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The Educational Crisis

The great technological and scientific advances resulting from the educational system of the Soviet Union are the theme of much comment at the present time.

Under Communism education is a means to purely material ends and redoubled efforts are being made to streamline it from the kindergarten to the university and beyond.

On the basis of sheer human resources we cannot compete with this, and what is more important we shouldn't try.

In order to meet the costs of this revolution, which concentrates on personnel rather than on buildings and equipment, most of the financial burden should be placed as a first charge on the revenues of the provincial and federal governments.

The struggle before us is a struggle for men's minds. We need to protect, stimulate and feed the enquiring mind; to inculcate love of learning for its own sake; to encourage differences; to foster personal intellectual courage and honesty; to introduce a competitive urge to master the fundamentals of our culture.

It is reported that this Province is one of the areas that will have fewer R.C.M.P. constables within a year or so. It is to be hoped that before governmental consent is given to the proposed curtailment care will be taken to see that law enforcement and patrolling of the highways are not weakened.

ing on us all." In this society in which we all say we believe and which we can build if we have the intestinal fortitude to attempt it, "there will be such a flowering of the human spirit as will draw all men unto us."

Farmers And Strikes

A letter in Tuesday's Public Forum suggested that farmers refuse to produce—go on strike, that is—until farm prices improved sufficiently to ensure reasonable financial returns.

For one thing, the area of interests is so large and varied that it would be virtually hopeless to expect to bring it, for purposes of negotiations, under "one roof", so to speak.

Perhaps this is due to the fact that farming in its broader aspects is more of an art than a science; and it is the way of the artist to look beyond the monetary value of his handiwork to its essential status in service.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If United States Secretary of Air Quarles doesn't make interesting speeches, it isn't because he is careless about his style.

Dr. John F. Heard of the David Dunlap Observatory, who made a miscalculation of ten hours in his edict announcing the arrival of Spring, has apologized for the error.

The hour is coming in the which all that are in the Graves shall hear His voice and shall come forth.



TO ENABLE THEM TO GIVE THEIR BEST

The Poets Corner

THOUGH BEAUTY RISE Behold the polished apple of delusion, Product of an optimistic eye. Inspect the fruit, where buried in seclusion.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 5, 1931) Military splendor and civic dignity blended yesterday as the Earl of Bessborough landed at Halifax to take up the trust vested in him as the King's representative and Canada's Commander-in-Chief.

April is here again and the boys of the Hunter River district are off to the river and streams to pull in or try to catch a string of speckled beauties after the long months of closed season on trout.

The potato crop in the Bedeque area last year realizing such a large quantity of small potatoes and the price of table stock being so low, many farmers secured a number of hogs and commenced feeding the potato surplus.

TEN YEARS AGO (April 5, 1946) Georgetown is practically an ice-free harbour with the exception of some above the Ferry Wharf.

Members from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick share the concern of Lieut. Col. R.H. Winters, Liberal for Queens-Lunenburg, over the omission from the British loan agreement of any reference to the amount Britain will spend in the purchase of primary fish products.

At a meeting of the Albert and West Point Board of Trade today, resolutions calling for the establishment of a ferry service between West Point and Buctouche, N.B., and the making of Alberton a port of call on the five states ferry between Charlottetown and Newfoundland ports, were passed unanimously.

The Age Old Story

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RESERVES RISE

LONDON (Reuters)—The sterling area's gold and dollar reserves rose by \$67,000,000 in March, the treasury announced Wednesday.

Bitterness In The Old South

By George Kitchen Canadian Press Staff

The old south is in the throes of a social revolution that is rekindling fires of bitterness and hatred not seen since the black days following the Civil War.

Below the Mason-Dixon line, the Pennsylvania-Maryland line, drawn by two English astronomers nearly 200 years ago, flaring crosses burn again at night on the soft southern landscape, race disorders and tensions trouble the land and once again there is talk of secession.

Here, in a region making up one-sixth of the land area of the United States and peopled by 30,000,000 whites and 10,000,000 Negroes, pressures are mounting and the once easy and often cordial relationships between the two races are fast disappearing.

CAUSE OF UPHEAVAL The immediate cause of the social upheaval is the 1954 Supreme Court decision holding it unconstitutional for the southern states to claim Negro children from schools attended by white youngsters, a ruling that spelled the legal end of the south's segregated school system and struck deeply at the roots of the ingrained southern tradition of keeping the two races apart.

School desegregation, because of its widespread ramifications in the south, has found itself discredited through various official subterfuges, such as poll taxes, education qualifications and other requirements. In some rural counties, the naked threat of physical violence and reprisal has been used effectively to keep Negroes away from the polls.

Yet despite a way of life that relegates him to second-class citizenship, the Negro himself is among the first to admit that he has made great strides, particularly in the last 15 years. School segregation now is illegal, though several states are openly seeking ways to circumvent the law.

Official subterfuges In theory, the Negro has the right to vote but in much of the south he finds himself disfranchised through various official subterfuges, such as poll taxes, education qualifications and other requirements. In some rural counties, the naked threat of physical violence and reprisal has been used effectively to keep Negroes away from the polls.

One fact often lost sight of in the writer of angry polemic is that 500 Negro students already are attending formerly all-white, state-supported colleges and universities in the south. None of these enrolments was accompanied by the racial disturbances that have recently marred the attempted entrance of student Autherine Lucy into the University of Alabama, in the strongly race-conscious deep south.

