

Mellowing Already

The difference between being on the outside looking in and on the inside looking out has been exemplified in the careers of many ardent politicians, who find it much easier to promise revolutionary changes when in opposition than to implement them when they find themselves burdened with the responsibilities of office. This seems to be the case with Quebec's new Premier, Daniel Johnson, who, if press reports are to be credited, is already beginning to move closer to the middle of the road in his approach to policies on which he had previously taken a radical stand.

It began, according to the Toronto Globe and Mail, when Mr. Johnson uttered the blanket assurance that he did not want to "upset any apple carts," and continued when he assured the public that there would be no mass firings—indeed, probably no firings—among the brilliant young technocrats whom the Liberals had recruited to chart the course of the new Quebec.

It was heard subtly in his altering of the Union Nationale election demand for 100 per cent of income, corporation and succession taxes from Ottawa to the much milder suggestion that he would ask for "as much as we need," and that possibly some deal could be worked out that would give the provinces the direct taxing fields, Ottawa the indirect. He even conceded, "It is obvious that Ottawa must have revenues if it has responsibilities." The same desire to soften extremes was evident in his claim that his earlier statement, that he hoped the present Quebec Lieutenant-Governor would be the last, had been misinterpreted.

This is all to the good, so far as Canada is concerned; but it will tend to confirm the scepticism of those who maintain that campaign pledges are meant primarily to get into office, and not necessarily as charts for the course to be followed when an old government has been tossed out and a new government put in.

Wooing Mr. Thant

Washington is said to be concerned about the rumor that U Thant may decide not to take a second term as UN Secretary-General, and has recently undertaken some high-level persuasion to keep him in his post. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, and UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg have all taken a turn at gently pressing Mr. Thant.

If this be so, it is to their credit. For Mr. Thant hasn't always seen eye-to-eye with the foreign policy of the Johnson administration and has been outspoken, at times, in his criticism of its conduct of the Viet Nam war. Sometimes the cool relations between Mr. Rusk and the Secretary-General over Communist China and Viet Nam policy left a question as to how sincere was Washington's desire to have the Asian statesman stay on.

This was particularly the case after he had said that the war had lost all ideological meaning for many Vietnamese, that it was "illusory" to call the war a "mere contest between Communism and liberal democracy," and that "the passion for national identity, perhaps one should say national survival, is the only ideology that may be left to a growing number of Vietnamese." Stripped of diplomatic phraseology, this could mean only that many Vietnamese would "rather be Red than dead." Finally, U Thant said that the best thing the United States could do would be to get out of Viet Nam on the least disadvantageous terms possible. And then it might be possible to reinstate the Geneva Accords of 1954. This week he has renewed his agitation to end the conflict, terming it "one of the most barbarous wars in history."

Whatever President Johnson may

think of these pointed remarks, he has evidently come to the wise conclusion that the Secretary-General is not a man, who can be faulted as a sympathizer with the aims of the Communists. A strong humanitarian with strong pacifist and neutralist leanings—but a man, quite evidently, of outstanding integrity and whose onerous post would be hard to fill if he were to call it quits and retire. At any rate, during the past two weeks, doubts as to Washington's respect for him have been swept away.

First, Vice-President Humphrey inserted a special paragraph in a speech to American employees of the UN heartily urging Mr. Thant to remain. In departing from his text, he skipped over this paragraph. But Mr. Goldberg stepped forward in an unusual intervention, and read off the paragraph with deliberate emphasis. Then he sent his press officer over to the UN to make a special point of the paragraph with the world press.

Later, at a white House reception for the UN diplomatic corps, special courtesies were accorded Mr. Thant, and Mr. Rusk reportedly took up with him the subject of a second term in the midst of other international discussions.

Mr. Thant has deferred until next month a promised announcement regarding his decision. It could prove of cardinal importance to the world at this time.

The New Medium

Until recently, notes a writer in the London Spectator, the politicians' audiences were happily unaware that they were being palmed off with goods at seventh or eighth hand. They believed that the speeches they were heard were being made for their sole edification and entertainment. But in the last British election a change was apparent. Mr. Wilson was heckled with cries of "we've heard it all before" and "that was last night's speech, Harold"—and it seems that this was the only kind of heckling that caused Mr. Wilson any real embarrassment.

