

the theory that they must match the
restrictive policies of the Commun-
ists. In any case, what possible harm
could a few scientists from Russia
or China do to the security of the
United States, in view of the fact
that those who do manage to get
in are watched closely from the
moment they arrive to the moment
of their departure? One would im-
agine that a good cartoonist would
be a lot more mischievous.

Border Life

While all Canadians talk cheer-
fully about the "unarmed border"
between this country and the Uni-
ted States, the citizens of Rock
Island, Que. have a special reason
for doing so: they are living on it
and finding it a pleasant way of life.
Indeed, according to a C.P. dispatch,
"when a stiff North wind blows
through Rock Island the Union Jack
flies over United States' territory".
The flag stands beside an interna-
tional road maintained jointly by the
Quebec and Vermont Governments.
The road passes between Canada and
the United States, dividing the
towns of Derby Line, Vt. and Rock
Island.

Actually, the two towns are in-
separable. The "invisible" boundary
cuts between them, dividing homes,
stores, factories, a library and a skat-
ing rink. That means that part of a
house may be in Canada and the
other part in the United States.
"Recently" the dispatch reveals, "a
man bought a house on the border
line and had it moved completely
to the Canadian side. He had to pay
duty not on the whole house but
on the part of it which was moved
off American soil". Other strange
things happen, too. For instance, a
television set bought in the United
States must be placed on the Amer-
ican side of the house, to avoid cus-
toms duty, though viewers can watch
the shows from the other side of the
border—that is to say, from the other
side of the house.

Most babies are born at Newport,
Vt. where the nearest hospital is
located. The infants' births have to
be reported in both countries, and
they have a choice of citizenship on
reaching 20 years of age. The pub-
lic library is located partly in Can-
ada and partly in the United States.
It is incorporated in Vermont.

Syria and Egypt have decided to
form a union with President Nasser
of Egypt the first head of the Fed-
eration. Now the two peoples can
really get down to fighting—among
themselves.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A psychiatrist says that the aver-
age man, if he could only get rid of
his fears and anxieties, could easily
live to be as old as Methuselah who,
the Bible says, reached the ripe old
age of 969. And what good would
that do?

Petty Retaliation

Commenting on the United States
Government's decision to allow a
certain number of Chinese athletes
and cartoonists to enter the country
while Chinese scientists are not
given that privilege, Dr. Warren
Weaver, Vice-President of the
Rockefeller Foundation, called
American security regulations "the
laughing-stock of the world". Cer-
tainly, they do seem to be a bit on
the ludicrous side.

From time to time, for example,
a few Russian scientists are admit-
ted. Why the Chinese—that is, those
from the Chinese mainland—are con-
sidered more risky than the Russians
has never been explained. Again
the Russians who are admitted can
only travel to certain areas. Some-
times a distinction is made between
two localities in the same general
area. In this connection, Dr. Weaver
cited the case of five Russian women,
physicians, who came to the United
States at the invitation of the Founda-
tion. On the last day of their visit
the American woman doctor who
had accompanied them on their trav-
els wanted to have them as her per-
sonal guests for dinner. But be-
cause she lived in Brooklyn—an out-
of-bounds area—this was not permis-
sible. She had to take them to a
restaurant in Manhattan, just across
the river from Brooklyn.

Dr. Weaver agreed that similar
restrictions are imposed on United
States citizens visiting the Soviet
Union. He added, however, that
"that sort of petty retaliation by
the United States raises questions
concerning our standard of national
dignity". "Is it necessary," he asked,
"for us to throw silly little interna-
tional spitballs, just because some-
one else does it"? It is a pertinent ques-
tion. The United States has the re-
sponsibility to show the world that
a free way of life is better than a
totalitarian way of life. Yet, Amer-
ican officials appear to proceed on

The Secretary General of the Uni-
ted Nations has urged an interna-
tional committee of scientists "to
ignore the pressure of politics and
speak out with a single objective
voice on the hazards of atomic radia-
tion". More than 9000 scientists did
that very thing only a couple of
weeks ago. And what good came
of it? None, as far as any favourable
reaction by the governments in-
volved is concerned.



HOME AWAY FROM HOME

OTTAWA REPORT

Against Fire Hazards

By Patrick Nicholson
Special Correspondent for The Guardian

Ottawa: Every politician has
experienced the traditional smoke-
filled rooms. But there is no M. P.
who has repeatedly endured the
horrors of smoke-filled rooms in
the same way as Murdo Martin,
the new C.C.F. member for
Timmins.