The impact of the racial problem does not fall evenly on the south as a whole by its very nature, its intensity rises in those areas where the Negro population is greatest. This is true of the so-called Black Belt, an irregular area extending in an arc from Virginia across the south to Texas and taking in the five states most firm in their refusal to accept integration—Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The problem is less weighty in the border states—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma. There with a smaller Negro population and hence fewer inter-racial aggravations, state authorities are integrating their schools.

Between the two extremes are six states where state and local authorities, though some are resisting the trend, appear prepared to accept eventual integration. In some, Negro and white pupils already are sitting side by side in the class rooms. These states include North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

Thus, local customs and the rights accorded the Negro vary from county to county and state to state. Generally speaking, the Negro's position is better in towns and cities than it is in backwoods rural areas where poor whites often find themselves in economic competition with Negroes.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

EARLY DETECTION AIDS IN BATTLE WITH CANCER CANCER is an all or nothing disease. Find it early and you can very often be cured. Let it go and it will kill you. It's that simple.

With the American Cancer Society conducting its campaign for \$26,000,000 this month to aid the cancer battle, I think it is an appropriate time to give you some detailed information which might help save your life.

Cancer of the lip, tongue and mouth is fairly easy to detect. Usually the victim himself notices it. For this reason deaths from this type of malignancy are relatively few.

To protect yourself, however, you should be well acquainted with some of the causes and symptoms. You know what to watch for, you can get prompt treatment.

Cancer of the mouth and lip seems to show a sex preference—these types are more likely to strike men. On the lip, it affects the lower more often than the upper.

DENTAL HYGIENE. If you use smoking of chewing tobacco without restraint and without proper dental hygiene—you may be a candidate for cancer of the mouth. Habitual drinking of excessively hot liquids might be a predisposing factor.

CANCER OF GUM Similar symptoms usually appear with cancer of the gum or inner cheek. Running or wartlike sores anywhere in the mouth are signals to see your doctor right away. So are soft, puffy gums.

BUSINESSMEN TURN CHURCHMEN Six successful businessmen recently quit their profitable careers to enter the Anglican Ministry. Appointed to outlying parishes in Western Ontario they now travel long distances to attend college lectures between church duties.

OPPOSING GROUPS On the other side is the newly formed movement of White Citizens Councils and other organizations carrying such labels as White America, Inc., Southern Gentlemen and the Christian American Segregation Association which has some of the trappings of the old Ku Klux Klan.

While secession talk is in the air, no one seriously believes the south again will attempt to break away from the union and precipitate another bloody war such as that which devastated the south in the 1860s.

Public opinion polls indicate the vast majority of southern whites oppose school desegregation. They, as do their leaders in the legislatures and in Congress, regard the court ruling as unconstitutional and are openly angered at what they feel is a northern invasion into the south's private affairs.

Surprisingly these same polls show that more than a third of the south's 10,000,000 Negroes also favor separate schools.

Paradoxically, the south, in maintaining separate schools for white and Negroes, was following the dictates of a Supreme Court ruling of another day. In 1886, the court said it was constitutional for the states to segregate Negroes from whites as in railroad trains.

This was the famous "separate-but-equal" doctrine—and the key word here was "equal." Negro leaders claim the system never really worked, that the facilities provided Negro children never were equal to those of the whites.

They point to reports from the U.S. department of health, education and welfare which state that, on the basis of current figures, never reworked, that it would cost more than \$160,000,000 additional a year to make the Negro schools in the south equal to those for white youngsters.

Other statistics indicate that in 1952 Alabama, for example, spent \$165 for education for a white child and \$115 for a Negro. Arkansas spent \$128 on white students and \$102 on Negroes.

Responsible white leaders plead for delay, for more time to make integration work. They say that tradition cannot be altered, a way of life changed overnight, by the stroke of the legal pen.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Although he watched closely for all those years, it may be necessary for Sir Anthony Eden to go back to Winnie and say: "Show me just once more how to do it."

Tourists don't want their hosts fussing over them like wet hens but they do appreciate warm hospitality. They don't want to live in a home away from home, otherwise there would be no point in leaving home for a vacation.

Another danger sign is sudden paralysis of the tongue, especially if the paralysis is accompanied by pain. Bleeding or discharge of odorous pus might be another signal.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Mrs. R.A.: My child is recovering from chickenpox. She still has some scabs. Can she go back to school?

Answer: Children who have had chickenpox should not be in contact with other children for seven days after the infection starts, whether or not the scabs have disappeared.

One woman threatens the mail carrier that if she doesn't get her mail earlier, she will get another postman.—Brandon Sun

A court in the United States has ruled that a baseball umpire has no right to hit a spectator who shouts offensive remarks at him. Being razed is an occupational hazard with baseball referees, and should be accepted with good grace.

The early days of Spring seem to be holding true for form. Warm days and cool nights have started the flow of sap and it may not be long before sugaring parties are in full swing on the market, and let's hope the syrup will be maple.

Every little while some alleged discovery of medical science knock a popular and ancient belief into a cocked hat. For instance, frequent deep breathing was a fundamental must, it filled your tubes and inward parts with ozone (just the other day we saw ozone described as a poisonous gas!)

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