The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Lesson In Asia

President Khanh has been ousted by the ruling military junta in South Vietnam, and the junta itself has promised to effect its own dissolution after election of a new chief of state, These decisions have been made as concessions to demands formulated by Buddhist leaders who were threatening to start a new religious crisis similar to that which ousted the Diem regime in November of last year.

The military council's decision followed four days of violent student demonstrations and inter-religious clashes in several main cities; and if it really means to step down there is hope that some measure of stability will be achieved. To American interests in the area—and to the whole western world which these interests represent—it is vitally important that another dictatorship doesn't take the place of the Khanh regime.

In a singularly accurate forecast of what happened Tuesday, the Christian Science Monitor warned last Saturday that the regime in South Vietnam was collapsing, and that it would be futile to expect that military intervention could alone prop it up. The Monitor appealed directly to President Johnson to look beyond that group of advisers who argue that Vietnamese politics is not his business, and stop the supply of American guns and money which alone was keeping the Khanh government in power, by assuming the authority vested in him as U.S. commander-in-chief.

It took President Kennedy three years to see his error in supporting the Diem regime—a painfully long time in which the Communist Viet Cong consolidated its hold on much of the country and made ready for open battle. But when Kennedy did see it, he acted. He stopped underwriting the political terror of the regime and sent out Henry Cabot Lodge who also fortunately grasped the situation.

But while President Johnson was learning his job and was often preoccupied with domestic matters, the forces of progressively more unpopular dictatorship again fastened themselves on South Vietnam. The momentum of liberation was checked and then consumed. Johnson replaced Lodge with a military man as ambassador—a good one but a general. He backed the new military effort to reverse the fortunes of war but neglected the political crisis which has now come to a head.

The incident proves once again that puppet regimes are poor supports against Communism, and that attempts to buttress them with military aid for this purpose are doomed to failure.

Goldwater's Appeal

A shrewd analysis of what makes Senator's Goldwater's presidential campaign so appealing to many Americans is given by an Oxford University history profesor, John Roberts, in a recent BBC publication. He stresses particularly the part the Republican candidate plays in embodying an apparently clear-cut moral standpoint, and promising action.

"From an English point of view," says Prof. Roberts, "this menas he is likely to over-simplify problems and to act rashly; yet precisely these qualities speak immediately and powerfully to a large number of honest, loyal Americans who cannot by any strength of the imagination be called crackpots.

"The urge to confuse politics with the implementation of a particular moral standpoint has always been strong in the United States. We have only to think of Abolition before 1861, Prohibition in the first half of this century, or of the language of Woodrow Wilson or of Dulles about foreign affairs.

"With moralism of this kind goes a tendency to seek the explanation of failure in ill-will and wickedness. Somewhere, it is felt, there must be a villain, someone whose evil designs can be thwarted so that the normal life of good men can go on again as before. It is a fundamentally optimistic view, unhistorical and quite lacking in any sense of the tragic dimensions of human life. It has also been for long powerfully and widely held in the United States, and Senator Goldwater embodies it perfectly."

And of course, once the villains—at home and abroad—have been identified, it is nonsense to waste time trying to negotiate with them. Talkers and shilly-shalliers are at best wasting time and may be up to something much more sinister. Out with them! Let the good men stand up and be counted; then to action! That's the Goldwater cure for the world's ills; and behind the educated leaders of American opinion stand a growing number of people who want an end to a long period of strain. They did not like President Kennedy's attempt to educate them to live with it. Senator Goldwater's assurance of swift, decisive action seems to promise relief at last. It is a phoney assurance, but they are passionately determined to accept it.

New Militia Setup

Reports of three special committees on Canada's reserve armed forces have tended to create some uncertainty as to government policy with respect to these forces. Associate Defense Minister Cardin has now issued a clarifying statement, stressing that these committees were not set up to establish reserve policy, but to study "the broad policy established by the government and make recommendations—from their viewpoint—on the manner in which the policy could be carried out." There has been no change, he said, in reserve policy as outlined last March.

