

THE GUARDIAN

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Community Planning

Highlighting the importance of the Community Planning Conference (Maritime Region) which meets today in Charlottetown is an interesting brochure just issued by the Citizens Research Institute of Canada, dealing with the progress made in urban planning in this country, and with the objectives for the immediate future.

Any form of private or government action which has to do with the physical development of the country is likely to involve some sort of planning; yet town planning, as we see it today, stands in sharp contrast to the attitudes that commonly lay behind the growth of Canadian communities in earlier years. The old type of planning was generally confined to particular projects; there was ordinarily little regard for the effect of one development on other parts of the community. Well conceived modern planning, on the other hand, aims to provide a framework for all necessary forms of development now for the future. It recognizes that there can be a good or bad layout for factories and stores as well as for houses. It seeks to take proper account of the citizens' religious, cultural, educational and recreational needs. And current planning legislation is intended to ensure conscious consideration of the separate and distinctive requirements of each phase of community living and of the best means of drawing the whole fabric together.

The key to well-planned urban communities is teamwork. With the help and advice of local citizens, municipal governments are expected to see to the preparation and adoption of the overall blueprints and the supplementary zoning and building by-laws needed for controlled community growth. Under our system, the authority for local planning must be provided through provincial legislation. The Provincial Governments may assist also through planning, research, advisory services and administrative control over established planning and zoning schemes.

The role of the Federal Government is more limited again. Its basic concern has been to supplement and co-ordinate planning studies carried on at the provincial and municipal levels. In addition, its active sponsorship of housing projects gives it a direct financial concern that such housing should be located in well planned subdivisions.

Planning legislation has been widely revised since the war, and its scope has been materially extended. Eight Provinces now have separate and up-to-date planning acts. The remaining Provinces, Quebec and Newfoundland, rely on provisions contained in their ordinary statutes. In all the larger Provinces a senior official is charged exclusively with planning administration and is supported by a group of planning specialists. The smaller Provinces have expanded their services in proportion. In Prince Edward Island, and also in New Brunswick, administration is in the hands of a provincial planning board composed of the senior officials of various government departments.

Clearly the job is viewed as a serious responsibility. The conference which opens here this morning, therefore, is one of very much importance. A special feature will be the panel discussions which will include local speakers as well as top-ranking authorities from other Provinces and Ottawa. Mr. J. F. Connolly, who is director of town planning under the Provincial Department of Industry and Natural Resources, is in charge of the conference arrangements and is himself well versed in all the problems connected with the subject in this Province.

Where Science Is Helpless

At New York recently a blueprint of what science stands ready to do for mankind was outlined by six Nobel prize winners who were interviewed at the 12th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry. But, as the Vancouver Province points out in commenting on the incident, the great men of science were just as ready to admit that there are some things science cannot do for man, that only man can save himself.

Science, they said, now knows enough to feed four billion people (nearly twice the world's present population) abundantly. And science soon will conquer cancer. But, said the savants, science has nothing to

give men to change their natures so that they will stop fighting wars. The great structure of our progress and our civilization is based on human nature and on that nature it stands or falls. If man clings to his materialism, if he fails to resist his worst temptations, he may destroy all that science has given him through the painstaking centuries.

This does not mean that we should renounce our great material gains or meekly submit to those who would take them away from us under the guise of friendship or peace. It does warn us that if we are to make our western democracy strong enough to make war unprofitable and impractical, if we are to save ourselves and the rest of the world from ultimate destruction, if we are to lead mankind toward the millennium, we must recognize other standards and other guideposts.

Material progress in the first half of this century has been breath-taking and it has improved man's lot beyond all expectations. But unless it is accompanied by a comparable spiritual and moral growth, within individuals and nations, it may destroy us.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Delayed, not abandoned, is the good news of the intended Royal Visit.

Dundas, first in the field, has been placed firmly on the map as an experimental plowing and live-stock centre. With Premier Jones's blessing and encouragement the promoters should continue to "go places" in coming years.

Atomic weapons can be produced at the bargain rate of \$20 to \$30 according to United States Senator Brien McMahon. At that rate the cost of waging war would certainly be sharply cut but the cost of having war waged against one would be something else again.