For the tough stocky Mr. Mar-
tin was a fire-fighter before he
was elected to Parliament last
June.

During the debate on the amend-
ment to the National Housing Act,
he spoke up about the danger of
the firetraps which scar every
community in this second richest
country in the world.

His words still echo round the
comfortable and nearly fire-proof
House of Commons. And they are
re-echoed each morning when we
hear the radio news bulletin, ever
trying to start our day cheer-
fully, announce "Four children
were burned to death in their
frame bungalow last night."

Mr. Martin told Parliament of
his first-hand experiences of this
almost daily tragedy.

"On different occasions I have
struggled through smoke-filled
rooms and carried out the bodies
of little children burned to death

in these firetraps," he told his
fellow M.P.s. "If Honourable mem-
bers could undergo that absolute-
ly unforgettable experience, they
would realise that this is a prob-
lem which we are going to have
to meet in this country."

AFTER THE HOSES
When I later asked Mr. Martin
to describe some of these unfor-
gettable horrors he told me of one
flaming bungalow where unfor-
tunately the doors had all been
opened and the windows broken
in fruitless rescue attempts. These
openings created currents
of air which fanned the raging
flames. The whole home was a
blaze when fire-fighter Martin,
the first into action, started knock-
ing down the flames with his hose.

From that home of ashes, he
told me, he later carried out the
bodies of four babies and young
children, all wrapped in the same
charred blanket. They had all died
of suffocation in their sleep, the
agonising scorching of the flames
not licking them until the dense
smoke had completed its murder—
fortunately.

Like Mr. Martin, his neighbour
and fellow M.P., Arnold Peters

Third Reich Era Recalled

J. Emlin Williams in the
Christian Science Monitor

It is 25 years since Adolf Hitler
became German chancellor and
many Germans are asking them-
selves how this was possible and
who placed him into power on
Jan. 30, 1933.

During the quarter century in
between tremendous changes
have been wrought in Germany
and the world. And after the
Third Reich collapsed in 1945,
millions of words were written
to explain the "Führer's" rise.
But many honest Germans still
are perplexed as to how it all
happened.

As Ernst von Weizsacker former
Undersecretary in the Ger-
man Foreign Office, stated in his
memoirs, attempts to reconstruct
the period 1933 to 1945 from pri-
vate letters and documents of
that time are unsatisfactory.
Many of the memoirs which have
appeared since 1945 with the aim
to clear the air leave too much
unexplained and are at best de-
fensive evidence.

HORRIBLE DREAM
Of the authors of pro-Nazi ac-
tivities the reader could conclude
that the writer was definitely pas-
sive if not active anti-Hitler
from the first day of the latter's
seizure of power. Yet a foreign
observer who has lived through
that period still asks if the writ-
er's interpretation would not have
been different had history taken
a different course.

The Third Reich still is regard-
ed by many here as a horrible
dream or the "madness" of a
few individuals who deserved to
be executed. And many were

Canada Geese Welcomed

National Geographic Society

Among visitors to the United
States, none is more hospitably
welcomed and pampered than the
Canada goose.

Sounding their clarion notes on
still nights, the wild geese come
in V-shaped formations to pass
the winter on ancestral feeding
grounds. They are among the
first birds to start north again
in early spring to breed.

Though hunter by fair means
and foul, the big Canada geese
are more than holding their own.
The population trend is upward.
The Fish and Wildlife Service es-
timates that some 327,000 came
down the Atlantic Flyway alone
in 1957 as compared to 266,000 in
1954. These and Canada geese mi-
grating along other flyways find
winter haven at 253 federal refu-
ges totaling 9,422,935 acres.

FRESH CROPS
To assure the welcome guests
plenty of food, crops are set out
in refuges along the flyways.

Frostbite May
Be Dangerous

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

THE danger of frostbite is with
us once again. Caused by expos-
ure to extreme cold, frostbite
probably is one of winter's most
common ailments.

Some persons, of course, are
more sensitive to cold than oth-
ers. Even a cold shower will
cause welts to form on the skin
of some highly sensitive individ-
uals. The skin may become
itchy and swollen if they so much
as carry a cold bottle of milk-
or beer—under their arms.