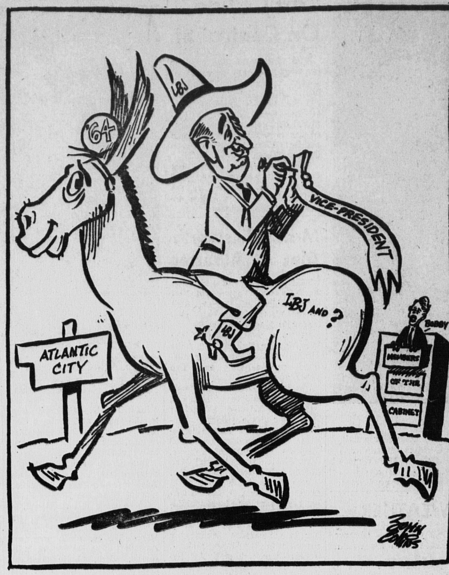
While the reserve forces are being reduced in line with other moves to effect economy in defense, Mr. Cardin maintained that there should be an increase in efficiency as well. This, it is expected, will be brought about through stricter age limits, an improvement in physical standards, the provision of useful and interesting roles, and the furnishing of satisfactory training equipment to carry out these roles.

One of the key factors in the expectation of improved effectiveness is corps training. "We recognize," Mr. Cardin said, "that the decision taken in 1959 to restrict corps training in favor of an exclusive civil survival role had a detrimental effect on the morale of militia units. They felt, with considerable justification, that they were quite capable of both types of training."

The militia strength, he intimated, will be approximately 30,000, all ranks. It is recognized, however, that to obtain this "strength" it will be necessary to list an "establishment" of something in the order of 25 to 30 per cent higher than the strength. To supplement this potential there will be, at all times, large numbers of ex-regular force personnel who will provide a pool of trained men, many of whom would be available in an emergency. Prior to World War 1 and World War II no such body of trained officers and men existed.

Out Of Balance

Last week's Bureau of Statistics report provided a sad commentary on Canada's unbalanced growth. No population gain was reported in this province, while Ontario added 142,000 people during the 12 months ending July, 1964. British Columbia had an increase of 45,000, bringing its population well past the 1.2 million. Quebec's increase was 98,000. Analyzing the figures editorially, the Toronto Globe and Mail finds that of Canada's 344,000 population increase in 12 months, 285,000 or 85 per cent went to three of the 10 provinces. These three provinces now have 70 per cent of Canada's population, and the proportion is increasing steadily.



PINNING A TAIL ON THE DONKEY

BRITISH COMMENTARY

Aping Mussolini In Indonesia

United Kingdom Information Services

President Soekarna has delivered a violent speech which is meant to explain the Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia. It has been widely circulated and is given the title "A year of dangerous living". Certainly it must cause consternaton among all states which have relations with Indonesia.

It is a mixture of gloating over past successes of Indonesian nationalism and a sketch of the position which he hopes Indonesia will occupy in the world. He bases this on the glitter of Indonesian arms.

It is significant that he does not link his dreams of Indonesia's greatness with the economic or social development of the country. He prefers to rely on the sheer expansionism of Indonesian nationalism, on the dynamic quality of the Indonesian revolution.

President Soekarno is one who misconceives the great tradition of revolution. He would like to stand in shoes of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jinnah, Sun Yat-Sen and the other great embodiments of nationalist revolution. But he fails to take note of their positive achievements.

Every great revolutionary leader has a positive role as well as a destructive one. Revolution means that he destroys much of the past which has become obsolete. But he also builds up a community which is new and which satisfies the rising generation This is what President Soekarno has strikingly failed to do.

In the same week as President Soekarno's speech there appeared in the London Times a dispassionate but sombre article on the worsening economic crisis in Indonesia. First and foremost, Indonesia is on the threshold of a population explosion. This is not the fault of the government. But the Government has done nothing to protect the country against its consequences.

