The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1955

Canada House

Canada's governmental, industrial, and cultural headquarters in New York, to bear the appropriate name "Canada House", promises to be an imposing building, worthy of this country's growing importance in world affairs. First projected by Canada's Counsul General Ray Lawson a year and a half ago, construction of the 27-storey building on Fifth Avenue will, according to present plans, get under way next January; it is expected to be ready for business by April 1957. The building's nearest neighbours will be most respected ones: a historic church, a University club, and an art museum. With an exterior fashioned of Canadian limestone, the structure's steel tower will rise to 333 feet above street level. From the second floor Canadian and American flags will fly over the busy avenue. In the main lobby—the rear wall of which will be of glass to permit a clear view of the garden surrounding the art museum—will be the seals of all the Canadian provinces. There will be a rental area of 175,000 square feet.

The cost of Canada House will be in the vicinity of $6 million. It is being financed by a group of Canadian business men who, it is reported, will turn the building over to the Canadian Government as soon as their investments have been secured. Experts in such matters are saying that, when completed, Canada House will be one of the finest buildings of its type in the metropolitan area.

A School Code

When it isn't one thing to hinder the fulfilment of Communism, it's another. According to a report from Hong Kong, the "People's Government of China", having regimented about every segment of adult society, is having serious trouble with its youngest citizens who, since there are so many of them, cannot very well be herded into concentration camps. And, even if that could be done, Mr. Chou En-lai could hardly bring it about and still look forward to a seat in the U. N.

Following are some of the disciplinary measures promulgated by authority for primary school pupils: "Be good in study and good in conduct at all times. Respect and love the leader of the people. Obey all school regulations. Obey the teachers in everything. Never be late for school. Attend all classes. Never be a truant. In class sit perfectly straight. Listen very attentively. Never speak unless spoken to. Do homework carefully and cheerfully. Finish everything right on time. Protect your brothers and sisters. Help with the housework without complaining. Every Chinese child must be perfect in all things."

After experimenting with this counsel of perfection for several months, Government leaders are said to be worried over the results which they call "not good". Which proves that which has been long suspected in free world circles, namely, that there is not a trace of humour in the creed of Communism.

Trouble In Chihuahua

In most parts of the world rural electrification is considered a very fine thing. Sometimes it happens that farmers feel they cannot afford it, but they are quite aware of its advantages, nevertheless. In Chihuahua, Mexico, however, the program is being deliberately hindered and, in some instances, sabotaged, by a religious sect, the Mennonites, who profess to believe that all modern improvements, especially electric appliances, are sinful and, therefore, to be eschewed. This would not create a very grave problem if the Mennonites were all concentrated in one place; in that case, it would be easy to bypass them. The trouble is there are 43 colonies of them scattered over the state of Chihuahua. Since they were admitted 30 years ago they have managed by hard work and industry to buy up many of the richest farm areas, with the result that it is almost impossible to extend rural lines without passing through their properties.

Naturally, this refusal to have anything to do with electricity is a source of irritation to other citizens who want it, and this has led to widespread complaints about the inability of the sect to integrate itself into the social and cultural life of the state. They cannot be expelled, for they have become citizens; and, even if that were possible, the Government would hesitate to take such harsh measures against a group that has contributed so much—without the aid of electrical gadgets—to the economic stability of the nation.

The hope on which authorities are now concentrating is that the sect's leaders will be able to persuade their followers that electricity can be a power for good as well as for evil. This hope, however, is a slender one; for Mennonites are noted for adhering strictly to any article of faith they have been taught to believe is essential to good living. It is going to be hard for them to be converted to the view that what is economically advantageous must necessarily be spiritually uplifting.

Important Meeting

Our Home and School Associations are now amalgamated in a Provincial Federation and the semi-annual meeting of this organization takes place on Wednesday at the Prince of Wales College. This movement has made gratifying progress in recent years and here, as elsewhere throughout Canada, it has done much to acquaint communities with school conditions and arouse public interest in improvements. It gives parents an opportunity to meet regularly in the school to learn the purpose and methods of modern education, and it aids also in encouraging public support of good teachers, adequate salaries for teachers and better working conditions to attract talented young people to the profession.

