

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
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Ideological Warfare

The "cold war", the "shooting war" in Korea, the armistice at Panmunjom, and now the "shooting war" in Indo-China and the Geneva conference, serve well the Kremlin's purpose of playing upon the hopes and fears of mankind. Lettists and middle-headed liberals who like to imagine that Soviet foreign policy has changed materially in the 15 months since Stalin's death, will re-discover if they take the trouble to re-examine the May Day slogans of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party the truth of the saying, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la meme chose."

Slogans are effective weapons in the arsenal of ideological warfare. May Day crowds in Moscow's Red Square chant, "Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, fighting for their freedom and independence," and trouble flares anew in British Guiana, or Malaya, or among the Mau Mau of Africa.

The universal desire for peace and the bogey of German militarism are exploited to the full in the Kremlin's unceasing ideological warfare. Thus the grip of the West is weakened, the authority of the Dr. Adenauer's government in the West German Republic is undermined, and the Soviet grip on its European satellites and on Red China is strengthened.

Alternating hope and despair, never certainly, is the strategy of the Soviet Union's ideological warfare, based as always on the principle of "divide and rule."

North Shore

The 360 mile railway from Sept Isles to Schefferville, Quebec, will commence operations in August and will haul a million and a half tons of iron ore this year. About 1956 it will begin to transport 10 million tons of ore per year.

The remarkable development north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been very largely made possible by air transport, although in winter tractor trains and trucks moved steel, timber, piling and heavy power-plant equipment. Heavy snowfall and winter maintenance made such hauling as expensive as flying.

In spite of temperatures ranging from 47° below to 85° above zero, high winds and long winters which profoundly affect operations over the Labrador plateau great strides have been taken in making the rich iron ore deposits accessible. Power is being developed at Menihik. Only two small turbines are being presently installed but provision is being made for the addition of two more units when development requires. The estimated fully regulated flow of the river is capable of producing 34,000 continuous horsepower at the site, or 56,000 horsepower at 60 per cent load factor.

It is difficult to appreciate the effect that the large scale development of that area will have on eastern Canada generally and this Province in particular. The danger is that we may regard the whole operation as being on too large a scale for us to cope with. Supplies, however, must be moved into the new communities and in ever increasing quantities. The fact that they will be required in vast quantities should be a challenge to our producers and middlemen. If the orders were to be available only by dribs and drabs they would be so much the less valuable and less worth the trouble of getting and filling them.

Of A Higher Order

When some one near and dear is at the point of death there are few people who would hesitate to donate a pint of blood to save their life. The trouble with such programmes as the Red Cross Blood Donor Service is that although it is enormously more efficient than looking for donors when an emergency arises, it lacks the personal impact of the appeal to save a particular person in his or her hour of need.

It requires a certain extension of one's instincts for protecting the home and family to go to a Blood Donor Clinic in cold blood when all one's friends and relatives are in good health. It is the ability to make such a sacrifice before an emergency arises, however, that distinguishes the truly civilized man from the savage. The primitive man will shed his blood for his kin when they are in imminent danger but it is quite impossible to convince him that the same magnanimity is in order when they are not immediately threatened.

The salesman for an electrical safety switch once was interviewing the manager

of a factory when unexpectedly a workman was electrocuted by operating an old-fashioned unprotected switch. The salesman got an order which surprised him. It was not practical to kill a man when interviewing each prospect but he did in words kill a man in every subsequent interview. His success was phenomenal.

The same technique might well bring to the Blood Donor Clinics those who would not hesitate to donate for their immediate family but are not readily impressed by the need for contributing to an impersonal blood bank.

Canada In New York

A building costing between \$8 millions and \$10 millions, to serve as a centre for Canadian activities in the City of New York, now seems certain of realization. It will be privately financed by a group of Canadians. The building is expected to become self-supporting. Provision probably will be made for it to be turned over eventually to the Canadian Government without cost to the taxpayers. This is a remarkable undertaking.

Hon. Ray Lawson, Canadian Consul General in New York, and former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, originally proposed the project in a speech before the Canadian Club of New York in 1953. It already has won more support than at first was anticipated. Under the name of Canada House it probably will bring under one roof Canada's governmental, industrial and cultural activities in New York.

While details are not yet complete it is known that Canada House will be located within half a mile of Grand Central Terminal in the heart of Manhattan. Financing of the project no longer is a problem. Originally it was hoped to find 12 sponsors, each of whom would invest \$100,000. Now the number of sponsors has increased to 22 and the campaign is not yet closed.

