

regional high school program to include Charlottetown, Summerside and elementary schools; also to embark on an extensive scheme to expand the numbers of trained manpower available for the Island's basic resources.

The Liberals claim this is a death-bed repentance on the part of a do-nothing government; but they find it hard to reconcile this charge with the fact that the government already, since taking office, can point to the construction of 15 regional high schools at a cost of \$4,884,000; of five new consolidated schools built or under way, at a cost of over a million dollars, with tenders now being called for a sixth; of an increase in school books subsidy from \$40,000 in 1958 to \$200,000 in 1966. The Tories also claim to have more than tripled the total grants to teachers, from little over a million dollars in the last year of Liberal rule to over \$2,600,000 for the next school year, and to have paid over \$214,000 in capital grants to school boards since 1962, to obtain school buses.

That's a pretty impressive achievement; but the Liberals, while modestly refraining from citing their own past record, claim it isn't nearly good enough. Meanwhile we note that in New Brunswick a similar argument is going on, though with the roles reversed. There the Tory opposition is denouncing the Liberals for raking in millions of additional dollars in grants from Ottawa, while dumping more and more of the cost of education on the municipalities. Specifically it is charged that while in 1960—the year the Robichaud government came to power—the province's share of the cost of general education was \$12,838,000 and the municipalities' share \$19,299,013, by 1965—with education costs continuing to soar—the province's share had actually dropped while the municipalities' share had jumped more than \$10,000,000.

Our municipalities here deserve a better deal, too; and the government is at least making an effort to cope with the problem. Certainly it appears to be setting a better example in this regard than its Liberal counterpart in New Brunswick. Yet New Brunswick was among the provinces cited in the local Liberal manifesto as making much better use of federal funds, educationally and otherwise, than we are doing here! Could it be a case of distant pastures looking greener, or what?

Of Wide Concern

There will be general concern over the strike of 60,000 British merchant navy seamen which has forced the Labor government to declare a state of emergency. It is no business of Canadians, of course, to advise the British how to settle an affair of this kind. It can only be hoped that everybody concerned, government, union and employers, will yield a little. For when the world's largest merchant fleet is struck, the whole trading world suffers in some degree.

As the Vancouver Sun says in this connection, the strike could have a crippling effect on Anglo-Canadian trade. In days or weeks the wheat farmers of Saskatchewan, as well as the lumber shippers of British Columbia, could be feeling the pinch. For Britain itself the strike could not come at a worse time.

By the nature of things the merchant navy strike is a strike against the state, and the state in this case is represented by a government which, ordinarily, would be expected to be a defender of union principles. Unfortunately this government has also laid down stringent guidelines for all sectors of the nation to follow on the road to economic recovery. Its incomes policy, carefully thought out, calls for wage increases of not more than three per cent annually. The seamen's demand of an equivalent of 17 per cent can only be regarded as a direct challenge to this policy.

Public resentment is bound to mount but a lot of Britons will not be disposed to forget that the merchant navy gallantly sustained heavy sacrifices to serve the nation in wartime. There are some, and not all on the left wing of the Labor party, who feel the seamen have received, in peacetime, neither the recognition nor the status they deserve. All the more reason, of course, for the government to use every endeavor to effect a compromise.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A warning has been sounded that Greece's treasured Acropolis is decaying dangerously and is in need of attention. That's the way with those structures built in ages that lacked our scientific skill and know-how. Only 2,500 years old and it's breaking down already!



LOBSTER BOATS AT ALBERTON

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Shall We Leave It To Our Children?

Pollution is one of the greatest problems facing Canada today. Yet pollution, like USA control of our industry, urban redevelopment, and a national transportation policy, is an issue whose solution we are doing nothing about. It is a heavy addition to the legacy of expense and trouble which we are seemingly quite content to leave to our children.

The urgency to halt pollution was given strong vocal support and an amusing twist by Health Minister Allan MacEachen in a recent speech. "One of the prime objectives of my Department of National Health and Welfare," he said, "is to be aware of potentially harmful factors in our daily contacts, and to determine the effects of such environmental factors on the health of people."

