

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

As usual, this will be the final issue of the Educational Horizon for the current year.

We are grateful to the publishers, contributors, correspondents and all others who helped and encouraged us in our effort. We

can report the very finest co-operation wherever co-operative effort was needed. To our teacher readers we hope the vacation period will provide you with the rest, relaxation and change which are so essential to the best work when on duty.

INDIA

Although India has renounced any allegiance to the King or Queen of Britain she still continues to remain a member of the Commonwealth under an elastic interpretation of Commonwealth association. The president holds office for a period of five years, after which he can be re-elected, according to the present Indian Constitution.

He is the chief of state, with the formal function of appointing the Prime Minister and commanding the armed forces. His powers are subject to the advice of his cabinet. The cabinet is directly responsible to the Lower House of Parliament.

ment, the 500-member House of the people, elected according to population.

The Upper House of Parliament, the Council of States is presided over by the vice-president. Twelve members of the Council are appointed by the President and the remainder are elected by state legislatures on a population basis. Hindi is India's official language. The first President of the Indian Republic was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The Schuman plan calls for the pooling of the heavy industries of France and Germany and of any other European country which wants to participate.

CURRENT EVENTS

1. The United Nations Security Council is made up of 11 members. 2. Britain's famous representative on the U. N. Security Council is Sir Gladwyn Jebb. 3. The strategic value of the Suez Canal is that it cuts off thousands of miles for ships sailing between Europe and the Far East. 4. The Chinese Communists have taken over the control of Tibet. 5. The 1951 meeting of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg. 6. One place where the U. N. was successful in helping stop a war was Indonesia. 7. The new head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe is General Matthew B. Ridgway. 8. The chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission is Dr. Gordon Dean. 9. Communist prisoners on Kojima Island captured and held prisoner for a time Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd. 10. The Queen of the Netherlands is Queen Juliana. 11. The Premier of India is Jawaharlal Nehru. 12. The Premier of Iran is Mohammed Mossadegh.

13. The new head of the U. N. forces in Korea is General Mark Clark. 14. The leader of the Viet Minh forces opposing the French in Indo-China is Truong Chinh. 15. The King of Jordan is King Tallal. 16. The Prime Minister of South Africa is Daniel Malan. 17. The Premier of Japan is Shigeru Yoshida. 18. The United States Ambassador to India is Chester B. Bowles. 19. The Foreign Minister of Egypt is Mohammed Salah Edin. 20. The Premier of Pakistan is Khwaja Nazimuddin. 21. Malay produced nearly half the world's tree-grown rubber. 22. The latest Korean cease-fire talks have been held at Panmunjom. 24. The United States and New Zealand signed a pact known as the Pacific Pact as well as the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco. 25. In Japan, education is compulsory for six years.

26. Dr. Charlotte Whitton was chosen Canadian woman of the year. 27. The Lt. Governor of Saskatchewan is W. J. Patterson. 28. Arkansas, great producer of oil and natural gas, also has the world's largest diamond mine in North America. 29. The United States Secretary of Defense is Robert A. Lovett. 30. In 1951 Canada received 194,381 immigrants. 31. Canada is the top oil producer in the British Commonwealth. Canada's output in 1951 was 6,500,000 tons. 32. The population of Montreal (the largest city in Canada) is 1,021,520.

33. Britain has sent Gen. Sir Gerald Templer to lead a new campaign to rid Malaya of its rebel Communists. 34. The population density in England and Wales is 750 persons per square mile. It is one of the highest in the world. 35. A basic cause of trouble in the Middle East and North Africa is the intense desire of the people to throw off all forms of foreign influence.

36. The new French Premier is Antoine Pinay. 37. The Premier of Egypt is Naguib el Hilaly Pasha. 38. NATO naval commander is Lynde McCormick. 39. The British Commonwealth of Nations consists of eight independent nations and many territories and colonies. 40. The Saar continues to be a bone of contention between Germany and France. 41. The NATO Commander-in-Chief of Canada is Alcide Coste. 42. Viscount Alexander is Defence Minister in Winston Churchill's cabinet in Great Britain. 43. The Lt. Governor of New Zealand is Lt. Gen. Sir Willoughby Norrie. 44. The President of the Chinese Nationalist Parliament on Formosa is Chiang Tso-fan. 45. Chancellor of West German Republic is Konrad Adenauer.

Life is a lonely enterprise that demands friendship to make it endurable.