The reason for this change lay in television. Night after night during the campaign, those who stayed at home saw Mr. Wilson make his speech from their screens. If they went to see him in the flesh, they heard him make the same speech at somewhat greater length; perhaps they went home slightly disappointed.

Nor is this only a matter of news-style, coverage during election campaigns, says the London writer. It involves the whole question of television as a political medium. For the really striking thing about television is not its power to influence but its power to bore. It devours its offspring.

One result is that national political leaders are much less remote than they once were. They inspire little awe, not even in their most fervent political supporters. In the nineteenth century, for instance, a British voter might see Gladstone once in a lifetime. He might travel miles to the nearest town in order to hear the great man speak. It would be an experience he would talk about and remember for the rest of his days. Today this voter's descendant would be highly unlikely to talk to his children about a speech of Mr. Wilson's or of Mr. Heath's either. The whole family would already have seen it all on television.

In conclusion, the writer notes as significant that the most recent English politicians to be spoken of in legendary terms are Sir Winston Churchill and Aneurin Bevan. They were not only superb speakers; they made a point of refusing to expose their personalities on television.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first phonograph record was devised in 1877. Even Thomas A. Edison could hardly have dreamed that the total sales of records in a year would ever reach—at it does now—\$600 million.

Building a \$100-million military headquarters at this time, comments the Winnipeg Tribune, makes about as much sense as bringing the Great Pyramid to Ottawa, stone by stone—and probably will be more expensive.

Addressing a consolidated school graduating class in Inverness county, N.S. recently, federal Health and Welfare Minister Allan MacEachen pointed out that a quarter of those who fail to finish secondary school end up with salaries below \$3,000 a year. He added: "The hard economic fact is that with a high school graduation diploma, a young man or woman stands to earn \$10,000 more in a lifetime than a person without this asset."



UNDER SUMMER SKIES

OLD FRENCH CASTLES

Preserve Five Centuries Of History

The castles in France's famed Loire Valley are "statements in stone of five centuries of brilliant, brawling human adventure." Kenneth MacLeish, an assistant editor of the National Geographic, recently followed the Loire from source to sea. Along with the fabled chateaus he found 20th-century progress in the river valley and a vital, vigorous people. The Loire begins its 625-mile course from one of two tiny springs in the Cevennes mountains in southeast France. The question is, which spring is really the source? Two farms claim the distinction, and the French Government tactfully refuses to choose between them. On one of these farms, a sturdy old man holding a wooden staff and Mr. MacLeish "I'm ever 80, though you might not think so to see me raking hay, and all my life the Loire has flowed out of my pasture. It always has and it always will."

Crude Young Culture A few miles downstream at Arlempdes, Mr. MacLeish saw the Loire's first major building—a crumbling medieval chateau-fort, relic of a crude though vital young culture. "The great buildings of the headwaters are old in years but young in architectural evolution," Mr. MacLeish writes. "Along the lavish lower Loire, evolved elegance is of a later date. And so the theme develops: As the river flows onward, scenery and civilization mature together."

Near Bourbon-Lancy, a spa that Caesar may have visited, two boys were fishing in a setting as pastoral as a Watteau painting. "Did I say fishing?" Mr. MacLeish writes. "They wore gaudy cowboy hats, jiggled in time to American rock 'n' roll blasting from a portable radio, puffed on lump-handled cigarettes, and tossed down their soda pop as it were corn liker."

At Chambord, Mr. MacLeish saw the most fanciful castle in France. "Only Francois I, that brash, swashbuckling egotist and paragon of the French Renaissance, could have ordered so wildly spectacular a dwelling," he writes. "It approached it down a perfectly straight road more than a mile long, at the end of which its forest of lantern towers, chimneys, pinnacles, and turrets loomed in frozen fantasy."

Francois raided church treasuries to keep 1,800 workmen busy raising the largest of the Val de Loire's chateaus. Rainmakers at Work A few miles from Chambord, Mr. MacLeish heard dull explosions and saw smoke trails rising into the sky. "It was a rainmaker," he writes. "The priest was chanting, and the rainmaker was working."

Intense training of the Red Army and its reserves was in full swing throughout Soviet Russia, but Moscow preserved an atmosphere of outward calm and nowhere was there any public indication of a crisis in relation with Germany.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 21, 1956)
Capt. J.J. Connelly, B.R.D. CD, was elected honorary president of the recently organized Main Base Naval Veterans' Association of Canada, Charlotte town Branch.

