Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp has told the House of Commons, in good round terms, that Canada must prepare for free trade and international competition because this is the only practical way of maintaining and raising our standard of living. The move toward freer trade initiated by the United States, he said, is to be the subject of negotiations in the coming months. This move could open urgently needed markets for Canadian goods; but Canada would have to give in order to get, and Canadian business and industry would have to improve their competitive position and their productivity.

This brought from Mr. Reid Scott, official spokesman on trade for the New Democratic Party, the comment that Canadian secondary industries have been built up under protective tariff walls, and some of them could not survive the lifting of tariffs and live "in the cold winds of international competition."

Well, comments the Toronto Globe and Mail, what of it? The demise of certain Canadian businesses is probably a part of the price which Mr. Sharp suggests must be paid for expanded opportunities in other directions. Small manufacturers who serve only the Canadian market or part of it may go to the wall in the face of stiffer outside competition. Industries which concentrate on the production of goods which cannot be economically produced in Canada may do the same. Most of our industries will have to streamline operations and increase productivity.

The Toronto paper goes on to point out that "in a world that is moving inexorably toward freer trade, such changes would become inevitable in any case. Canada cannot retire into isolation behind tariff barriers. This is in no sense a self-sustaining economy, or can be made so. The bulk of our national output is in resource and agricultural products, and we do not have the domestic markets to consume them. Therefore, we must sell abroad, and if we are to sell we must buy."

This is the crux of the situation, and incidentally one of the main reasons why the Maritime Provinces have been so handicapped in their trade expansion efforts since Confederation. The old "national policy" of high protective tarrifs worked against us at every turn. We recall getting into an argument on this very point with our Toronto contemporary some years ago; but we hasten to add that we are thoroughly in accord with the views it now expresses.

New Red Peer

Communism has found a new spokesman in Britain; right in the House of Lords, too. The Communist peer is Lord Mitford, who recently succeeded to the barony, Before that he was plain Wogan Phillips, who became an avowed member of the Communist party after having had his schooling in the aristocratic atmosphere of Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford.

Lord Mitford has just made his maiden speech in the House of Lords, and the Communist Daily Worker newspaper has given it big play. It has announced that it is publishing the full text of the speech as a folder, "which will be available shortly for distribution throughout the country."

It is ironical, however, that Lord Mitford himself seems bent on destroying the prospect of other Communists following his example. He choose for the subject of his speech the undesirability of the existence of the hereditary Upper Chamber at Westminister. He would eliminate it altogether.

As former Labor Minister Lord Attlee pointed out, it is only thanks to the time-honored aristocratic hereditary system that the Communist Party has any say at all in the British Parliament of today. The House of Commons is unlike a number of European assemblies in that it has no elected Communist representatives. The British electorate just won't accept an official Communist. There are one or two extreme left wingers in the British Commons who are charged with carrying the Communist banner even though they won't admit it.

Lord Mitford is beyond reach of the electors. He can continue to make a nuisance of himself in the Upper Chamber, though it is unlikely that he will have any more success than had the "Red" Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, in pursuading his fellow countrymen as to the merits of the Communist cause.

EDITORIAL NOTES

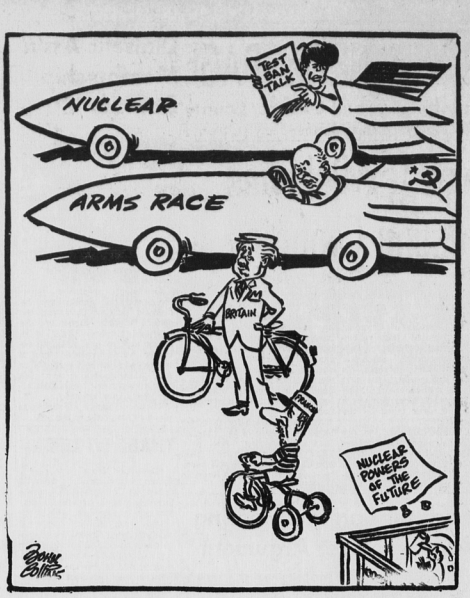
Undisclosed matters of mutual interest will be discussed when the Atlantic Provinces Premiers hold their annual one-day conference in Fredericton, N.B., next Tuesday. As is customary, no agenda or other advance information on the subjects will be made public. A joint statement will be issued after the meeting. All four Premiers, accompanied by some of their cabinet ministers and advisers, are expected to attend.

* * *

As automation looms more on the horizon, it invades more fields. The latest has been in hospitals where a mechanical robot has been devised that may be connected to a patient for checking pulse, breathing, blood pressure and other conditions and then transmitting this to a central course. These are checked with such frequency that immediately any untoward condition presents itself the information sounds an alarm and brings a nurse for further checking.

