The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

An Important Step

Slowly, and despite setbacks from time to time, relations are being established on both sides of the Iron Curtain that may set the pattern for a safer and saner world in the years to come. Canada took an important step in this direction this week, by opening formal diplomatic relations with Hungary and entering into a three-year trade agreement with the East European Communist country.

As announced by Trade Minister Sharp, the agreement is the first of its kind to be signed between the two countries since the war. The amounts of Canadian wheat or barley involved are not large, but add to the number of several-year agreements that Canada has negotiated in the last three years with various Iron Curtain countries. The two governments, he said, wish to extend trade progressively and each government has agreed to give sympathetic consideration to representations from the other for that purpose.

At the same time, External Affairs Minister Martin announced that Canada and Hungary will exchange diplomatic missions and negotiate a settlement of outstanding financial claims between the two countries. He added that agreement had been reached on a number of consular matters which will clarify the position of Canadian citizens—including those of Hungarian origin—who may wish to travel in Hungary. Hungary will give sympathetic consideration to applications from Hungarian citizens who may wish to join members of their family already in Canada.

A few years ago, such an arrangement with any Communist country would be out of the question. Had it been proposed in Canada, it would probably be denounced as subversive, or something of that kind. And, of course, no Communist government would have dared to consider it, for the same reason.

Test Case In Colorado

Farmers everywhere are concerned, as they are in this province, with protecting themselves from the extreme ups and downs of the market. Their concern usually expresses itself in the form of marketing legislation of some sort; and this has been the case in Colorado, where for the past quarter of a century a marketing act has been in operation, under the terms of which scores of permanent marketing agreements, covering most of the large fresh-produce crops, fruit, and wheat, have come into effect. The act has never been previously challenged, but it has now been ruled unconstitutional by a state district court. The ruling will be appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court, but state agricultural authorities are already wondering what farmers can do if the whole structure goes out.

The actual issue is two years old. Under a marketing order covering the huge lettuce crop of the San Louis Valley in 1962, farmers voted to leave 30 per cent of the crop unharvested from day to day, so as to keep up their price on the remainder. This was implemented by a court order issued by the state agricultural commissioner. Two growers, however, refused to comply and sought an injunction to prevent the state from penalizing them for noncompliance. This injunctive relief has just been granted.

In his ruling the district court judge said the act contains no provision for directly compensating producers for their destroyed crop. "Presumably," he said "the farmers would receive their reward either in heaven or from increased prices for the remaining 70 per cent of their crop if and when a market existed for their remaining lettuce. Certainly the expected benefits would be highly speculative. It is a basic constitutional law that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, and that private property cannot be taken at all for private purposes."

He added that "no person engaged in agriculture can read the act and determine with any degree of certainty, or at all, what are his rights, duties, and liabilities under a marketing order promulgated under this act, because, like lightning, no one can tell where it is going to strike."

The director of the Colorado agricultural marketing division, on the other hand, contends that "nothing could be more democratic than individual farmers' cooperating in these agreements." The 1962 action, he said, had saved lettuce growers from huge losses, and he noted that similar orders cover the big Colorado potato areas (plus peaches and wheat), and milk marketing. The potato orders require growers to discard culls, and the others in various ways are designed to restrict overproduction and consequent low prices.

The outcome of this legal battle will be followed with widespread interest.

Who Speaks For Canada?

No nation has more to gain and less to lose from the success of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations than Canada. Yet, as the Winnipeg Free Press complains, this country's attitude toward the negotiations, which will get under way in earnest next September, has been expressed only in the vaguest and often contradictory terms.

On the one hand, we have had liberal, low tariff statements from the minister of trade and commerce, Mr. Sharp, assuring other countries that Canada expects to pay fully for any benefits she receives from the negotiations. On the other hand there have been repeated expressions of protectionism and economic nationalism from the minister of finance, Mr. Gordon—notably in his budget speech and in an address to the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

This ambivalence in Canada's trade policy will have to be settled before long, but in the meantime it is causing concern in Washington, which is totally committed to a policy of broad tariff reduction.