Money is no object with the C. P. R. in the improvement of their equipment. They have placed orders with Canadian companies for more than \$50,000,000 worth of equipment to be delivered in 1952. The orders were for 50 diesel-electric locomotives, 4,250 freight cars and 50 units of head-end passenger equipment.

Australian voters evidently prefer freedom of association to the suppression of Communists. And who will blame them? It is a dangerous tool to place in the hands of a parliament, the right of the majority to declare an opposition democracy, unpatriotic, and only worthy of being cast out with nowhere to go.

Louis Pasteur, French chemist and physicist, died this date 1895. His research, both in chemistry and bacteriology, was marked by brilliancy and of epoch-making character. His discoveries contributed greatly to optics, the production of wines, vinegar, beer and milk, and above all to the practice of vaccination.

Show standards for livestock may be in much need of correction. It has long been evident that butchers do not value cattle altogether in accordance with show ring standards and the poor showing of Island swine last year compared with extremely good results for carcasses indicates that the standards of the show ring can stand amendment.

The new filleting and meal plant at Souris has been long in developing. The citizens there are to be congratulated on their enterprise. It may be recalled that such a plant was first recommended for Georgetown, but some of those who believed in furthering the tourist business, were opposed as it was contended the fish meal plant would be detrimental. Now Souris reaps the benefit.

The case for abolishing homework is well and challengingly argued in "MacLean's" magazine. Although the trend has been in that direction for years there are many parents under the impression that these after-school tasks are essential to scholastic success. It may come as a surprise that a representative group of fifty educators were unanimously against homework in the first six grades and regarded it as of little value even in high school.

Mr. Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, got himself into trouble with Windsor, Ont., authorities by recommending that the unemployed motor workers should be sent to Cleveland for employment. From trade unions and many other organizations came exclamations of pained astonishment. Were Canada's jobs to be placed on the export market? The Labor Department, embarrassed, insists the U. S. wouldn't let Windsor's unemployed auto workers in on a permanent basis anyway. And while their temporary permits would be valid, the men and their families would eat and eat well.

A Matter That Should Be Taken Up With Ottawa



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.

TEACHER SHORTAGE

Sir,—In a brief editorial in today's Guardian entitled "Teacher's Training," you take up the cudgel for the Minister of Education, and to say the least, your action in that regard is quite unethical.

You did not wait to see what the Minister of Education had to say, except you had a private talk with him, and evidently you decided to settle the question once and for all.

You admit, however, that many of those individuals at present teaching in our schools may possess lower qualifications than required under the earlier law, but that the present system assures the greater number of classes having a teacher with a minimum of two years in Prince of Wales College.

Now, Sir, if you are going to patronize the Minister of Education in this question, I should like to ask you, what about the "lesser number" of schools in this Province? Are they not occupied by "permit" teachers who never attended P. W. C., by old (retired) male teachers who never were any good, or they would have bettered their position long ago, or by widows who may have been good teachers in their day, and for the past few years by no teacher at all.

I wish, also, to repeat that worthy "One Year P.W.C. Students," should be given a regular Second Class Teachers License, and second year students a First Class License, and let us have all our schools, not the greater number, conducted by licensed teachers.

I am, Sir, etc. EX-TEACHER. Montague, Sept. 26, 1951.

(It is neither unethical nor uncommon for a newspaper to differ editorially from views expressed by its correspondents.—Ed. G.)

TEACHER REQUIREMENTS

Sir,—In your editorial of Sept. 26th, re "Teachers' Training," in part you state:—"The present system at least assures the greater number of classes having a teacher with a minimum of two years at Prince of Wales College, rather than one."

I big your pardon, Sir, but I will wager that the records would reveal that less than twenty-five percent of the teachers, especially in the one and two room schools, have had two years at P. W. C. The remaining seventy-five percent or more of the schools have either teachers who acquired a license under the one-year course, or others who possess lower qualifications than the present system requires for a license. That is not the greater number having a teacher with two years at P.W.C., rather than one.

