

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## CO-OPERATION IS ESSENTIAL

When one wishes to build a house, he will call in an architect and the contractor. Together, they discuss the needs of the builder. One of the consultants will be able to suggest desirable features that the others might have overlooked. By means of this give and take between the laymen and the professional person, the general features of the plan will be determined; it will then be prepared and discussed.

In further discussions the need for additional features will be brought to light. Out of the continuous interchange of ideas, a final plan will emerge for the incorporation of the best thoughts of all concerned.

Enlightened people agree that both trustees and teachers should participate in the determination of educational policies and in the initiation of educational programmes. If the cause of education is to be advanced, the best thinking and the close co-operation of both these important groups is essential. The whole structure of our civilization is based on organization and co-operation. It developed to its present stage when people learned to work together in groups and when the groups learned to work together in harmony.

What we need more than anything else today is not a reallocation of responsibility as between trustees and teachers, but more team-work between them.—T.M.T.

"We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success; we often discover what will do by finding out what will not do. Probably he who never makes a mistake never made a discovery. Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties. The diamond cannot be polished without friction, nor the man perfected without trials."

## MOUNT RUSHMORE (The Sculptured Mountains in the Black Hills of South Dakota)

In 1925, work began on the carving of "heads" of four great Americans from a solid granite mountain almost in the middle of the North American Continent. In Washington, "The Father of his Country," Jefferson, who wrote "The Declaration of Independence" and purchased "The Louisiana Territory." Lincoln, who welded the "Union" together. Theodore Roosevelt, who encouraged "The Building of the Panama Canal."

Gutzon Borglum was chosen to design the project. Plaster casts were kept in a small studio on top of the mountain and sometimes lowered to the workmen. The heads are 60 feet high from forehead to chin. The project cost \$900,000, less than \$2.00 for every ton of stone removed. From this investment the Federal Government has received more than \$2,000,000 in gasoline tax, and the income to South Dakota from tourists is over \$20,000,000 annually.

Gutzon Borglum's notable works include the seated Lincoln in Newark, New Jersey, a colossal head of Lincoln, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington; and large statues of the Apostles for the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine in New York City. In recent years he devoted himself to two vast projects, the Confederate Memorial, carved on the face of Stone Mountain in Georgia, and the National Memorial carved in the rock of Mount Rushmore in South Dakota. Both were unfinished when he died in 1941.

## RARA AVIS

Rara Avis, a phenomenon: a swan, which, since its discovery in Australia, is quite familiar to us, but was unknown before. A black swan. A curiosity.

## GLOSSARY OF CURRENT WORDS IN THE NEWS

1. Abrogate: To repeal or do away with. 2. Ace: An aviator who has brought down at least five enemy planes. 3. Arbitrate: To hear and decide in a dispute. 4. Arsenal: A repository or storehouse for arms and military stores for land or naval services. 5. Autonomous: Independent in government; having the right of self-government. 6. Bibliophile: A lover of books. 7. Bloc: A group of nations bound together by a common geographic, political, or economic interest. 8. Boycott: To combine in refusing to work for, buy from, or sell to, on account of difference of opinion. 9. Buffer state: A buffer state is one that by separating two larger nations may serve to prevent friction between them. 10. Calisson: An ammunition wagon, or an ammunition chest. 11. Category: Any class or order in which certain things are embraced. 12. Collaboration: United labour, working together. 13. Concessions: Yielding to demands for claims. 14. Conciliation: The act of making friendly; the act of winning or gaining favour or esteem. 15. Concoct: Tending to bring to a friendly conclusion. 16. Constitution: The established form of government of a state; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation. 17. Contraband: Prohibited by law or treaty. 18. Convoy: To escort as a guard against enemies; (noun) a protecting force accompanying ships or vehicles on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. 19. Denunciation: In international politics, the formal announcement by a government that it will no longer abide by the terms of a treaty. 20. Espionage: Spying. 21. Fifth column: Spies, provocateurs, saboteurs, and traitors working behind the lines to aid the enemy and ready to give him succor and guidance when he comes.

## WITHOUT, EXCEPT, LIKE, SO — AS

I. Do not use like as a conjunction; use as or and instead. Like may be either a verb or a preposition. She looks like you. In this sentence you is object of the preposition like.