But in the environmental health realm, there is no problem of greater significance than the control and elimination of pollution of our water, he said.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR The Minister took a hearty siala at commercial interests which display the greatest economy in their utilisation of our natural resources. He said that business is too cavalier and lacking in responsibility in the way it, for instance, dumps commercial waste into our lakes and rivers without first purifying it.

As a nation - and this applies to governments as well as to individuals, groups and corporations - have been a little bit too blasé about the corrosive consequences of civilization and progress on many of our natural resources and amenities. We are only now beginning to realize that our great natural resources are exhaustible and, in some cases, irreplaceable, even though we perhaps have more of them than most other countries.

I can remember J. W. Murphy, M. P. from Sarnia, protesting about the then Liberal government of Mackenzie King failing to enact legislation to halt pollution of our waterways. I can remember John Diefenbaker introducing a private member's bill after the Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert was polluted with commercial waste from Alberta - so much so, he once told me, that guests at parties in Prince Albert were invited to bring their own pure drinking water. I recall Bert Heppner introducing a similar bill

aimed against pollution of our waters. The failure to act in those earlier years has aggravated our problems today. A NEW POLLUTION Allan MacEachen then referred to "a new type of pollution - and I hesitate to suggest what the federal government can or should do about it. The World Health Organization calls it 'mental pollution' and warns that it may become a hazard comparable to air or water pollution."

Mental pollution he explained is caused in part by the noise in big cities, such as the roar of traffic, the shouting of neighbors, the bellowing of transistor radios - and even the clamour of campaigning politicians.

This, he said, is a novel and interesting way of describing a problem which residents of big cities have long been vaguely aware of. "However," he concluded, "I doubt whether the term 'mental pollution' has much of a future. Legitimate though it may one day be as an excuse for an employee to stay home from work, it somehow wouldn't ring right with the boss when he's told that 'Smith called in to say he is mentally polluted this morning, and can't come to work.'"

Motionless Ships

Ottawa Journal

These motionless ships in Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec represent a tragedy. It is not only that the movement of food from Canada has been delayed, and this may cause suffering in lands close to famine. And it is not just that cargoes have been delayed, jobs cancelled and foreign shipowners forced to consider more reliable ports elsewhere.

The basic tragedy is that Canadian employers and employees have not been able to negotiate a long-lasting, fair agreement to ensure the business of transport will proceed confidently. The Shipping Federation of Canada, representative of the employers, asserts that the employees have engaged in illegal strikes and should comply with the law and return to work pending the result of conciliation hearings.

When the employers withdrew from conciliation proceedings, arguing that the employees were engaged in an illegal strike, Labor Minister Nicholson in Ottawa said he was "very disturbed" that one party to the proceedings should have withdrawn. Since then a mediator, Judge Rene Lippe, of Montreal, has been appointed and his first task is to get the parties to the dispute back into negotiation. It is hoped that both sides will co-operate heartily in getting down to the issues of working conditions and wages and finding a reasonable settlement which will last.

Surely it is not too much to ask that the parties to the dispute consider the national interest. To have some 90 vessels idle at a time when they are needed by Canada and her customers, means great loss in immediate earnings but also, unfortunately in the esteem in which Canada has been held as a responsible, reliable businesslike nation.

Those Trapped Housewives

Brockville Recorder and Times

Because it has been a theory expounded in many, many articles - in women's magazines, the so-called "trapped wife syndrome" may have been accepted as a truism by the more-glib housewives in Canada and the United States. The "syndrome theory" never did catch on in Europe and for the same reason it shouldn't have in this country: It's a myth.

Te-woods are supposed to be full of trained university women, trapped in utter despair, in their role as housewife because they have to stay home and mind their families instead of pursuing an "exciting career." A Columbia University research team has exploded the myth. Over 300 of the university's top female graduates between 1945 and 1951 were interviewed. They weren't miserable. They weren't frustrated. They hadn't lost their identity.

All but one per cent of them had been "fulfilled," 75 per cent of them "perfectly satisfied with all aspects of their lives," and 34 per cent of them had earned their doctorates and most of the marriages had been blessed with children.

And 72 per cent said they were able to harmoniously combine marriage and a career. Nearly every married woman who wanted to work in her chosen occupation was working. In other words the average university trained woman has emerged from this study as a reasonably happy, fulfilled person.