At Wednesday evening's session Mr. Kenneth Parker, Superintendent of Charlottetown schools, will be guest speaker. Mr. Parker was one of five municipally employed school superintendents elected from across Canada to attend the educational leadership conference held in Edmonton during the past summer, sponsored by the Canadian Education Association with funds supplied by the Kellogg Foundation. From his observations Mr. Parker will present various aspects of the conference which have particular significance for our educational program in Prince Edward Island. The meeting is open to the public, and the importance of the subject warrants a large and representative audience.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An old-timer is one who can remember when not every diplomatic plan made by a great power was hailed as "a momentous proposal."

• • •

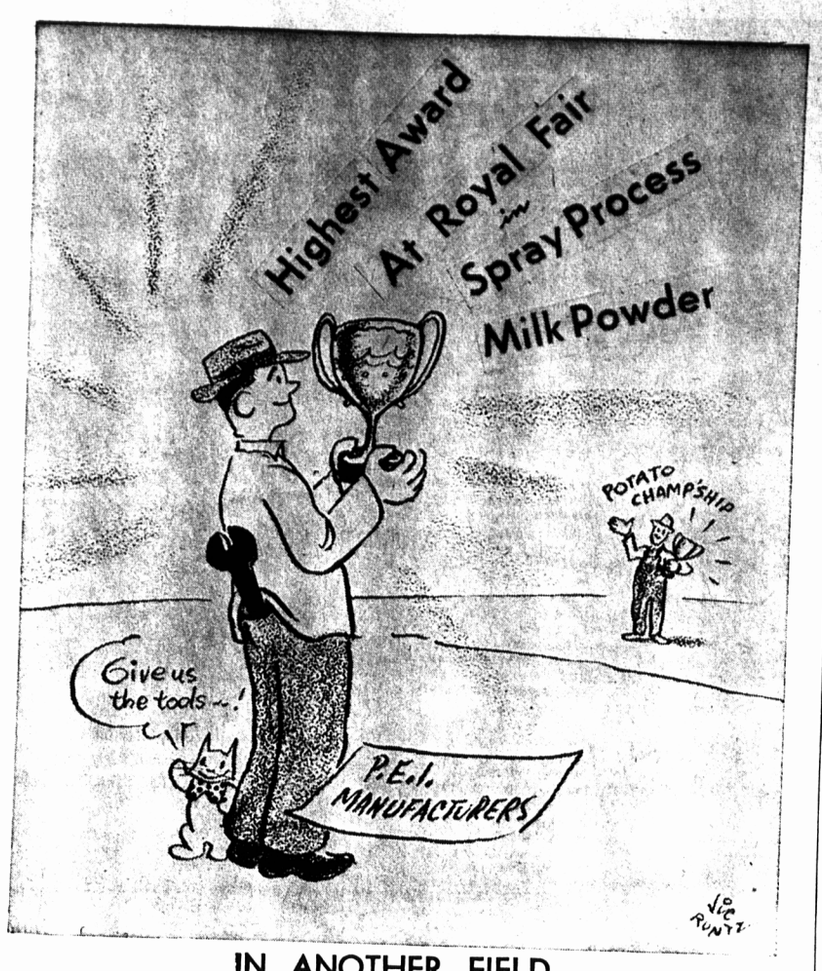
Secretary of State Dulles says that his invitation to Israel's Premier to submit a list of arms requirements is no guarantee that they will be supplied. No, but it's better than a categorical refusal.

• • •

Independence may be just around the corner for Moroccans; but whether it will be of the democratic variety when it does arrive is another matter. At least one party, the Istiqlal, said to be quite popular with the masses, has declared its intention of abolishing all other parties in the event of its coming to power.

• • •

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's youngest brother, and now head of Pennsylvania State University, is being mentioned with increasing frequency as a possible Republican choice for the presidential nomination in 1956, provided, of course, the President withdraws from the field. Apart from the obvious emotional advantage such a nomination wold have, there is no doubt that Republican Party strategists could go further and fare worse. Dr. Eisenhower is considered an excellent administrator and more than once he has served on important diplomatic missions.



