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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 FRIDAY, OCT. 3, 1956

Federal Aid

Whenever the question of federal aid to education comes up in this country someone is sure to advance the argument that federal aid would be likely to lead to federal usurpation of what is constitutionally a provincial right. Government officials themselves like to point out that education falls within provincial jurisdiction and that it would be a pity to do anything that might interfere with its orderly processes. All this, of course, is merely begging the question and confusing what is actually a very simple issue.

In a recent campaign speech, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the United States Presidency, outlined his views in this controversial matter and at the same time presented a plan which he proposes to suggest to Congress should a Democratic administration be elected in November. This is a brief summary of the plan: (1) The establishment of a national policy to insure the full development of each individual's capacities and talents; (2) Federal financial assistance in specific undertakings, such as school construction, improved salaries for teachers and teacher-training programs, all of which would be administered by the States; (3) The establishment of a national program of college loans or scholarships.

There is nothing complex about these proposals or any one of them; and there certainly is not the slightest suggestion of federal control or administration of educational affairs. It would seem that some such plan could be worked out in Canada as well as in the United States—provided, of course, federal authorities could get into the habit of talking less about provincial rights, which nobody denies, and more about federal responsibility in a matter which concerns the entire nation, if anything does.

Man's Ancient Record

The National Geographic Society has announced that a record of human life in North America reaching back 8,000 years has been unearthed in a limestone cave on an Alabama farm. Excavations by the Society and the Smithsonian Institution reveal the oldest firmly dated evidence of man in the southeast United States. Layer by layer, a cross section of bones, tools, and weapons has been peeled from the floor of Russell Cave, near Bridgeport, Alabama, close to the Tennessee border. It shows human occupancy from 6,200 B.C., or earlier, to 1650 A.D.

Led by a Smithsonian archeologist, the expedition has dug down 14 feet. Remains of a man-made fire at that point have been dated by radioactive carbon tests as being 8,160 years old, plus or minus 300 years. At the six-foot level excavators found a skeleton of a cave Indian who died about 4,000 years ago. In a more carefully made tomb nearby a hunter ceremoniously buried his dog with a stone blade. Instead of sweeping out their litter, the cave dwellers buried it under fresh layers of earth, leaving a record as easy to read as the rings of a tree.

Above a pleasant valley, Russell Cave burrows 107 feet wide, 20 feet high and 270 feet deep into a limestone hillside. A nearby stream provided fish and mussels for the cave dwellers, to supplement wild animals, berries, and seeds in their diet. Squatting before his smoky fire centuries ago, the cave man laboriously shaped his weapons from flint and quartz. Differences in style and workmanship among such artifacts enable present-day scientists to trace the development of this ancient culture.

Folsom points, the delicately shaped and grooved weapons of the pre-Archaic people, 10,000 years ago

and more, have not been found in the cave. Future delving below the 14-foot level may uncover them, extending the cave's period of occupancy even further into the past. Whether or not such artifacts are found, Russell Cave ranks as a major archeological discovery. No other site in North America, it is claimed, has yielded such a detailed record covering so long a time.

Drew Radar Line

The Drew Radar Line being built by the United States in the Canadian Arctic comes under Canadian sovereignty. At least that is the general understanding. It follows, therefore, that for purposes of security anyone who is authorized by the Canadian Government to visit any part of the line is entitled to proceed without let or hindrance. And that appears to be the gist of a statement made by Prime Minister St. Laurent in commenting on a report that the United States Defence Department has been putting obstacles in the way of such visits on the ground that a second clearance, this one from American security officials, is advisable if not actually mandatory. It is, of course, only right and proper that American authorities for practical reasons should be "advised" of an impending visit by a Canadian; but that is quite a different thing from what American Defence Department officials apparently have in mind.

This is a matter that should not be left in any uncertainty. Not only for the convenience of Canadian visitors to the DEW area but for the permanent protection of this country's sovereignty in a region of the utmost strategic importance—and, one may add, for the prevention of further misunderstandings between the two countries.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The quality of teaching is the first problem of school trustees", says a University official. Yes, for some trustees. For others the first problem is where to get teachers.