The Canadian Government has offices in four buildings of Rockefeller Centre. Elsewhere in Manhattan are branches of five Canadian banks, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, and various Canadian business enterprises. In addition, many American concerns have substantial Canadian interests and might wish to obtain office space in Canada House. The Canadian Club and the Canadian Government Travel Bureau also are expected to move to the building. It would become the centre of great activity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Canadian International Trade Fair open today, the Rt. Hon. Peter Thornycroft, President of the British Board of Trade, doing the honours at the opening. This Province will be represented by an exhibit which should attract the attention of both Canadian and outside buyers.

Global interests, but commitments limited to our means of fulfilling them, is the practical policy enunciated in the House of Commons by External Affairs Minister Pearson. Unfortunately even though we wish to restrict our responsibilities in proportion to our means, the hard facts of necessity may require them to be extended.

A proposal to make a gift of an atom research instrument to the Australian Government has been announced by the U. K. Treasury. The gift is a synchrotron—an instrument for the basic studies of the structure of the atom—from the U. K. Atomic Energy Research Establishment. It will be for the use of the National University of Australia.

The head of Canada's Royal Canadian Mounted Police gave good and useful advice to parliamentarians when he told a joint committee that legislators cannot pass laws contrary to public opinion and expect adequate enforcement. In this Province, in the matter of Prohibition, we learned that the Commissioner's views are demonstrably correct.

"The Glorious First of June" 1794 Admiral Lord Howe defeated a French fleet under Villaret-Joyeuse, capturing seven ships. The action took place in the English Channel off Ushant. The repercussions were great and it may not be too much to say that it led to the fall of Robespierre and his death on the guillotine, on the following July 14th. The notorious Committee of Public Safety soon lost its dreadful power and the Reign of Terror was over.

The coalition Government of Prime Minister Robert Menzies of Australia having been returned to power with a smaller popular vote than the defeated Labour party there will undoubtedly be a demand "Down Under" for some form of proportional representation. The conventional voting system, however, with all its faults seems to give the best results in the way of strong government which yet keeps in touch with popular opinion.



Last Lap

Old Charlottetown

and P. E. I.

WEATHER IN MAY

The following interesting facts concerning weather conditions of May seventy-two years ago, are excerpts from a diary of the late Alexander MacDonald of Glenfinglin, P.E.I.

May 1, 1882: Cold north wind, ice on East River. Nothing done towards farming.

May 3rd: Froze hard last night, sleighs travelling on roads.

May 5th: Crossed on ice from Scotchfort. Ice quite solid for this time of year.

May 7th: Travelled to Fort Augustus Church on ice today.

May 8th: Election day—no farm work done yet.

May 12th: No plowing done yet. Severe night frosts and a good share of snow on the lanes.

May 16th: Ground covered with fresh fall of snow this morning. Quite cold. Southport boat made first trip up the river today, difficulties with ice flow. Boat had to return to Charlottetown. First plowing done this afternoon. Headlands still covered with snow.

Enemies Of Chaos

THE PERIODICAL

In "Fiddling While Rome Burns" Sir George Dyson, who was for fifteen years Director of the Royal College of Music, writes on a number of the most interesting topics in music, ranging over a wide field and expressing the thoughts of one of the leading figures in English musical life of the present century.

"There are three types of men who have consistently fought the apparent chaos of the world. They are the saints, the prophets, and the artists. The saints have preserved, sometimes in loneliness, sometimes through the ministry of a chosen few, more rarely by a successful appeal to the civic virtues of a community, a faith in the spiritual and ethical values which are the basis of all religions and of all genuine human betterment. The prophets include all who passionately pursue the truth and fearlessly proclaim it. Theirs is the creed of the enquirer, the scientist, the sage, and the philosopher. The artist distils from his imagination an intuition of order and proportion, on which he builds a sensitive and convincing interpretation of the world of appearances and emotions. These are the three faiths, in the latent good, the honesty of nature, the philosophy of the arts of mankind, which poets, priests, and evangelists have extolled since man first learnt to define and express his thoughts. They are, or should be, the goal of all education, of which textbooks and methods are but the technical shadows. Human sympathy, objective truth, and disciplined taste are the ideals which all our devices of selection and nurture should serve.