It is also causing annoyance to our Winnipeg Liberal contemporary, which concludes on this note: "If Mr. Sharp speaks for the government there is no cause to worry; Canada will play her full part at Geneva and do her best to persuade other middle powers to make similar sacrifices . But if our policy is to be characterized by the tacit protectionism of Mr. Gordon, who as finance minister must ultimately pilot all tariff changes through Parliament, then there are indeed grounds for grave concern."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Norway's parliament has unanimously agreed to locate 1,300 troops for the world's first permanent police force. As announced on Wednesday, the Norwegian contingent would be part of a planned Scandinavian brigade that would include 1,600 Swedish and 950 Danish troops and would be prepared to go anywhere at any time on peacekeeping missions for the United Nations.

* * *

The public health service at Washington reports that despite a rising marriage rate and "increasing numbers of women entering the child-bearing ages" the U.S. birth rate has been declining. About 337,000 babies were born last March, 6,000 fewer than in March, 1963, and the smallest number for any March since 1955. For the 12-month period ending last March there were 4,087,000 births, 49,000 fewer than in the comparable 1962-63 span. Health officials could offer no explanation.

"WANT ANY LEGAL ADVICE - - "

HITLER'S GHOST

Attempting To Re-Write History

F.S.M. In The Winnipeg Free Press

Less than 20 years after the end of the war voices have been raised in Berlin and in the United States striving to absolve Hitler of all blame for the conflict. In Britain these were the voices of the far left, and their aim was to make appeasement respectable: appeasement of Hitler in 1939, and appeasement of the Communists in the '60s.

In America the movement has aims that are exactly the opposite, and, being well provided with funds, is much more dangerous: It is a right wing movement that is using the new thesis of a blameless Hitler, linked to reported attempts at resuscitation of the largely defunct German nationalism, as a lever in American domestic politics.

It wishes to put the blame for the last war on President Roosevelt whom the American right wing cannot forget or forgive; and to attempt to create a new nationalist Germany that would become an ally of a right wing nationalist United States in an uncompromisingly hostile confrontation with the Communist world.

DANGEROUS GAME

The dangerous game of whitewashing Hitler began in Britain three years ago, when Professor A.J.P. Taylor of Oxford published his book The Origins of the Second World War. Prof. Taylor, who belongs to the far left fringe of the British Labor Party, claimed that the war of 1939 — "the war of Danzig," as he called it — was not premeditated by Hitler, but was the result of diplomatic blunders.

The thesis has now been followed up by an American professor, David Hoggan, who in his new book, The Enforced responsibility for the Second World War and blames Britain, egged on by President Roosevelt, instead.

Prof. Hoggan has been touring West Germany and Austria, lecturing to nationalist groups and collecting awards from them for his championship of Hitler. One such award was given to him in Heidelberg, where the history faculty of the Heidelberg University, in a statement endorses by the rector and the academic senate, dismissed the book as worthless for historical research.

GROUPS DENOUNCED

The German historians say Prof. Hoggan's book omits well-established facts, falsely interprets official documents, and accepts tendentious literature of the Nazi era. Heidelberg University students denounced the right wing group of authors and publishers who honored Prof. Hoggan in Heidelberg, thus misusing the city's name to attract public attention to their nefarious activities.

Upon becoming better acquainted with the implications of the Hoggan thesis, several bodies drew back from official sponsorship of such awards. The Austrian government banned Prof. Hoggan's lectures altogether.

At the same time, a new nationalist paper was recently founded in Germany with seemingly unlimited funds. The paper now has a circulation of 70,000, of which 50,000 are paid subscriptions. German Social Democrats suspect that the money for this new nationalist venture comes from the same United States sources that are behind Prof. Hoggan: the ultra-rightest circles of Texas and the west coast.

There is, of course, little scope for any right wing revival in Germany. The Germans were bitten twice by the nationalist bug with disastrous results, and they are now fairly immune. Nevertheless, these attempts remain a mischievous game that should be stopped forthwith.