2. It looks as if the price of wheat would go down.

II. Except is a preposition but it is often incorrectly used for the conjunction unless.

1. All of them have finished the work except her. (Right).

2. He cannot go unless (not except) she finishes her work.

III. Without is never a conjunction. It may be an adverb or a preposition.

1. Unless (not without) he does better, he will not be promoted.

2. I will not go without him.

IV. Use so—as, rather than as—as, in negative statements. In affirmative statements, as—as, is correct.

1. James is not so well known as John.

2. James is as well known as John.

## ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Most verbs express action of some kind and often have adverbs as modifiers. A few, however, do not express action, and these are often followed by adjectives telling something about the subject.

These words include the following:

1. Be (is, was, were, have been, etc.), become, look, seem, appear.

2. The boys were (happy).

3. That farmer seems (prosperous).

4. The girl looked (pleasant). In each sentence the adjective (in brackets) completes a linking verb and modifies the subject. Note, however, that the verb "looked" expresses action in the following sentence, and is followed by an adverb: Mother looked pleasantly at us.

II. Certain verbs related to the senses—feel, taste, smell, sound. 1. The bread tastes sour. 2. Your hand feels rough. The verbs "feels" and "tastes" are here almost equivalent to "is" and are followed by the adjectives rough and sour.

An adjective that completes the predicate and modifies the subject is called a predicate adjective.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF REPTILES

Unlike the amphibians and the higher vertebrates, the reptiles are wholly covered with scales. A characteristic that further distinguishes them from the amphibians is that they have lungs throughout their lives. This latter character marks an advance over fish and amphibians for the lungs enable the reptiles to breathe air at all times and hence make it unnecessary for them to live always in or near the water.

It is only as animals have developed structures which have made them independent of the water for support, for food, and for oxygen that they have been able to live successfully far from rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Only thus has it been possible for animals to live in deserts, on mountains, and on high plateaus. The reptiles have no metamorphosis as the amphibians have. When the young hatch, they closely resemble their parents. Nearly all reptiles lay eggs, which resemble birds' eggs, except that the covering is leathery instead of hard and brittle. The eggs are placed in some protected spot, as in a hole in the dirt or sand, under a pile of leaves, under fallen trees, or even in a hollow decaying tree. Usually the parent pays no further attention to the eggs or young, though a few kinds of snakes guard their eggs and young for a time.

The order of reptiles differ considerably because of the adaptations necessary to enable them to survive. For example, snakes having soft unprotected bodies, must be able to move rapidly; while turtles, protected by a hard shell, find speed unnecessary. The alligators and crocodiles and some snakes and turtles are adapted for spending most of their time in water. The horned toad, a few kinds of snakes, and certain tortoises are adapted for life in the desert.

## MULTIPLE — CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The expression which means that all adults in a country can vote is (1) free voting; (2) universal suffrage; (3) Australian ballot; (4) franchise.

2. The danger of several kinds of epidemic diseases has been greatly lessened, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, by (1) anaesthetics; (2) aseptic surgery; (3) the Pasteur treatment; (4) immunization.

3. Psychology is (1) the study of the mind and its relation to the body; (2) the study of the immunization of the body against

disease; (3) the science of anaesthetizing patients against pain; (4) the experimentation that has produced plastics.

4. The science that has to do with the analysis of soils, fertilizers, and plants and thereby aids agriculture is (1) chemistry; (2) physics; (3) biology; (4) botany.

5. The first example of the revolutionary change of attitude of England toward her over-sea possessions that has at last made them free nations, voluntarily belonging to the British Commonwealth of Nations, was (1) self-government given to Canada; (2) the Better Government for India Act; (3) the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia; (4) the formation of the Union of South Africa.

6. The executive power of the English government is vested in the hands of (1) the king; (2) the Prime Minister; (3) the Chancellor of the Exchequer; (4) the cabinet.

7. The reason why France and England entered the Crimean War was (1) to gain territory in the Near East; (2) to protect the Christians; (3) to gain the friendship of the Mohammedans; (4) to prevent Russia from gaining control of Constantinople.