BAD CASE

But whether you are this sen-
sitive to cold or not, remaining
outside in freezing temperatures
for too long a period may give
you a bad case of frostbite.

The cold constricts the arteries
and freezes the fluid found be-
tween the cells. This, in turn,
causes rupture of the cells and
formation of clots in the small
arteries.

There are four degrees of frost-
bite, the worst of which gener-
ally leads to development of gan-
grene and possible amputation.

In the first degree, or the most
minor of the four, only the outer
layer of skin is involved. It be-
comes white or a yellowish color.

OUTER SKIN LAYER

Blisters or peeling of this out-
er skin layer characterizes dam-
age of the second degree. Well-
Thick layers of skin and tis-
sues are destroyed in the third
degree. And the fourth, as I
have said, usually leads to gan-
grene.

The colder the weather, the
greater hazard frostbite be-
comes. But you don't have to go
out in sub-zero temperatures to
become frostbitten. The freezing
point of the skin is between 23
and 32 degrees. That's only a
little below the freezing point of
water. Actually, because of vari-
ous factors, such as dryness of
the skin and air, the freezing
point sometimes may be as low
as zero.

TIGHT CLOTHES

But it can be well above zero
and frostbite can occur in any
subfreezing temperature, espe-
cially if you are wearing tight
shoes, boots, gloves or other
clothing. If you have anemia or
some circulatory or metabolic
disease, you are more suscepti-
ble.

Light, but well-fitting, woolen
clothing offers the best protec-
tion against frostbite.

GRADUAL PROCESS

Treating the trouble should be
a gradual process.

If the foot is frostbitten, don't
walk on it. Don't rub it briskly
with your hands. And, despite
age-old advice, don't rub it with
snow. In fact, don't even apply
heat to it. You must warm the
area gradually.

The best thing to do is to let
it thaw out in a normally heated
room. If pain is severe, you can
cool the affected area with a fan
to enable the temperature to rise
more slowly.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

H.T.: What are the most com-
mon causes of death in the U.S.?
Answer: Heart disease comes
first. The second most common
is cancer. Other causes are tu-
berculosis, pneumonia, diarrhea,
kidney disturbances and acci-
dents.

The Age Old Story

And there shall be a tabernacle
for a shadow in the daytime from
the heat, and for a place of re-
fuge, and for a covert from storm
and from rain.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Feb. 3, 1933)

In the matter of child welfare
and health of children, Prince
Edward Island leads all the Pro-
vinces of Canada stated Mr. Nor-
man Summerville, K.C., Execu-
tive Chairman of the Red Cross.
As regards the other Maritime
Provinces, he said they compar-
ed favorably with the other pro-
vinces in Canada.

It has been announced that Mr.
Hamilton L. Bethune has been
appointed manager of the Ross
Drug business here in succession
to Mr. Gilroy who has been trans-
ferred to the mainland. Mr. Be-
thune was formerly a partner of
Col. D. A. MacKinnon in connec-
tion with the MacKinnon Drug
store. He has also been secre-
tary of the Pharmaceutical So-
ciety for the past ten years.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Feb. 3, 1948)

Matters concerning public health
in this Province, including a ser-
ious sanitation problem which has
arisen in areas contiguous to
Charlottetown, were dealt with
in an address at Rotary yesterday
by Hon. W.J.P. MacMillan. "The
problem at Parkdale and other
sections adjoining the City is ser-
ious," Dr. MacMillan emphasized.

A delegation from the City Play-
ground Commission waited on
Premier J. Walter Jones yester-
day to ascertain if the Govern-
ment would consider the sale of
the public Works Garage on Fitz-
roy Street to be used as a junior
rink. The garage was formerly
the City's hockey rink and was
known as the "Arena."

take an aerial voyage of 4,000
miles or so to wintering grounds.
Strong, trusted ganders lead
the wedge-shaped flights, cleav-
ing the air and choosing the safe-
est, most direct routes. Flying in
formation gives the other birds
clear vision, ample wing space,
and a minimum of air resistance.
A flock can average about 55 mil-
es an hour.

Though the Canada goose is
man shy, it quickly learns friend
from foe. A few years ago, nine
big Canadas found asylum at a
pond on a farm near Ansonville,
North Carolina. The word appar-
ently got around, for thousands
winter now at the private refuge.

