The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

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

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Pulpwood Prices

The announcement that court action is being taken by the Federal Government against a number of pulp, paper and wood companies makes us repeat the suggestion mentioned previously in these columns that an inquiry into the pulpwood cutting business in this Province might be worthwhile.

Complaints are being heard all the time that Island farmers and others who engage in wood-cutting at certain times of the year are paid much lower prices for their wood than those paid in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—as much as five or six dollars a cord less. There must be some reason for this. Just what it is we can't say; nor, as far as we know, can anyone else, except, of course, those who are doing the buying. It may be that the reason is a good and sufficient one. Perhaps it costs more to handle the wood and ship it from the Province than it costs on the mainland, though this seems improbable. If there is any difference at all in handling and shipping costs, it seems likely that it favours the Island product. In any event, the only way to determine the facts is to have the situation inquired into by competent investigators who are in no way connected with the industry.

We are inclined to agree with those who contend that pulpwood cutting in this Province goes beyond the limits of good conservation practice. However that may be, every attempt should be made to see that the wood is not sold for next to nothing or at discriminatory prices.

A Serious Disorder

If President Kirkconnell of Acadia University is substantially correct in his liquor-drinking statistics, this country is facing a danger as great as or greater than any that might come from outside aggression.

In an address before the W.C.T.U. Dr. Kirkconnell said that there are now at least 200,000 alcoholics "with at least 5 who suffer with and because of each alcoholic." This would mean that all told well over a million Canadians are directly or indirectly the victims of alcoholism. Dr. Kirkconnell noted also that, although drinking has shown a strong decline in the United States in recent years, this country's consumption of alcohol is increasing rapidly—almost a 20 per cent increase in the years from 1943 to 1957.

Whatever views individuals may hold on the question of drinking in moderation, the sort of picture which Dr. Kirkconnel has drawn—and he is by no means the only one to speak in this way—cannot fail to disturb thoughtful Canadians. Apart from the social problems involved, the economic waste in all its phases—money thrown away, industrial impairments, physical and mental illnesses resulting from over indulgence, maintenance of prisons and other institutions, just to mention a few—is terrific. The cost in moral degradation is inestimable.

Socioligists and other experts in the field are trying to find some solution to alcoholism, which itself is a symptom of a deeply-rooted social disorder. It used to be thought that education was the answer. But since, year by year, more and more people are being subjected to the educative process, while alcoholism is on the increase, this approach is open to questioning. Yet, if education—the right kind of education—does not bring about a gradual healing of the dreadful malady, nothing else is likely to do so. Compulsion was tried on a very large scale some years ago; and most sociologists appear to be of the opinion that it was a failure, that it created more problems than it solved. For all that, there is a widespread agitation in the United States at the present time for a return to prohibition. The matter has been raised in the Congress on several occasions in the last few years. There is a growing belief that if other efforts fail, a new try at compulsion will be made within another decade or so.

Parliamentary Investigation

Mr. Sherman Adams, chief assistant to President Eisenhower, resigned because of pressure from the Republican Party, whose leaders had come to the conclusion that he was a political liability. Hardly anyone believes that he engaged knowingly in any unethical practice; and there is no question of his ability as an administrator. But in public life, given certain circumstances, the appearance of unethical conduct is just as serious a matter as actual wrong-doing. This was Mr. Adams' downfall.

It can be said, of course, that many of Mr. Adams' critics are not above reproach themselves. But he was in a specially vulnerable position, owing to his close political relationship with the President. It is a tragedy that a man of his reputation and ability could not see that accepting gifts from an industrialist who was in trouble with federal agencies was bound to be looked upon as shady. The pity is that he did not resign as soon as the case broke without waiting for political expediency to make his position untenable.

As far as is known, the sort of thing that led to Mr. Adams' fall from high place is not prevalent among Canadian officials. We say "as far as is known" because there would hardly be any way of exposing it if it did exist. The Canadian Parliament does not have an investigatory system such as is normal practice in the United States Congress. The Commons Committees do not have this function to any workable degree. There are times when Congressional committees get out of control and go far beyond their legitimate course. But there are times, too, when they render a valuable public service. Perhaps we would do well to follow the better part of the system under proper and well-defined safeguards.

