

# The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"  
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## Pope Pius' Anniversary

The Christian world will join today in felicitations to His Holiness Pope Pius XII on the occasion of his eightieth birthday and the seventeenth anniversary of his election as head of the Roman Catholic Church. Known as "the Pope of Peace", it was his destiny to be placed on the pontifical throne at the outbreak of World War Two and throughout his reign the world has been in anything but a state of peace and security. Peace, His Holiness maintains, is "the irreplaceable mission of our day." Yet he sees, and has proclaimed very clearly on numerous occasions, that no enduring peace is possible by appeasement of the forces of tyranny and aggression. For a long time, in numerous speeches, encyclicals and exhortations against Communism, the Pope refrained from calling the enemy by name. But in 1949, in a radio address to German Catholics, he referred directly to "atheistic Communism" and later brought his influence to bear on the parliamentary elections in Italy in which the Communists were strong.

As Cardinal Pacelli, His Holiness had a distinguished career before attaining to the Pontiff's throne, both as a Christian scholar and diplomat. He travelled extensively and familiarized himself at first hand with world affairs. His life has been marked by extreme simplicity as well as by zeal and devotion to his high calling. Though physically frail, he has survived two very critical illnesses in recent years, and continues to work from early morning until far into the night, taking only occasional periods of rest at the insistence of his physicians. He is convinced, as he remarked on one occasion, that "the scientific progress of our times should serve the salvation of our souls," and he has set many precedents in utilizing modern facilities to this end. Among the significant events of his reign have been the great consistories at which he created many new Princes of the Catholic Church, including His Eminence Cardinal McGuigan from this Province.

The aims to which His Holiness has dedicated his life are of vital importance to the Christian world today, facing as it does one of the most trying periods in human history. His example has been an inspiration to leaders of other Christian faiths as well as to his own. His anniversary observances are therefore a matter of general interest, and an occasion for all Christians to pay tribute to one who has been a faithful custodian of the great responsibilities placed in his hands, and a spiritual force of incalculable importance in this our day and generation.

## Mr. Clark's Address

A comprehensive review of the problems in his department has been given to the Legislature by the Hon. Keir Clark, Minister of Education. There is much that merits consideration but two of the points he raised are, we believe, entitled to special mention. First, there is the matter of the classification of teachers. Of the approximately 800 teachers at work in the Province, about 100 are serving on a "permit" basis, about 20 more than last year. As Mr. Clark pointed out, this is a trend "in the wrong direction"; no doubt, it would be a fine thing if all the teachers were in possession of first class certificates and able to make the best possible use of them. It is possible, however, to lament a bit too loudly over this "permit" business. Certification standards have been raised considerably, and rightly so, in the last twenty years. This means, as the Minister reminded the Legislature, that many teachers in the early 1930's who qualified for first class licences after only a sketchy period of special training, would today be working on permits, and vice versa.

This is not to suggest that permit teachers are the answer to our current teacher shortage, but only that, since the matter is largely one

of changing standards, it is well to look at the situation in perspective and not to be unduly alarmed over a problem which is by no means peculiar to this Province. All Provinces today have many teachers working on permits; some of them, indeed, have a higher proportion than is the case here. It is possible, too, (this point was covered by Dr. Dewar, Conservative member for Second Prince) that some of the teachers who get along on permits do as well as, or even better than, the youngsters who come out of Prince of Wales brandishing first class licences. In every field there is this friendly rivalry between experience and academic attainment. It is not necessary to decry the one in order to praise the other.