GROUND IN SUMMER

Nature grounds the geese for
family duties in summer by caus-
ing their wing and tail feathers
to molt. At the beginning of Sep-
tember, the adults have regain-
ed their flight powers and the
young are strong enough to under-

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Mink coats are still popular,"
says a fashion item. This is a
blow to all husbands who had
thought that if they ignored them
they'd go away.—Winnipeg Tri-
bune

Mr. Truman says President Eis-
enhower needs someone to tell
him what to do. It has become
quiet evident that Mr. Truman
needs someone to tell him not to
talk so much.—Philadelphia In-
quirer

On completing his first flight in
an airplane, a 99-year-old Austral-
ian bent over and touched his
toes without bending his knees
and did the "splits" to prove that
keeping fit keeps you alive. Just
reading about it must have made
many a middle-aged man shudder.
—Fort William Times-Journal

An English medical journal
falls for compulsory physical ex-
aminations for the world's states-
men. This may be a good idea, but
it's more important to know if a
political leader has any good ideas
than whether he can do fifty push-
ups.—Winnipeg Tribune

When the other day, Herne Ra-
a seventy-six year-old resident of
Kent, England, packed his belong-
ings in preparation for a move,
he came across emergency foot
rations he had received from the
British army in 1939. In South
Africa. He sat down and ate the
corned beef, and biscuits. They
were, he insisted, delicious. They
were more than half a century after
they had been issued.—Svenska
Dagbladet

A wife in northwest Finland,
has given birth to 10 children in
five years, including triplets and
three sets of twins. It seems a
suitable moment for Finland's Na-
tional Symphony Orchestra in He-
lsinki to play "Finlandia" in a
national salute to a redoubtable
woman.—Cape Breton Post

When, the other day, Hanne Ra-
a seventy-six year-old resident of
Kent, England, packed his belong-
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he came across emergency foot
rations he had received from the
British army in 1939. In South
Africa. He sat down and ate the
corned beef, and biscuits. They
were, he insisted, delicious. They
were more than half a century after
they had been issued.—Svenska
Dagbladet

We should beware of an attitude
rather too widespread in the West
today, which seems to credit the
Soviet bloc with a monopoly of
diplomatic skill and co-ordination.
Of course, when one listens to Mr.
Dulles it is hard to escape that
feeling. But there are others who
can speak for the West, publicly
and in private negotiation. It is
time they were allowed to.—Man-
chester Guardian

The Soviets may be able to
shoot a missile of longer range
than the Western powers but
they are aware that other nations
possess atomic warheads. They
would likely think twice before
inviting blasts from these lethal
inventions. Let then the free
world's chief aim in scientific
research continue to be search-
ing for improvements in living
standards and the eradication of
misery and disease.—Listowel
Banner

HUGE BEARS
Alaskan brown bears may
stand nine feet tall, reaching
weight of 1,500 pounds, twice as
big as a grizzly.

REQUESTS U.S. VISA
CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—
Informed government sources
said Friday former dictator Mar-
cos Perez Jimenez has asked for
a U.S. visa from his refuge in
the Dominican Republic and
hopes to leave for Miami, Fla.,
today. Perez Jimenez fled into ex-
ile after last week's revolution in
Venezuela.

PARIS (AP)—Deputy Pascal
Arrighi Friday filed a bill in the
National Assembly to abolish the
guillotine. Arrighi called the guil-
lotine "barbarous," said the
death penalty did not deter crime
and referred to recent cases
juries refused to inflict the death
penalty or prosecutors refused to
ask for it.

WHEN IT COMES
TO FINE FOOD
MORE AND
MORE FOLKS
COME TO
The
RENDEZVOUS
CHTOWN

Highest Quality
STOVE and
FURNACE FUEL
"Prompt Delivery"
Wendell Barbour
Phone 6635

VILLAGE OF SPRING PARK
The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the
Village of Spring Park will be held in Spring Park
Community Hall, Tuesday, February 4th, 1958 at
8:00 p.m.

The Commissioners of the
Village of Spring Park
J. Edmond Arseneault, Chairman.

P.W.C. CONCERT SERIES
Presents
JAMES MILLIGAN
Brilliant Canadian Baritone
FEBRUARY 11, AT 8.30
Admission at door, 75 cents
School pupils—25 cents

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And
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Courtroom
Service
"Call, Write or Phone"
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