The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Seeking Freer Trade

Detailed bargaining under what is known as the Kennedy Round of tarriff negotiations will begin towards the end of the year, and Canada is vitally concerned in the outcome. According to Trade and Commerce Minister Mitchell Sharp, this is a major undertaking of a kind and dimension never before attempted. The negotiations could result in the most wide-range advance yet made in the freeing of international trade.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Winnipeg this week, Mr. Sharp explained that for major industrial nations the negotiations are to be conducted on the basis of across-the-board tariff cuts with a minimum of exceptions, rather than on a selective product-by-product basis as in previous negotiations. The method to be employed in the negotiations on agricultural products has still to be settled, and this, he said, is proving to be one of the most difficult areas of the current negotiations.

And, surely, one of the most important. The minister was hopeful that the arrangements would lead to an expansion of trade in agricultural products as well as in a widening range of manufactured goods. But he warned, in effect, that freer trade must be a two-way street, that concessions must be granted for benefits received. Canada intends, however, to be "tough bargainers" on this score, working to secure the benefits of freer trade by "bargaining access to the Canadian market for better access to foreign markets. We shall be striking for maximum Canadian advantage."

The Kennedy Round is concerned mainly with the reduction of trade barriers between the market-economy countries of the free world. "It seems to me," added Mr. Sharp, "that this should be complemented by renewed efforts to develop and diversify our trade in non-strategic goods with the Communist countries. They are already good customers for our grain. The Soviet Union was our biggest wheat market in the crop year just ended."

The development of better commercial relationship with state-trading countries, he conceded, poses many difficult problems; but he believed it is in the political as well as the economic interests of the free world to make a serious effort in that direction.

Mr. Sharp is among the staunchest champions of freer trade in the Pearson government. We may expect that he will do his best to make the coming negotiations of some real benefit to our exporters.

The Case Closed

Not often in modern history, says a Washington commentator, has there been such a "white paper" as the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy—examining a national tragedy in minute detail, with experts even recreating the fatal gunplay from the upper window of the Texas schoolbook depositary building, and tracing the components of the handmade paper bag which Lee Harvey Oswald, the sole , unassisted, unconspired-with killer, carried his Italian-made rifle to work that November 22nd in 1963.

The 888-page illustrated report, flanked by 24 volumes of testimony and appendices, now becomes the painstaking testament for the United States and the world—the evidence that every possible clue and suspicion has been run to ground in an effort to get the full facts on the tragic event, to prove or discount every fantastic rumor.

The commission found no valid evidence to show that the Soviet Government sought the assassination of President Kennedy, or that Oswald had accomplices in Dallas or hired or was hired or encouraged to become a killer agent during his months in the Soviet Union or his trip to Mexico seeking a visa to Cuba. It found nothing to indicate any link between Oswald and his own killer, night-club owner Jack Ruby.

In fact, virtually all of the fabulous rumors and reports contained in books and documents published since the Dallas tragedy are found groundless in the report.

Perhaps this is why it has occasioned adverse comment in some quarters. Something more sensational was expected. But it is unlikely that the facts, if they haven't been fully brought to light in this exhaustive analysis, will ever be known.

President Johnson, who appointed the commission last November, thanked the members for their determination "to tell the whole truth of these terrible events." "This is our obligation," he said, "to the good name of the United States of America and to all men everywhere who respect our nation, and above all to the memory of President Kennedy."

This was underlining the finality of the report and the fact that the case, officially, is closed. Except, of course, insofar as implementing the recommendations for stricter security measures is concerned.

Uniform Curriculum

Reference has been made in these columns to the question of a uniform curriculum for Canadian schools. It was brought up by a Toronto speaker at the recent convention of the Canadian Education Association in Winnipeg. Chiefly, however, it was discussed in a key-note speech by President Hugh Sanderson of the University of Manitoba, who called for more provincial action to meet a growing need for some form of uniform standards across Canada.

Greater mobility of Canadians, said this authority, has created problems in education which were not contemplated by the Fathers of Confederation. "The concept of education in their minds when they assigned education as a completely provincial problem was based on a much smaller amount of education and was designed for a country where inter-provincial movement was far less common than it is today.'

There will be few Canadians who will not applaud this line of reasoning. Yet according to the Winnipeg Free Press, when the question of a uniform curriculum is discussd it is frequently distressing to find prominent educators opposed. They give a number of reasons of their opposition, but foremost among them is the claim that uniformity of curriculum will prevent experimentation and halt progress.

Surely it is the other way about, unless indeed these pundits interpret uniformity to mean rigidity, which is another matter entirely.

He Forgot!

Of course, he has had a lot of things on his mind lately, but British electors are getting a big laugh at Prime Minister Douglas-Home's admission, the other day, that he had neglected the one thing needful to enable him to vote in the general election in which he hopes to be returned to office next month. He had forgotten to register!