Mr. Clark's expressed doubt as to the value of a Royal Commission on Education at this time is, we believe, another viewpoint which will meet with widespread approval. Anything that would give promise of contributing to the solution of our educational problems would be welcome. However, as Mr. Clark intimated in his address, the problems of the present are not basically different from those which existed in 1929 when a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of the late Dr. Cyrus Macmillan went into the situation thoroughly. Some of its recommendations have been carried out; many of them, because of lack of funds, still await implementation. In any event, the Commissions which have been appointed in other provinces in recent years—in Nova Scotia, for example, just a few months ago—brought in recommendations which would require greatly increased allocations for education. Almost certainly, the same thing would happen here, were a Commission appointed. As matters now stand, this Province is not in a position to lay out greatly increased funds for the purpose, necessary as they are. Federal aid to education, without tampering with provincial rights of administration, must come sooner or later, if many of the educational problems facing the less wealthy provinces are to be tackled with any hope of success. Why it has not been forthcoming ere this, in view of federal involvement in almost every other phase of provincial economy, is one of the political absurdities of our day.

## If We Could Afford It!

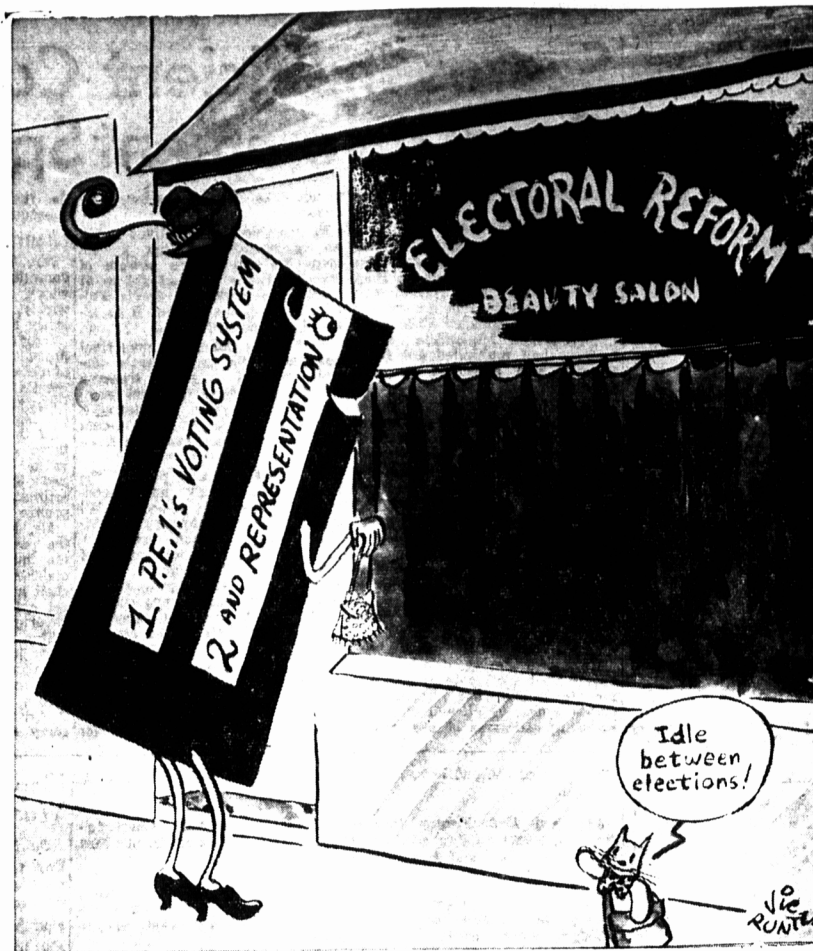
Hon. Dr. Bonnell has given a very complete outline in the Legislature of the new Federal health insurance policy, the advantages of which are obvious to all. The question is how this Province can afford to participate, at a cost provincially of between \$600,000 and \$900,000 for each of the first three years. After that the cost will run to a million dollars or more each year. Certainly we cannot face this obligation without increased revenue on a very considerable scale. When Hon. Earle MacDonald brings down his first budget this year as Provincial Treasurer, we shall know better where we stand and what our prospects are for the immediate future. In the meantime the Premier will be attending a further conference on the new tax rental proposals at Ottawa, and it is to be hoped he will bring back something more reassuring than was contained in Prime Minister St. Laurent's letter to the Provincial Premiers.

