

Power Politics in Asia

The new nationalism which has been sweeping Asia since the end of World War II is not, as some imagine, dominated solely by an urge to write finis to colonialism. A much more compelling, dynamic force today, occupies the mind of politically-conscious Asiatics. It is the struggle for leadership among the countries of Asia themselves.

Contenders for the leadership of Asia to be reckoned with are India, China and Japan. Contrary to popular belief, the startling contrasts among these countries are so great as to make a mockery of popular generalizations about Asia. Indeed, 'Asia for the Asiatics' is as hollow a bit of propaganda as it was in the heyday of Japanese expansionism.

China, described by Sun Yat-sen as a sub-colony of the major European powers, is now by the choice of her rulers an ally of the Soviet Union. India, a British colony for nearly 200 years but now an independent member of the Commonwealth, displays an uneasy neutralism no less baffling to the outside world than that of the United States after World War I. Japan, for over half a century an imperial power and self-appointed leader of large parts of Asia, is now bound by a mutual security pact to the United States.

India and China, despite much brave talk about industrialization, are still 80 per cent agricultural in their economies. Japan, on the other hand, is one of the four major industrial areas of the world and by far the greatest in Asia. The issue in Asia, therefore, is not the issue of Communism versus Democracy so much as the issue of alignments of power. China's alliance with the Soviet Union should be sufficient evidence to explode the myth of 'Asia for the Asiatics.' India, Japan and China are to the new Asia what the United Kingdom, France and Germany were to the Europe of 1914.

The most urgent need of western diplomacy is to destroy the ideological sources of Chinese strength. For so long as the belief persists in India as well as in Japan that United Nations forces, led by the Americans, were fought to a standstill in Korea, so long will fears divide the people of India and of Japan, making the present alliance with the latter difficult to maintain and causing the neutralism of the former to grow.

Can The West Survive?

Sir Winston Churchill's talks with President Eisenhower, whatever the outcome in terms of decisions on matters of strategy, have undoubtedly served the necessary and valuable purpose of underlining the indestructible nature of the Anglo-American alliance. Whether or not they afford respite from the threat of war, which seemed so imminent in the Indo-China affair, certain it is that no doubt remains but that peace can only be won through strength.

How adequate is that strength as things now stand to resist sudden Soviet aggression? The question is worth posing, for Russian fears will assuredly be heightened by the firm resolve of Washington and London to maintain the alliance, as well as by the prospect of bringing the West German Republic within the framework of the free world's defence.

In military terms, the best answer is found in the words of General Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, at a dinner given in his honor recently by Sir Winston Churchill in London. "We have," says General Gruenther, "one asset now which is of tremendous value. We have a long-range aircraft to which the Soviet now have no answer. I refer to the plane B-47, which can fly so fast and so high that there is no defence against it in this year of 1954."

There still remains the danger, however, that the free world in the hour of crisis might still find itself divided on the question of the use of atomic weapons. Here, again, the issue is solely that of survival. Better, surely, an atomic war in which Russia would suffer more severely than the West, than a 'conventional' land war from which Russia, as things now stand, would prove invincible.

Worth noting so far as atomic weapons are concerned is a recent sermon of the Archdeacon of London, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral. Christian faith, said this eminent theologian, lent no countenance to a pacifism which "would suffer the blot-

ting out of civilization or the enslavement of whole countries."

But what alternative does atomic warfare offer? In the words of Sir Winston Churchill, the results of such a conflict would "baffle the imagination", leaving the western world victorious, but "victorious on a heap of ruins." Hence the necessity for "a real good try" to achieve peaceful co-existence with the Communist world. Co-existence through strength, not through weakness. The hope of the free world lies therefore in being able to pursue two diverse aims simultaneously — in maintaining forces and weapons so formidable that they will not require to be put to the final test, and in seeking every avenue of approach to a better mutual understanding.

An Historic Vessel

The first ship to circumnavigate North America is making her last voyage. The R.C.M.P. schooner St. Roch is being presented to the city of Vancouver, where she was designed and built. There she will be preserved and displayed. The announcement was made as one of his first official acts by Canada's new Minister of National Defence, the Hon. Ralph Campney.

The St. Roch is also the first vessel to have negotiated the Northwest Passage both ways. Built in 1928 to stand up to the rigors of Arctic navigation, she sailed from Vancouver to Halifax in 1940 to 1942 and made the return journey in 1944. Later she returned to Halifax by way of the Panama Canal. When she leaves Halifax on her final voyage on the 9th of this month she will be once more under the command of Supt. Henry A. Larsen, R.C.M.P., who was her skipper on her northern voyage and who was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for the achievement.