Local Sea Cadet officials said that Cadet Chief Petty Officer John Profit, regulating petty officer of the R.C.S.C. Kent, had been selected for a Physical and Recreational Training Instructors course at HMCS Cornwallis in Halifax.

Speaking at a service club convention in Vineland Solicitor-General Larry T. Pennell said that consideration is being given to a national conference on juvenile problems. His findings are grave enough to underline the need for remedial action. In the four years between 1957 and 1961 the number of juveniles appearing before Canadian courts increased by 17 per cent, but the national population only increased nine per cent. Canada's teenagers, Mr. Pennell pointed out, comprise one-third of the population. At the present time 2,000 of them are serving penitentiary terms for various offences. No figure was offered on the number in reformatories and other correctional and disciplinary institutions although it is obviously larger. The minister sees the problem as double-edged because it involves not only young people who have fallen but adults who have similarly fallen down in their duties and responsibilities. "We should be careful," he said, "that we do not prescribe for our young people a much higher standard of behavior than we would prescribe for ourselves."

Like many experts in the field, Mr. Pennell has no clear-cut remedies to offer and prescribes his own bewilderment at the ramifications of the problem.

Drugs And Driving

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
There are no statistics to indicate the extent to which medicines are a causative factor in auto accidents. Alcohol is the exception only in that from 20 to 50 per cent of all such fatalities involve persons who have been drinking in specific cases. Drugs that make the motorist more alert or allay anxiety and apprehension may be helpful.

For many years we have emphasized that the driver is the most important part of a car. His driving ability prior to taking a medication is a major factor in determining whether the drugs either do or do not. His drug will impair his effectiveness. In addition, some tolerate drugs better than do others. His health also is important. For example, drugs and eye drops that affect vision decrease driving skill. Barbiturates (sleeping pills) depress the central nervous system. While small doses may improve the driving of a highly nervous or emotionally agitated person, larger doses impair over-all efficiency. Many who take a sedative at night may not realize that the effect lasts 14 hours and still is present when behind the wheel in the morning. Alcohol accentuates drug action and the combination should be avoided when driving.

The only statistics we have on tranquilizers is that 17 million prescriptions for these drugs were filled in 1960. A large number of people are using these products, but the accident rate has remained static during the last five years. Tranquilizers may cause drowsiness and when the first few pills or capsules are taken, side effects vary from none to an overwhelming desire to sleep. The same can be said of anti-stimulants for colds and allergies, and insulin used by diabetics. The amphetamines stimulate and increase alertness and efficiency temporarily. In some persons large doses produce headache, dizziness, agitation, irritability, and decreased ability to concentrate. A period of fatigue and depression usually follows initial stimulation. A 20 mg. amount makes a driver more alert and is allowable in certain conditions, prolonged indiscriminate use decreases driving proficiency and judgment. Mrs. A. V. writes: "Coul ringworm preferences worm-be on a hand reach the lugs?"

REPLY
This is doubtful because the ordinary type of fungi that live on the skin probably could not survive conditions in the lungs. Fungal infections of the lung occur but different organisms are involved.

CORNS AND CALLUSES
Mrs. P. T. writes: "Are corns and calluses the same thing?"

REPLY
These lesions are similar but the corn has a hard core, whereas the callus represents a more generalized thickening of the skin in certain areas.

SURGERY IN DIVERTICULITIS
P. G. C. writes: "Does diverticulitis call for operation?"

REPLY
Not necessarily, as this problem usually responds to rest, antispasmodics, antibiotics, or sulfonamides. Surgery is needed occasionally when a complication, such as perforation, occurs.

CHARCOAL
W. E. writes: "Is charcoal still used as medicine?"

REPLY
Yes, in the control of intestinal gas.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—
Be cautious—don't become an accident statistic. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

HYRAX IS UNUSUAL
The little African rock hyrax—distant cousin of the elephant and the rhino—resembles a rabbit, but has hooves instead of claws.

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BRITAIN WAS EUROPEAN
Scientists say the British Isles were formerly joined to mainland Europe and not separated from it until comparatively recent times.

MASON'S COIN TERM
"Past master" has come to refer to anyone versed in a subject, after Freemason's use of the term to refer to a former master of a lodge.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A celebrity is a person who works hard all his life to become well known, then wears dark glasses to avoid being recognized. — Cumberland Advocate.
The trouble with ministers, when they have trouble with home repairs, is that they don't have the proper vocabulary to go with it. — Dousman Index.