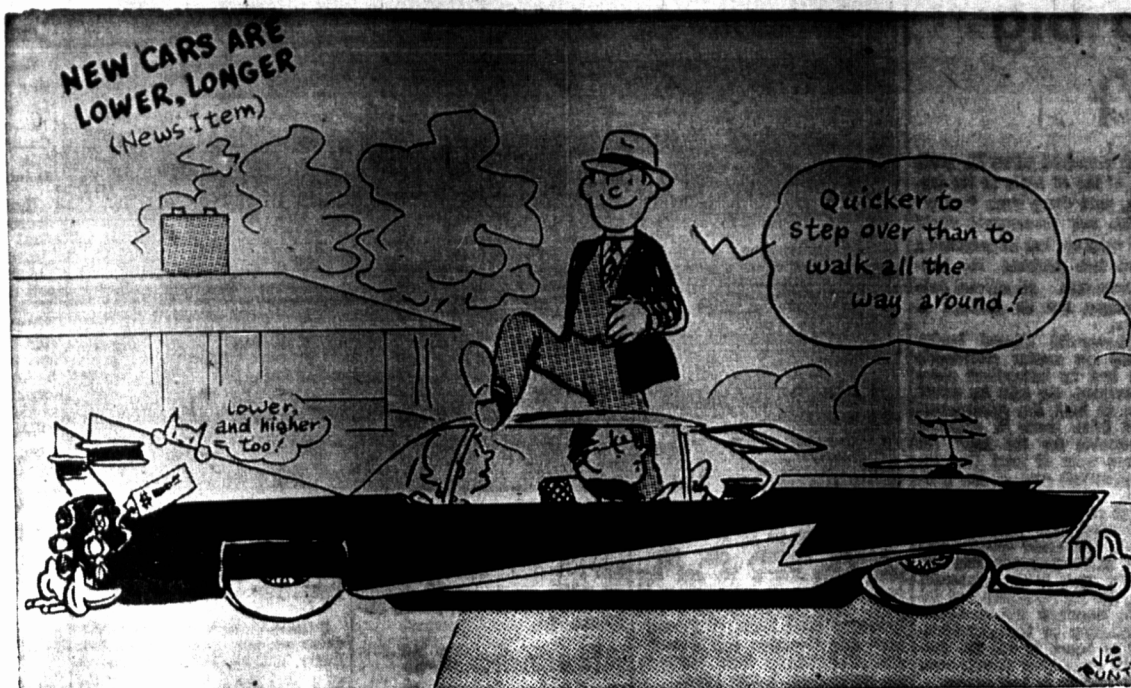
The Federal ridings of Queen's and Halifax will have extra voting strength at the Progressive Conservative meeting in December. 6 delegates as compared with 3 from other constituencies. This comes from the anomaly of their status as 2-member ridings.

It seems that Mr. A. A. Ishkov, the Russian Fisheries official who a few weeks ago visited our shores, is being hauled over the coals by the Soviet press. Perhaps he won't be permitted to buy all those fish plants and other Canadian goods he tentatively bargained for after all.

Secretary of State Dulles says he is "confident" that Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia "is sticking to his long standing desire for independence from Russian control". He may be right in this, but he has been wrong so many times that his prophetic utterances are not in too great demand these days.

Everyone, of course, is aware of the nationalistic ambitions which are playing such a prominent part in world events. It may not be generally realized, however, that since the end of the Second World War 18 countries with a combined population of 500 millions—one-fifth of the world total—have come into political independence. No doubt, it is a just development. At the same time it has brought many new and serious problems.

Members of the executive committee of the National Progressive-Conservative Association are reported to be urging speedy action in the election of a new party leader, for which a meeting has been called for Dec. 10 in Ottawa. Speed is, doubtless, of some importance, in view of the fact that the next session of Parliament is only three months away and a general election probably no more than six months away. At the same time it would be wrong to put so much emphasis on speed that other considerations, just as important or more so, were neglected. More urgent than the need to find a new leader quickly is the need to all the demands of national responsibility.



IF THE TREND CONTINUES

OTTAWA REPORT

Nato Committee's Objective

By Patrick Nicholson

OTTAWA: Our foreign minister, Hon. Lester "Mike" Pearson, has just returned from Paris. There he has been working as a member of the committee of Three Wise Men of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This committee has been studying whether, and how, NATO might be broadened from being a purely military alliance, might be extended into the diplomatic, economic and social fields.

Canadian policy has always aimed towards the creation of a better life for the citizens of the Atlantic Community, through full cooperation between the NATO allies. Mr. Pearson himself once expressed his belief that NATO could and should lead to the creation of an economic commonwealth of the Western world. Recently, he told me that one of the results of the considerations of his committee of wise men might be the lowering of tariffs between the NATO allies.

During the meetings in Paris last month, the Three Wise Men received a delegation headed by General Pierre Billotte, famous French soldier and former Minister of National Defence. The General presented a brief from the sponsors of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity, signed by 250 prominent citizens of Canada, the States of Britain, France, and five other NATO nations. This declaration was presented in the NATO council all two years ago. The Canadian signers included John Deifenbaker, M.P. for Prince Albert; James Muir, president of the Royal Bank of Canada; George Burt, director of the United Automobile Workers; Percy Bongough, president of the Trades and Labour Congress; Roy Thompson, International newspaper proprietor; Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, president of the University of British Columbia, and others.