And Still A Drop To Drink

Christian Science Monitor

"Water is no longer an inexhaustible commodity even in a damp climate."

This parching statement from the United States Commission for UNESCO is supported by such reasons as the increasing demands for water by industry and agriculture. Producing a ton of rolled steel requires 400 tons of water; making one loaf of bread, from raw materials to bakery window, takes two tons of water.

Set beside such statistics the fact that 97 per cent of the world's water is in its oceans, mostly unusable at present "except to float boats," as one hydrologist puts it.

Considering the differences in rates of technological development throughout the world, it seems obvious that future water needs cannot be left solely to the workings of the market place. Even in the United States where a qualified theory of letting the undirected market operate has been attracting proponents, coordinated planning is likely to become more and more necessary.

In short there is ample reason for the extended study of water problems promised by the International Hydrological Decade scheduled to begin next year. We hope and assume that it will receive final approval by the UNESCO General Conference meeting in Paris this fall.

Already 140 delegates from 56 countries have met to decide on specific proposals for the decade. These wisely include both cooperative collecting of basic data and detailed inventories of local conditions. To the user of water who rarely gives a thought to where it comes from, it is enlightening even to think of such broad terms as "representative basins," defined as "where man's influence is not present," and "experimental basins," where "man is changing hydrological factors."

It appears that mankind will have to change more hydrological factors to keep up with the thirst of the future. In such programs as the International Hydrological Decade, UNESCO proves its reason for being.

Muckraking In Hong Kong

Christian Science Monitor

WHENEVER the Chinese Communists sting Soviet Premier Khrushchev a little too much, he taunts them about Hong Kong. In 1962, they called him "timid as a mouse" because — as they alleged — he let Premier Fidel Castro down by yielding to United States pressure to withdraw missiles from Cuba.

Back came Moscow with the sly hint that it was all very well for Peking to talk about Cuba, thousands of miles away in the Caribbean. What about that outpost of "imperialism" on China's very doorstep, the British colony of Hong Kong?

The Chinese must now have been up to some more particularly cutting thrusts behind the scenes, for the Russians have just sent two Pravda correspondents, Messrs. Dogomatskikh and Pochivalov, to Hong Kong to do a little anti-Chinese muckraking on the spot.

They have come up with the grave allegation that Peking is in fact cooperating with the British imperialists in the colony. Even the punctual British postal service helps Peking in its disruptive activity."

Of course the "disruption" is aimed against Moscow. "Anti-Soviet literature from China," report Messrs. Dogomatskikh and Pochivalov, "is carried to Hong Kong on Chinese merchant ships together with other export articles. The British customs officials ignore this commodity though the colonial authorities officially banned the introduction into Hong Kong both of Communist and anti-Communist propaganda."

The enterprising Pravda correspondents also come up with the discovery that Peking is making a handy 300 million "U.S. dollars" a year out of Hong Kong. This is not just the profit on straightforward trade deals. The Chinese Communists, it is alleged, are acquiring financial control in Hong Kong of such capitalistic enterprises as banks and restaurants.

"How can one speak of class struggle and revolutionary irreconcilability if capital from the Chinese People's Republic is peacefully collaborating with British and American capital in Hong Kong, jointly exploiting the working people?"

Perhaps the best thing is just to remember that indignation is a very subjective reaction.

"The Age Old Story"

"—and he is my salvation: He is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt him." Exodus 15:2.

Olympic Code's Status

Ottawa Citizen

Prime Minister Pearson has strongly implied that he regards the Olympic code as being outdated.

Many Canadians who watch the progress of Canada's hockey teams in international competition will agree with the Prime Minister's point of view.

Mr. Pearson had this to say at the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association's 50th anniversary dinner:

"The distinction is so shadowy and uncertain that perhaps the time has come when it shouldn't matter whether an athlete is professional or amateur. It should be simply a case of lining up the best team to represent the country so long as it is an international sport."

Countries taking part in Olympic and World hockey tournaments in recent years have shown an increasing tendency to include professionals on their rosters.

