

Fiscal Showdown Looms

Premier Lesage has yielded to the inevitable, and has announced that he will meet next week with his victorious opponent, Mr. Johnson, to fix a date for the Union Nationale to take over the government of Quebec.

If Mr. Johnson follows the platform on which he campaigned, he will press for 100 per cent of all direct taxes—income, corporation and succession duties.

It is our contention that it is not the needs of either Ontario or Quebec that should govern the form of the transfer payments between governments, but that they should be based on relative needs and resources.

There are hopeful signs that it will resist further demands of this kind. Finance Minister Sharp gave some indication of this in his budget speech in March, when he said that each level of government should take responsibility for the extent to which it uses the income tax, and hinted that if the provinces felt they needed more money from this source they should raise it by taxing their own people and taking the blame for it themselves.

It has also been suggested that Mr. Johnson's bark is really worse than his bite, and that he will prove to be a "reasonable" man at the conference table. But a showdown of some sort is looming, and it is one in which we all have a vital interest.

Ottawa's Pentagon

"The announcement that the national defense department is to be rehoused in a spanking new \$100,000,000 three-towered, 38-storey skyscraper," writes Maurice Western in the Winnipeg Free Press, "should do much to restore the morale of our soldiers, sailors and airmen scattered around the world on peace-keeping assignments."

This being Armed Forces Day, and the requirements of our armed services being of prime concern to all Canadians, we would be in a mood to give sober consideration to this statement if there was any warrant for doing so. But there was no intention on the part of its author—one of Canada's most distinguished journalists—of doing anything but pinpoint the irony of a situation which permits of such lavish expenditure at Ottawa while the services themselves are being curtailed. It is in this biting vein that he goes on to say: "In these uncertain times, when letters from home tend to be cluttered with the woes of stricken tax-

payers, it will be heartening to the men in the Green Strip to realize that the heart of the nation is sound. Governments come and go, values change, but Parkinson's Law remains... With admirable foresight it has been provided that as the forces contract, administrative space will expand. One should add, since defense is an adjunct of industry, that this is the best news ever for Canadian carpet manufacturers."

The writer recalls that in May of 1964 the glad tidings went out that Ottawa was to have its own Pentagon costing "upwards of \$25,000,000" and dwarfing the \$10,000,000 high rise, steel and glass structure then being planned for Mr. Martin's less prestigious department of external affairs. But it has been possible within 24 months to quadruple the cost and push the central tower to an awe-inspiring height of 450 feet.

Even at the mention of \$25,000,000 coupled with the ominous term "upwards" there were protests from the taxpayers. It was then, according to Weston, that National Defense promptly went into action, liquidating the resistance by putting about "all sorts of harrowing tales about admirals who had fallen through collapsing floors and generals who had been terrified by rats in the present unsatisfactory accommodation on Carlier Street."

The new design—all 38 storeys of it—will shield them from such dire mishaps. Mr. Hellyer, doubtless, will occupy the top floor of the centre tower which will command "the finest view in Ottawa of pigeons nesting far below on the roof of the Peace Tower." The structure, too, should be a spur to mobility. "For a ranking air marshal to reach a ranking admiral, it will be a simple matter of slipping out of one broadloomed office, plunging 30 storeys by elevator to the connecting podium, crossing to another tower and soaring 30-36 storeys for an integrated consultation. For less important communication, reliance may be placed on radio or carrier pigeon."

The new complex will contain no bomb shelters, but potential aggressors would be unwise to draw unwarranted conclusions from this omission. "The fact that 400 automobiles will be poised in underground parking facilities, ready at a moment's notice to take off for Carp," should provide for any sudden climax. This assumes, naturally, that there will be "no entanglements with vehicles arising from a second 1,900 car parking garage" for which, also, provision is being made.

Doubtless, comments the Free Press writer, this "inspiring venture" will strengthen NATO, encourage the United Nations and add to the security of the continent. But if so, he concludes, it will be "in ways undreamed of by the taxpayer and obscure to me."

Planned For 1970

From London comes notice that the English-speaking world is to get a complete new Bible in 1970. The 300-year-old King James, or Authorized Version of the Bible, written in the stately English of the 17th century, will then be replaced by a Bible written in the everyday English of the mid-20th century. The new New Testament was published in 1960, and so far has sold six million copies. The Old Testament section is now being prepared for the printers—the Oxford and Cambridge University presses.

Much of the translation is still secret. But it is known that many of the old and familiar words will be replaced, and that archaic words, such as thee, thou, doth and saith, will disappear. What the translators are trying to do, according to Professor Godfrey Driver of Oxford, formerly professor of Semitic philology at the university, who is in charge of the translation, is to clear away the "incomprehensible" and the "nonsense" in the old Bible.