To provide for the annual increase of the population and to maintain the standard of living it is estimated that there should be an annual investment of over £500 million. The government is aware of this and it might be expected to bestir itself to make an economic plan as sober and realist as India's.

The countries which are the chief sources of economic aid have no intention of using economic power to influence Indonesia's policy. But is there any sense in President Soekarno foreshadowing at such a time the confiscation without compensation of large amounts of foreign capital invested in the oil industry?

President Soekarno accompanied his speech by a stepping- up of the campaign against Maylasia. He has landed small, but heavily armed, invasion squads on the mainland of Malaya. These include members of the regular Indonesian armed forces.

The Malaysian government has taken this with commendable calm. But yet it does not minimize its seriousness. It has informed the United Nations Security Council. It is taking precautionary measures including mobilisation of part of the territorial army.

ECHOES OF FASCISM

Surely President Soekarna recognizes that such an obviously aggressive move cannot but have very dangerous consequences. To send units, however small, to maraud in the territory of a neighbour is an outrage. It is a long step towards actual war.

All the states which make up the family of nations in South-East Asia will take stock of the situation. Both the words and the actions of President Soekarno are aggressive beyond belief. In his speech he does not bother to put forward any specious reasons to make the worst appear the better cause. In a world grown sick of imperialism, his proclamation of Indonesian imperialist ambition must strike other countries as wearisomely predatory.

All he says is that Indonesia desires certain territory which it has never occupied and to which it has no shadow of a claim. He justifies this by appealing to the revolution and saying that the Indonesians are a revolutionary people. They have the arms, and they will take whatever they please, regardless of International Law.

Who does this echo? Who said it before: Surely it was Benito Mussolini, the inventor of Fascism. It was Fascism which brought about the downfall of Italy, and fatally clouded the memory of its glorious revolution of the mid-nineteenth century.

Gingerbread House

Toronto Daily Star

There is something magnificently 20th Century about the story which has just come from Germany concerning the archaelogicral research into the old fairy tale of Hansel and Gretel.

A book published in Frankfurt described how a researcher named George Osseg undertook a careful investigation in the section of the Black Forest where Hansel and Gretel supposedly lived and had their adventure with the witch in the gingerbread house. He excavated the ruins of a building which he identified as the orginal of the magic house. In it were found several stone ovens, one of which contained the burned remains of a woman.

Research in parish records pieced out the rest of the story and disclosed that "Hansel and Gretel" was a distorted version of an actual 17th Century murder case. The woman in the oven was one Katharina Schradrin, the inventor of gingerbread. She had been persecuted by one Hans Metzler, a baker, and his sister Grete, who denounced her as a witch, murdered her in her lonely house and then fled to Nuremburg with the recipe for gingerbread.

The book — complete with woodcuts, diagrams and photographs — was a great success in Germany and was generally accepted as gospel. The only people who harbored any doubts were the gingerbread manufacturers of Nuremburg, who felt that it cast a slur on the origins of their ancient industry.

They did a little investigation on their own and discovered that the whole thing was an elaborate practical joke. There had been no diggings, no discoveries, no parish documents —and George Osseg himself had never existed.

PUBLIC FORUM

TAXING WHISKERS

Sir, — It would appear that the Centennial Beard Growing Contest was a popular feature, and these hairy male adornments provided a conversation piece among Islanders and visitors alike. Therefore, I felt that it might be of interest, and perhaps amusement to your readers to read this news item which I recently came across in a copy of the Dawson Daily News, June 4, 1907, under the heading "To Tax Whiskers". The sub-heading reads "New Jersey Will Attempt To Legislate Alfalfa Off The Face," and the article reads in part:

"Born in the state of New Jersey is the latest uprising of the people in the direction of better government for the bewhiskered of the community. For it was in the legislature of that state that the first bill aimed at the center of that hairy iniquity which is one of the few remaining remnants of the dark ages was drafted. The measure, the product of Assemblyman Cornish, provides for a graduated annual tax on whiskers.