* * *

South Africa has been policing its frontiers with the British protectorates of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland. Barbed-wire fences, six feet high at some points, and 24-hour patrols will aim at halting the militant African underground from either escaping into the protectorates or entering South Africa. In the past there has been no check on these borders. The present move is another ominous indication of the direction in which the country's racial policies are taking it.



"BETTER CALL IT OFF, HADN'T WE?"

CHINESE HOSTILITY

A Warning Bell For The West

Christian Science Monitor

As summer thaws out the Himalayan passes, charges and denials about troop movements along the Indian - Chinese border are once again in the air, raising fears of renewed incidents on the frontier. After the Chinese intrusion into India last year, Peking — in effect— called a unilateral truce on the ground.

The Chinese withdrew from the substantial area they had occupied in the North - East Frontier Agency, but held on to the Indian territory seized in Kashmir, thus retaining control of their important road link between Sinkiang and Tibet across the Aksai Chin Plateau.

There, perhaps, the outside world thought things might rest. But whether the Chinese are planning further military operations against India or not, there is every evidence that Peking intends to maintain its pressure in one form or another against Delhi.

Peking has denied Indian reports of a military build - up in Tibet; but in Ladakh the Chinese earlier this month did establish a new post outside the area claimed by them.

Sustained Chinese hostility against India has been a feature throughout the winter in broadcasts from Peking. Day after day radio programs have carried allegations — primarily of Indian brutalities against Chinese nationals interned in India and subsequently repatriated to mainland China.

But Peking broadcasts also have sought to discredit Delhi in the eyes of the rest of Asia by attributing to the Nehru government a willingness to become the tool of the United States and a close friend of the Chinese Nationalists in Formosa. To say the least, these allegations are doubtlessly exaggerated.

PERSISTENT THREAT

The adamancy of the Chinese delegation in insisting on the right of immediate reply to Indian criticism caused uproar and a temporary suspension of a session of the World Congress of Women in Moscow this week. Interestingly, the Soviet delegation apparently made no move to support the Chinese representatives.

This could be a straw in the wind as to Moscow's reaction to Delhi's latest request for further Soviet aid. Whatever the Soviet answer, the persistent Chinese threat to India is cause enough for the United States and Britain to continue to help India wherever possible.

Newspaper Readership

Galt Reporter

For a long time radio and television have relied upon surveys of their audiences as a means of determining how well their programs are being heard and seen. In fact, these media have contended all along that this is the only method of assessing their own value.

Recently Canadian newspapers engaged two independent firms which specialize in surveys to make an assessment of newspaper readership in relation to other media. Results of the two surveys coincided closely in their findings which were made from farm to metropolis across Canada.

Actually the surveys proved what newspapers have always claimed. Most people said newspapers were best for providing information in depth and for helping readers determine the proper importance of events that are happening.

It was found that most people felt newspapers gave them a better description of articles and were more timely.

These findings were measured by the same method used by radio and television to determine their worth.

Questioned on four major news stories of 1962, most people told the surveyors that newspapers provided better coverage and understanding of the federal election the medical care issue in Saskatchewan and the thalidomide tragedy. A majority, however, favored television for coverage of the U.S. astronaut flights. The verdict in this case is easily understandable because of the visual aspect.

And finally the surveys indicated that these three media, as well as magazines, do not compete directly. All play complementary and supplementary roles in the home.

Naval Review Needed

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Defense Minister Paul Hellyer has promised that the program to build eight general-purpose frigates for the Royal Canadian Navy will be the subject of close scrutiny in a general review of the nation's defense policy. The decision is welcome.

The need for these vessels must be considered in relation to the entire role Canada is to play in Western defense. But in the period since the building program was approved, doubts of the value of such ships in a nuclear war have been growing. The frigates would be built to serve as floating bases for electronic detection equipment and for aircraft, but even so, their usefulness against nuclear submarines is much in doubt.

There also are strong grounds for suspicion that the decision to build the warship was taken largely as a means of helping to keep Canadian shipyards actively employed. In the past it has been accepted that shipbuilding is an industry of vital importance in time of war, and that it should be supported, if necessary, in times when there is less demand for its products. Here again is need for serious rethinking. Is it likely that Canada in a future war would be called on to play anything like the major maritime role it has taken in the past two world wars?

If the Government wants to help keep the shipbuilding industry in business so that its plants and the skills of its workers can be preserved, or even to let the industry run down gradually to avoid the shock of a sudden lack of demand for its products there are better ways of doing so than building warships that may turn out to have little military value.