This is a far-cry from the female pictured as the "trapped housewife," but, then, the angle did sell stories.

Georgia's 'Golden Isles'

National Geographic Society

In the good old days, a millionaire's "cottage" on Georgia's Jekyll Island came equipped with 15 bathrooms, Tiffany stained-glass windows, and a walk-in steel vault. These days, island visitors are content with a shower, sliding-glass doors, and the safe in the motel office. The picturesque setting of broad, sandy beaches, feathery palm-trees, and moss-draped live oaks remains the same. And the mild climate still attracts people the year-round. Jekyll is one of the "Golden Isles of Gual" that stretch for some 100 miles off the coast of Georgia. North to south, the chain includes Ossabaw, St. Catherines, Sapelo, St. Simons, Sea Island, Jekyll, and Cumberland.

Four centuries of priests, pirates, soldiers, settlers, sportsmen, tycoons, and tourists have imbued the offshore islands with history and romance. Five flags have flown over the Golden Isles: French, Spanish, English, American, and Confederate. The French explorer, Jean Ribault sailed up the coast in 1562 and reported the region was the "fairest, fruitful, and pleasant" he had ever seen. He

gave French names to rivers, sounds, and inlets, and laid claim to the coastland. Spanish names supplanted the French, when Menendez de Aviles landed on St. Catherines in 1566. He piled the Indian chief Gualte with biscuits and honey, then established a settlement on the island. Harassment by the English, Indians, and pirates forced the Spanish to abandon their island-forts in 1586. A few years later, the coastal islands became a haven for the notorious Edward Teach, or Blackbeard. To this day, almost every island has its legend of buried pirate treasure.

Spain's challenge to British colonization of the area finally ended in 1742, when General James Oglethorpe defeated the Spanish at the Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simons. The great island empires of Georgia began to take form. After the Revolutionary War, landowners cleared magnificent oak forests for more planting and sold the sturdy timbers for shipbuilding. St. Simons oak built the famed frigate Constitution, known as Old Ironsides King Cotton

Allopurinol And Gout

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Good reports continue to appear on allopurinol in the treatment of gout. We hope that the new remedy will be available in this country by the time this article appears. In many patients with severe gout, the level of uric acid in the blood fell within two to three days and was within normal range seven to 10 days after starting the drug.

Gout the body is unable to handle certain protein-type foods which are high in purine. As a result, one of the waste products from this protein (uric acid) accumulates in the bloodstream and body tissues. The uric acid prefers joints especially those at the base of the big toe which becomes swollen, red, and extremely tender to the touch.

We have medications that relieve pain (colchicine) and drugs such as probenecid that stimulate the kidneys to filter out and hasten removal of uric acid from the blood. The alternative is to avoid foods that are rich in purines, such as meats, fish, whole wheat cereals, beans, asparagus, rich pies and cakes, alcohol, and cocoa.

Allopurinol has a unique action in that it blocks the final stage of the manufacture of uric acid in the body. In other words it reduces the formation of the chemical from its immediate xanthine. The latter two are harmless and eliminated by the kidneys.

The drug relieves distress in most of the victims. Now and then other products are needed to bring complete relief. In some instances episodes of acute gouty arthritis continue for several weeks, but gradually lessen in frequency, become milder, and more responsive to the other drugs.

Those with long standing gouty arthritis experienced less disability. Deposits of urate crystals under the skin (tophi) became smaller or disappeared. In addition, the danger of kidney-stone formation from these crystals ceased. To date the drug has been well tolerated and side reactions have been minimal. Some have used the product for more than two years.

RADIOACTIVE IODINE Mrs. DeK. writes: I am to undergo radioactive treatment for a thyroid condition. Will you explain how this remedy works?

REPLY The radioactive iodine settles in the thyroid gland, where it sends out rays similar to those of X-ray or radium. The idea is to reduce activity of the structure and force it to behave itself.

STRETCH MARKS I writes: Will massage help stretch marks, left after a baby is born?

REPLY These are striae and to my knowledge nothing can be done to eliminate them. The damage was done when the skin was stretched during pregnancy.