CANADA'S VOICE HEARD
General Billotte has sent me, as an active supporter of the Declaration, a copy of his brief, which he prepared after seeking the opinions of sponsors in the contributing countries. The keynote of his brief was taken from Canada. It urged the development of

NATO as a central agency to coordinate the political, trade and defence policies of the member nations. It recommended that the North Atlantic Council should be assisted by a political committee, and by a political working staff, as envisaged by the Canadian NATO Parliamentarily Association. That body recently passed a resolution urging the NATO countries to create an economic and diplomatic counterpart of SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe).

General Billotte's well-reasoned brief went on to explain that common economic action will give us not only better defence at less cost, but also the benefits of an expanding and thriving economy; thus it would raise the standards of living of the whole Atlantic Community, his ambition, so frequently put forward by the supporters of the Declaration of Atlantic Community to create a powerful counter-appeal to communism.

PROSPERITY VIA FREE TRADE
Member governments, said the General, should recognize that a close economic cooperation between their countries is an essential pillar of the common defence. He advised that an economic policy conceived within the framework of NATO would lead to the following improvements in the economic relations of the NATO allies:

1. The lowering of tariffs.
 2. The ending of exchange control.
 3. The convertibility of currencies.
 4. Cooperation in construction and development, and the establishment of a common investment fund.
 5. Free circulation of labour to secure better employment.
- With Europe moving fast towards integration, it is essential for our economic and for our military security that we should not be left out of a free trade group which will improve even upon the free trading prosperity of the huge U.S. The realistic statement of the European allies have recognized the advantages proposed by the Canadian Clause of the North Atlantic Treaty.

But we, like the U.S.A. and Britain, appear to be lagging behind our own band-wagon.

World Food Reserve

The Country Guide, Winnipeg

Ever since the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was initiated in 1943 at the Hot Springs Conference, the idea of a world food stockpile, or reserve, has been hovering in the offing whenever international discussions of food and agriculture have been under way. Principal early enthusiast was Sir John Boyd-Orr, first Director-General of FAO. When the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) was organized in 1946, the problem of handling world surpluses received close attention from the producer's point of view. Hitherto, it had been considered largely with the underdeveloped countries in mind, as well as periodic short crops, and shortages of particular commodities.

More recently, the subject has received more official attention in several ways. Concern on the part of IFAP was transmitted to FAO, and through this UN agency to the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC). In addition to these general international discussions, committees are now at work in several world capitals, where consideration is being given to the feasibility of a food stockpile within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). A similar proposal has been put forward by Pakistan in which the United States has been urged to establish a food stockpile for the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

LITTLE EVIDENCE
So far, there is little evidence that any of these proposals is considered practicable by a sufficient number of the countries concerned to warrant an actual beginning. Many reasons are given for the failure. One is that none of the schemes studied so far attack the basic causes of hunger and malnutrition, namely, poverty and a general lack of economic development. The report of FAO says that the objectives desired are valid in themselves, but many different approaches are required, and suggests that the stabilization of world prices requires international co-operation of a community basis. The 1955 conference in Rome, offered several

PUBLIC FORUM

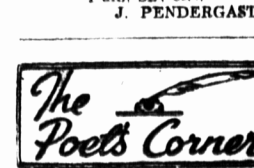
This column is open to the discussion of issues of public interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

ABOUT LARRY GORMAN

Sir, In regard to the request (Guardian, October 1) of Mr. Edward D. Ives, Instructor of English at the University of Maine, for "any" information on our famous Island poet Larry Gorman, it is to be hoped that those who have knowledge, either by actual acquaintance or by reliable tradition, will write Mr. Ives—telling him all they know. Otherwise we would be guilty of the sin of omission. It is quite possible that a "prophet" lived amongst us and was "honored" not commensurably in his day and generation. He must have been quite extraordinary to be considered worthy of a biographical sketch by a university professor. Gorman was to P.E. Island what Burns was to Scotland and the world. Like Burns, he was best when in a satirical mood. Both had to struggle for the sustenance with which to keep body and soul together.

There must be quite a number of people alive who had actual acquaintance with Larry; also many who have copies of his songs—especially in the Tyne Valley and West Shore sections. It is our patriotic duty to enhance the name and fame of P.E. Island and its talented bard. We shouldn't be shy or self-conscious—university professors are very human. If the old timers' hands are a bit shaky, they can easily dictate their experiences with Larry to "ghost" writers. Those having information about Larry would do well to contact Mr. Ives directly at their convenience.

I am, Sir, etc., J. PENDERGAST



A HILL
Every boy should have a hill to climb from whose summit he can look far down and see the countryside, and see the town.