The Conservative leader said that amid all the complications of renouncing his title as the 14th Earl of Home to run for a seat in the House of Commons last November, he had overlooked the opportunity of casting his vote as a commoner.

As a peer he had no parliamentary vote. But he acquired the right to cast a ballot when he resigned his peerage to seek a seat in the Commons so that he could succeed Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who resigned. It just slipped his mind to register as a voter. Now it's too late for him to qualify for the exercise of his franchise on this occasion. Wouldn't it be ironic if, in his constituency, there should be a tie —

"EVERYBODY'S HAVING FUN BUT ME"

UNTIL 1967 TO RUN

NORAD Agreement Becoming Outmoded

Winnipeg Free Press

The North American Air Defence Command agreement between Canada and the United States has until 1967 to run. Already there is talk in Ottawa that when the agreement expires it will not be renewed. The reason is that the agreement is becoming outmoded as the threat it was designed to meet diminishes. The threat was that of an attack on this continent by manned bombers; this has been largely replaced by the threat of intercontinental missiles.

The establishment of NORAD in 1957 as a joint operational command for the air defence of North America was necessary at the time. If it had not existed, it would have been necessary, in event of an enemy air attack, to place the RCAF under the command of the major defensive force on the continent—the United States Air Force.

This would have led to confusion and vital decisions would have led to confusion and vital decisions would have had to be made by American commanders, without consulting Canada. A joint operational command not only was more efficient, but also gave this country a more effective role in defence planning operations.

SITUATION CHANGED

Now, however, the situation has changd. When manned bombers were the main threat, what the United States needed for its defence was the use of Canadian territory and air space. In Canada, radar and detection systems were set up to give warning of attack in time for U.S. civilian defence to take over; and fighter interceptor aircraft were based on Canadian soil to knock down attackers before they could reach the U.S.

But the day of the manned bomber is passing (as the flight this week of the XB-70A appears to confirm). The United States has equipped itself with retaliatory missiles, all on American soil. It is developing new systems of radar that can see over the horizon, thereby eliminating the need for northern warning systems now based in Canada.

The need for NORAD in its present form is ending; and unless Canada is prepared to get into the costly business of defence against space missiles, the agreement seems unlikely to be renewed.

FUTURE CO-OPERATION

This does not necessarily mean, however,—nor should it be allowed to lead to— the end of co- operation in this aspect of defence. On the contrary, it should lead to a broadening of it. When NORAD was set up, it was possible to think of the defence of North America as distinct from the rest of the Western world— Europe, the Pacific and other areas.

But with the increase in number, power and range of ballistic missiles, the continental approach to defence has become outmoded. As never before, the defence of North America is, or ought to be, not a U.S. effort only but an integral part of the larger defence program of the West.

North American defence should be more closely co-ordinated within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A broadening of the present partnership would be in the interests not only of Canada and the United States but of the entire Western alliance.

What Is A Flag?

Robert Payne in the New York Times Magazine

A flag is a pathetically impermanent strip of dyed cloth, which withers to ribbons after a few days in a high wind. It looks simple but is in fact extremely complex. Each flag contains a multitude of ideas, of histories, of attitudes.

A national flag is the supreme totem around which the clans gather in times of danger or celebration, but it is much more than a totem. It represents the continuity of a people, their common purpose, their traditions, their way of looking at the world, their defiance against their enemies, but this is only the beginning.

The flag covering a president's coffin is subtly different from the flag waved by a child as he follows a brass band. The flag that stands beside the judge's bench is not quite the same as the flag in the banking house; it serves another purpose.

The uses of the flag are various, and it is in the nature of things that the flag should acquire different meanings according to its usage.

Essentially a flag is a solemn mystery; the dead are present in it as well as the living.

We are made obscurely aware of the mystery when the flag is slowly lowered at dusk. Why slowly, since it is raised briskly at dawn? Why this ceremony before nightfall, if it is not that the flag is lowered reluctantly, being in love with the freedom of daylight and hating the dark?

It is as though a flag were a living and breathing thing, free as the air and very mortal. Sadly it comes down at nightfall, triumphantly it rises at dawn.

Goldwater And Poverty

New York Times

The essence of Senator Goldwater's quarrel with the national consensus that has prevailed for three decades in basic approach to domestic policy is reflected in his attack on the Administration's antipoverty program. His conviction appears to be that most of the poor are to blame for their own low estate and that all the apparatus of the welfare state is designed to rob the industrious to fatten the drones.

He is careful, of course, to emphasize that he has a "deep concern" about poverty and that he believes unreservedly in "a society of compassion." Yet he mocks as beyond the dreams of avarice of most of the world's people the cut-off point of $3,000 a year the Administration has set to represent the dividing line between poverty and a decent standard of living for American families.