## CHECK OR UNDERLINE THE WORD WHICH YOU THINK IS CLOSEST IN MEANING TO THE WORD IN BRACKETS

- (Gregarious): (a) impolite, (b) prone to keep to one's self, (c) prone to be sociable and friendly, (d) prone to be cynical or hypercritical of others.
- (Harbinger): (a) an advisor, (b) a clerk of a court or of any official meeting, (c) a forerunner, (d) one who cries at a wake.
- (Ubiquitous): (a) ugly, (b) being contrary of mind, (c) single-mindedness, (d) being everywhere at the same time.
- (Criterion): (a) a connoisseur, (b) a standard of judgment, (c) an end result, (d) good literary or social taste.
- (Clique): (a) a political party, (b) a noisy crowd, (c) a cross-section of society, (d) a small and exclusive group of persons.
- (Somnambulist): (a) a person who believes in dreams, (b) a musical instrument, (c) one who walks in his sleep, (d) a student of symbols.
- (Orthodontist): (a) one who deals with disease of the bones, (b) a children's specialist, (c) a specialist in diseases of the eye, (d) a specialist in the correction of the teeth.
- (Tort): (a) a sharp remark, (b) an act of mercy, (c) a wrongful act, which may result in legal action, (d) a decision handed down by the Supreme Court.
- (Proviso): (a) the function of a deputy, (b) an unexpected concurrence, (c) a conditional clause in an agreement, (d) the act of being discreet.
- (Ameliorate): (a) to wear out, (b) to improve or

to grow better, (c) to run down slowly, (d) to tear apart.

11. (Farical): (a) light or airy, (b) easily disturbed, (c) ludicrous or unreal, (d) fantastic.

12. (Rococo): (a) richness in tapestry, (b) a type of Persian Carpet, (c) extravagant ornamentation, (d) conventional design.

13. (Chauvinist): (a) a show-off, (b) a militarist, (c) one who is unduly patriotic, (d) one who loves old customs.

14. (Potpourri): (a) a cooking utensil, (b) a medicine, (c) a riot of color, (d) a mixture.

15. (Malapropism): (a) certain political ideals, (b) a blunder in the use of words, (c) an error in legal judgment, (d) anything loosely connected.

16. (Symposium): (a) a small symphony orchestra, (b) a banquet or a feast, (c) a religious doctrine, (d) a free discussion of a subject.

## STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

December 11, 1952, will be the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Statute of Westminster. The statute was based upon the concept that Britain and the dominions are "autonomous (self-governing) communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or internal affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth."

In accordance with that principle, the Westminster statute provided that any law touching the succession to the throne or the royal style or title cannot be altered without the assent of the parliament of Britain and the parliaments of the dominions. The act went on to declare that no law thereafter made by a dominion parliament (or the legislature of a province on matters within its jurisdiction) should be considered void because repugnant to a law of the United Kingdom; and the powers of a dominion parliament or legislature should include the right to amend or repeal Kingdom control.

## SUEZ DISPUTE

The British-Egyptian dispute has been causing trouble for a long time. Because of an old agreement between the two nations, Britain has troops stationed along the Suez Canal, which crosses Egyptian territory. She also plays a major role in governing the Sudan, a large land on the upper reaches of the Nile River. Egypt now wants control of the Sudan, which has been officially a joint

Anglo-Egyptian possession, and she says that the British troops must quit the Suez area. Britain has opposed her on both points, particularly on the Suez Canal issue. The British say that the vital waterway must be guarded and defended, and that Egypt is not capable of doing this job herself.

The United States, Britain, France, and Turkey proposed a possible solution some time ago. These nations want to set up a joint Middle Eastern defense arrangement and they offer to take Egypt in as a full partner. If Egypt accepted, then the partners would—as a group—take the responsibility of defending the Suez Canal.

Egypt at first scorned this proposal. The situation went from bad to worse. There were skirmishes between British troops and Egyptian fighters along the canal. Rioting broke out in Cairo and for a while, in January, wild mobs virtually ruled the Egyptian capital.

At this point Egypt's King Farouk entered the picture. He dismissed Premier Mustapha Nasser.