Fishing Taught In Korea

An unusual school for boys is now in operation in Southern Korea. The school consists of a three-year course in which the students live a half-sea, half-land existence. Known as the Yosu Fisheries School, it is designed to train Korean youths to meet the needs of their country's expanding fishing industry and the population's demand for more food. For centuries Korea has obtained its main protein foods from marine products.

Situated on a rocky and remote peninsula, the school has been reconstructed by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. It was occupied by troops in the Korean conflict and badly damaged.

The fifty-ton trawlers are used for basic training on how to catch, handle and ice-pack fish. A normal catch weighs 2,500 pounds, with as many as thirty-five varieties of fish.

On land, activities include the breeding of fish in a hatchery in the school grounds. There is an oyster bed on a nearby island that the students must tend. They must also learn to prepare seaweed for food or fertilization purposes.

The boys study in class such topics as mathematics, chemistry, English, fishing techniques, navigation, economics and fish marketing.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The more we read about Nelson A. Rockefeller, Republican candidate for Governor in New York State, the more we think of him. The other day, discussing another candidate on the State ticket, he said: "If the voters don't like our candidate, they'll defeat him. If they like him, they'll vote for him." Sound common sense which more experienced politicians might well cultivate.

* * *

Over 100 "permit" teachers are engaged in the Province's educational system this year. Many of them, according to departmental officials, have high academic attainments. It is open to question whether a young girl—or boy—just out of normal school is necessarily a better teacher than a man or woman of mature experience who has a good general education but who did not happen to take professional training.

* * *

Governor Faubus of Arkansas appears to have bitten off more than he could chew when he closed the schools in Little Rock. There is rising opposition to the move. Even the people who do not like the thought of integration prefer it to no public school system at all. To embarrass the Governor still further, there is little support for State-assisted "private" schools, which the Governor has in mind—perhaps because they cost a good deal more than the other kind.

COMMONWEALTH TIES

Legal Tangle At Little Rock

By George Kitson
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The move afoot in Little Rock to set up private schools as a substitute for the public classrooms closed down by Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus is a thinly - disguised ruse to get around federal laws on school integration.

It is based on the fact that rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States on school integration apply only to public schools financed by public funds. Private schools, such as those operated by churches and other groups, are free to do as they wish.

This is in line with the general pattern of Supreme Court jurisdiction over civil rights in the South. It has been able to rule against discrimination where the use of public funds or public conveniences is involved, such as municipally-operated tram lines, golf courses and swimming pools. It has no authority over such privately - operated enterprises as theatres, restaurants or hotels.

LAW'S TWO FACES

This arises from the fact the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits racial and other forms of discrimination, applies only to action by the states. It says "no state shall" deny any person due process of law or the equal protection of the laws.

This means purely private discrimination is left untouched by the Constitution. An individual or a private group or organization can be as discriminatory as he or it wishes, and still remain on the right side of the Constitution.

If, on the other hand, a state becomes involved in otherwise private acts, these acts—in the language of the courts—become "state actions" and, as such, are subject to constitutional restrictions.

In the Little Rock case, six women moved to take advantage of this loop-hole—narrow at most—when Faubus closed the city's four high schools, putting 3,480 white and Negro children out of their classrooms, on the heels of the latest Supreme Court directive to integrate the Little Rock schools.

They obtained a charter setting up The Little Rock Private School Corporation and announced they planned to provide instruction for white students only. That was all right as far as it went but they also announced they planned to use public school facilities. This, automatically, would involve the use of public funds and bring their operation within the scope of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

Faubus, showing his own hand behind the manoeuvre, asked the Little Rock school board to turn the schools over to the so called private corporation. The school board countered by asking for a ruling on whether it could enter into such a lease with the corporation without being in contempt of court.

And so the legal tangle continues.

Formosa's Troubled History

National Geographic Society

Formosa faces Red China over 100 miles of shallow water. Okinawa lies 365 miles to the northeast, the Philippines only 225 miles to the south.

As the main remnant of Nationalist China and an Asian bastion of the free world, Formosa's position is chronically precarious.