"The artist has two tasks. He must express his own sense of values, his exceptional awareness of the pagan nature, his interpretation of human environment, his crystallized emotion in face of appearances and events. But he has also the social function of evoking a comparable response in those to whom his art is addressed. We are all potential artists in as far as we can follow the thoughts and share the intuitions of poets or painters or musicians. But we are also much more than this, in that we can all put some measure of creative order and energy into the tasks or recreations of our own lives. And if, as is now so often the case, we have to earn our bread in the monotonous or mechanical routine of an office or factory, it is all the more imperative that our leisure should be devoted to more personal and satisfying ends. Books should give us knowledge, sympathy and a touch of wisdom, drama a more vivid consciousness of human and social problems, the fine arts a window through which we see the graces and ornaments of life. Music should carry us into a world of imagery and sensitiveness of sound which at its lowest is a rhapsody and at its highest a revelation and a renewal. "The man that

NOTES BY THE WAY

Moose are reported to be increasing in Ontario, with the 1953 population set at 42,000. Any evidence of an increase in wild life is gratifying in an age when man's depredations have, in many areas, upset the balance of nature by careless slaughter. — Ottawa Citizen.

It is interesting to note that Canadian grain first made its appearance in quantity on the Japanese markets after rice prices soared. Barley especially was sought as a cheaper alternative to rice. Now rice prices are declining but Japan apparently still wants the Canadian grains. May we deduce from this that quality of product has won a permanent customer? — Saskatchewan Star-Phoenix.

It may be unwritten but there is a rule of the sidewalk. It is keep to the right. Where this is understood pedestrians can move easily even in rush hours on the busiest streets of a community. Where it is not followed foot traffic becomes snarled. People, old and young, dodge each other; stop, hesitate, turn, and start forward only to collide again. Other knots of people may stand in the centre of the way talking. A boy may run against the traffic stream, knocking parcels to the pavement. Confusion results. There is no reason why anything of the kind should happen. There is a rule of the sidewalk. It is keep to the right. — Victoria Colonist.

Prime Minister Malan of South Africa says that it is time for his country "to protect her natives against the United Nations." Now we have heard everything. — Toronto Telegram.

Doggoneit, things always happen too late! A new drug has been developed which may eventually be able to control gout by drawing troublesome uric acid from the gouty tissue. This would have been good news in the Horatio Alger days when almost every young man toyed with the idea of nursing gout while sitting in an over-stuffed chair in his palatial living room, with a wood fire burning brightly, and at least three Great Danes at his feet. But how in the heck is a guy going to get gout, with income and other taxes what they are? — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Britain it pays to get married; in more ways than one. In fact it could almost be said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer bribes young people to take the important step. We say all this because young British taxpayers get a refund up to £40 from the tax man if they get married before the income tax deadline. The result, of course, is that thousands of married life is far better than paying the full tax required of a bachelor. — Vegreville Observer.

The bright child who finishes his work early in school should have time to dream, says A. E. Robinson, principal of Medway Area High School. "It is from these dreams," he told a panel discussion here at the convention of the Associated High School Boards of Ontario "that the advances of the future will come." It will, of course, always be difficult for the teacher to differentiate between dreaming, indolence, and the occasional inertia of a growing boy. But this is part of the teaching art. One thing is sure, the dream comes before the effort, and without dreams there would be no achievement. — London Free Press.

It is reported that the Bishop of Huron has inaugurated a "Society for the Prevention of Gabbling by the Lord's Prayer." He defined gabbling as "to rattle off without meaning." But the mistake the Bishop has made is to enrol only adults in his anti-gabble society; really the worst offenders are children, whom we forgive because of the amusing nature of their misgabblings. In one orphanage, for instance, the Lord's Prayer was known familiarly as "Father Charities"; in another case a small boy was heard to repeat "Our Father we shot in Heaven"; still another perversion was "Lead us not into Thames station." — Manchester Guardian.

The Passing Scene

By Observer

THE IDEAL ENVIRONMENT

After twelve years of hard work a group of scientists announced the other day that at long last they have developed a class-room which will create the "ideal" environment for learning. Already some educators and architects are hailing it as the "class-room of tomorrow" and praising it as the most advanced step ever made in the physical and psychological processes of education.