IN ANOTHER FIELD

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents, of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Sir,— The winning of the world's championship for potatoes by Mr. Sylvester MacAulay, Campbell's Cove, is an honor of more than ordinary importance. I have attended the Royal Winter Fair on a number of occasions and I was always deeply impresed with the keen competition and the extremely high quality of the exhibits, particularly from the Province of Ontario, whose producers have won top distinction for a number of years. As a matter of fact it was frankly stated unofficially that the potato exhibits from Northern Ontario could not be beaten.

In view of the record and strength of his competitors Mr. McAulay's great win is all the more meritorious. This is the first time, so far as I am aware, that a world's championship has come to this Province in any class of farm product, and I trust that Mr. MacAulay's great achievement will in due course be appropriately recognized by his fellow producers in this Province. Having had something to do with the establishment of a world trophy through the Canadian Horticultural Council, I am particularly gratified to know that an Island producer has won this great honor. The trophy was presented for the first time last year, and now will be held for the coming year by our champion seed exhibitor. Let us hope that this may be an inspiration to other exhibitors to strive to emulate this fine competitive example.

In addition to the main trophy valued at upwards of $2,000 Mr. MacAulay wins a valuable silver tray and a cash prize of $100, presented by the Horticultural Council. Congratulations to Mr. MacAuley and other Island exhibitors who were prominent in the winnings at the Royal.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. R. SHAW,
Chairman Potato Committee
Canadian Horticultural Council.

NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

Sir—To begin with I would like to state that I am a life-long resident of Prince Edward Island also that I have enjoyed shooting the Hungarian partridge as much as anyone on P.E.I. I have also hunted over some of the best hunting dogs on the Island and regardless of what the writer of Hunter's Corner and a few of the innkeepers and guides think about our supply of Hungarian partridge. I would venture to say that unless something is done to curtail the non-resident hunters, we resident gunners won't have any shooting of the finest game bird that flies left in five years time. And then it will be too late to do anything about it., but talk about the sport we used to have.

I am a member of the Fish and Game Association and the question of non-resident gunners has come up many times and it always seems that the Innkeepers are able to put more pressure on the Government than the Fish and Game Association. The late J. D. Jenkins and a few sportsmen brought these birds here for local sportsmen and not as a tourist attraction or to be commercialized as they are to-day. What do the non-resident gunners care if there are no Huns left? Who are the most important to this Island, local gunners or non-resident gunners? One class is here for two weeks and the other probably for a lifetime. Unless we do something immediately our future generations will never know the pleasure of good shooting we once enjoyed with a good dog and gun.

I know there are a good many who feel the way I do on this subject, and I hope to see some more letters in the press. Then perhaps we will be able to get our local members to take notice of the situation. The season on upland shooting should not be changed unless sixty days notice is given in the press prior to the changing, and it should not be left entirely to the Game Department.

I am, Sir, etc.
LOCAL SPORTSMAN

The New England Council

By Irving C. Whynot
Canadian Press Staff, Boston

The New England Council deals in a world of intangibles. The object is economic betterment and an improved standard of living through self-help.

For 30 years the council has served as a catalyst for New England's planned progress.

Through co-operation and co-ordination, it has germinated ideas, planned policies and nurtured programs to help improve the six-state economy.

This is the organization that sparked the idea and served as a model for the New Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, the government-backed body trying to do the same thing for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

SIMILAR PROBLEMS

Both New England and the Maritimes are on the fringe of a westward-growing nation, both have declined from once great importance in the national economy, and probems of declining industries have haunted both.

The New England Council has helped the Atlantic Council in an active way with speakers and suggested groundwork. Executive members look for future co-operation between the two bodies, perhaps leading some day to a revival of the once active and lucrative inter-regional trade.

Walter Raleigh, executive vice-president, says: "All of us share the belief that much good could come from the close co-operation of two such economic councils in the closely integrated regions."

Rich L. Bowditch, chairman of the council's Canadian-New England relations committee, says he believes the Atlantic Council "will create new horizons for the future work of my committee and the New England Council at large."

PRELIMINARY WORK

So far the Atlantic Council has spent much of its time finding its feet.

Executive manager O. Nelson Mann, who calls the council "the first Canadian experiment in extensive economic co-operation on a regional basis," says that preliminary work has included the setting up of committees and a round-table seminar designed to germinate ideas for future work.