And he adds to the callousness of his analysis of the poverty problem by a particularly graceless reference to "apes" piling up coconuts for other "apes" too lazy to do anything for themselves. The standard made-in-Moscow label is appended to the whole anti- poverty program, and it is cast into outer darkness as a "worthless nostrum."

There are valid criticisms to be made of the Johnson plan to eradicate poverty, principally on the basis of its inadequacy—an inadequacy that will be made worse if Congress approves the House Appropriations Committee's recommendation for a cut of nearly $200 millions in the initial allocation of funds. But it is senseless to suggest that there is no need for Federal action to assist in giving all our citizens—and especially our youth—a full opportunity to participate in a society that each year can produce more and more with fewer and fewer people directly employed in field and factory.

Moby Doll's Diet

Vancouver Sun

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is sometimes difficult to understand. It passes moral judgments on others with an ease that they're arrived at by intuition rather than reason.

It has asked that Vancouver's killer whale be set free.

Now it protests feeding Moby Doll live fish.

Just what would the SPCA expect Moby Doll to eat if she were set free? Dead or painlessly killed fish? Found where? Provided by whom?

The two protests taken together hardly make sense.

A good deal of meaningless sentimentality has been wasted on Moby Doll.

The killer whale goes by several other names. One of them is "the tiger of the seas." It is probably one of the most ferocious and destructive animals in the world.

One dead killer when dissected was found to contain the remains of 13 porpoises and 14 seals, all swallowed alive and smothered by the corrosive gastric juices of the whale.

Moby Doll's daily diet in freedom would be more than a few live codfish.

The capture and retention of Moby Doll is a unique opportunity for the scientific study of this awesome engine of destruction.

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Age Brings Freedom

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Mrs. R.H. writes: "Age has brought me freedom. Now at 73, I don't have to apply garish looking cosmetics to my face or have my hair tinted. I can wear wedgies instead of high heels, even to the opera. I can walk my dog wearing a man's coonskin coat. I don't have to entertain elaborately, which bores me from the chore of cleaning the silver and crystal. I don't have to try to impress anybody. Yes— old age is freedom."

I believe oldsters should be allowed to live the way they want to, so long as they are not harming themselves or others. We all have our mild eccentricities and when we leave the competitive life, why not indulge them?

Mrs. E.M. writes: "When I read your article on pre- birth cries, I had to write you. Four years ago, when I was 8½ months pregnant with my son, just as I got into bed one night and pulled up the covers, I heard my baby cry. I sat up, terrified, and I heard it again, clearly and distinctly. The next morning I called my doctor, who said it was impossible. My family and friends would not believe me. To this day, no one can tell me that baby didn't cry. Before reading your article, I never had heard anyone say they heard an unborn baby cry so I didn't pursue it. Thank you for relieving my mind."

Most physicians are of the opinion that an unburn child cannot cry unless there is air in the lungs. No air, no vibration of the vocal cords, no cry. On the other hand, many sounds originate in the abdomen, mainly from the gastrointestinal tract. Some of these noises could be mistaken for the cry of a baby.

We suspect some readers of pulling our leg. After the appearance of an article headed "Don't Abuse the Nose," a Wilmington, O., man wrote:

"I have been playing the piano with my nose for several years, with no ill effects as yet. I don't use my nose all the time —just for certain numbers, such as the Sheik of Araby. At present I'm working on one of Liszts Hungarian Rhapsodies. I believe you are right about congestion, especially in the more difficult compositions. I also teach nasal playing to my young students. They love it."

KICKING MATE

Mrs. W.J. writes: In his sleep my husband kicks his legs very hard— like a mule. The swings from the knee, then there is a pause of about 10 seconds, and he repeats the kick. This continues quite a while. It is not good to be in the way of the kick but I am concerned as to why. Could you explain?

REPLY

This is normal — provided he is not having a convulsion. You need twin beds.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Eat less when tired.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is only one beautiful child in the world and every mother has it.— Brandon Sun.

An Oxford professor says nearly 1,000,000 different kinds of insects are recognized by entomologists. After a rain it looks like more.— Ottawa Journal.

A neighbor dropped in at the young newlywed's house and found the bride in tears. "What's wrong, dear?" she asked. "I made a cake for John," said the unhappy bride, "and I put it in the refrigerator an hour ago— and there isn't a bit of frosting on it."—Galt Reporter.

John Diefenbaker on his 69th birthday said he takes a 25 to 35 minute walk every morning. This is information that will shock many youngsters whose parents drive them two blocks to school every day.— Fort William Times-Journal.