During the next three years panels of literary critics will scrutinize the new style. Hundreds of suggestions and emendations in the New Testament section are also to be considered, and it is realized that the Old Testament section will have to run the gauntlet of very severe examination.

The Washington Post notes that the late T.S. Eliot, perhaps the most distinguished poet of our age, was a strong opponent of the new Bible. He called the first part of it "vulgar, trivial and pedantic." He believed it was "a symptom of decay in the English language in the 20th century." It will be another four years, when the whole translation is available, before it will be possible to turn, to form a full judgment on Eliot's judgment.



"YOO HOO IN THERE"

LURE OF LONDON

Has To Put Curbs On Further Growth

National Geographic News Bulletin

Greater London sprawls over 720 square miles; it is the world's largest metropolis. Yet it remains a city of distinct neighborhoods and secluded residential pockets.

London values its narrow, hidden streets, its little courts and public squares, the neighborhood parks and squares. "For a great city, its character is surprisingly intimate," writes Allan C. Fisher, Jr., Senior Assistant Editor of National Geographic, in its June issue.

Mr. Fisher and his wife lived in London for several months while he collected material for his nostalgic memoir, "One Man's London."

After years of country living, an acquaintance of the Fishers moved to London's Ennismore Meadows, one of many cobbled alleys that have been converted from stables to fashionable homes. The friend dreaded the lack of neighborly spirit, the unfriendly aloofness of city living.

"My first Sunday in the city," he said, "brought me if all of my neighbors didn't drag chairs and tables out on the cobblestones and sit around sipping aperitifs. Later we played darts against a team from another meadow."

East End still abounds with big Cockney families and street markets. "Stepping on rhubarb stalks, breathing air that seems gray and clogged, you mingle with descendants of the original Cockneys—costers. You smell the fish and meats laid out for the flies and the sun and the housewives," Mr. Fisher writes.

London's neighborhoods add up to more than eight million people, a population exceeded by only Tokyo and New York. Each day, by various conveyances, nearly 16 million journeys are made within, into, or out of London.

Mr. Fisher reports, "London, like some other cosmopolitan capitals, notably Budapest and Madrid, does not want to grow either in area or population. Although the London skyline boasts some impressive new skyscrapers, laws now severely restrict industrial and office construction anywhere in the city."

Other laws encourage—indeed prod—companies and individuals to seek their fortunes outside Greater London. At last count, the Greater London Council had moved 214 firms out of London and was negotiating moves with an additional 155. To accommodate the so-called "over-spill," the national government has built eight new towns around London.

The growth of London has brought it to the boundaries of its Green Belt. This carefully guarded preserve of natural fields and health encircles the metropolis like a girdle. It is maintained, Mr. Fisher says, "as a soul-satisfying elbow room for confined urbanites."

A bit of greenery is as important to the Londoner as is food. If he can't have a garden of his own, he likes to be near a public "green" or park. Park superintendents are receptive to ideas from the public. If some one says, "I have no mounds of the tangerine variety," the superintendent may put some in.

Reminders of Royalty: Despite its intimate character, London wouldn't be London without its pageantry and reminders of royalty: cavalymen in scarlet clattering through the streets for the changing of the guard; the iron immobility of sentries in the guard boxes at Buckingham Palace; a stirring "God Save the Queen" at football match, concert, or formal banquet; even the familiar royal face on the pounds you save.

"If we didn't have a monarch, we would have to hire one for you Yanks," a British friend told Mr. Fisher.

London will play host this year to nearly two-and-a-half million Americans. To many of these, London's attraction is its landmarks—Tower Bridge, Westminster Abbey, Piccadilly circus—Trafalgar Square, Big Ben.

Without exception, or so it seems to the United States Embassy, all Americans who come to England seek tickets to the House of Commons.

"I will never forget," said Mr. Fisher, "the reaction when I asked an Embassy official for tickets not only to Parliament but also to Trooping the Colour, an annual military spectacle in honor of the Queen's Birthday in which the Queen herself participates. Apparently I had parlayed two of the most impossible requests that one can make of a British State Department employee. Well, I won't do it again; I just hate to see a grown man cry."

Rating Tourist Facilities

Toronto Telegram

Rating Canada's natural attractions presents no difficulty for tourists. There are plenty of four-star selections, such as Niagara Falls and the Rocky Mountains. But when it comes to rating accommodation and food the tourists run into difficulty.