It is conceivable, too, that some day similar councils might be formed in other Canadian regions, such as the Prairies. Provincial and state politics, incidentally, don't appear to matter because regional objectives seem to outweigh political differences. In New England, for instance, four of the six state legislatures have a majority of Republicans and four of the governors are Democrats. In the Atlantic provinces, three of the governments are Liberal and one Progressive Conservative.

One of the first big jobs of the Atlantic Council was the submission of an extensive brief to the Gordon royal commission probing Canada's economic prospects. Now it is planning for the future.

CO-OPERATING BODY

The New England Council gives some idea of what can be acomplished, and how.

The important thing is that the council is a medium of co-operation. Here in the six New England states — Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—that means the combined thinking and action of 3,300 business firms, organizations and individual members of the council.

Work is funnelled through 16 committees and 32 well-trained permanent staff members.

The council is maily, as past president Laurence Whittemore says, "an inspirational and interpretative organization." It deals to a large extent in the "powering of ideas" on such a wide variety of subjects as agriculture, power, legislative requirements and world trade development.

AIDED MANY PROJECTS

Walter Wheeler Jr., a past president, says that "by its nature, a large measure of the work of the New England Council must go unrecorded as far as any public recognition is concerned."

But there are some tangible results to which the council points after participating as initiator, sponsor or co-sponsor. These include a study of power resources, various local industrial foundations, reorganization of the Port of Boston Commission, establishment of the Massachusetts department of commerce, and the development of credit corporations in several states. Added to these are many permanent committees in various fields, such as the New England textile committee, the New England governor's conference, an atomic energy committee, and others.

It has been through work such as this that the council has helped bring the six northeastern states to what it calls the "threshold of the greatest, most dynamic, and most prosperous era in the region's history."

The Age Old Story

And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there. And they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them throughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for morter. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian troops in Korea observed Remembrance Day with a parade of 14 officers and 100 men, the army said Monday. Maj. E. V. Stewart of Campbellton, N.B., Canadian representative on the United Nations military armistice commission, took the salute at a march-past at the camp of the 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

KNOW WHAT'S TO BE DONE IF CHILD IS CHOKING

The sight of a choking child usually causes parents to panic.

You're apt to grab him in your arms and run about aimlessly or stick you fingers into his mouth in an attempt to help.

While it is true that you must act quickly in such emergencies, you must also act correctly. Putting your fingers into a gasping youngster's mouth might only push the object which is gagging him farther into his throat.

UPSIDE DOWN

The first thing to do is to seize him by the legs or ankles and hold him upside down. With his head pointing downward, pat the upper part of his back several times to make him cough up the object.

Sometimes this will work, sometimes it won't.

If it does not, and your youngster is till gagging, get him to the nearest hospital at once. Meanwhile, have someone call your doctor.

Emergency treatment such as this is not always necessary when a youngster swallows something he should not. Pennies and buttons probably find their way into more juvenile tummies than any other non-edibles. Usually, they do no harm.

These articles and even safety pins ordinarily will be passed through the intestines without casuing any damage. Your doctor, of cause, should be consulted at once.

Don't give your youngster any laxatives, physics or medicines uunless specifically ordered your doctor.

If you child has swallowed a sharp object such as a pin, your doctor might advise feeding him such foods as bread and mashed potatoes. The theory here is that these soft foods might surround the indigestible object and help pass it through the bowel without causing any injury.

You'll have to watch the bowel movements for several days to determine whether the foreign object has been passed with safety.

If your doctor deems it necessary, he can spot the object with X-ray equipment and remove it with the aid of special instruments. Usually, though, such urgent action is not necessary.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. A. H. C.: X-rays have revealed that I have several diverticula. What foods should I avoid?

Answer: A bland diet may prove helpful in the treatment of this condition. However, the only measure that might prove curative is operation.

You should be guided by the advice of your physician as to the best management of your particular condition.

The Poet's Corner

COUNTRY ROAD

In early hours when the fog of mist is low and foamy
Over the hoar frost on the quiet hills and the slight
Berries glow midnight in their damp leaf beds,
Sun spears penetrate the comforting coverlet
And remorselessly invade the soft wet dawn,
In a white graveyard among the dead spike ends of corn
Weathered buildings lose their night-time ghosts
And thin ice melts in a lazy sidewise stream down the
Crusty and orange road to the farm.