Up to now, according to these experts, the main obstacle to the ideal has been the inability to get daylight in proper quantity and quality into schoolrooms. They estimate that more than 75% of the school buildings on the North American Continent (the situation is much worse elsewhere) have less than the necessary minimum lighting standards. As a result designers have been obliged to use light coloured walls, ceilings, and furnishings as lighting aids.

Now, all this preference for light colours can be dispensed with; under the new plan, the classrooms, even when dressed in gaudy colours—which, presumably, are supposed to be good for students—will have on an average dark and cloudy day double the required daylight. Not only that, but it will be of far better quality; at least, that is what the designers claim.

Just what particular virtue there is in cocoa-coloured mosaic tile and natural birch paneling the report does not say, but the designers are rejoicing over the fact that for the first time in history these wonderful things can be used in schoolrooms. There is a little reservation to be noted, however, before trustees rush to buy up all the mosaic tile and birch paneling available; the east wall only should have the cocoa-coloured tint; other walls must be content with the birch.

As with colours, so with furnishings; revolutionary designs are to bring salvation. There is to be complete freedom of movement for chairs and desks as well as for students and teachers. Everything is to be portable and so light in weight that the smallest youngster will be able to stack chairs and desks one on top of the other. Perhaps in due time even this little exertion will be unnecessary, but that will have to await further research.

There are to be no more skylights which only a few years ago were the "latest things" in modern school lighting; they brought in light alright, but they brought in heat and glare with it. Under the new system heat and glare will be unknown.

One great advantage of the plan, according to one very zealous admirer, is that it tends to create a "home-like atmosphere", which he declares has been a "long sought and elusive" objective. This, of course, will be recognized as the old "home away from home" concept which once upon a time hotel keepers used to make much of in their advertisements. It is never too popular with hotel guests and, with all respect to the planners of the ideal, I don't believe it will work too well with school students. To the average youngster home is home and school is school.

Anyway, even if this traditional juvenile belief could be modernized by the social scientists and their technicians, it can hardly be said that cocoa-coloured mosaic tiles for the east wall and natural birch panelings for the others are standard equipment for the majority of homes.

As for the "ideal" environment for learning which the designers claim for their new architectural system, this depends on whose point of view is being considered. If it be that of the theorists and planners, well and good; then consciences must be their judges. So far as the pupils are concerned, especially those in the upper elementary grades—allowing, of course, for a few who are far ahead of their contemporaries—it is safe to say that the ideal environment for learning, or for any other phase of the good life, would be one where there were no teachers at all. It is a mistake to assume that the average healthy youngster accepts the adult dogma of teacher indispensability.

As for the teachers themselves—again allowing for an occasional rara avis—their concept of an ideal school environment would almost certainly leave no room for pupils or, if this be impracticable, for only a few at a time, with these few having been moulded into perfection. The historic fact, which no amount of 20th century "co-existence" philosophy can disturb, is that good and harmonious relations between teacher and pupil were broken off within a week after the first school opened its doors.

Modernists are trying very hard to convince both parties to the dispute that it was all a mistake in the first place and that rapprochement is both necessary and attainable; and, such is the power of modern educational diplomacy, there are signs from time to time of cordial teacher-pupil relations. Any fifth grader will tell you, however, that much of the alleged improvement is a superficial veneer, covering instinctive and deeply-rooted variances.

Yes, the more I think about it, the more I am convinced that no one but an incorrigible optimist in the temerity to prescribe the ingredients of an ideal, or even near-ideal, environment for learning, especially in the elementary schools where wisdom must begin.

The Poet's Corner

CHIMNEY SONNET

This is what Nancy has observed of homes:

Some have brick chimneys, red

And changing sky. Some have brick

That comes

Down-side from roof to ground in

straight and true

Buff lines; while vine-clad others

Have mouths wide

And squarely open. These do not

deny

By any tricks the awfits that dat

and hide

In their cool and sooty throats from

summer's sky.

A duplex house has two slim chim-

ney. Each other across a decent neutral

space;

While one, old, gabled, maybe has

five matching;

And one leans southward with a

languid grace.

Anyway, even if this traditional

juvenile belief could be modern-

ized by the social scientists and

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tiles for the east wall and natural

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The Age Old Story

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.

PICTURE UNCOVERED

LONDON (Reuters)—A hidden picture of the Emperor Josephine of France has turned up in a gold watch from ex-King Farouk's collection. A British antique dealer discovered the picture when he touched a concealed spring in the case after the watch was bought from an Egyptian government auction of Farouk's treasures.

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