You also lament "that there are still advocates of a policy of lowering educational requirements" for teachers. I am one of those, for the simple reason that the two-year system has, after about two years, failed to produce either the quality or quantity of teachers necessary. Because it has enabled many married women, who have established homes and are financially secure, to return to the profession, because they hold a license (acquired under the one year course) they are given a preference over young people with comparable qualifications but who can not secure a license, and if the young people do secure a school and a "Permit" to teach, their rate of salary is much less than that of others who have no higher qualifications.

Therefore, because these young people are deprived of employment in their home localities, they are obliged to leave the Province in search of employment elsewhere. Furthermore, it

has, indirectly, deprived many of our young people of the opportunity which would enable them to attain a higher education. It is my humble opinion, that all the foregoing are important factors which should be considered. To prepare an article which would include all the factors involved, and to make them clear, would require some time and an article of considerable length. Believing it would be a public service, I would be willing to prepare such an article if you would be willing to publish it. I am, Sir, etc. "PARENT." (Provided the length is not inordinate, our correspondent's article will be welcomed.—Ed. G.)

FARMING & FERTILIZING

Sir,—I was drafting a letter a few evenings ago, for publication in your paper, when my attention focused on your editorial, Wednesday's Guardian in which reference was incidentally made to fertilizer costs. I became sidetracked in my thinking and into the following line of thought: For the past couple of years or more, I have been making sort of a lone wolf study of chemical fertilizers—their use and abuse, and have come to the conclusion that the misuse of chemical fertilizers as plant nourishment has been one of the major financial tragedies on the farm.

Farming today is so vastly different in method and practice from that of two or more generations ago, there is scarcely any sense in attempting comparison. Farmers at that time toiled with crude equipment and a degree of physical energy that eventually brought rounded shoulders and humped backs into fashion and, in too many cases, became old men at middle age. But they had one advantage over present day descendants; nature provided a chemically balanced soil that produced in profusion. However, these pioneers did not realize that "what made wheat crops grow" was not inexhaustible and consequently pursued the practice of annually withdrawing from the "bank" that which nature intended only as a capital investment, and without making compensating deposits to maintain the original soil balance.

The present generation is operating on a different level. Methods and practices of the past have been revolutionized. Modern machinery has replaced the unaided by-gone days. Science has taken a hand and demonstrates that impoverished land can be restored through use of chemical ingredients and a proper rotation of farm crops. The necessity for pioneering did not terminate with the exit of our forefathers. We may be living in a more enlightened age, but there is still room for expansion in this direction. Modern farming has become a scientific procedure and the farmer, at least, a miniature scientist. No longer can he afford to wait for what scientific research unfolds in local practical experiment. It is proving to be too slow a process. The farmer must venture for himself, continually but definitely and make his own discoveries, but must be equipped for the job.

In modern farming, using hand-me-down worn out and better, the use of the fertilizer is an absolute necessity; but a farmer must know what ingredients are required for the crop he intends to grow, what the soil already contains and what it lacks that must be supplied, to cope with the problem and of more efficient production. Soil analysis must form the basis of this knowledge. What it reveals, will give the farm operator an opportunity to supply the ingredients actually required. But to be practical, it should be done on the farm. Present opportunity for soil analysis is too remote from the average farm operator, not in mileage so much as in convenience, with the unfortunate result that it is not being practiced as generally as its importance warrants.

When a farmer decides to plough a field in preparation for a next year crop, it is only logical and practical to find out by

The Poet's Corner

VANISHED CONVOY

—Gone, all gone, those schooners with names like singing—  
Thetis, Lavolta, Georgetta, Rosella and Leanoire—  
Far from the sheltering port that bred them winging  
Out, to return no more.

Gone, too, the drugging tug that down the river  
Squirted them sturdily, surely into the turquoise bay,  
Watched them spread sails and vanish—now, forever—  
Out past the headland gray.

Yet sometimes on moonless nights when sea-mist sweeping  
Into the pine-fringed passage that leads to the rotting pier,  
Blankets the town, a tugboat captain, sleeping,  
Starts as he dreams he hears

Laughter and shouts of lads long turned to dust—  
Eager, the voyage before them; enraptured at safe returning—  
Rattle of rigging, creak of hawsers, and thrust  
Of a tug's propeller churning...