Unfortunately, whether we come into the federal health insurance scheme or not, if a majority of the Provinces, including either Ontario or Quebec, participate, it will become federal policy in those Provinces and we shall be paying toward it indirectly regardless of our financial ability to do so. This is a strong argument in favor of reconsidering the fiscal need question, certainly insofar as Prince Edward Island is concerned.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

All members of the Soviet Praesidium have re-elected themselves for another term. Which shows that they are quite satisfied with the way they are governing Russia!

A California professor advises persons who get angry to "run around the block" and cool off. That's all very well. But the spectacle of several thousand irate citizens running around blocks at any given time would be enough to drive the few remaining good tempered persons to exasperation. Then they, too, would have to start running—and what a bedlam that would be!



## NO BETTER TIME FOR A FACE-LIFTING

### 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.

#### THE CAUSEWAY

Sir,—After many months of research and from statistics, also from personal observation, and experience, I have come to the conclusion that a causeway across the Strait, linking Prince Edward Island and the mainland of New Brunswick can be built economically sound with reinforced concrete blocks. The actual distance between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse is 8 miles; these points are the shortest distance between the two lands and here the water is not so great a depth, being 84 ft. On the Cape Tormentine side a shoal runs out a great distance, the shape of a horse shoe, and over this shoal the water is only 14 ft. deep.

Another great feature of this location is that it has a wonderful foundation to build on. The ocean bed consists of solid rock and shale rock, there is no mud. The blocks would be constructed of reinforced-concrete. They would be 80 ft. wide and increase down to not less than 100 ft. on the ocean bed. They could be made in 75 ft. lengths with three separate walls and a bottom so they would float to their position. After being brought into position they would be filled with sand by sand pumps and when secured on the bottom they would be bolted together. These blocks would vary in thickness and width at the base, according to the depth of the water. Sufficient steel would project up on the water sides, and would also project out at a 45 degree angle to receive the reinforced concrete walls above the road bed.

When completed it would have a solid reinforced concrete road with walls on either side. On either side 8 bumpers would be built running parallel to the causeway and about 200 yds. from the causeway. They would be below water and would be flat on top so the ice would ground on them. The locks would be a simple matter on the Cape Tormentine side as there is already a dock there, it is only a matter of leaving an opening between the dock and the causeway and a bridge that would open to allow ships to pass.

At present day prices this form of construction would cost \$55,000,000. At the present time the cost of operating boats and the tolls would pay this off in twenty years. The value of linking these two Provinces together is unlimited, for what commodity one Province has the other has not so there would be a continuous shuttle of vehicles and moving of produce and minerals.

In my estimation no government project has ever been so profitable, would make such rapid returns and there should be no delay in getting this project started, as it would only be a Confederation promise fulfilled.

While in Ottawa a few weeks ago, I spoke to Mr. Neil Matheson, M.P. for Queens about it and I was very pleased that he brought it to the attention of House of Commons.

Another great feature of this project: we have everything at this Maritime Province to complete this work. The steel and coal from Sydney and New Glasgow, N.S.; the cement from Havelock, New Brunswick; the Gravel from St. John, N.B.; the sand from Prince Edward Island; and lumber from New Brunswick.

A steam cement mixing plant could be built at Cape Tormentine by any of the great manufacturing firms in Nova Scotia and we do not need to move out of the Maritimes for skill and labour for we have the best.

Now a word for the boats. Those boats would be continued in

## The Unused Universities

Montreal Gazette

There are now 65,000 students in Canadian universities. But it is estimated that by 1964-65 there will be from 110,000 to 125,200. Yet when it is said that there will be this number in 1964-65 the estimate is, in a sense, theoretical. It is obvious that Canadian universities, as they are operated today, could not possibly accommodate or teach that number of students.

The calculation has been made by Dr. E. F. Sheffield, Director of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is based upon the increase of the birthrate figures, combined with the upward trend in the proportion of Canadians who go to college. In other words, the increase of university students will be the result of an increasing percentage of a steadily increasing population.

That the figure is conservative is suggested by comparable figures for the United States. There it is estimated that the increase in university students will amount to an even greater percentage.