SUPPORT OF PARENTS AND PUBLIC - (Continued) CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

An intelligent understanding of the work and methods of the schools by people in the community will usually develop loyalty among the children so that the teachers' efforts are not undermined by what is being said and done at home. When teachers are held up as a scare for the children at home or as an object of ridicule, it is too much to expect that any close friendships will then exist between the teacher and child. Discipline becomes a problem at school when the child realizes that the parents and teachers are at loggerheads. This may be unfortunate for the teacher, but it is even more unfortunate for the child. Children are not likely to be such a problem when teachers and parents understand each other and the child realizes that they are working together.

The interests of the child are many and it takes strong teamwork to protect them. There are

times when forces at variance with the child's welfare are at work. Trashy literature, poor comics, and bad films, are examples of this type of thing. Unless we combine to insist upon certain standards with respect to the above, we can rest assured that publishers and film makers will produce anything that is likely to provide a ready sale.

Finally the school needs the support of the community because there is every reason why it should be the pride of the people living around it. It is a symbol of our democracy today. It is our best medium for producing a generation of citizens who are to embody the civic virtues and to spread the ideals of true peace in the world of tomorrow. This is a big task and a heavy responsibility. A tremendous investment is at stake in the future of our country. It is deserving of your help. Can you think of anything more worthy of support than the welfare of our youth?

THE STORAGE OF FOOD IN PLANTS

1. Some plants store food in roots. Dandelion, carrots, clovers, beets, turnips, peonies, and many others store food in the roots.

2. Some plants store food in the stem. Cacti, many trees, shrubs, potatoes, crocus store food in stems.

3. Some plants store food in leaves. Daffodil, onion, hyacinth and cabbage.

4. Plants that store food in seeds: Beans, peas and grains.

5. Plants that store food in fruits to aid in the distribution of seeds: The cherry, apple, pear, berries and tomato.

6. Plants store food in the form of sugar, starch, fat and proteins.

(a) Beets and carrots contain much sugar; (b) Potatoes contain much starch; (c) Peanuts and

other nuts contain fats; (d) Cereals seeds contain much protein.

The whole structure of life rests on that impermanent thing called character. If the confidence breaks, if the confidence breaks the community breaks.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen; in the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle, and knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength, and skill. When we do that, the humblest of us will be serving in the great army which achieves the welfare of the world. — T. Parker.

Learning is an ornament in property, a refuge in adversity, and a provision in old age.

REVIEW OF TERMS

Aggression: Unprovoked or unjustified attack by one nation upon another.

Annexation: The act by which a nation adds a new piece of territory to its own.

Appasement: In the years before World War II, the democracies tried unsuccessfully to appease Nazi Germany—that is, to calm or satisfy her—by yielding to her demands. "Appasement" of warlike nations is now generally unpopular.

Bureaucracy: When people say that a government is bureaucratic, they generally mean that it is cumbersome and complicated; that it has too many bureaus and agencies to be efficient.

Boycott: To refuse to have dealings with; impose sanctions against. The term arose in 1831, when Captain Boycott, an Irish landlord, was thus ostracized by the Irish agrarian insurgents. (To shut out from all social and com-

mercial intercourse).

Collectivism: A general term applied to various systems for government ownership of factories and other productive enterprises. Includes socialism and communism. Opposite to capitalism.

Cominform: International association of Communist parties, dominated by the Soviet Union. This association calls itself the "Communist Information Bureau," and "Cominform" is derived from that phrase.

Communism: As practiced today, Communism means government ownership and control of business, industry, agriculture, and many other activities of individuals.

as does a Communist regime, it has absolute control of these enterprises and all individual activities.

Guerrilla warfare: An irregular, hit-and-run method of fighting, without fixed battle lines.

Internationalism: This term generally refers to a person who believes in international co-operation, and who wants his own country to work actively with other nations.

Isolationism: A person who wants his own country to stay aloof from foreign alliances or "entanglements."

Four: A program under which the United States seek to help underdeveloped nations, in Latin America, the Orient, and elsewhere, to become more prosperous. So named because President Truman mentioned it as the fourth major point of American foreign policy in his 1949 inaugural speech.

Poliburo: About a dozen, making up the "high command" of the Russian Communist Party and of the Soviet Union.

Radical: A person who wants to uproot present ways of doing things; one who favors immediate and far-reaching political and economic changes. Radicals usually want the government to own some industries and to control others rigidly.

Socialism: Government ownership of factories, transportation systems, and other economic enterprises.