—Harold Willard Gleason in the New York Herald Tribune.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS

"We regretted to observe, on the departure of the Steamer Rose for Pictou on Wednesday morning last, a large portion of the Company of the 97th Regiment stationed in the Garrison of Charlottetown, on board, bound to Headquarters at Halifax. The withdrawal of a portion of the troops from this Island is in consequence of the number of men who desert. We cannot positively assert that these men are assisted in deserting by the inhabitants of this Island, although we must say it certainly looks very much like it; but this we do know, that nearly one-half of the men who have been sent here for the past few years, have departed by the time their term of doing duty in this Garrison expired. The more particularly when the Detachment are chiefly natives of Ireland, which is the case with the Company at present.

"One would almost be led to suppose that the greater part of these men had enlisted at home for the purpose of obtaining a free passage to the Colonies to join their friends. We understand His Excellency has received instructions from the Commander-in-Chief to send a part of the Company in question to Headquarters—those men likely to desert—and should the remaining few continue to follow their example, in all probability the Troops will be entirely withdrawn from this Island. We should extremely regret to see such a step carried into effect, the more particularly when we reflect that some £3,000 sterling, annually, paid to the men here, in specie, will likely be withdrawn from the Colony."

—The Islander, Aug. 24, 1840.

actual analysis whether that soil contains suitable chemical nourishment and if sufficient quantity for the crop he intends to grow. Applying chemical fertilizer by "rule of thumb" to soil that may change yearly in its composition, seems to speculate annually, paid to the men here, in specie, will likely be withdrawn from the Colony."

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

By Leo P. McIsaac Part One (continued) (All Rights Reserved)

CHURCHES, PUBS AND COLLEGES

There is a wonderful system of transportation by bus and train in England. You soon learn to take advantage of this and see some of the country. We were in Nottingham, about the center of the Midlands. To the north and the west is the industrial area and the mines, and to the south and east some of the best and nicest farm land in the country.

This too is the land of Robin Hood. It was only a few miles to the Sherwood Forest. Newstead Abbey in Sherwood Forest is one of the oldest and most noted abbeys in Britain. It was founded by the cloistered monks of St. Augustine, helped by Henry I about 1150. After the Reformation, it was the home of Byron, the poet, and was one of the central spots of British society.

It took centuries, no doubt, to build the stone walls and the walls around the Abbey, to level out the lawns and to landscape the gardens. It is beautiful. The gardens are divided on different levels. There are steps and statues and under-paths. There are tunnels and fountains and caves. There are dams for fishing and beating and dams to supply the water system. And all these were built in the days when there were no modern tools and machinery. No wonder monks found inspiration in places like this, surrounded by the forest, with the oak trees and the pines and the heather on one side, and the lake on the other.

There are many estates and castles and abbeys in England. Most of them are relics of the old landlord system under which the lord of the manor dominated and exploited the tenants. Today, most of them are owned by Dukes or Earls or descendants of upper-class families. But the taxes are so high and the advantages so few in those estates that they are fast being sold or abandoned.

We visited St. Bernard's Abbey in Charnwood Forest, where the Cistercian monks have built new and beautiful headquarters. It is an interesting landmark and a thing of beauty in this outlying district. Here, too, you will see the kennels where the great St. Bernard dogs are bred and raised.

Later, in order to get the farm labourer's point of view on some agricultural policies and questions that were discussed, we arranged to attend a weekend short course put on by the farm workers' labor union. It was held in the famous city of Boston up in Lincolnshire on the Wash, and was well attended. I had heard of the Boston Stump, but never before knew what it was; an as yet unfinished cathedral, started in the thirteenth century and dedicated to St. Botolph. Its tower is 272 feet high and can be seen for miles and miles around, peeping up over the landscape. It looks just like a stump, and hence its name.

Boston is an interesting place. It was from there that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed for New England; five of them later became governors of Massachusetts. Lincoln Cathedral itself is not far away. It is one of the largest in England, and the people in the north say that it is the most beautiful. It is hard to choose between all those old churches, there are so many of them. There is a big cathedral in practically every town of any size in Britain, and the towns and cities, compared with Canada, are very close together.

This is easy to understand when we realize that in Britain, an area of about one-fifth of Ontario, there are nearly 50 million people, while in all of Canada, we have less than 15 million. Few of those old churches are ever filled for worship nowadays. Many of them are badly in need of repairs, and say "I am, Sir, etc."