The past of the strategic island also is haunted by war and conquest, the National Geographic Society recalls. It has been a pirate lair; a colonial outpost of the Dutch, Spanish, and French; a model colony and war base of the Japanese. V-J Day reverted the island to Chinese rule, which has prevailed off and on since the 13th century.

INTENSIVE USE OF LAND

The vigor of Formosa's farms and factories makes it a prize.

Shaped like a tobacco leaf, 240-mile-long Formosa is about twice the size of New Jersey. It is lush and mountainous, with silvery streams and waterfalls. The island turns a rugged spine towards the Pacific. The towering peaks graduate into terraced slopes and plains that stretch to the island's western shore. Hence its Chinese name Taiwan, meaning "Terraced Bay."

Something is planted in nearly every square inch of tillable soil-rice, sugar cane, wheat, pineapples, vegetables or tobacco. Two, three, even four crops can be grown yearly. At harvest time, rice is spread on highways and streets to dry.

The island supports, to the best of its considerable ability, some 9,300,000 people, including 2,000,000 who in effect suddenly "came to dinner." They are the anti-Communist Chinese who followed General Chiang Kai-shek from the mainland in 1949.

In normal times Formosa could earn its way easily—it was one of the wealthiest Chinese provinces. But the wartime economy has put hundreds of thousands of young men into uniform, making them consumers rather than producers.

Yet, with American aid and advice, Formosa has actually experienced a rebirth in the last decade. The living standard, by Asian levels, is high. Nearly every home, however modest, has electric lights. Farmers have almost tripled the output of their tiny farms.

A peaceful land revolution began in 1949, with reduced rentals. Since then tenant farmers have been permitted to buy land formerly held by the government and absentee landlords. As no man may own more land than he can till, holding now average about three acres.

New industries have sprouted like stands of bamboo. These are turning out a host of consumer products—aluminum ware, bicycles, electrical appliances, jeeps, and refrigerators. Textiles, paper, bags of fertilizer and cement, tons of coal, and vast amounts of power flow from modern plants. One refinery produces fuel for jet planes.

PUBLIC FORUM

SUMMERSIDE WATER DEPARTMENT

Sir,—Our Mayor seems to have caused a "tempest in a teapot" when as guest speaker at the local Lions Club, he referred to the Water and Sewerage Department which is a branch of the Public Utilities in Summerside.

His talk was reported in the issue of The Guardian dated September 25, 1958.

As a servant of the people of this community in my capacity of a Town Councillor, I feel it is no less than my duty to point out that our Chief Magistrate would seem to be somewhat confused as to the workings of the department that he criticizes.

As Chairman of the Water and Sewerage Department, and a former Water Commissioner, I would like to bring to your attention the following figures :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Revenue Electric Current	$16,305.00	15,614.37	20,034.76	23,233.00	7,352.00	$82,539.13
	6,754.00	7,663.24	5,951.36	6,300.00	18,675.00	45,343.60

I would like to direct your attention especially to the figures shown for the year 1957, in which year the Electric Light Department charged the Water and Sewerage Department something in the region of $18,600.00 for pumping services. This as you will see has resulted in the payment to the Electric Light Department for that year, of something like three times any other previous year shown. I would like to add that the tax payers were further burdened by the considerable costs of material, time, and labor resulting from the installation of demand meters by the Electric Light Department.

Perhaps it is not generally realized that a department, such as the Water and Sewerage, exists for the purpose of supplying certain facilities to the people, and, as it operates under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Health it is not to be looked upon as a profit making venture. At best the Town could not expect to realize more than 4½% interest in the total investment of the Water and Sewerage Department.

The foregoing remarks and the figures shown are used without prejudice, but I feel it is my duty to give a true picture of my department and to show—especially in regard to the year 1957—how the Electric Light Department benefitted at the expense of my department's net revenue.

Thanking you for the space in your valuable paper.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ROBERT B. DEWAR.
Chairman of Water & Sewerage Department,
Summerside.

Let Doctor Do The Diagnosis

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

CHICKENPOX is so common and generally such a mild children's disease that few parents give it much thought. Yet, I strongly urge you to call your doctor when chickenpox is suspected. The symptoms of chickenpox and smallpox, you see, are somewhat similar.