## UNDERLINE THE CORRECT WORD IN BRACKETS AND GIVE A REASON FOR YOUR CHOICE.

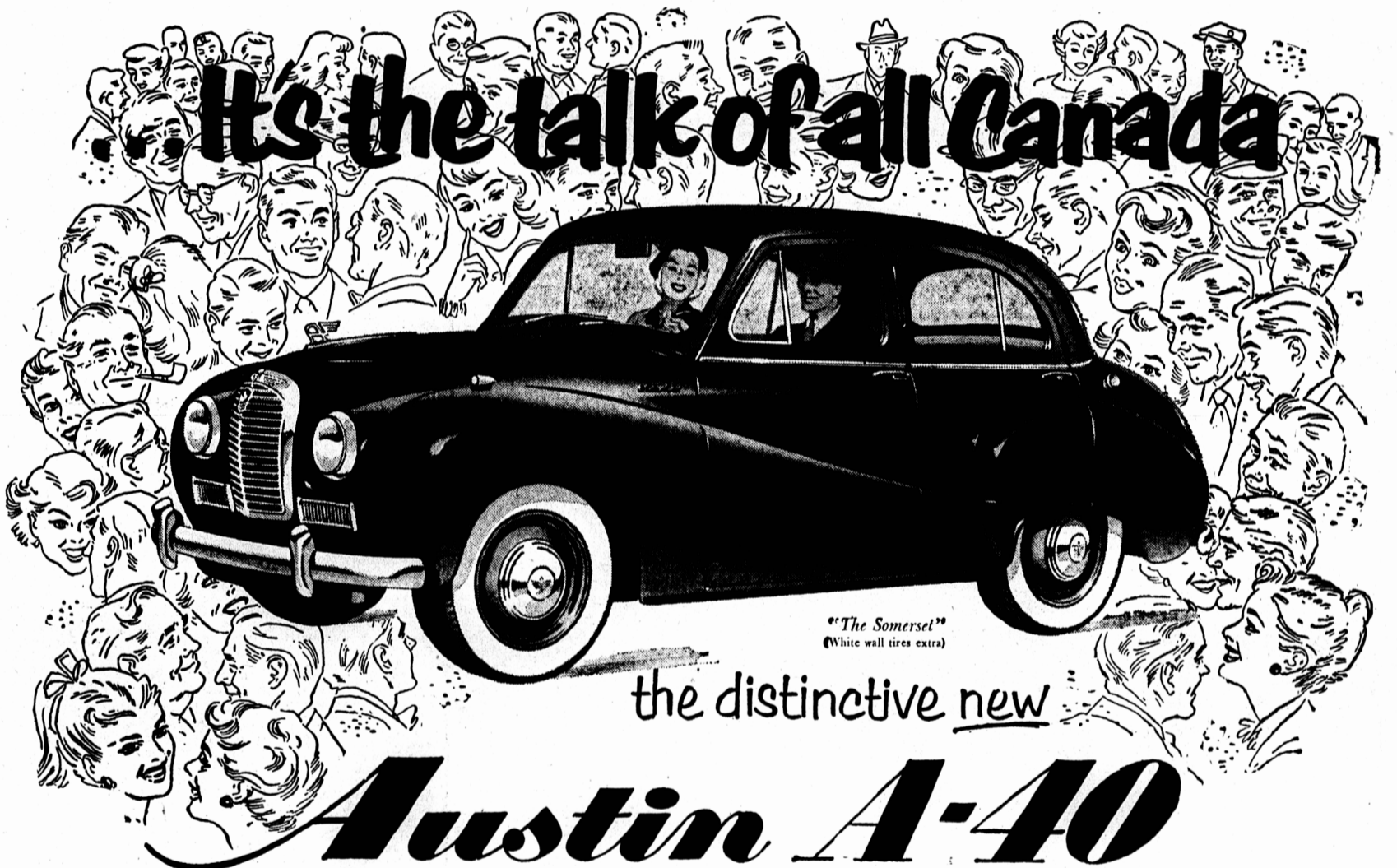
- If I were (he, him) I would decline the offer. 2. The person (who, whom) you mentioned was not there. 3. I am two inches taller than (he, him). 4. Every player in the team has (their, his) faults. 5. The man told (we, us) girls a funny story. 6. Mother has (wrote, written) me two letters this week. 7. The girl looks (pleasant, pleasantly). 8. We never used (that, those) kind of pens. 9. The cake tasted (sweet, sweetly). 10. She writes (plainer, more plainly) than I do. 11. She sings (like, as) I do. 12. I don't know but (that, what) you are right.

## THE FIVE SEAWAY STEPS (St. Lawrence Waterway)

Here is a brief resume of the five seaway "steps" and the power and navigation situation at each point:

- St. Mary's Falls lying between Lake Superior and Lake Huron—where there is a drop of 21 feet.
- The St. Clair-Detroit pass

Continued on page 14



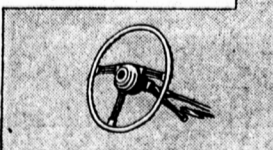
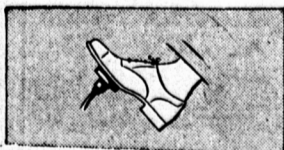
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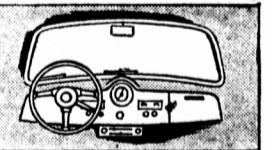
### it's bigger

New, wider doors, roomier seats and more space inside with both front and rear seats upholstered in leather covered Dunlopillo cushioning.



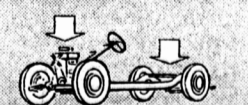
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