Former finance minister Walter Gordon notes this fact in his book, "A Choice for Canada." In urging a greater effort to make Canada an attractive country for tourists, Mr. Gordon proposed that some private body or institution take on the task of rating tourist facilities throughout the country, such as the Michelin tire manufacturers have done in Europe.

The governments of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia have already combined to publish a uniform guide to accommodation, using the star-grading system. Prince Edward Island and Quebec are considering a similar system.

However, as Mr. Gordon points out, any system of government inspection or rating could be suspect and open to political abuse. A tourist guide sponsored by a private firm might be much more reliable.

This year, tourists are expected to spend a record \$2.5 billion in Canada, and in 1967, during Expo '67 and Centennial celebrations this figure should be exceeded. Supplying tourists with attractive scenery is not enough. Good food, accommodation and service are the final measure of a successful holiday. A guide to such facilities would be an important contribution to the tourist industry.

An Open Moon

Newsday, Long Island

The time may not be too far distant when both Russia and the United States are able to land men on the moon and eventually to occupy stations there. President Johnson has therefore acted wisely in calling for a treaty through the United Nations that would prevent any nation from claiming sovereignty over the moon or other celestial bodies. The treaty would also forbid all countries from stationing weapons of mass destruction on any celestial body, or from undertaking weapons tests and military manoeuvres. The madness of war must be kept from outer space, as it already has been kept from Antarctica by a 12-nation treaty ratified among

others, by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1959-1960. The United Nations General Assembly has already expressed itself forcibly in a resolution adopted Oct. 17, 1963, but a treaty would have the binding power a resolution cannot have.

It may seem strange to think of the moon, and eventually perhaps some other planets, as a place where man can live and move. It would have seemed equally strange, 25 years ago, to think of nuclear bombs and intercontinental missiles; but they are now part of our lives. The Johnson proposal should be acted upon promptly before moon madness affects the world.

Children At Work

Ottawa Journal

Then they sing the National Anthem and commence weeding. So reads a news bulletin from the External Affairs ministry in Ceylon relating how school children participate in paddy weeding programs.

Agricultural experts estimate that yields in the rice fields can be increased 25 per cent by weeding and nearly 100 per cent by weeding 300,000 acres during the two cultivating seasons, April to August and October to February. Children and teachers are required to engage in weeding for five days during each cultivating season, working about three hours a day.

In Canada, where seasonal labor on farms often is hard to find, farmers will read with particular interest of the patriotic flag given weeding in Ceylon. The news bulletin says: "The children and teachers

Acute Asthma Attacks

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Asthma is an allergic illness triggered by allergens such as food, furs, feathers, pollens, or a bacterial infection of the nose, throat, or bronchi. The acute attack is an unforgettable experience to the victim—and to the witnesses. The sufferer can inhale with ease but finds it difficult to exhale. Wheezing is produced by air trying to pass through the constricted or congested passages and is so loud it can be heard by everyone in the room. The sound occurs mainly when air is forced out of the lungs.

Breathing the asthmatic way is hard work. The individual sits up and brings his hands to his chest. The lips become blue and the veins engorged. The afflicted person cannot lie down. Ultimately the chest loses some of the normal bellows motion and is likened to a stiff case being drawn up and down by the taut neck muscles. The individual is drenched in sweat and has difficulty speaking and eating. Sleep is impossible.

The sooner treatment is started the easier it is to control the attack. Epinephrine is the old reliable and can be injected under the skin or taken orally. Isoproterenol, a widely used modification of epinephrine, is inhaled via a hand-operated nebulizer or from pressurized containers which are carried in a pocket or purse.

ACTH or cortisone offer complete relief in less than 48 hours, but the wheezing may return when these steroid drugs are discontinued. The victim soon learns to control the other factors responsible for his problem during the brief respite from his symptoms.

The asthmatic should not smoke during the attack. He should drink up to 12 glasses of liquids to avoid the dehydration caused by excessive sweating and breathing. Fluids also help to moisten the spasm making it easier to bring up. Expectorants such as potassium iodide or one of the newer enzymes or detergents are useful in liquefying the secretions. Now and then oxygen is needed and tranquilizers promote relaxation.

SWOLLEN LEGS: A. T. R. writes: What is drop-sy of the legs?

REPLY: In this condition the tissues are waterlogged. The ankles, for example, become so puffy it is difficult to wear shoes. Moreover, a noticeable indentation can be made by pressing the involved area with the thumb. Dropsy is most likely to be associated with disease of the heart, kidneys, or protein metabolism.

NOT TOO LATE: T. T. writes: Can lifelong constipation be cured at age 26?