He should be up with the sky a time
And from areas that before were dim
Get another clouds-eye view of him.

He will see how he is small down there.
How towers he thought high, from here, are low—
He will know how narrow rivers flow—

And, brought to right proportion, he will be aware,
When he comes down who once, though big, was small,
Walking low, he will be strangely tall.

—Helen Harrington, in the Christian Science Monitor

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
October 5, 1931
His Excellency Lord Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, received a royal welcome on arrival yesterday for his first visit to Prince Edward Island. He expressed the hope that he would be able to return soon, this time accompanied by Lady Bessborough.

Mr. Richard Creed, Sturgeon, has been appointed Chief Potato Inspector for the Province.

TEN YEARS AGO

October 5, 1946

Major F. M. Nash, senior poultry products inspector, expects the Province to benefit greatly from the new egg contract with the British Government. He looks for an increase over the 1945 exports from here to Britain of 324,000 dozen eggs and also thought the contract would leave a larger market in Canada for Island eggs.

Daniel MacDonald has been elected first president of the newly formed Elmira Branch of the Canadian Legion. Other officers include A. P. McPhee and Thomas Harris.

MAXIMS

Every man has a right to his opinion, but no man has a right to be wrong in his facts.

Publicly Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

ROSEOLA INFANTUM IS SELDOM SERIOUS

As its name suggests, roseola infantum is a disease affecting young children, usually those under the age of three. And since it is most prevalent during spring and fall, I think a discussion of it is timely.

While complications seldom develop, and the stricken youngster generally recovers with only symptomatic treatment, the high temperature and rash which accompany the disease usually alarm the parents.

The disease probably is caused by a virus and is believed to be communicable. There have been minor epidemics from time to time.

HIGH FEVER

If your youngster becomes a victim, he probably will develop a fever ranging from 103 to 105 degrees very abruptly. This high temperature will continue for three to five days.

There is no indication of the cause although there may be mild respiratory symptoms, swollen lymphatic glands or loose stools during the fever period.

Some children will experience little discomfort. Others do not eat well, are restless, sleep poorly and seem to be in pain. Convul-

NOTES BY THE WAY

Warning sign posted near a railroad crossing: "Takes fourteen seconds for a train to pass this crossing—whether your car is on it or not."—Edmonton Journal

A Welsh cow in Swansea recently climbed sixty feet to the top of an airport control tower. Maddened, probably, by all that inspirational stuff about jumping over the moon.—Peterborough Examiner

Nothing is so bad that it could not be worse. Teachers who are beginning to find their work exhausting should reflect that at least they do not live in the era when children used slates.—Peterborough Examiner

A recent display advertising in Manchester evening papers for shorthand-typists, written completely in shorthand, could raise some intriguing prospects if the idea was to spread. Obviously from the firm's point of view it immediately weeds out a large number of unsuitable applicants, but why should it stop at shorthand-typists? Schools and local education authorities could obviously advertise for language teachers in the language required and presumably secret service departments would hide their requirements in some secret code to be broken down by the would-be applicant.—Manchester Guardian

Canada's Boy Scout membership is well on its way to the quarter million mark, it is announced by Fred J. Finlay, chief executive commissioner at Ottawa. For the first time in Canadian scouting's history the membership has passed the 200,000 mark to reach a total of 212,256 as of June 30, including 121,222 Wolf Cubs.—Canadian Scouting

Our forefathers in 1867 didn't know how to make democracy dynamic. They went ahead and organized Confederation, instead of setting up a committee to make a preliminary study of a need for a comprehensive survey. Edmonton Journal

Great Britain (as they say) is backward technologically. Canada (so they say) is a modern boom country with new ideas. The first six and a half miles of London's subway system celebrates its centenary this year. The first mile and a half of Toronto's subway (the only one in Canada) is nearly three years old.—Kingston Whig-Standard

We recall an address given by a Toronto man, prominent in public life a few years ago. He was speaking on juvenile delinquency and he said: "Don't send your children to church and Sunday school—take them there and stay with them yourself. You'll soon overcome juvenile delinquency."—Woodstock Sentinel-Review

Isn't it rather odd that typewriter manufacturers have gone to great expense and time in perfecting this wonderful machine to the point where it is now noiseless, electric and what have you—but they still haven't figured out a simple device for changing the ribbons without getting ink to your elbows!—Port Arthur News

Out of the mouth of a real old-timer comes a wise word to the oldsters. Former President Herbert Hoover, at the age of 82, tells other old men to throw away their pills and their income tax worries, and art living. What they need, says the old figure of American granite, is a part-time job, the daily newspaper, and some lively conversation on current topics with other oldsters.—Galt Reporter

The Age Old Story

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