But there is one institution that is not losing its support, the pub. And they are not all the same either. Each one has some distinctive feature. In the large cities there is an average of at least one to every block, and in every local village, or town, the pub is the point where the local planning is done, where the politics are discussed and where the local news is always published. Down through the centuries this happy custom has been little changed. In fact, the pubs have changed little. Many who were overseas will recall such names as "George and the Dragon" and others in London such as "King's Arms" and "Queen's Arms". Some may remember the Daddy of them all, "Ye Old Trip to Jerusalem", the old pub that has several large spooky rooms dug into the rock at the base of Nottingham castle. It was opened in 1180 and they say the only thing that has changed since olden days is the quality of the merchandise, and of course, occasionally the bartender.

It was nice to get out to some of the old farms in England, where the houses and the large barns are all of solid stone, where the barnyard is paved with stone and where there is usually a stone fence all around the buildings. It is an interesting experience to drive across some of the farmlands of the Midlands, especially the rolling hills of Derbyshire, where the small square fields are separated by solid fences of gray rock, piled up each year when the fields are cultivated.

I was able to attend several local farm meetings, Evening Institutes, they call them, arranged by the county agricultural representative of the local branch of the National Farmer's Union. There was usually a visiting lecturer to discuss some special problem. It reminded me a great deal of our own Farm Forum round-up meetings.

Their agriculture is different from ours, and differs greatly in different parts of the country, from the large potato farms in parts of Lincolnshire, with an average of fifteen hired men per farm, to a hill counties where sheep grazing is more important, and down to the mixed farming of the Midlands, and the market gardens of the small one-man horticultural farms in the south.

They are many as possible are being exported for dollars. The price of a second hand car is greater than the price of a new one, plus tax is far more than we have to pay for the same English car in Canada.

People with cars on order now expect to get them in ten years' time. Others, half in fun, but wholly in earnest, have told us about ordering cars for their as yet unborn grandchildren. Few people have telephones in their homes, but there is a pay phone at every other street corner, and at the main highway junctions in the country. It is cheap, and convenient if you want to call a shop, office, doctor, or place of business, but it is impossible to call from one home to another or to hear the latest gossip simply by listening in on your neighbours.

They say you haven't seen England until you have visited the churches, the pubs, and Cornwall. Well, we didn't get to Cornwall or Land's End. But we did get to Cambridge and Oxford, both of which are world famous universities, and are little Englands in themselves. They are completely different from the rustic and bustling, smoke and noise of all the large industrial towns, like Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds or Sheffield.

They are the oldest of the old and yet full of youth. Training students, leaders for the future, is their main industry; training leaders and educators, not for England alone, but for the other colonies and countries of the world. Bookstores, libraries and clubs are their main attractions, while cafes specializing in student quick lunches, for a price of from ten pence to one and six, do a roaring business.

Neither at Cambridge nor Oxford, is the university an immense single institution with one campus, but is a great assortment of colleges, research libraries and museums, all independent in themselves, but all federated under the administration of the central body of the university.

The British are anxious that their overseas students get a good cross picture of English life and culture. I was fortunate, in having three visits to and short stays in Oxford, although only a one-day visit in Cambridge. It is easy to detect the continual competition and rivalry between their two student bodies, in sports, in studies and in practically every phase of college life.

The background of each is quite similar. Oxford has attracted scholars and travellers from all over the world since the college system began there about 1200. Each of the colleges has a different background, with different styles of architecture and buildings. But they are all built in the quadrangular style, with an open green in the center and local gardens at the back.

In Cambridge the river is behind the college and the setting certainly gives you the feeling that all is peaceful, beautiful and solid. Both universities were organized and built long ago by the monks. The chapel in each college was very important in those days and the system of compulsory attendance at church on several days a week is still carried on in some of the colleges.

(To be continued)

The Age-Old Story

As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love, if ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.

POTS FAMILY FIRST

HADLEY, SHROPSHIRE, ENGLAND.—(CP)—Greta Coffield of this town turned down a part in Opera at Covent Garden. She said that after many sleepless nights she decided it was her duty to remain at home with her husband and children.