There is another feature to this increase. This is the greater demand for trained students in science that is being forced upon the western nations by the progress of the Soviet Union. Repeated warnings have come that the Soviet Union is gaining a lead over the Western World in science training. Unless the number of such students in Western universities is greatly and promptly increased, this Soviet advantage will steadily widen—with consequences disturbing to contemplate.

The university heads in Canada are very conscious of the problems that expansion will raise. Some have considered a policy of selection. Instead of expanding the enrolment, it might be preferable to select only the more intelligent students.

But this policy is open to two strong objections. In the first place, intelligence is not always easily estimated. Those who do best in college examinations are not always those who make the greatest contribution to the world in later life, nor are they necessarily those who derive the most benefit from their college years.

More than this, the demand for scientists cannot be limited to the training of geniuses—important as that is. There is the need for competent scientists in large numbers. It would not be quite true to say that the problem is being looked upon with despair. But sometimes it is regarded with something approaching dismay. For many Canadian universities just do not see how they are to receive sufficient funds for the capital outlays necessary to make their buildings big enough for the coming demands.

Since this situation is now assuming the proportions and character of an emergency, perhaps only emergency methods will be adequate to cope with it—or at least to cope with it as far as may be possible. These emergency methods may require that greater use be made of existing facilities.

VACANT CAMPUSES  
The fact is that most universities in Canada are only making partial use of the facilities they now possess. For about one quarter of every year the campuses are left in the quiet of their summer greenness. Summer schools, it is true, may be held. But these, in most cases, serve special and limited purposes. By and large, the university plant stands idle about one month in four.

The same want of use may be reflected even in the remaining three quarters of the year. In the evening hours many university buildings are in darkness. This much seems true: if Canada is to cope with about twice as many university students within eight or nine years it is obvious that the traditional pattern of partially used facilities will have to be seriously modified.

The greatest optimist would agree that doubling the physical size of Canadian universities within eight or nine years is a hope beyond realization. The alternative would seem to be between a greater use of existing buildings, or a failure to meet an urgent and inevitable national need.

BIG DITCH  
The Grand canyon of the Colorado river in Arizona is 217 miles long four to 18 miles wide, 5,600 feet deep.

## Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.

### NEW DRUG USED TO RELIEVE PAIN

New drugs for treating rheumatic diseases, fungal infections and infections of the urinary tract are among medicine's latest developments in the battle against health hazards. For example, cordex, one of the new drugs, is designed for use in mild to moderate conditions of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis, bursitis, myositis, tenosynovitis fibrositis and neuritis.

It combines prednisolone a more potent form of hydrocortisone, with acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin). The drug offers both anti-inflammatory and pain-deadening action.

Sigman is another new drug for use against gout, bursitis, lumbago and muscular rheumatism. It combines the anti-inflammatory action of metecorten with pain-relieving salicylates and vitamin C.

It's been estimated that some 6,000,000 Americans have these aches and pains which generally aren't considered severe enough for treatment with steroids. May be these two new drugs will help them.

### INTERNAL INJECTIONS

Nystatin (derived from the words New York State) is an antifungal antibiotic for use in treating athlete's foot, ringworm and fungal infections of the mouth, throat and intestinal tract.

In the past, many such infections have been difficult if not impossible to halt when inside the body.

Doctors report nystatin is also being combined with other antibiotics to increase their safety and usefulness. The drug was discovered by two New York scientists.

### RECENT STUDY

Furadantin, tests show, is effective in treating urinary tract infections. A study made by four Boston doctors, with the aid of a grant from the U.S. Public Health Service, shows that "most cases of acute or uncomplicated infections respond favorably" to the drug.

In some instances, the report adds, chronic and complicated infections also show some clinical improvement.

But it is of the utmost importance to realize these drugs, if indicated, should only be used under the advice and guidance of the physician.

### QUESTION AND ANSWER

A. D.: Is it true that older mothers have a greater tendency to give birth to twins?  
Answer: Yes, there is a slightly higher proportion of twins born to older mothers.