One of the most useful foreign aid contributions Canada ever made was the gift of two passenger-cargo ships to the West Indies Federation in 1961. The Government, if it wants to keep ship yards going, should consider whether they could not be usefully employed building ships to form part of the foreign aid program.

Picking On The Minister

United Church Observer

Ministers are like other creative workmen. Maybe more so. Some are better at some things than they are at other things. All are human.

Some laymen seem to forget these things, and they make life miserable for their minister. Dr. Joseph Sizoo said once he would like to add another sentence to the Beatitudes: "Blessed are they who restore a man's confidence in himself." We could add "Cursed are they who destroy a good man's confidence in himself."

In our travels and in our office we are shocked by the numbers of unhappy ministers we meet. We know wives who are bitter about the treatment their husbands have received. We know ministers' children who are so fed up with church people they have lost faith in the church's Lord.

We hasten to add this is not the general rule. Most church people are loyal and kind. And some ministers are tactless and some inefficient. A few fail to command the respect and affection of their people. And we meet many laymen who, with skill and grace, make up for their minister's deficiencies and time and again ease the tensions on the pastoral relationship. This, we believe, is the general rule.

But there are a few congregations and a few laymen whom we charitably describe as "difficult." They break ministers' hearts. Some are "big" laymen who are able to throw their weight about because they have influence, money, and ecclesiastical know - how. Because of superficial piety or because they are ready to work hard, the congregations defer to them.

Then there is a new crop, many of them junior executives and super salesmen in new suburban churches without much background, who are being "difficult" in a different way. They talk about "selling religion." They confuse the Gospel with a product, preaching with salesmanship, pastoral work with public relations, spiritual growth with statistical returns. These graph - minded promoters of religiousity examine the charts and decide it's time to hire a new salesman.

The pastoral relationship is one of the most sensitive in the world. It must not be moulded by insensitive hands.

We believe that laymen who think, "it's time for a change," may often be right. And often wrong. But the fact is that frequently a change may not be brought about without doing more hurt than good. And as one of our wise lay friends says, "You may get tomorrow for nothing, that which today you cannot buy for a million dollars."

In these things we believe it is very important that ministers be brothers to one another. That wives be kind to their husbands. That women of the congregation be kind to the lady of the manse. That children be understanding of their parents. And that practical - minded laymen be spiritually - minded, too.

Parents Attitude Affects Children

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

How often do you read and talk to your children, joke with them, give advice, discipline, or tell them stories? Do you allow your progeny to watch TV, decide what to eat, dress themselves, ride a bike, work on a hobby, or be alone?

How often are you bothered by or worried about your boy when he climbs on the furniture, has a lapse of table manners, acts up at bedtime, crossing the street, fighting, school grades, smoking, or his choice of friends? Are you satisfied with your child's speech, appearance, eating habits, progress, and his respect for you?

These were some of the questions asked by Dr. R. Kearsley and Associates in a study made to determine whether parental attitudes affected the behavior of their children. The questions were incorporated into a booklet and distributed to the parents of 721 boys and girls.

As noted, the questionnaire was compiled to determine the effect of parental contact, authority, and approval on the behavior patterns of offspring. In addition, the parents were given 40 words or phrases and asked to check those that applied to their children. These included "pleasure for you," "aggressive," "nervous", "calm," "bedwetting," "stubborn," and "fighting."

The youngsters involved ranged in age from 6 to 17 years and came from all walks of life. The majority were healthy. Some exhibited behavior problems; others were failing in school even though of normal intelligence. Eight had temper tantrums and were quarrelsome; five were obese, four enuretic, two were given to stealing, and seven were destructive.

These data were fed into an I.B.M. computer. The resulting statistics indicated that children with such disturbances as destructiveness, truancy, stealing, head banging, and school failure had parents who spent more time than usual with them and wielded greater authority. The same thing was found in youngsters with minor problems such as thumb sucking, bedwetting, or overweight. The parents also tended to disapprove of their offspring's behavior.

The opposite was noted among the symptom - free kiddies. We gather from this study that the best behaved boys and girls came from homes where the father and mother follow a conservative, middle of the road program.

KNEE CAP GONE

D. M. writes: If a knee cap is removed because of infection, will the leg be crippled in any way?

REPLY

The knee will not be as strong after this operation, because it has lost some of its support.

FILTERING DEVICES

M. W. writes: Will air conditioning relieve allergies?

REPLY

Some conditioners have filters that screen out most of the dust particles and some of the pollens. The answer to your problem depends upon the nature of the allergy.

OPERATION AFTER CORONARY

Mrs. K. writes: Can I have gallstones taken out after having a coronary attack?

REPLY

Yes, but wait until the heart lesion is healed completely.