—Hoy Hill.

HAMILTON (CP)—A mysterious explosion that could be heard for blocks shattered windows and a door in a combined store and house Friday. Police believe that some sort of bomb was tossed either through the window or against the back door of the building, owned by Joseph Randazza who lives upstairs with his wife and family. No one was injured.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The boys and girls of today are the drivers of tomorrow and of course it is important that they know the rules of the road, know how to operate a motor vehicle, become imbued with a decent regard for their own and the public safety. But it is not the responsibility of the school system to equip them with this fund of useful knowledge before they secure a permit to drive.

With increased motive power in the average car, speed and more speed seems to be the prevalent desire of too many motorists. They can only be effectively dealt with by a numerous and vigilant police patrol. Some drivers have respect only for the law in person. It may cost considerably more money, but it will be worthwhile in the saving of many lives which are being needlessly wasted on our highways.—Simcoe Reformer.

This is the particular responsibility of the Department of Highways, which issues permits and sets the conditions under which they are sold. The department prescribes a period of training under the restricted privileges of a beginner's permit, and sets a road test by an official examiner before a permanent permit is granted. It could add, and should have added long ago, a written test of the applicant's knowledge of the applicant's knowledge of the traf-traffic laws, of the Criminal Code as it applies to traffic offences, and the rules of the road in general. —Ottawa Journal.

Only the children can, with any honesty, rhapsodize with John Whitaker Watson about "the snow, the beautiful snow, filling the sky and the earth below." To older and more hardened characters it merely means some hard slugging with the snow shovel from the back door to the lane, a slippery, nerve-racking drive to work, ending in much pushing and hauling in the drifted parking lot, or a worse-than-usual morning struggle with the bus. Soft unbroken snow is indeed a beautiful sight. But a softer, unbroken 50-above thaw is more warming to everything but the sight. —Winnipeg Free Press.

Recipients of the old age or "se-"security" pension are reminded that they will forfeit it if absent from Canada more than six months. Under the statute, payment "shall be suspended" immediately after payment for the month in which the pensioner absents himself, but may be resumed when the pensioner returns. If the return is within six months of departure, the pension upon being resumed may also be paid for a period of such absence not exceeding three months in any calendar year. In other words, a pensioner leaving in May and returning in September need suffer no loss. It is not clear why the legislators drew the line at this point. The section here cited covers very well the case of a well-to-do person able to spend the winter in a southern climate. It offers no help to a pensioner with little or no additional means who would like to go and live with relatives outside Canada. —Toronto Telegram.

Winnipeggers have lately in a hassle over the merits of ern art. One of the merits everyone seems to overlook fact that modern art as a s of conversation makes a change from the wheat surpl the weather.—Ottawa Citizen

The Ontario government enact measures for the prope amination and re-examinati drivers, as recommended by ect committee at the last se Retesting should ocur for a five-year intervals, and for revealed by the point syste need it or to have been in ents, forthwith. Only if it thus irresponsibles off the highways Queen's Park make its safety paign permanently effective.— onto Globe and Mail.

A man who wrote and aske a hotel permitted dogs rece this answer: "I've been in the business over 30 years. Never have I called the police to eje disorderly dog during the hours of the night. Never yet a dog set the bedclothes afire smoking a cigaret. I've never fo a hotel towel or blanket in a suitcase, nor whisky rings on bureau top from a dog's b Sure, the dog's welcome. Ps he'll vouch for you, come alo too."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The naval experts on polar cl ing have come up with the fin that a person's hands and feet cold faster when his head is sufficiently covered—even when discomfort is felt above the ne So there you are—just shake ha with your hatless friend some day to discover if his hands colder than yours. However naval researchers, operating in little room in Brooklyn where breezes bl..v, are not particula concerned with the reasons for t They simply set about design warm headgear and let it go that. Current results of their -periments add up to eight pounds of many-layered cloth designed for use in South Po regions during the 1957-58 Int national Geophysical Year. It vastly different from the Eskim style used by earlier polar group But it does include a head cove ing with fur around the face. —Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

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