Tax on ordinary whiskers	$5.00
Side whiskers	$8.00
Van Dyke beard	$10.00
Mutton chops	$15.00
"Billygoat"	$50.00

Red whiskers, 20 per cent extra.

The tax collector is to receive 25 per cent for collecting the tax."

Thus we see that thinking has undergone a profound change in half a century, so that what was "a hairy iniquity" in 1907 is a handsome item of masculine style in 1964 — in Canada's Birthplace.

I am, Sir, etc
MRS. HESTA MacDONALD
Charlottetown

Suggestions By Readers

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Some of our readers disagree with replies to questions and criticism is welcome, provided the complainant sticks to the original question. For example, I was asked. "Is itching common in winos?" My reply was, "Not to my knowledge, unless the wino is a bum who bathes infrequently."

A New Yorker thought this a poor answer. "You do not know that some people are sensitive and allergic to any kind of alcohol — even in alcohol rubs. They get a rash and itch after one sip of brandy or whisky. This is not my own personal experience, but I know a couple of others who have the same condition. How could you rule out wine when many other foods cause allergies? I know a boy who itches when he eats eggs in any form."

We appreciated the letter but failed to learn whether itching is common in those addicted to wine. Allergy is a possibility in anyone, including teetotalers. It is questionable whether a person who is allergic to alcohol would continue to drink.

Another example is concerned with the question: "What are the risks in having high blood pressure continuously for years?" I told about the risks, without beating around the bush or being dishonest.

We received several letters complaining about my answer. A woman from Highland Park, Ill., wrote: "O, how joyous! Having had hypertension for about 20 years and being a 57-year-old widow, I wonder which shall be my fate. Is all this information really good for the layman?" Another Chicagoan said. "I have been under medication for years for hypertension. Dr. Van Dellen's answer put the fear of God in me."

I thought twice before I inserted this question because the reply might upset some people. On the other hand, many hypertensives refuse treatment because they regard the condition too lightly. The causes of death were mentioned in my answer, 65 per cent die of heart attacks, but this also is true of people who have normal blood pressure. Being forewarned has its advantages. It has been said, "If you want to live a long time, get a chronic ailment and take care of it." Both of the readers quoted on hypertension are doing a good job along this line.

TB REMEDIES

E. F. writes: What do the antituberculosis drugs do in this disease? Do they kill the germs or prevent new infections?

REPLY

Isoniazid, PAS and streptomycin (antimicrobial therapy) suppress the growth of tubercle bacilli. This reduces new foci of infections.

SUPERFLASHES

Mrs. J. writes: I am in the change. When the flashes come, I can hardly breathe and my heart beats faster. Is this the usual thing with hot flashes?

REPLY

No. Your flashes are "humdingers" and should be controlled or minimized with hormones.

KNEE GROWTH

E.R.S. writes: Can an osteoma around the kneecap be removed successfully so that walking is not interfered with?

REPLY

Yes. Simple bone tumors usually can be removed without disturbing the function of the leg.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Learn to cope with poison ivy.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is difficult to do a good job of repenting if you are sure nobody saw you do it.— Brandon Sun.

The Isle of Man is running out of Manx cats. Many of the island's tail-less species are inter-breeding with immigrants from the mainland and producing long-tailed kittens. So the Isle of Man government has awarded a contract to a nature reserve to breed Manx cats and prevent their extinction. Where? At Matlock in Derbyshire, England.— Daily Express, London.

One million workers went on strike for one day. But that was in Bombay, India, where one can shrug and say, rationally, "What's a million?"— Fort William Times-Journal.

Johnny was very proud of his mangy mutt. He was playing with it, when a passing gentleman stopped and asked Johnny: "What kind of a dog is that, sonny?" "He's a police dog, sir!" the boy replied. "What! A police dog? He doesn't look like one." "Oh, I know it," was Johnny's answer, "but you see, sir, he's in the secret service!" —Montreal Star.