## The Poet's Corner

### WINTER ETCHING

The earth has a pinched wilderness look Whipped blue by the penetrating cold. Winter roams the streets, she has driven every man in. But I am in love with the great raw quiet

Because birds enliven the day With unconscious humor And great delicacy. They perch on the bare-boughed tree outside my window

Where leaves should be... in grave simplicity Four birds to a branch, A garbled tender etching hung in the winter window.

—Florence Ungar, in the New York Herald-Tribune.

## Notes By The Way

### The best recipe for a happy marriage is to stay in love till you learn to like one another.—Brandon Sun.

An Englishman who has spent fifty-four years in jail recently celebrated his 100th birthday. Nothing like regular hours and staying in at nights.—Toronto Star.

The London Daily Telegraph recently reported that an exhibition which had in the past been opened by a government minister would this time be opened "by Billy and Janet, two circus chimpanzees." And members of the Opposition are said to feel that as a substitute for a government minister one chimpanzee would have been sufficient.—Christian Science Monitor.

One of the top executives of one of the largest corporations in Canada will retire in a year or so, when he reaches the age of 65. A friend, who has observed the tremendous drive he applies to his work for the corporation, wondered how this man would enjoy retirement following such an active career. So he asked him what he planned to do with his time. The high executive smiled and gave a straightaway answer. "I'm going to enrol in a university," he said. "I'm going to study law."—Fort William Times-Journal.

A Port Arthur woman telephoned to say a "huge black bird, much bigger than a crow" had appeared at her back door. It was unfamiliar and the woman seemed somewhat concerned because "it couldn't be a crow." It wasn't either. It was a raven. Possibly those city people who have not seen or recognized the new city visitors will soon become familiar with them. The ravens are much like a crow in appearance, although larger and even less graceful in flight. Their natural home is the woods and they don't go South like the crows in winter.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

To people who fondly believe that Buddhism is a purely Oriental religion, the statement must be startling that North and South America have more than 300,000 Buddhists. According to the most recent census figures, the world has a total of 150,310,000 Buddhists. Thus the present-day disciples of Gautama are approximately half the number of Mohammedans, who total 316,699,000; of Hindus, around 304,000,000 and of followers of Confucius, totaling over 300,000,000. In contrast there are in the entire world some 787,000,000 who "profess and call themselves Christians."—Chatham News.

Mr. Elmore Philpott, one of our brightest M.P.'s was caught making the wrong speech; talking to a resolution that wasn't before the House. Well, we remember a minister who read the wrong answers to questions about his estimates, picking from his desk in order (or disorder) the replies that had been written for him by his officials.

And there was the famous case of the noted wit and journalist, D. B. McRae. McRae, in heavy demand as an after-dinner speaker, was addressing St. Andrew's Society. He opened with a tremendous eulogy of the Irish and of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Then noticing the puzzled look on the face of his audience he paused and said: "Gentlemen, I'm sorry; this is my St. Patrick's Day speech which I brought along by mistake." Unperturbed, he fished from another pocket his manuscript on the Scots.—Ottawa Journal.

An electronic brain has compiled a dictionary of 42,000 new names for drugs in two hours. And some people can't even spell aspirin.—Brantford Expositor.

If Ontario's population increases another three million in 10 years a good many farmers, large and small, will be squeezed off the land. More than that, another three million people will drink a lot of milk and eat a huge pile of potatoes.—Farmer's Advocate.

Another portrait which will not be presented in the big whisky ads; that of an Oregon couple arrested and charged with child neglect. Police found their two infants locked-in an upstairs room, hungry and filthy, left unattended, according to neighbors, for two days. The parents say police were summoned by a third child from a nearby tavern.—Christian Science Monitor.

At a meeting of community leaders of Great Falls and district the other evening, Henry C. Helland, Montana's assistant state highway engineer, warned: "We have reached the point where we have 100-mile-per-hour speeds of forty-mile-per-hour roads with a great number of twenty-mileper hour drivers behind the wheel." We have never seen the highway problem of today placed before the people more succinctly.—Lethbridge Herald.

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