It is an accepted fact that governments in the Communist bloc countries subsidize their athletes in certain fields.

Such a policy puts teams from nations that maintain the amateur code at a distinct disadvantage.

The word "amateur" is gradually losing its significance as far as the Canadian hockey scene is concerned in any case.

Most adults who play in established leagues receive remuneration in one form or another.

And boys who participate in Canada's major junior hockey circuits receive regular pay cheques.

Some of these performers eventually end up on this country's Olympic teams.

Unless the Olympic code is to be enforced on a broad basis it should be scrapped altogether.

Rise And Decline

Ottawa Journal

Turning in their graves these days must be the founders of the Republican Party. For a Senator Barry Goldwater would have been one of the men Republicans would have scourged from their ranks in the 1850s, when their party was being torn. Consider for example the words of the great editor, Horace Greeley, perhaps the most famous figure at the party's cradle:

"Its (the Republican Party) objects are the securing to every man, as nearly as may be, a chance to work for and earn a living — The freedom of the public lands to actual settlers and limitation of future acquisitions of land to some reasonable amount, are also measures which seem to us vitally necessary to the ultimate emancipation of labor from thraldom and misery."

On down through the years of Lincoln and long afterwards the Republicans were never the party of the extreme right; when men like McKinley, Taft and Mark Hana sought to make it so, Theodore Roosevelt broke ranks with a rebellion from which the party never fully recovered. Eisenhower rescued it temporarily from the disasters of Coolidge and Harding, but in recent years it has found itself bereft of distinguished captains and with hopelessly confused philosophies. Thus the party which once knew a Lincoln, a Fremont, a Theodore Roosevelt, an Elihu Root, and Arthur Vandenberg and a Robert Taft, is today without a leader to combat a Goldwater, an apostle of right-fist extremism — its defeat by Lyndon Johnson next November all but taken for granted.

It is one of the curious things in the always strange story of politics

Accidents On The Farm

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Farming is one of our most dangerous occupations. The death rate continues to mount while industrial fatalities are declining. Mechanization means less work for farmers but it has increased the number and severity of injuries.

In 1962 more than 3,100 lives were lost in rural areas. For every death there were 100 serious and disabling injuries. According to Dr. John H. Powers of Cooperstown, N.Y., few farmers can afford to be hurt or spend weeks in the hospital during the busy summer months. The peak periods are July and August. At least half of all the mishaps occur while doing routine farm chores, such as milking, tilling the fields, cleaning the barn, harvesting, or repairing fences.

Children share in these hazards. Only on the farm are youngsters allowed to come into contact with heavy equipment or to roam at will in close proximity to operating machinery. They get hurt, often fatally when playing near Dad in the field or around animals. The father may not realize his little ones are in the work area and runs over them with the tractor or harvester. They may walk into the mowing machine or be drawn into the binder before it can be stopped.

The American farm is not complete without tractors but many farmers fail to realize what a lethal weapon they can be. Young boys are allowed to drive them across fields and pastures. Now and then they take along a younger brother or sister who must hang on because there is only one seat. The tractor hits a bump or a rock and the driver or his passenger is likely to fall under the wheel.

Many men have been crushed by their own equipment. They are run over by the tractor when they step off and leave the engine in gear or they are crushed when the machine is operated on a steep hill and topples over.

Dr. Powers believes 90 per cent of all agricultural accidents are preventable because the majority are caused by carelessness, ignorance, and failure to keep buildings and equipment in good condition.

HEART ATTACK AFTER SHOCK

L.S.K. writes: Could a severe emotional shock cause a heart attack in a person 50 years of age?

REPLY

Yes, but the victim usually has had hardening of the coronary arteries long before the attack occurs. The shock becomes the straw that breaks the Camel's back.

PACIFIER

Mrs. S. writes: How do I wean my 16-month-old daughter from her pacifier? She won't go to sleep without it.

REPLY

Let her alone, except for more love and attention. The pacifier is preferred to thumb-sucking and children usually give up the habit when they become more secure emotionally.