REPLY: Yes. If you were 96, I might have my doubts, but you are young enough to acquire good bowel habits.

NOT CAUSATIVE: P. J. Q. writes: Can appendicitis be caused by prolonged constipation?

REPLY: No. In most cases of appendicitis, infection is initiated by obstruction within the organ.

C. H. writes: Why do I have to get up at night when I take tea or coffee with dinner?

REPLY: Because these beverages have a diuretic (stimulating) effect upon the kidneys.

STAY WARM: Mrs. K.P. writes: Is it all right to take a bath when a person has a cold?

REPLY: Yes, but keep the bathroom warm and avoid chilling. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Only the maladjusted use alcohol as an escape.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 11, 1941) In the examinations conducted by the medical council of Canada the following were successful from P.E.I.: Charles F. Hyndman, Charlottetown; Herbert F. MacInnis, Souris; and John P. McCabe, Iona.

British and Free French forces fought a fierce battle with Vichy troops at Kisoune in the mountains 10 miles south of the Syrian capital of Damascus. TEN YEARS AGO (June 11, 1956) Charles I. Peters was appointed as postmaster at Summerside to succeed Postmaster W.A. Allen.

The Charlottetown Guardian joined in tendering felicitations to the Hon. A.W. Matheson, Premier and Attorney General, who observed his 53rd birthday.

U.S. And Red China

By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff, United Nations

UNITED NATIONS (CP) — Signs are increasing that a stalemate in the Vietnamese war may lead to some degree of reconciliation between the United States and China.

A few top-ranking Americans recently have been calling for improved relations with the Peking government and, joining the group Wednesday, was U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, who said continuing isolation of Asian Communist states "breeds unreality, delusions and miscalculations."

"We seek and will continue to seek to build bridges, to keep open the doors of communication to the Communist states of Asia and, in particular, Communist China."

The vice-president's statement followed similar gestures made recently by U.S. State Secretary Dean Rusk and Defence Secretary Robert McNamara.

None has laid down any concrete path toward lessening the strained Chinese-American relations, but the fact that top-level Americans are speaking is significant.

Settlement of the Vietnamese war depends heavily on an improvement in relations between Washington and Peking. This may be the chief reason for the apparent softening in the American attitude toward China.

The war hasn't been going well for the rebel Viet Cong nor for the United States.

And the ruling military junta of Premier Nguyen Coa Ky and the Buddhists—who make up the majority of the Vietnamese population—are engaged in a virtual state of war.

All this raised Soviet Premier Khrushchev's hopes that Washington would change its Vietnam policy, which he said, had turned into "inevitable failure."

READY FOR TOURISTS

Norwegian hotels and vacation hostels have about 121,000 beds for travellers.

Max Frankel of the New York Times says the objective of some Washington officials now is to let President Johnson "consent to a plan to let Canada or other nations move to have Peking seated in China's place" at the United Nations provided that the Chinese Nationalists retain a seat as Formosa.

The last session of the General Assembly saw a 47-0-47 vote on the question of the seating of Peking and the expulsion of Nationalist China. A two-thirds majority was needed.

But a big obstacle regarding a UN seat for Peking is the claim by both the Nationalists and the mainland government that Formosa is part of China. Unless there is a change in attitude by both parties, neither would accept dual membership.

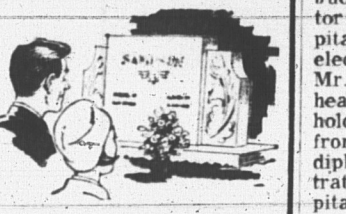
Maritime Hospital Service Association

JUDSON M. LOGAN

At the Annual Meeting of Maritime Hospital Service Association held in Moncton, N.B., on Saturday, June 4, 1966, Mr. Judson M. Logan, Administrator of the Prince County Hospital, Summerside, P.E.I., was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Logan, prominent in the health field in Summerside, holds a diploma in Banking from Queen's University and a diploma in Hospital Administration from the Canadian Hospital Association. He is a past president of the P. E. I. Hospital Association, and is presently a member of the Executive of the Maritime Hospital Service Association, a non-profit corporation, better known as Maritime Blue Shield or Blue Cross, offers a wide range of repayment health care services for the residents of the Atlantic Provinces.

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McInnis Photo Winner

Pictured above is Mr. G. E. Proctor, 5 Grafton St. winner of McInnis Photo Hobby 'May Mystery Contest'. Mr. Proctor received an 8 mm movie camera. Pictured at the right is store manager, Mr. Richard Sabourin presenting Mr. Proctor with his prize.

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