Overheard on the street: "The government should realize that the fastest way to get a man on the moon is to put a woman there first." Columbus Journal-Republican.
"Mrs. Smith had triplets and two weeks later she had twins. That's impossible. How did it happen?" "One of the triplets got lost." — Toronto Star.

Disconsolate Prof.: "Why did you come to college?" Fresh Co-ed: "I came to be wined and—but I ain't yet." — Windsor Star.
Train passenger: "Is smoking permitted?" Conductor: "No." Passenger: "Then where did these cigarette butts come from?" Conductor: "From people who don't ask questions." — Montreal Star.

Streamlining Operation

Wimpey Free Press
Although education is constitutionally a provincial matter, federal aid to education has become big business. Ottawa now spends more than \$250 million annually on support for education and the distribution of this money, which is funnelled through a large number of specialized programs, at present involves some 20 departments and agencies of the federal government. This represents a great deal of administrative effort and, certainly, a lot of scattered bookkeeping. Quite probably, it also represents considerable duplication. But all that is hopefully about to change. Machinery is now in motion to bring all federal aid to education under one roof. A small branch is now being organized in the department of the secretary of state. It will be the job of this branch to plan, bring together and coordinate all the various federal programs to assist higher education. The streamlining operation is the product of a recommendation by the Bladen commission which, it may be recalled, found that uniform procedures and accurate, up-to-date statistics were "almost non-existent" in education assistance. It should produce greater efficiency and save money. At a time when the federal government is almost alarmingly growing, at an almost alarming rate, this tautening up in at least one area is welcome indeed. It is especially so since in redemption of last November's election promises, federal aid to higher education will increase by well over \$100 million in the next academic year.

Russians Ask For Trouble

Milwaukee Journal
Now that the Soviet Union plans to quadruple automobile output by 1970, it also must eventually be prepared to undertake a whole range of additional services. In a motorized society, the car is almost like a household pet; it must be fed, cleaned and cared for in any number of ways. Take filling stations, for instance. These are essential. But, according to the Wall Street Journal's Moscow correspondent, there are only two stations in the capital city that offer premium grade fuel. Motorists must pump their own gasoline while female attendants, in orange and green headscarves stand by to watch the meter. Furthermore, filling stations in the Soviet Union normally do nothing but sell fuel. Motorists must go elsewhere for oil, antifreeze and repairs. Then there is the important matter of roads. In 1964 the Soviet Union had about 225,000 miles of asphalt or concrete roadway, compared with more than 1.6 million miles in this country. The Soviets hope to pave another 40,000 miles by 1970.

Beyond this, of course, there undoubtedly will be new demand for private garages, and an eventual market for such things as car washes, fuzzy squirrels' tails, venetian blinds for rear windows, plastic dashboard figures and four speed gear shifts on the floor. Russians may be longing for the good old days, when Premier Khrushchev denounced the private auto as a social evil.

How To Cut Drug Bills

Financial Post
Canadians are a nation of over-habituated drug swallows who would do well to lessen their grip on the pills in favor of grandma's old, forgotten remedies. This is the advice of Dr. K.V.R. Wightman, professor of medicine at the University of Toronto, who recently gave his blessing to a new nationwide campaign on drug education. There is little doubt about the Canadian proclivity for pill-swallowing. When they aren't calling for an investigation into drug prices, they are busy buying pills, which for prescribed medicine alone adds up to \$200 million a year. "We have become habituated to the use of drugs and automatically reach for any distress medicine to relieve any distress we have. If we consider self-medication one of our rights we must be prepared to accept the consequences," Dr. Wightman told the Consumers' Association of Canada.

Dr. Wightman, in an effort to relax the use of drugs in treating common ailments, prescribes these tried-and-true remedies: head cold—lemon juice and sugar; cough—lemon, honey and warm water; mild insomnia—hot milk.

And in deference to that old psychological trick long practiced by doctors with the placebo, Dr. Wightman advised headache sufferers to take a headache tablet out of their pockets and put it on the table, then forget it. "The headache will disappear. Something happens—it isn't the drug but something else. We don't know what."

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

A military career counsellor will be available to advise on opportunities for careers in the Canadian forces.

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