JOWLY COUPLE

S.I. writes: My wife developed jowls suddenly at age 41. Now, at 44, mine have appeared. Neither of us has had a radical weight change? Why jowls?

REPLY

This condition is common after age 40 and usually stems from loss of muscle tone and elasticity of the facial tissues.

SURGERY FOR FISTULA

F.B. writes: Do rectal fistulas heal themselves in time?

REPLY

No. Surgery is necessary.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When told to evacuate the building because of the false-alarm bomb scare at the Collegiate, students rushed to their locker to get notes and books—badly needed with final examinations coming up. One young lady was different. All she took from her locker was a long-play Beatle record. — London Free Press.

Three men were given an intelligence test, and one part of it was impromptu. Just to see what would happen, the examiner tore maps into pieces and handed each man the torn bits to put together. After a while, two of the men gave up in disgust, but the third man had finished his. "That's very good," the examiner told him. "But how did you do it?" "It was really quite simple,' the man said. "There was a picture of a bathing beauty on the other side." — Galt Reporter.

Experience is what you have left when everything else is gone. — Niagara Falls Review.

It is bad enough listening to the commercialization of Christmas carols. Now we face the prospect, to quote the editor of the United Church Observer, of hearing lyrics like "Out On A Limb Without Him". — Niagara Falls Review.

An insurance salesman was having trouble getting through to his prospective client. "What is the maximum value of your husband's present policy?" he asked the housewife. She looked at him blankly. "If you should lose your husband," he explained patiently, "what would you get?" Thoughtfully she looked around the rumpled, cigar-scented room. Then her face lit up and she answered brightly: "A parakeet!". —Galt Reporter.

Labor Trouble In Algeria

By Rod Currie
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Western observers who have long considered Nigeria the most moderate country in Africa are becoming increasingly worried by the paralysing general strike now in its second week with no end in sight.

They are concerned not so much with the strike itself as with the political implications of what could emerge from it.

Compared with Ghana and other African neighbors, Nigeria has enjoyed a reputation for internal stability and level-headedness in external affairs and Britain looked to it as a model for other developing countries.

The majority of the West African country's 36,000,000 people, the largest population bloc on the continent, had hoped that the prosperity that failed to materialize during three years of independence from Britain would finally come when the republic was established last October.

But still the old imbalance between the poverty of the masses and the ostentatious luxury of the few persisted.

Many think the government was rather naive and inept in its handling of the situation. But still it must be appreciated that the country's economic situation did not permit any very bold attempts to appease the majority.

BEHIND SCHEDULE

Development plans have fallen behind schedule through lack of expected outside capital and unemployment still is high.

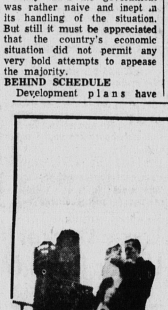
Until the crisis, trade unions were never particularly strong or well organized. But when the government continually rejected wage demands, the unions won favor and finally formed the joint action committee which forced the appointment of a wage commission.

The government further aroused suspicions by first delaying publication of its findings and then rejecting the major recommendation — a minimum monthly wage of £12, about half what the so-called "big men," ministers, senior civil servants and employers, claim as a monthly car allowance.

The government now says it will permit a minimum of a little more than £9, an increase of £1.10D over the present minimum, but will not open negotiations until the strike ends.

Whatever the outcome, it seems a relatively well-organized left - wing element has emerged in a country where previously political parties were largely based on tribal groupings which generally excluded consultation with the unions.

It remains to be seen whether this element will develop peacefully, in the Nigerian tradition, and perhaps find a place in policy - making, or turn sharply left and become violently anti-government.



85 desperate minutes

Thomas French, a distraught 30-year-old, perched on the rooftop of his London flat was bent on taking his own life as well as that of his infant son Stewart. Spectacular photos, taken by Peter Mitchell, Peter Miles and Ken Powell, record in full detail the 85 desperate minutes during which rescuers, led by courageous Police-woman Maggie Cleland, succeeded in averting a terrible tragedy.

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