NERVE AIDS

A. G. writes: Are sweet things bad for the nerves?

REPLY

Not unless they are blondes.

Today's Health Hint—

Avoid outbursts of temper.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Most of us like people to speak their minds freely and agree with us. — Windsor Star.

Yes, the stubborn child wants attention. And he should have it where it does most good—Brandon Sun.

An optimist is a person who lives in the future because he is too pessimistic to live in the present. — Sarnia Observer.

A Harvard psychologist says certain drugs can dramatically increase the powers of the human brain. But will they make us wise, or just more clever at doing foolish things? — Ottawa Citizen.

Those who believe in themselves sometimes seem too easy to convince. — Windsor Star.

A woman is only sure she is getting something for her money when she buys a purse. — Sherbrooke Record.

Those road maps tell you everything except how to fold them up. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Often, when we read of a crime or other unfortunate occurrence we think it might easily have happened to us. But not in the case of the people whose butler disappeared with $640,000 worth of jewellery. — Hamilton Spectator.

Progress In Mayaysia

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The new independent country of Malaysia may prove to be the strongest federation that Britain has forged since 1945.

Both the Rhodesian federation, now being buried, and the stillborn West Indies federation were founded on some form of cultural or geographical homogenity. The fact that neither worked would have dispirited most parental nations.

Yet dauntless and with more than deliberate speed Britain has presided over the creation of a country that has no rational cause for existing beyond a common enemy and a mutual colonial tradition on the part of the components.

Malaysia is internally divided by two great cultures—Malayan and Chinese—and a score of tribes. Geographically, it is scattered through 20 degrees of longitude in a 10,000-mile are across the South China Sea.

OPPOSED NEW NATION

At various periods during its gestation, the new nation was vehemently opposed by both its principal neighbors, Indonesia and The Philippines, and at birth it was minus one of its major parts—the protectorate of Brunei.

All these obstacles appear to have been surmounted by the energy and imagination of one man, Prime Minister Tunku, (prince) Abdul Rahman of Malaya.

Rahman will be the first prime minister when the nation of 10,000,000 is formally established Aug. 31.

For five years he has coaxed his partners, soothed tempers and conquered the doubts of neighbors and allies. Dozens of problems lie behind him.

RAHMAN STEPPED IN

Before the treaty was finally signed in London early Tuesday after 10 days of wrangling, it was Rahman who stepped in to solve last - minute difficulties over the sovereignty of Britain's military base in Singapore.

Observers have little doubt he will soon appease the pride of the Sultan of Brunei who balked on the question of precedence. There is still time for the protectorate with its $34,000,000 annual oil revenue to join the fold.

Rahman is British - educated and solidly pro-Western. British and U.S. statesmen see Malaysia as a bulwark against the expansionist designs of Communist China.

With Malaya's tea, tin and rubber, the unexploited mineral wealth of the North Borneo territories and the hard core of finance capital in Singapore, the new nation could rapidly become the dominating influence in southeast Asia.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
July 11, 1938

The Acadian people of the province will meet in convention on Wednesday at Mount Carmel. This is the second convention since the organization at Egmont Bay five years ago.

Dunstan McNichol, son of the late State Senator James P. McNichol of Philadelphia and Mrs. McNichol of St. Davids, received his B.A. degree with honors at the graduation exercises at Princeton University — majoring in politics and international affairs. Mrs. James P. McNichol will arrive early in July to open her summer home in Georgetown, P.E.I.

TEN YEARS AGO
July 11, 1953

When the M.V. Abegweit docks at Borden this afternoon, Captain John R.B. MacGuire will walk ashore into retirement after serving as senior master of this large luxury liner since it was first put into service in 1941.

Sydney, Australia, (Reuters)— The Sydney Sunday Telegraph says in a story from London today, the Queen has offered a dukedom to Sir Winston Churchill, because it was "becoming increasingly obvious Sir Winston must retire soon".

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CHARGE PRINTER

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A college printing press operator has been charged with running off millions in bogus money. In the biggest counterfeit case ever handled by the U.S. secret service. Donald J. Carothers, 21-year-old print shop employee at Alameda State College in Hayward, across the bay from San Francisco, was said by officers Saturday to have admitted turning out more than $4,000,000 in fake $20 and $50 bills. Arrested Friday, Carothers was charged with manufacturing counterfeit currency.

HIT U.S. MOST

Although they occur in many parts of the world, tornadoes hit the United States most often.

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Painter of Canada's
Wild Flowers

To create "a living portrait of the flower" is the aim of painter Emily Sartain of Victoria, B.C. Her magnificent paintings of Canada's wild flowers with their distinctive delicate charm cover four pages in full color of this week's issue of Weekend Magazine.

THE EVENING PATRIOT