Only one man has circumnavigated this continent, Sgt. Frederick Sleigh Farrar, then master of the little vessel. Other members of her 15-man crew were with her one way only.

Cabot, Frobisher, Davis, Barents and others sought the Northwest Passage as a short route to the riches of the East. They, of course, were working blindly and probably against much more severe ice conditions than present-day navigators have to contend with. It was only a hundred years ago, in 1854, that Captain McClure in the "Investigator" and by travelling over ice first accomplished the Northwest Passage and won the prize of £20,000 offered in 1815. It was left for Amundsen to achieve the unquestioned accomplishment of the perilous passage.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Its an ill wind that blows no good. The rust threat to western wheat and the rain damage to Maine's potato crop are not all loss for they may mean a compensating higher price for the remainder of the two crops.

The Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Leonard Outerbridge, is making a visit to ports in Labrador as far north as the entrance to Hudson Strait. It is a fine thing to keep up the tradition that the sovereign should see as much of the realm as possible and that the Lieutenant Governor do likewise within his particular jurisdiction.

The 21-man Canadian team getting ready for Bisleys competition July 12 is concerned about what the new Belgium automatic rifle, the FN-30, will do to the annual rifle event. The new weapon will not be used this year but will probably supplant the Lee-Enfield. Much the same concern, however, must have been felt by top-notch archers when the long bow was being replaced by firearms.

The anti-trust suit of the United States Government against the United Fruit Company may or may not result in a court order to facilitate competition in the banana trade, but it should at least indicate that the American Government is not unduly solicitous for the advantage of the big company in Guatemala or elsewhere.

The National Library will have a nucleus of books by and about Canadian women if the National Council of Women is successful in its latest project. The Council has decided to start such a collection and McMaster University is prepared to provide temporary accommodation.

Sir Austen Henry Layard, English archaeologist and diplomatist, died this date 1894. He began his excavations at Nineveh in 1845 and made many notable discoveries throughout Asia Minor. Later he was under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, minister to Spain, ambassador at Constantinople and commissioner of public works under Gladstone. He wrote, "Nineveh and its Remains", "Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments" and other works. He secured many treasures for the British Museum.



"Ike Says We Don't Need This One!"

OTTAWA REPORT

Hiawatha's Idea

By Patrick Nicholson

Hiawatha is best known as the Red Indian hero of Longfellow's famous poem. In fact he was the first North American statesman whose brilliant ideas have been borrowed to help Palefaces in North America. His best-known pupils are Benjamin Franklin and our Foreign Secretary, the Hon. Lester "Mike" Pearson.

Canada has been represented at an important ceremony at Albany, New York State, this week, which traces right back to Hiawatha. This was the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's proposal that the Thirteen Colonies should unite into one nation to foster trade and aid their defence.

His plan was inspired by a much older political union, formed at least two centuries before. This was the Confederacy of the Five Nations of Iroquois Red Indians: the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas and Onondagas. It still exists today, now called the Six Nations following the admission of the Tuscaroras; its headquarters is on the Chawaken Reserve in southwestern Ontario.

At the peak of its power, that Confederation ruled the huge area from our northland to South Virginia, from the frontiers of the Thirteen Colonies to the Mississippi River. Hiawatha founded this Confederacy to outlaw war. He devised an International Parliament, called the Great Council of Sachems, representing the Five Nations. Only Chiefs could attend this Council, which had power to declare war, make peace, enter into alliances, and govern weaker tribes. But the squaws had the right to veto any Council decision to declare war.

Thirty-five years were to elapse before Benjamin Franklin's proposal was finally adopted, to create the great and prosperous United States. Three quarters of a century after that, our Fathers of Confederation copied the Hiawatha-Franklin plan to form the Dominion of Canada. Recognizing the advantages which Confederation has brought to the two great North American nations, Canada has been a persistent and leading advocate of a similar union between the nations encircling the North Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson are credited with the idea of including in the North Atlantic Treaty the famous Article Two, or "Canadian Clause". This provides for the allies to co-operate in the non-military fields. In many speeches, they have both repeatedly stressed the advantages which we might obtain from an economic and political union of the nations encircling the great basin of the Atlantic.

The resulting benefits of freed trade, cheaper administration, unassailable military strength and lower taxes would create a democratic Utopia which would act as a positive appeal more enticing than any might obtain from an economic and political union of the nations encircling the great basin of the Atlantic.