Titoism: Revolt by Communists against domination from Moscow. Named for Marshal Tito, Communist dictator of Yugoslavia, who holds that Communists outside Russia should not be expected to give unquestioning obedience to the leaders in Moscow.

Totalitarian: A dictatorial government which seeks to control all or most individual activities.

Ultimatum: The final settlement offer of one party involved in a disagreement, if the dispute is between two nations and the offer rejects an ultimatum of the other, war may result.

Regimentation: Rigid governmental control over individuals' activities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Sometime this summer, Canadians will get a new cost-of-living index. Its new name will be the Consumer Price Index.

The present index is being discarded because it is now outmoded. Its calculations are based on prices of goods and services in 1913-1939 averages, which are rated at 100.

Today living standards are higher and family expenditures cover a wider range of goods and services. The new index will use the year 1949 instead of 1939-39 as the base period.

The cost of living index dropped in March from 188.1 to 187.7. Last December the cost-of-living index was 191.5. The cost of living index in April was 186.7.

TEMPERANCE AND LIFE - (Continued)

9. What is the effect of alcohol on the blood cells? Alcohol shrivels red blood cells thus lessening their oxygen-carrying capacity. Some cells may be destroyed. The body becomes clogged with wastes because the red blood cells are unable to perform their work properly. Alcohol paralyzes the white blood cells and reduces their power to combat germs, thus leaving the body open to disease. This is how alcohol breaks down the defense of the body against disease.

10. What is the affect of alcohol on the nervous system? Alcohol dissolves liquid and therefore robs the brain and nerves of their ability to function properly. This effect is noticed in: 1. Less power of self-control; 2. Less rapidity of thought; 3. Less accuracy of judgment; 4. Less sharpness of sight; 5. Less capacity of muscular activity; 6. Less steadiness of hand.

11. Experiment: Take the white of an egg, which is most like the human brain, and put it in a bottle and pour in some alcohol. Shake together, then notice what effect the alcohol has on the white of the egg. The alcohol causes the white of the egg to coagulate.

12. Give some of the chief reasons for the widespread use of alcohol.

People believe: (1) That it is useful and beneficial; (2) that it produces energy for work; (3) that it assists them to bear fatigue, to resist exposure and to endure cold and dampness; (4) that it dispels sickness, relieves hunger and soothes the stomach. All these are false. We have learned that alcohol does none of these things, and that on the contrary, in every case it does the exact opposite.

13. Why is it the worst possible thing to give anyone suffering from symptoms of a chill a drink of spirits?

When a person gets a chill, it is often extremely doubtful what illness may develop. Consequently it is unwise to administer any form of alcoholic beverages as it tends to weaken the machinery of the body which has the power to combat disease germs, and white corpuscles, heart, oxidation, etc.) The principal machinery are the white corpuscles and it is a well-established fact that the effect of alcohol on them is to stop their normal increase, and par-

alyze these which are already dying.

14. (Experiment): Hold a cold white plate in a candle flame or an ordinary gas-jet. There will be a rich deposit of soot. Hold a clean plate in an alcoholic flame; there is no deposit of soot. This shows how valuable alcohol can be when used in the laboratory. Alcohol burns with a pale blue flame, making little light but great heat.

15. How is the food value of grain reduced in making beer?

In making, the diastase is awakened and commences the process of converting starch in the grain to sugar. This lowers the food value by twenty per cent. Mashing hastens and completes the process and reduces food value by a further fifty per cent. Fermentation changes the sugar to alcohol and reduces the food value of the grain by about twenty-seven per cent, leaving less than three per cent in the beer produced.

16. Does alcohol help digestion and warm the body?

Alcohol hinders digestion by preventing the digestive juices from coming into contact with the food eaten, thereby delaying the digestion. Alcohol affects the digestive juices and weakens the organs that absorb nutriment from the food we eat.

Alcohol does not warm the body. It causes the pores of the skin to expand and thus heat escapes. The drinker feels warm because the blood has been forced to the surface of the body. Actually his body is not as warm as it was before drinking.

Mark "T" after the statements that are true and "F" after the statements that are false.

1. Alcohol is a food. 2. All bacteria die in 3 Trachoma is a disease of the middle ear. 4. The malleus is part of the inner ear. 5. The motor nerves carry messages to the brain. 6. Nearly all the germs that attack us are spread from the bodies of persons who are sick with germ diseases.

7. Fresh air is one of the important factors in the treatment of tuberculosis. 9. Defective teeth may be due to lack of calcium. 10. All bacteria cause diseases. 11. The cornea of the eye can change its shape. 12. About one-fifth of the air is nitrogen. 13. The femur is in the leg. 14. Halitosis is offensive breath.