OVARIAN TUMOR Mrs. N. DeL. writes: How is ovarian tumor diagnosed?

REPLY Through examination. The condition is suspected when the woman develops such symptoms as abdominal pain, or abdominal enlargement.

ONE DRINK: RED FACE A. C. writes: What causes my face to become fiery red whenever I take one cocktail?

REPLY This reaction stems from the dilating effect of alcohol upon the capillaries of the skin. Apparently you are overly sensitive along this line.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Overeating can cause fatigue. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

While other wages seem to go up and up, the wages of sin continue on the same old scale. —Lake Geneva News.

The New York police are hunting for a famous New York beauty who has disappeared. We suggest that perhaps she washed it off. —Niagara Falls Review.

On the ship going to Europe last summer one of the officers got angry about something, rushed to the speaking tube and yelled to one of the men below: "Is there a blithering idiot at the end of this tube?" "Not at this end, sir," came the calm reply. —Montreal Star.

A man who shouted "Free Viet Nam" as President Lyndon Johnson rose to deliver a speech in New York was sentenced to 60 days in jail this week for interrupting a lawful meeting and resisting arrest. The judge told him he had no right to interrupt the meeting. What was the occasion? A dinner at which Mr. Johnson received a 1966 Freedom Award. There is a time and place for everything. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

The part most women don't like about parking is the noisy crash. —Calgary Herald.

If you give some women enough rope, they'll hang another clothesline in the bathroom. —Plymouth Review.

A Chicago area Methodist minister recently told us his views on the strain of modern life. "We've become so keyed up and jumpy," he said, "that it is almost impossible to put people to sleep with a sermon. I haven't seen anyone sleeping in church in years—and I tell you that's a bad situation." Chilton Times-Journal.

It had taken the entire morning for Ezra to tow the tourists' car to town. When he finally returned home with his weary old mules his wife asked, "How much did you charge that city fellow for towing him?" "Fifty cents," Ezra answered. "Guess it wasn't too much. Leastwise, he didn't kick up no fuss." "Fifty cents? Ezra, sometimes I wish you'd do the pulling and let them mules handle the executive end of the deals." —Montreal Star.

No Yanks, Says Gordon

Winnipeg Free Press

Mr. Gordon continues to insist that in 1963 he warned representatives of the First National City Bank of New York against completing their purchase of the Mercantile Bank.

The American bankers' recollection of the same interview, which took place while Mr. Gordon was minister of finance, is that the purpose of the meeting was simply to inform the government, as a matter of courtesy, that the agreement to purchase had already been completed.

Whether the former minister actually warned his American callers is unimportant. The fact remains that they had already

undertaken to purchase the Mercantile from its Dutch owners. In advocating punitive legislation which would drastically restrict Mercantile, Mr. Gordon thus finds himself arguing, in effect, that it may be all right for Dutchmen to own a Canadian bank, but not Americans.

This may be perfectly consistent with Mr. Gordon's prejudices on almost everything else American, but it should not be part of the policy of a liberal government.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Sharp, when he brings down the new amendments to the Bank Act, does not make the same mistake.

Will It Be Duller?

Kitchener-Waterloo Record

Color television will be legal and official in Canada next October and there is every reason to expect it will revolutionize the industry.

The ultimate result is a matter of varied opinion. One worth considering was offered by George G. Sinclair, president of the MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd. of Toronto.

He said the changeover to color TV would create 7,000 new jobs and predicted, in an address at the University of Western Ontario, that color set sales would exceed 500,000 in three years.

Perhaps his most interesting remark was that the increase in the use of color will adversely affect the quality of programs. Disregarding arguments that it would be difficult to make the programs any worse than they are, something which is offered in casual conversation from time to time, this is a subject of direct importance to all viewers.

Mr. Sinclair thinks television will rely on the novelty of color and forget the program content. But he also suggests that viewer complaint and resistance may eventually force the producer to improve content in the same way that the movies finally got around to better pictures after the novelty of sound, color and wide screens was exhausted.

Within 10 years, he said, 90 per cent of Canadian TV viewers will be watching color programs. Unless the producers heed his warning, the percentage of viewers on the other hand, may have declined rather than increased.

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