A doctor, who was a Sunday School Superintendent, one Sunday asked a class of young boys: "What must we do to get to Heaven?" Little Willie raised his hands. "We must die," answered Willie. "Very true," said the doctor, "but isn't there something we must do before we die?" "Yes," said Willie, "we must get sick and send for you."—Montreal Star.

Horse Trading Days

Ottawa Journal

The countryman is not a politician and is not competent to assess political goings-on. But there are times when he reads the paper that he wishes our leaders had been brought up in the country and understood the principles of horse trading.

When two good men met in the farm shop on a rainy day and one casually mentioned to the other that he might be able to use another horse the second man always observed the amenities and asked first about the man's family.

Not that the second man was really thinking of trading Old Bess. "Might consider letting her go," he said. "Hate to do it, but feed is sort of short. Probably she's about 10 years old. Mighty good worker. Might let her go for a hundred and fifty and a sledge hammer and crowbar thrown in."

"Family all well?" asked the potential buyer. "Heard your Aunt Zylpha wasn't feeling good. A hundred and fifty! Have to get off your little joke. I was thinking perhaps of seventy-five if you'd throw in a work harness. Seems as though Old Bess might be a mite older than 10."

"Could be. I haven't kept track. She might be 12 or perhaps a bit more. Mighty good horse though and lots of work left in her. Good family horse. My wife always wants her when she's driving to the village. Couldn't think of seventy- five dollars for a horse like her."

Eventually they reached a compromise. Old Bess for $105 plus a sledge hammer and crowbar. Two men make a bargain in open and above board dickering. We think men are better off if they understand the principles of horse-trading.

Mr. D's Salary Strike

Guelph Mercury

Whether or not one agrees with him in some of his attitudes, the average man will admire John Diefenbaker for refusing to compromise a principle in which he believes. In this instance he is on strike against the huge pay increase which MP's voted themselves a year ago, when salaries and expense allowances leaped from $10,000 to $18,000.

Mr. Diefenbaker, six other Conservatives and three Social Credit's, 10 in all, voted against the increase, while one by one 200 MP's lumbered to their feet to plump for a raise which the electorate had never been asked to approve.

In continuing protest, Mr. Diefenbaker for a year has not collected his parliamentary pay. He has lived on his savings and has $35,000 worth of salary cheques unchashed. He cannot return them but he will be assessed income tax on them whether or not he banks them.

He is asking the revenue department to allow him to reject the $8,000 boost. Permission should be accorded, even if a special bill is necessary.

Mr. Diefenbaker, of course, is quite capable of a little grandstanding. And his refusal to collect an increase against which he voted hangs as an embarrassment over the heads of his fellow members.

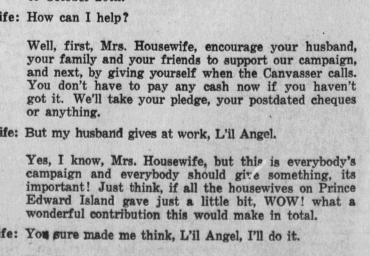
Regardless of secondary motives, Mr. Diefenbaker is right in declining to stretch his conscience. He was also right in voting against the size of the increase, although some adjustment was in order. There will be many a voter in every party who will applaud his stand.

After the dismaying spectacle of a Commons which has wasted months — abetted and driven on by Mr. Diefenbaker himself —and out of whose 265 members only 20 or so have been present on various occasions, probably more voters than a year ago will question whether the members have earned their stipends of almost $22,000.

It is sometimes overlooked that in the all-parties' nosing into the public trough the MP's ended up with salaries of $12,000 each plus an expense allowance of $6,000 and that with the allowance tax-free, the combination is worth around $21,800 before taxes.

The "GOOD L'IL ANGEL" Talks To

MRS. HOUSEWIFE



L'il Angel: Mrs. Housewife, how would you like to help our United Fund campaign. We need $258,483 to cover the work of 27 Agencies on Prince Edward Island and we're trying to raise it in one campaign from September 24th to October 20th.

Mrs. Housewife: How can I help?

L'il Angel: Well, first, Mrs. Housewife, encourage your husband, your family and your friends to support our campaign, and next, by giving yourself when the Canvasser calls. You don't have to pay any cash now if you haven't got it. We'll take your pledge, your postdated cheques or anything.

Mrs. Housewife: But my husband gives at work, L'il Angel.

L'il Angel: Yes, I know, Mrs. Housewife, but this is everybody's campaign and everybody should give something, its important! Just think, if all the housewives on Prince Edward Island gave just a little bit, WOW! what a wonderful contribution this would make in total.

Mrs. Housewife: You sure made me think, L'il Angel, I'll do it.

L'il Angel: Thank you, Mrs. Housewife, that makes you a good L'il Angel too.

Mrs. Housewife: Thank you, L'il Angel, you're sweet!

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