TRIESTE

Italy and Yugoslavia both are trying to have Trieste turned over to them. The tiny land lies between the two greater nations.

Italy wanted Trieste during World War II, but she lost the war, so the Allies took Trieste from her. They divided it into two parts. Zone A, the northern part was placed under American and British troops jointly. Zone B, the southern part, was placed under control of Yugoslavia.

Italy wants Trieste back. Yugoslavia wants it, too. Some time ago, the western leaders proposed giving the territory to Italy, but now they find the problem very different. Yugoslavia is no longer

a partner of Russia. She is now friendly to the west. Because the west needs Yugoslav help in the west, Yugoslavia's help in Italy is now reluctant to give Trieste to Italy. It does not want to anger the Yugoslavs.

In Zone A where most of the land's 350,000 people live, is the busy city of Trieste. Through its port, goods from the Far East flow to the Continent. Zone A also has valuable industries, including an auto assembly plant, iron and steel mills, and oil refineries. Zone B is a poor area.

Trieste is about one-eighth the size of P. E. I. Its entire population is about 345,000 persons.

CHINA

Most of China is mountainous, but there also are great plains and some desert land. The chief mountain ranges are in western China. Many of the peaks are more than 25,000 feet high. The desert land lies in the far northwest. The plains are mostly in the northeast and along the Hwang Ho River and Yangtze River valley. Northern China has some of the world's coldest winters. Winters in east Central China are moderate, and those of the south are warm. China is mostly hot in summer.

Natural Resources: China has coal, iron, tungsten, tin, antimony, lead, zinc, and copper. However, little of the mineral wealth has been taken from the earth and put to use. There is fertile land along the river valleys and in Manchuria.

Products: Rice is the chief crop. Others are tea, wheat, corn, oats, cotton, sugar cane, and vegetables. China manufactures textiles and some iron and steel products.

Government: China is under a Communist dictatorship. Mao Tse-tung holds supreme power with the support of secret police, the

army, and the Communist Party. (History: For many centuries, China was ruled by emperors. In the 1850's, the Chinese people began to work for independence. They finally succeeded in throwing off their rulers in 1911, and set up a republic.

The republic ran into trouble from the start. Military leaders fought each other for power, and the Communists tried to gain control, too. Fighting went on for the time up to 1938. Then Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, head of the Chinese Nationalist Government, Communists bid out.

The Communists and Gen. Chiang's troops made a truce and worked together to help defeat Japan in World War II. After the war, the two sides fell to fighting again, and the Communists won. Chiang and his followers fled to Formosa, about 100 miles off the coast of China, at the end of 1949. Chiang still holds Formosa, but China is held by the Reds.

The area of China is about 3,850,000 square miles. Its population is about 500 million—more people than live in any other country.

THE MARSHALL PLAN

After the second World War millions of people in Europe were left cold and hungry, so a plan was worked out to provide them not only with food and clothing but also with machinery and equipment to replace that which was destroyed by the war. Since this plan was first suggested by the United States Secretary of State, General Marshall, it had come to be known as the Marshall Plan.

The sixteen European nations that were to be helped in this way formed a committee to work out plans that would make the distribution of these goods do the most possible good. The committee, after careful study, said that Europe could not fully benefit unless it did the following three things: (1) Remove all tariff walls that now separate them; (2) remove all restrictions on the amount of any particular goods that could be shipped across international boundaries and (3) adopt a common money system.

TUNGSTEN

Although a minor element in view of the amounts used, it is of great importance to our daily lives. Tungsten alloy steels consume about 90 per cent of the metal used. The remaining 10 per cent is made into tungsten carbide and filaments for the ordinary light globe. Tungsten carbide is a very hard, brittle material in various types of cutting tools, such as lathe and rock drill bits.

The tungsten alloy steels give us high-speed tool steels, where the desirable characteristic of the steel is the ability to retain a sharp cutting edge at the high temperature encountered in machining the red metal. The greater part of the tungsten metal made in the world, United States produces only 33 per cent of its own domestic requirements.

The largest producer in U. S. is the Hamme Mine in Vance County, North Carolina. Altogether, the Western Hemisphere produces about 25 per cent of the world's supply.