The Patronizing Mr. Sharp

Ottawa Journal

Mr. Mitchell Sharp was in Ottawa as a deputy minister when the Liberals of 10 years ago used to put on mourning for the Conservative party.

It was finished, they used to say, and they were so, so sorry because they believed in the two - party system.

The Liberals acted as if the Conservatives had risen from the dead in the 1957 election and they were nothing less than resentful that the Tory ghosts should obtain the support of a record-making number of Canadians in 1958.

Then a Liberal Government was elected by the skin of its teeth last year. It has won no laurels for accomplishment but Mr. Sharp, in the spirit of his Liberal ancestors in Ottawa, feels competent to begin worrying, not about his own inept party or its faltering ministry, but about the poor old Tories.

Mr. Sharp speaking in the Commons is so, so sorry about the Tories and so, so happy about the Liberals that the respect he used to have as a bright, not - too - partisan minister is suddenly shaded.

We had thought he had enough wit to see that Liberals being patronizing are Liberals at their most objectionable. Their arrogance helped beat the Liberals in 1957 and Mr. Sharp reveals that it is still one of the best Conservative assets today.

Threatened By Fungus

National Geographic Society

A mysterious green fungus threathens to obliterate some of mankind's oldest works of art.

Micro-organisms are growing over the magnificent paintings created by Cro-Magnon artists 20,000 years ago on the walls of Lascaux Cave in France.

The French Government has closed the cave and appointed a scientific commission to study ways of checking the strange, stubborn growth. Experts speculate that the fungus is feeding on bacteria brought in by visitors or drawn through the ventilating system.

"There are as many microbes in the cave as in the Metro (Paris subway) during rush hour," said one French biologist.

BOYS FOUND CAVE

Lascaux Cave stands among hills of the Dordogne region in southwestern France. The cave was discovered in 1950 by four school-boys hiking through the woods. Their dog tumbled into a hole, and they slid cautiously after the animal. The boys found themselves in a vast grotto covered with paintings of enormous bulls, horses, and deer.

A Dordogne farmer paid unwitting tribute to the skill of the prehistoric artists when he looked at a pair of wild oxen and marvelled, "Splendid beasts. They are worth at least 3,000 francs apiece."

Archeologists say the paintings at Lascaux and nearly a hundred other caves in France and northern Spain are the work of Cro-Magnon man, a Homo sapiens who supplanted Neanderthal man in Europe in the last Ice Age some 30 000 years ago.

Cro - Magnon men lived primarily by hunting the plentiful game. After the first glaciers of the last Ice Age retreated, large herds of bison, musk oxen, reindeer, and horses roamed the plains. The great mammoth and woolly rhinoceros were more formidable quarry.

Most of the cave drawings depict game animals and the fiercest predators — lions, wolves, bears. Cro - Magnon man probably fished, but only one or two drawings of fish have been found. Likewise, birds seldom are portrayed.

Though these Stone-Age men lived in rock shelters and cave mouths, they did not occupy the decorated caves. Anthropologists believe these chambers served as temples of hunting magic and ritual.

GAVE MAGICAL POWER

Painting may have been a form of magic making based on the belief that a hunter acquires power over his prey by dominating its image. Many of the cave drawings show animals with arrows piercing their flanks.

The Stone - Age artists used brushes of animal hair feathers, or perhaps fine grasses Some painted with their fingers; others blew powdered color through hollow tubes onto a greasy surface. The artists ground mineral colors from hematite, limonite, manganese, and ocher.

Methods and materials were crude, but the results were by no means primitive. Art experts praise the form, color, and sensitive portrayals of wildlife.

Working days in the caves of in cramped, dark side passages, the artists relied on the light of stone lamps that held a lump of animal fat and a wick. Annette Laming, a French archeologist, maintains that the caves are best seen by flickering candlelight. She writes:

"For then, in the silence, the sanctuary of the Paleolithic hunters with its animals leaping and running in the play of light and shadows is seen unchanged — overwhelming and awe-inspiring."