SERIOUS FOR ADULT

Certainly you should seek immediate medical help if an adult in your family develops what you think is chickenpox. Most adults have had chickenpox and a second attack of the disease is very unlikely. If it is chickenpox, not smallpox, the disease may have serious consequences for an adult, especially if neglected.

Most children catch chickenpox before they reach the age of 15. It spreads easily and rapdly from one person to another by secretions from the victim's nose and mouth and by the fluid from the skin blisters.

FIRST SYMPTOM

Usually a person does not break out with a rash until two to three weeks after he has been exposed to the disease. In many cases the rash is the first symptom. In others, the patient will have a slight fever and headache and lose his appetite for a day or two before the rash appears.

The rash, which is comprised of pink spots of various sizes, appears first on the trunk and then on the face. In severe cases, it eventually envelops the entire body.

These spots soon change to blisters which eventually break and are covered with scabs. Generally it requires about three to four days for each crop of spots to form blisters and scabs.

DON'T LET THEM SCRATCH

The most important thing, from the standpoint of parental care, is to keep the young patients from scratching the eruptions and infecting them. Keep their figernails very short and apply soothing powders or lotions such as phenolated calamine lotion. Your doctor will prescribe the proper antipruritic lotion.

Bathe the youngster carefully with soap and water. Wash his hands often. Keep his clothing and linens clean and fresh.

To keep very young patients from scratching, it sometimes is advisable to place mittens on their hands.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Does diet have a direct relationship to atherosclerosis?

A. Much experimental work is being done on this subject and much remains to be done. At present, there does not seem to be any conclusive evidence to justify a radical change in the the general well-balanced adult diet of Americans.

MAXIMS

There are time when silence is the best way to yell at the top of your voice.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Pink cheeks are a sign of good health, but some girls ar still healthier on one cheek than another.—Brandon Sun

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Sept. 27, 1933)

What is possibly the best car lot of mature dairy cows ever to leave the province is going forward today to Grand Falls, Newfoundland, in charge of Mr. E. Powley, representing the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Mr. Powley has been here for the past three days making a selection in co-operation with Mr. W.R. Shaw and Mr. H.J. Kennedy.

The residence of Mr. Edward Smith, Hunter River, was burned to the ground last evening. The fire, of unknown origin, was discovered about 8 o'clock in the second storey of the building. Efforts to extinguish the blaze were futile, but it was possible to salvage the household effects on the ground floor.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Sept 27, 1948)

In the presence of Mayor B. Earle MacDonald and the members of the City Council, Charlottetown's new asphalt plant underwent a trial workout yesterday morning. The plant, purchased from the Island Construction Company at Bedford last year, was dismantled and brought to its new location at the north end of the Hillsboro Bridge. It is understood that the total cost of the plant including dismantling, moving and re-assembling was approximately $9,000.

The possibility of Prince Edward Island becoming totally free of ragweed and consequently a haven to sufferers from hayfever, was discussed at Rotary yesterday by Mr. W. Ormiston Roy, Landscape Naturalist of Montreal Ragweed may easily be killed by the chemical 2-4-D he said, which may be sprayed on it anytime during a period of three months. College students, he continued, might be employed in the summer months to carry out this work.

Let the non-supporter of fishing scoff and call it a lazy sport. Little does he know the peregrinations of the fisherman's mind, what inventions, great works of art, or even solutions to some of the world's most pressing problems may evolve. The size of th fish caught is incidental. It's what fishing does to the inner man that counts. It is one of the few havens of peace and quiet left to him.—Regina Leader Post

Two refreshingly honest youngsters have just been turned up out in East Norwich, LI. It seems that last week, while playing, they accidentally broke a small part on a steam roller. Instead of merely ske-daddling, they left their savings—$2.62—to pay for the damage, along with an unsigned note explaining the "axident." the owner of the steam roller, impressed, finally traced them, returning $1.62 (the repairs had cost only a dollar), and offered to reward their honesty with a day at the Mineola Fair and a visit to the Westhampton drag races. No, said the boys' parents: praise was enough reward, and the extra treat might set a bad example.—New York Herald Tribune

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