The Western Hemisphere produces more than half the world's production of copper. Of that amount the United States, Chile and Canada are the major sources of the red metal. The largest copper mine in U. S. is the open pit at Bingham, Utah. In Canada, the Sudbury, Ontario, deposit

of nickel-copper is the largest. Vanadium is a minor, yet important, ferroalloy that toughens steels for use in automobile axles, pistons, crankshafts, pins and other parts where strain and shock are involved. Vanadium is produced mostly in Peru and the United States. The most productive deposits of the Western Hemisphere are the vanadium-uranium deposits of the plateau area of western Colorado.

Aluminum is made from bauxite, its main commercial ore. The United States and British Guiana are the largest producers of bauxite, while the United States and Canada are the largest producers of the metal. The greater part of the aluminum metal made is used in transportation industries.

North America produces 90 per cent of the world's supply of molybdenite.

Asia produces 60% of the world's supply of tin. Venezuela is the third largest producer of oil in the world.

Cerro Bolivar is the richest and greatest iron deposit discovered in the history of the world. The United States is the largest producer of oil in the world. The highest waterfall in the world is Angel Falls in Venezuela. Angel Falls is more than twenty times as high as Niagara.

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DRY SPOT

Ramsgate, historic seaside resort in Kent, has a smaller annual rainfall than most of the British weather stations.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon Wednesday, June 25th, 1952, for the purchase of fish buildings located as follows:

Beach Point	Oyster Bed Bridge
Murray Harbour	Pleasant View
Alborton	Savage Harbour
Basin Head	Souris
Covehead	Cape Spry
Red Head	Tignish Run
Ebbsfleet	Tignish
Naufrage	Grand Tracadie
New London	West Point

Highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

FISHERMEN'S LOAN BOARD OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

E. M. Gorman, Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS and HIGHWAYS

Province of Prince Edward Island

TENDER

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon Saturday, 14th June, 1952, for Concrete Pavement on Trans-Canada Highway Section TRYON to BORDEN 9.4 miles.

Specifications and Tender Forms may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

R. G. WHITE, Deputy Minister of Public Works & Highways.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. 29 May, 1952.

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Unholy Bond

By Cameron Dockery

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Part Two

Cliff's cigarette made a small fiery arc as he flicked it out into the snow. "It seems the die is cast," he said bitterly.

Cliff came back into the den, glanced quickly at Richard's white face, then took Janet's hands in his.

"Cliff, I'll have to operate. I haven't done many, as you know, and never one of this sort, but I'll do the best I know how—we can't wait."

His eyes looked dark and, she thought, uncertain, but they met hers very directly.

"I believe in you, Cliff."

His fingers tightened on hers for one brief moment, then he dropped them and turned to Richard. When he spoke his voice was almost harsh.

"Help me get this coat off. Naomi, boil a pot of water and bring it into the laboratory."

She left without a murmur. They managed to lift Richard to the white examination table but he was so tall that his long legs hung over the end and Cliff had to drag another small table over to balance them.

The kerosene lamps made the small sterile room seem alien to Janet. She went about her work automatically, assembling the instruments Cliff would need, laying them on a clean towel, getting out rubber gloves.

"They cut Richard's shirt off him. He lay silent, unmoving, while his broad chest rose and fell steadily, blood welling from the wound with each breath. Under Cliff's instruction Naomi dripped ether on a gauze mask and held it over Richard's face.

"All right, Janet, I'll begin." Cliff's tone was terse, professional. Their eyes met briefly as she handed him the probe.

His fingers moved quickly, skillfully as she had seen him move once before. But it was not easy. He had difficulty locating the bullet. He had to work with caution. The wound was dangerously close to the left lung, one slip, and—

He had the power in his hands now. Only Cliff knew exactly how dangerous the wound was. One slip of the scalpel and Janet would be released from the conflicting emotions that had become a torment.

He swore swiftly under his breath.

She looked up, stared across at him—his forehead was beaded with perspiration!

She smiled across at him, but he seemed hardly aware of her identity.

"Hand me the flashlight," he snapped at Naomi.

He peered into the wound, probing, feeling, and then, suddenly like a pea out of a pod, the bullet came out and lay in Cliff's open palm. But he didn't pause. . . . Only when Naomi had been used, the wound cleaned and closed, and dressed, did he straighten up and mop the moisture from his forehead. He grinned at Janet.

"As soon as the road's open we will have someone from the hospital come out and examine him, but I think he'll be all right."

She swallowed. "Oh, Cliff, you've been wonderful."

"Never mind—he isn't well yet. I'm glad there's a fireplace in his bedroom, we want to keep it at as even a temperature as possible. Naomi, ask Mr. Miles to see that there's plenty of wood, will you?"