Under today's shadow of an H-bomb Armageddon, Benjamin Franklin's words bring us an apt message still. "It would be a strange thing," he declared at Albany 200 years ago, "if Five Nations of ignorant savages should be capable of forming a scheme for such a union, and be able to execute it in such a manner that

it has subsisted ages and appears indissoluble; and yet that a like union should be impracticable for us today, to whom it is more necessary and must be more advantageous."

Old Charlottetown

and P. E. I.

A STURDY PIONEER

"There died at Murray Harbor, on the 27th April, Mr. William Graham, Lot 63. Mr. G. was a native of Lockport, near Dumfries, had spent fifty-four years in this Colony, and departed in his 80th year. Though he did not bring much wealth from his native country, he possessed more solid requisites—a stern integrity that could not brook being in debt, a persevering and conquering industry, sobriety, and prudence to husband the hard earnings of a well applied labour.

"After participating largely in the many privations and difficulties incident to the then infant state of the Colony—not having tasted bread, nor seen the King's coin for six months together, as he himself used to relate—Mr. G. settled, about 30 years since, on Lot 63; where, with the aid of his two sons, now no more, he cleared and brook being in debt, not much less than 150 acres. Owing to severe injuries, he was for a long period very lame, and had been blinded several years,—but to the very last he was distinguished by cheerfulness, a good old-fashioned hospitality, and a patriotic anxiety for the prosperity of the Colony."

—P. E. Island Register, May 8, 1829.

RECOGNIZE CANADA DOLLAR

TOKYO (Reuters)—The finance ministry said Monday the Japanese government is working on a plan for recognition of the Canadian dollar as an official foreign currency for Japan's foreign trade. The official foreign currencies are at present limited to the United States dollar and the pound sterling. The new deal would also include the Swiss franc.

BOYS DERAIL TRAIN

VANCOUVER (CP)—Two boys, aged five and seven years, Saturday admitted derailing an east-bound Canadian Pacific passenger train here Thursday night. The case has been turned over to CPR police. Detective Sylvan Armeaneau said the two admitted placing rough planking and rocks on the curve.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Brevity is the soul of wit, and the best way to please the congregation.—London Free Press.

Happiness, says a banker, comes from living within your means. It works pretty well on reducing also.—Kitchen-Waterloo Record.

One guy in our neighborhood always backs his car into the garage, causing a lot of guessing over the reasons as to why he's so interested in making a fast get-away.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

There's a certain kind of cigar we can't smoke because it's for the man on the Way Up, a brand of life is forever barred to our use because it is designed for the Man Who Looks Ahead, and the latest blow is a soap chip which can be purchased only by the Young at Heart.—Winnipeg Tribune.

It's the little services that count in making a political career. A senator from the prairies tells of one constituent, widow of an American Civil War pensioner, who used to come to him to sign a declaration that she was still alive.—Brantford Expositor.

June, with its school examinations, is one period when the average man is happy that time has no intention of turning back in its light and making him a boy again.—Edmonton Journal.

Sir Winston Churchill's way with words shows no sign of deterioration. "Peace through strength," he tells the English-speaking Union, "must be our guiding star," and there is eight words in the whole policy of the Western powers.—Ottawa Journal.

"Horse Survives Crash With A Train," a headline announces some inventor might take over the animal and cross it with a motor car, in the interests of traffic safety.—Chatham News.

Television and radio, it is reported have aided in the growth of newspaper circulation. It seems that after a person sees or hears something he wants to read about it. The fact has been true for many years, always noted following a big local happening.—St Catharines Standard.

Prime Minister Malan of South Africa says that it is time for his country "to protect her natives against the United Nations." Now we have heard everything.—Toronto Telegram.

A billion dollar industry began one day in Labrador when an explorer, Clarence Birdseye, noticed that food exposed to the cutting, below-zero winds froze almost instantly and retained its freshness when thawed out weeks or months later.—St. John's (Nfld.) News.

Wiseest counsel today suggests that love sound enough to base a marriage on must be the kind that makes each one of the partners sure that the other is the only person in the world that he or she wants to be with, to work and grow with, throughout life. It must be strong enough to move both parties to think in terms of "us" rather than "me," to be more interested in making the other happy than in being made happy, to care more about preserving the love relationship in face of dis-

WELSH ORIGIN

Robert Harris, famed Canadian portrait painter who died at Montreal in 1919, was born in North Wales.

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Table with columns: CASH YOU RECEIVE, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NUMBER OF MONTHS. Rows show amounts like \$108.75, \$308.38, \$510.68, \$754.56 and corresponding monthly payments and terms.

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The Age Old Story

And he said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel: for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed. And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel: for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved.