The DRUMMONDVILLE Spokesman

Journal Dedicated To Free Speech

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To Boost Industrial Development in Drummondville

COMRADES in Arms

IN THE ARMY

Top Canadian Army skiers from the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade in Germany have just wound up their first participation in the International Military Ski Meet at Andermatt, Switzerland.

Competing against teams of highly-trained ski specialists, many of them full-time Alpine troops and some of them Olympic athletes, the Canadians didn't win any prizes. But the two four-man teams didn't take a back seat to anyone when it came to sportsmanship and determination.

Andermatt is a Swiss ski resort town high in the Alps, some 35 miles from Lake Lucerne and close to the birthplace of William Tell. Teams from the United Kingdom, the United States, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, France, Norway, Sweden and Czechoslovakia took part.

In the individual patrol race, Pte Roger Lacasse, 1st Battalion Le Royal 22e Regiment, of St. Jovite, Que., crossed the finish line to a storm of applause. He had finished the last quarter of the 11-mile course on one ski, after breaking the other in a bad fall on one of the steep slopes.

In the team patrol, Canadian teams led by Lt. Gordon Owen, 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment, of Vancouver, and 2/Lt. Garry Hunt, 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, of Winnipeg, completed the rugged 16-mile course which knocked out several teams.

IN THE AIR FORCE

Flight Sergeant Charles Raizenne and his wife Simone, of Hull, Quebec, recently had a unique if unmilitary honour conferred on them by a family in Metz, France, where the airman serves at the RCAF's NATO Air Division Headquarters.

They were choseen to be the Godparents for a brand new French citizen born on February 9 of this year. Christened Charles Auguste Marcel, the baby boy was the eighth child born to an underprivileged family for whom the Raizennes made a happy Christmas through the provision of food, clothing and gifts.

According to the flight sergeant, the honour goes hand in hand with certain responsibilities, the most serious of these being the signing of an official Godparent's book which makes the Canadians responsible for the welfare of the child should anything happen to the parents.

Also, the Godparents must, at the Christmas ceremony, give boxes of candy-coated almonds called dragees to the child's mother, the priest, altor boy and all the women present. Because the baby was a boy, the almonds had a blue coating. All the men got traditional cigars.

As the child grows up, custom dictates that he must present a yule-log cake to his Godparents each Christmas. They keep him supplied with eggs every Easter until he becomes of age.

During the Christening service at St. Vincent Church in Metz, 14-year-old Monique Raizenne held the baby. "If strong lungs are an indication of good health my namesake has nothing to worry about", the Hull airman said with a chuckle, "for he howled in fine style all through the ceremony."

Later, the Canadian family held a reception for the French family and their relatives and friends. Representing the RCAF, Flight Sergeant Stanley Smith, of Vancouver, Mayor of the permanent married quarters, and his wife were among the guests, as war Mrs. Kelly Davis, president of the Servicemen's Club which began locating and helping poor families in the district.

IN THE NAVY

There was an angry buzz from the small aircraft as it sped through the flak-filled sky over the naval gunnery range near Halifax.

Down below, anti-aircraft gunners of the Royal Canadian Navy pounded away at the littl eplane, and grinned with satisfaction as they saw their tracers hit home.

Realistic as all this seems, no one gets hurt and there is no danger to anyone, since the aircraft are pilotless "birds" of the navy's No. 1 Drone Unit and are controlled by radio from the ground. Their purpose is to provide gunners with a fast, airborne target.

The Drone Unit consists of an officer and ten men, who launch, operate, repair and maintain the "birds". The equipment includes catapults and radio transmitters for completely mobile operations. The targets are painted red with white wings for better visibility and are fitted with a parachute instead of undercarriage. Controlled by radio, the drones have operated from the aircraft carrier Magnificent and the cruiser Quebec as well as from the Osborne Head Gunnery Range, east of Halifax.

The Drone Unit is a happy little team of men who feel they are pioneers of future pilotless aircraft and know they are providing the anti-aircraft gunners of the Fleet with valuable training.

The men of the Unit put a great deal of work into the operation of the drones and there is many a glum face when a bird comes down in flames. But this reaction is more than offset by the glee of the victorious gun's crew, and the knowledge that the drones are a vital necessity for the evaluation of better and longer range anti-aircraft weapons as well as for training personnel.

Problems Of Growth For Us

The Preliminary Report of the Gordon Commission reflects a strong sense of the realities of the situation and an effort to work out sensible compromises, says the current Monthly Review of The Bank of Nova Scotia which is devoted to a discussion of the Report.

The Report is in no way dogmatic. Few positive recommendations are made, many of the suggestions are highly tentative, and frequently the need for further study is indicated.

Nor is it a radical document. It starts from the premise that governments "must accept the implications of the effort to maintain a high level of employment", but it envisages no significant change in the broad framework within which the Canadian economy has developed — a system under which government action modifies but does not replace the forces of the market.

Few will quarrel with the Commission's view that one of the facts of life for the Canadian economy is the necessity of keeping the export industries competitive. At the same time, over the years Canada has built up with the aid of tariff protection a considerable body of secondary industry; and this, too, is a fact to be reckoned with. The Gordon Report implies that a continuation of these two parallel lines of growth is desirable, in other words, that policies should be worked out that will encourage the development of healthy secondary industries alongside strong primary export industries.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Report, the Review states, is its distinctively Canadian character. Emphasis is laid repeatedly on the safeguarding of Canadian interests in the development and use of Canadian resources. The firm recommendation for the establishment of a national energy authority has this aim primarily in view.

Nowhere in the Commission's Report is the concern about Canadian interests more evident than in what it has to say on the subject of foreign investment in Canada. After discussing some of the Commission's suggestions for encouraging increased Canadian equity investment in general and for facilitating Canadian participation in companies controlled by non-residents, the Review comments: "Of course, the whole complicated problem of foreign control and decision-making requires further discussion and clarification. This the Commission's proposals should help to stimulate."

The Review notes the sympathetic and painstaking attention which the Commission devotes to the economic difficulties of the Atlantic Provinces. This section of the Report is deeply imbued with the point of view that a nation as prosperous as Canada must maintain a certain standard of well-being for all its citizens regardless of where they may live.

The Review feels that the Commission's concern with the problems of Canada's growth is all to the good. A report, it says, that was no more than a series of long-term projections would have had doubtful value.

Stimulating and useful as these forecasts are, there was and is a real danger of their being accepted too literally and without the necessary reservations and qualifications simply because they emanate from a Royal Commission. In any case, the value of an inquiry such as thies lies less in the forecasts themselves than in the pointing up of problems of growth, and the thoughtful discussion of possible lines of action to cope with them.

It is strongly to be desired that the discussion which has been generated by the Preliminary Report, the Review concludes, will be carried on and clarified as further material is issued by the Commission. If so, its work may well make an invaluable contribution to the intelligent solution of issues vital to the Canadian economy.

The above photograph was taken Wednesday in front of Manoir Drummond in connection with the visit here of a bunch of commercial agents who are going to get posts outside the country. They appear with many local citizens, namely Mayor Marcel Marier, councillors Eddy Perreault, Pierre Mathieu and Rodolphe Mochon; Gaston Montplaisir, municipal clerk, Geo. Haggerty, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Alphonse Blanchard, secretary, V. A. St. Denis, of the C.P.R., Jules P. Marceau, of the Southern Canada Power, J. I. McCabe, government industrial agent, and others. The visitors' names are: W. J. Collett, R. M. Dawson, L. D. Dyke, J. G. Ireland, C. M. Kerr, R. D. Sirrs, W. A. Stewart, J. M. T. Thomas, B. Hort, and D. M. W. Hummel. The guests visited a few industries to be received afterwards at a cocktail given at the Drummondville Golf and Curling Clubhouse. They had the dinner at Manoir Drummond.

Permanent Secretary of the C. of C.

Mr. A. Blanchard is Given the Post. — Short Biography.

A scheme discussed for many years at last has been realized this week with the appointment of Mr. Alphonse Blanchard, as permanent secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce. That was possible through the efforts of Mr. George Haggerty, president of the Chamber, as well as of other officers. The permanent secretariat will constitute by the name token a reliable source of informations as to the economic life of the community, industry, commerce and businesses as a whole. Particularly in the industrial field, the secretariate is expected to achieve considerable work. By doing so, Drummondville does but follow the example of many other localities situated chiefly in Ontario and the United States.

Mr. Blanchard is New Brunswick born; he was educated at Bathurst college. For many years, he was employed by the Provincial Bank of Canada, then by the Montreal Syndicat St. Henri and finally by Credit Finance Company, a firm which disappeared some years ago. He was living at Sherbrooke for a few months when he was highly recommended to the Chamber's officers.

Mr. Blanchard's office will be located in the former St. Joseph City Hall.

Process Widens Use Of Carpets

The most remarkable change that has taken place in carpet making in recent years, has been the development of the process called "Tufting." This process has made possible the production of rugs and carpeting at lower prices for thousands of families moving into new homes or seeking to improve older residences.

The process, which was introduced in Canada in 1946, concentrates on making soft floor covering from man-made fibres and blends of traditional wool with newer synthetics. Carpets made by the new process have now become a staple and 1956 was a record year for production and sale of this type of floor covering.

Tufting has added a fourth type of weave, so to speak, to the wide variety of carpets available to consumers. In addition to the use of lower-cost man-made fibres, the chief virtue of the process is faster operation than the older power loom.

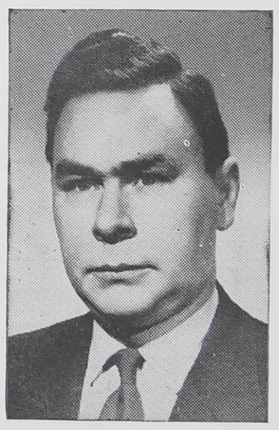
A tufted rug is not woven on a loom but made on a tufting machine which performs an operation that is a variation on knitting and sewing. A piece of yarn is punched down through a fabric by a needle, caught by a hook and held, and withdrawn through the fabric, forming a tuft. Modern tufting machines have over a thousand needles, side by side all buzzing simultaneously. A roll of heavy cotton duck or jute fabric is fed into the machine and the needles place the tufts in any length desired.

These tufting machines produce carpets much faster than the traditional loom. The carpets can be piece-dyed and then backed with a rubberized finish which secures the tufts and also prevents the carpet from slipping. Most tufted carpets are produced in plain colours but some designs have been achieved by the use of pre-dyed yarns.

The process was developed shortly after the last war when raw wool was hard to get and extremely high-priced. At that time too, man-made fibres were getting a lot of attention in research laboratories.

The man-made fibres have proven advantages in carpet use besides their economy. They are of uniform whiteness and can readily dyed. They clan be given a smooth surface that resists soil, and some have greater springiness built into them especially for carpet production use. The fibres are very often blended with wool to attain all the benefits of their combined characteristics.

Apart from the advantages of quicker construction and lower cost, tufted carpets have proved their durability and increased the availability and use of carpeting in modern homes.



Mr. Roger Lauzon, Molson's distributor in Drummondville and the region, who has been appointed president of the Aramis Club to succeed Mr. Pierre Halikas.

Film Dope

It doesn't happen often, but every once in a while a new star comes along and points with pride to the fact that his mother or father is or was a big name in the acting profession.

Remembering back a few years you come up with the names of Tyrone Power and Tyrone Power, Jr.; Douglas Fairbanks and Douglas Fairbank, Jr.; Ed Wynn and Keenan Wynn; Alan Hale and Alan Hale, Jr.; Jack Holt and Tim Holt; and Lon Chaney and Lon Chaney, Jr.

Tomorrow's star who can point with pride to his illustrious parent is James MacArthur. His mother, one of the world's greatest actresses, is Helen Hayes.

MacArthur, only 19 years old and currently a freshman student at Harvard, has recently completed the starring and title role in RKO's "The Young Stranger," a Universal-International release. This is MacArthur's first picture, although he's no novice at acting. At the age of eight he made his stage debut as a small Welsh boy in "The Corn Is Green." When he was thirteen he played young John in "Life With Father." He also acted in his high school senior class play. He got rave reviews because as he says, "I was the high school editor."

Academy Award winning actress (A Street Car Named Desire) Kim Hunter who co-stars with MacArthur in "The Young Stranger" predicts a very successful acting career for him. "Jimmy has a feel and intuition for acting that goes much beyond his years and experience. When you're working with him you feel the excitement and the aliveness of the roles. When a 19 year old boy can carry a picture in the leading role, you know he's good. And I'm certain, too, that much of his mother's talent rubbed off on him."

Movie-goers probably won't get to see Jimmy on the screen more than once a year, at least for the next four years. While he's a student at Harvard he plans to make pictures only during summer vacations.

For Progress

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

While every reasoning person must admit that some measure of taxation is inseparable from any organized society, we cannot without grave danger, accept its steady growth as an unavoidable element of progress. Governments generally have adopted a patiently paternal attitude, arguing that, knowing so little of the needs of government, we must accept the decisions of those who know more.

One who has been an advised of governments in tax matters can hardly be lumped with the rest of us as possibly well-intentioned but certainly uninformed. So when Mr. V. W. Scully does some positive protesting, it cannot be brushed off. Mr. Scully is now vice president and general manager of The Steel Company of Canada, with a personal interest in seeing that taxes do not get out of line. But his opinions are not only those of an industrialist, for, following World War II, he was deputy minister of national revenue (taxation), which made him the top tax collector in Canada. It also made him completely familiar with the irreducible requirements of government which must be met by taxation.

Mr. Scully knows, too, that taxes cannot be secured from profits; that profits come after taxes and have obligations of their own to meet. Profits are necessary to keep industry moving ahead in line with the demands of the day, to meet the need for dividends, without which industries must slip into the discard, and to provide for new demands for higher wages, benefits and shorter work hours.

Mr. Scully, who has had the opportunity of viewing the tax question from both sides of the fence, in a recent address, spoke of 'the creeping paralysis of taxation'. It is a disease that we grow less able to understand as it grows more familiar.

Not even newspaper editors are free of the delibilating effect of this familiarity.. The editor of an important publication, he said, had written that Ontario citizens would have to pay only two-thirds of the cost of the proposed new hospital plan while the Federal government would pay the rest. Mr. Scully went on to explain that the useful phrase about "paying the rest" could only mean further reaching into individual pockets, as there was nowhere else to secure it. If this popular misconception about the government's ability to "pay the rest" is pushed to its logical conclusion, it must result in a state of mind that "could some day bring about the end of the system of free enterprise which has enabled us—all of us—to progress as we have."

Organization of a Limited Company or a Co-Operative Among Citizens.

An important meeting-forum was held last Sunday in St. Joseph Hall by the Drummondville Proprietor's League under the presidency of Mr. Remi Fontaine. In addition to other officers, we have noticed the presence of Mayor Marcel Marier, councillors Armand Gauthier, Antonio Baril, Mr. Gaston Montplaisir, Drummondville municipal clerk, and school board member Raymond Vaillancourt.

The main decision reached during the meeting was the one foreseeing the establishment of a group (limited company or co-operative) in order to solicit funds affected to the erection of one or few industrial plants within the limits of the Greater Drummondville. President Fontaine pointed out that the Drummondville Industrial Committee is performing a swell job, but that he is handicaped by the absence of industrial fit buildings. "That's the issue No. 1", Mr. Fontaine added. People must take for granted that industrial buildings would contribute to bring here some prospects who otherwise remain skeptical as to our possibilities as economic center. A temporary committee was elected with Mr. Epiphane Melancon, Mr. Raymond Touchette, vice president, and Mr. Remi Fontaine, secretary. The committee has already began to dig in the issue; it has held its first formal meeting last Tuesday.

Councillor Antonio Baril congratulated members and attendants, adding that such an initiative should have good effects on the community's economic life.

The Governors Of The States

American voters elected 30 state governors last year, and throughout the 48 states the Democrats now have 29 governorships to 19 held by the Republicans.

These governors are the chief executives of their respective states. They are politically independent of everyone, including the President of the United States, except the voters of their own state. They can be, and are, important in national affairs. Their office can, and has, led to the Presidency. The Presidency has been held for 32 of the 57 years since the turn of the century by former governors of states.

The basic requirements for a candidate for state governor are simple. He must be a resident of the state, a citizen of the United States and (in all but a few states) he must be at least 30 years old. Women may be, and have been, elected governors.

The governor of a state is no mere figurehead. As chief executive, he has the tremendous task of making effective the public policy which has been enacted into law by the legislature, also elected by the people of the state. The governor, in most states, cannot be removed except by impeachment. This power has been exercised by the people only 12 times in the nation's history.

Candidates for governor in some states are nominated in state-wide direct primary elections. A direct primary allows every properly registered voter of a political party to cast a vote for the individual in his party he wishes to see running in opposition to the candidate of another party. In other states, a citizen becomes a candidate for governor after being chosen at a state convention of the political party.

State constitutions are not uniform as to length of time a governor serves. Some states say their governor shall serve for four years, while others specify two-year terms. There has been a trend toward the four-year term. As a rule, the state governor is eligible for immediate re-election for any number of times, but some states forbid from serving two consecutive terms.

The election of most state officials is a matter of local, rather than national interest. But state governors are officials of considerable national importance and the election of a governor is frequently influenced by national political issues.

For example, the agricultural policies of the federal government and the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the nation's farmers can sometimes turn farm states for or against a governor who belongs to the party in power at Washington. The same thing is true in connection with U. S. government policies affecting labor, business and industry.

Conversely, a state governor's extend into national affairs. In the western states, for example, flood control and multipurpose projects involving development of water resources for irrigation, hydroelectric power and other uses are usually financed and constructed by the federal government. However, the work generally involves cooperating by the states, particularly in the planning stage.

Occasionally there is a sharp division of opinion in the state concerning specific waterpower developments. Some citizens believe that ordinary hydroelectric projetcs can be built and operated more efficiently by private power companies, and oppose their construction and operation by the U. S. government. In cases of this kind, the official attitude of the governor may influence a decision by the U.S. government.

Thus, because of the increasingly close relationship of federal and state government and their joint interest in social welfare activities, the governors of the states are growing steadily in power and influence.

Nothing For The Producer

"Back in the old days," the quadrennial pattern almost demanded what came to be known in the language of Ottawa as a "sunshine budget". Since practically the only dollars-and-cents gestures Mr. Harris has made to Canadians tonight are directed at the kiddies and the older people in our population, I guess you would call this one a "sunrise and sunset budget", J. N. T. Bulman, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, said tonight after study of the Harris Budget.

"This budget can be summed up as a sop to the young, a tip-of-the-hat to the old — and nothing for the producer.

"The Finance Minister's housekeeping plan for the next twelve months plainly indicates the Government's paternalistic attitude that Canadians are not to be trusted to use their own earnings wisely. While its tight monetary policy forces the nation's producers to tighten their belts, it loosens its own still another notch.

"With the substantial surplus that Ottawa has at hand, not to mention that contemplated in the coming year, we think the obvious course for Mr. Harris to have followed would have been to grant at least some relief from the excessively high rates in both the corporate and personal income tax fields," continued Mr. Bulman.

"His decision not to do anything at all here has left manufacturing industry with the squeeze still on. On the one hand, costs, already influenced by high taxes, are inexorably rising; on the other, competition from imports makes it almost impossible to adjust prices.

"Import competition is hurting not a few industries, but, rather than affording them adequate tariff protection, the Government seems happy to let them work out their own salvation.

"I don't think we alone are disappointed that Mr. Harris also failed to exempt all building materials from sales tax unconditionally. We urged this in our brief to the Minister last December and I would suggest that the downturn in new building in recent months has borne out our contention that such relief was necessary and desirable.

"Perhaps the most astonishing feature of all," concluded Mr. Bulman, "is that Mr. Harris has accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of presenting a Budget Speech with barely a mention and scant consideration of the nation's largest single breadwinner — Manufacturing Industry."

Clerk Accountants, trained at the Clerk Accounts S hool, RCAF Station Aylmer, Ontario, obtain both practical and theory instruction in one of the three phases of Service accounting which are Pay, Messes and Institutes, and Supply. Among the graduating students of Pay Accounts Course 30, are the following airmen and airwomen who are depicted in discussion with instructor Sgt Duncan McDougall: left to right are: 243244 AC1 Jacques Joseph Audet, 21, whose father Ovila Audet, resides at St. Sebastien Frontenac Co., Quebec; 239446W AW1 Denyse Ritchett, 21, whose parents Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Ritchett, reside at 524A St. Jacques, St. Jean, Quebec; 239278 LAC Joseph Jacques Yves Benoit, 20, whose father Mr. Leo Benoit, resides at Ste. Madeleine Co., St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; 239486 AC1 Joseph Roger Dupere, 19, whose parents Mr. and Mrs. Georges Dupere reside at 637 Lindsay, Drummondville, Quebec, and 23065 Sgt Duncan McDougall, 35, instructor, whose wife Laura, resides at PMQ 22, RCAF Station Aylmer, Ontario. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil McDougall reside at 281 Cheriton Avenue, North Kildonan, Manitoba.

The St. John Ambulancers Brigade, Division 210 of the Canadian Celanese, which captured top honors in a recent competition. The team who was awarded the Hargreaves trophy appear here with officers. First row, left to right: Charles Sinclair, G. J. Diseur, J. Lavigne, Germain Girard; second row: Armand Lafond, Donat Laplante, Edgar Maillette, Wellie Béland, Edgar Beaulieu.

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What is Health Education?

A famous health officer once said that the whole future of public health depends on education. He meant, of course, health education — education on how to keep healthy. It is fair to assume that everyone thinks he knows what health education is — he says "education about health" and lets it go at that. Nevertheless, it is obvious that there are different kinds of health education.

For instance, it is common to hear a person trained in public health say health education is the job of the public health nurse, and so it is one of her jobs. Generally, this kind of health education means the instruction of the individual on how to keep healthy or keep his family healthy as the result of the acquiring of knowledge about immunizing agents for example, or how to wash, feed, or care for a baby; this is personal health education. Too many people think that this is all there is to health education — failing to realize that all the personal educators in the world will fail to accomplish its objective in surroundings which make health very difficult or impossible to achieve.

Efforts to improve community health and thus in the long run personal health, are necessary too. It may be that a law is needed for the pasteurization of milk or the fluoridation of water, or for the sanitation of factories. Or it may be that more money is to be appropriated by a government for public health purposes, whether it be the building of a dam, the paying of better salaries for public health officials, or the building of child health clinics.

This kind of health objective requires community health education, and it is done best by voluntary associations. Voluntary associations are needed in democratic societies to undertake general popular education to make it possible for governments to pass laws or make appropriations for public health purposes. This kind of education is not generally, effectively carried on by governments because in the natural course of events governments respond to popular demand rather than create the demand. A demand created by a government is not a popular demand and is not characteristic of the way things are run in democratic countries. If we had to wait for government action alone to achieve many of the improvements in community health measures, which all right-minded physicians desire, we would have to wait a long time — typical examples are pasteurization of milk, and fuoridation of water.

GOOD NEWS FOR FISHERMEN!

Good news for fishermen! A new packaging method will enable them to take minnows in bags with them on extended fishing trips. Goldfish in plastic bags are now being sold in the U.S. and very soon grocery, hardware, drug and pet stores in Toronto will be doing the same. The specially sealed bag—which Millie Gerry is seen examining here—provides the pair of goldfish with enough microscopic food to last them more than a month and more oxygen than they would get swimming around in a goldfish bowl. Small particles of activated charcoal absorb carbon dioxide. Antibiotics sealed in the bag kill fungus and prevent disease.

Health Day On April 7th

World Health Day this year will fall on April 7th, it is announced by the Health League of Canada, a National Citizens' Committee for the World Healht Organization. That same date marks the anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution of the World Health Organization in 1948. World Health Day will afford an opportunity to arouse popular interest in health needs and to stimulate the people's participation in the work of improving health.

There is an intimate relationship between health and the production of food. Therefore, World Health Day in 1957 is co-sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

"Poverty is only of the reasons people don't eat the right kind of food. Prosperity and ignorance also play significant roles. Even heart disease — a leading killer in an increasing number of countries — is now being attributed by some invetigators to excessive consumption of unneeded fats," states a special bulletin from the World Health Organization.

"Malnutrition undermines the health and saps the strength of hundreds of millions. In the Americas, it is a leading cause of infant mortality. All too often young children die as a result of lack of protein and other essential elements of a balanced diet, although the immediate cause of death may be dysentry or some other disease against which undernourished bodies have little resistance."

The changing of food habits of a people is a difficult, long-term task, but one that is often essential to th eimprovement of health. It requires the full collaboration of public health administrators and agriculturists.

World Health Day, 1957, will be an opportunity to focus attention of people all over the globe on the importance of good food in the raising of health standards everywhere.

Lucky Trail

If the record book means anything, Yvonne Lime could be a pretty lucky girl.

The man who discovered Yvonne for films is Hal Wallis, who signed her for the key role of Snookie Maguire in "The Rainmaker," starring Burt Lancaster and Kathrine Hepburn.

Wallis, it might be pointed out, has done wonders for the careers of a great many women in films. It's just possible that Yvonne, a pretty, blue-eyed blonde, will do as well as many Wallis discoveries before her.

It was when he was in charge of all production at Warner Brothers that Wallis either discovered or greatly accelerated the rise of such well-know stars today as Bete Davis, Jane Wyman, Ann Sheridan, Olivia DeHavilland and a host of others.

At Paramount, where he heads up Hal Wallis Productions, Wallis' foresight and faith brought to the forefront such stars as Shirley Booth in "Come Back Little Sheba," Anna Magnani in "The Rose Tattoo" and Shirley Maclaine for a few. It was also Wallis' produc- prompted Katharine Hepburn to return to making films in the U.S. after an absence of four years.

Wallis definitely has the touch when it comes to the distaff side. The women listen when he talks, act when he advises, and look to him for guidance, for the simple reason that he's been right so often.

That's why Yvonne Lime could be counted lucky to have made her first picture under his tutelage. Could be she'll join the famous.

Kenneth More To Visit Toronto

Britain's top boxoffice star, breezy Kenneth More, is to pay a brief visit to Toronto on Thursday, 4th April. The Rank Organization film actor won international fame for his astonishingly realistic portrayal of Battle of Britain flying ace, Group Captain Douglas Bader in the movie REACH FOR THE SKY.

More first brought acclaim from Canadian audiences for his performances in Rank Organization comedies, GENEVIEVE, and DOC1 TOR IN THE HOUSE. He recently signed a spectacular contract with the British film company providing for him to make seven pictures over the next five years.

Kenneth More's next film for the Rank Organization will be a NIGHT TO REMEMBER from the book by Walter Lord.

Filming for this story of the tragic sinking of the "Titanic" will begin in September, probably on location in Ireland.

Atomic Attack And Shelter

A city should be safer from atomic fall-out than the surrounding country, according to a report from the Journal of the American Medical Association, received by the Health League of Canada. Two researchers say that the city would be more dangerous only in the event of a direct hit.

Their theory is based on the fact that warm air rises. For instance, a city is usually warmer than the surrounding country. The rising warm air currents above the city carry solid particles, pollens, molds and radioactive particles — aloft and keep them there. They fall to the ground when there are no upward air currents, especially when the air nearer the earth is cooler than the air above it.

They suggested that this knowledge could be applied to prevent "the hysterical exodus from a city to a more dangerous rural area in the event of an atomic attack."

The city could be made even safer, they said, by artificially increasing the city's naturally high temperature. This could be done by heating houses, turning on street lights, and opening windows on the leeward side. Even an isolated village or a single risidence might derive some protection by lighting fires on the windward side, which would produce upward air currents.

The greatest fall-out occurs at night and early morning, when radiation from the earth causes the air to be cooler near the earth's surface.

The authors note that at such times many people who suffer from asthma and hay fever expe- which they usually attribute to rience their greatest discomfort, which they usually attribute to dampness.

Small Houses For Our Birds

The small houses for birds and flower boxes built during the winter by the 4-Hers will get out of the work shop during the month of May. The flower boxes will be attached at threshold of the windows and the houses for birds will set up on trees. This is an integral part of the regular embellishment work that the 4-H clubs endeavour every spring in our province.

Moreover, the 10,000 members of the 4-H clubs, recruited at the country, organize the general Spring cleaning of public and private properties in their communities. They replace wood fences by cedar or spruce hedges: they equalize lands and prepare them for grass: they even manage some nice rock-works multicolored flowers will contribute to the embellishment of the surroundings.

The month of May is a special month for the 4-H Clubs.

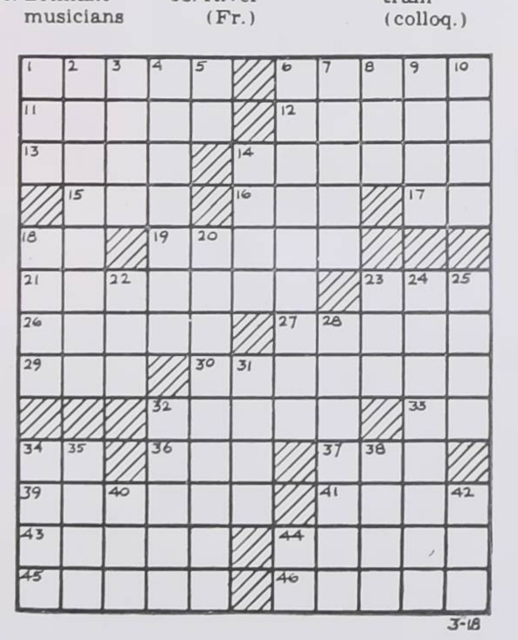
IT'S A BATTLE AGAINST WEATHER

There's a race against time and weather in Northern Manitoba as tractor trains plow through snow to complete the scheduled delivery of 30,000 tons of mining equipment to Moak Lake where the International Nickel Co. is developing a $175,000,000 mineral deposit. In a few weeks the spring break-up will render the tractor-train route a morass of impassable muskeg, and the equipment must get through before then or the schedule will fall behind. The development area, which spreads along a 60-mile front, is dotted with tents, housing men and equipment, until wooden bunkhouses and warehouses can be constructed. Ultimately, 2,000 men will be employed by the company.

Last Week Answer

ACROSS
1. Sharp
6. Discourage
11. Benefactor
12. Harden
13. Arabian country
14. Street
15. Place
16. Letter (Heb.)
17. Public notice
18. Toward
19. Elephant's tusk
21. Destroying
23. Secure (colloq.)
26. Inside part
27. Mons. Zola
29. Strange
30. Bird
32. Kicks a ball
33. Exist
34. Thus
36. Nonsense
37. River (Pol.)
39. Enclose
41. Helps
43. Greek philosopher
44. Wading bird
45. Wheel accessories (Brit.)
46. Wary

DOWN
1. Fuss
2. Put together
3. Two-toed sloth
4. Insurance arrangement
5. Erbium (sym.)
6. Different
7. Foe
8. Large wine cask
9. Mother goddess (Babyl.)
10. Bamboolike grass
14. Egyptian god
18. Music group
20. Brilliant musicians
22. India (poet.)
23. Swine
24. Poisonous evergreen shrub
25. Court session
28. Rub
31. Poker stake
32. Chatter
34. Clan (Ir.)
35. Sole
38. River (Fr.)
40. Elevator cage
42. Pigpen
44. Elevated train (colloq.)



BUDGET ALLOWS $93,000,000 SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASES

Vivienne Smith invites some 3,000,000 Canadian taxpayers to "share the wealth" released by Finance Minister Walter Harris. The 1957 budget emphasizes social security improvements. Canadians will receive $93,000,000 in benefits through boosts in family allowances, old-age pensions and exemptions for illness and charity.

Jimmy Lynch's pennies may buy bigger and better chocolate bars now that the 10 per cent sales tax has been repealed. Ten per cent sales tax has also been removed from tea, coffee, prepared desserts and other grocery items.

Harried Canadian taxpayers will welcome the more streamlined method of claiming tax deductions when filing income tax reports. The change permits taxpayer to claim a flat $100 deduction for taxable income to cover his union dues, professional fees, medical expenses and charitable donations. This sum would make the difference between paying and not paying the tax for 150,000 persons.

"Convex Curve" As The New Look

The lines revealed by Ireland's top designers this year are the most feminine and flattering in years. That applies to Irene Gilbert's "convex curve" and Raymond Kenna's graceful cowl-fronted back-fastening capes.

Irene Gilbert takes the flowers that bloom in the spring for her main theme, and they blossom in a riot of colour on printed silks and cottons for evening, while her convex curve whittles the waisline by a slope upwards in front, and a sweeping curve down towards the back.

Suits are mostly understated and elegant with brief, fitted jackets and the convex curve suggested by welt hip pockets jutting out in front and curving down over the hips to the back.

Almost every sheath dress is zipped up the centre back, and the convex curve is achieved by clever and slanting seams, radiating outwards above and below the tightly belted natural waistline.

To some extent the coat-and dress, or jacket-and-dress theme predominated the Irene Gilbert collection, with Irish linen dresses and matching lining used to accompany tweed coats, and floral chiffons teamed with linen or heavy silk dusters.

"Jasmine" a string-straight mandarin coat in yellow and green tweed with small stand-up collar and low set sleeves was lined with leaf green linen and partnered a battle-blouse topped dress of the same fabric. "Wisteria" a seven-eighths length coat and dress of periwinkle-embroidered silk also echoed this Eastern theme.

Made from the thread from silk worms of Galway and Leixlip, it was woven by one of Ireland's oldest poplin weavers, Patrick Walsh, who has worked his trade for 56 years.

It was made into a white satin gown cut on simple flowing lines, with moulded waist and empire-style bodice and was accompanied by a debonair matching angora-lined jacket.

The other new fabric, a fine bain-in, was used in "Tiger Lily", a two-piece ensemble consisting of a simple tan dress and matching coat, the latter featuring drawn threads in the style of a shepherd's plaid.

"Delphinium", a fine navy hand-woven tweed dress with saddle-stitching, was teamed with a cocoon shaped jacket with flyaway lapels springing from under a tiny roll collar.

Waltz-length evening frocks include "Cascade", a delicate grey and pink chiffon dream worn under a blush-pink Irish linen coat lined with the same material.

For sheer drama there was 'Deadly Nightshade', a sleek black satin gown with one shoulder covered by a twisted swathe of the material that fell into a long back panel.

There are some excellent suits in Raymond Kenna's collection which features huge admiral collars on both coats and suits, self-covered round buttons, and some amusing leisure clothes.

"Shore-leave" is a well cut tailored suit of navy-blue heavy linen, double-breasted, and finished with a huge white pique collar and slit revers.

His full-length evening gown of white organdie has a conventional dark blue flower motif edging the full skirt and the short sleeves.

Carrickmacross lace in some of his evening gowns. "Bloomtime", a delicate dream of apple blossom pin with petal shaped bodice and flowing skirt, and "June Rose", a sheer enchantment with its over-pattern of blue and pink rosebuds.

"Bon Soir", a simple grey princes style dress, with well defined waist and an extended front apron-top skirt was teamed with a voluminous matching cape latched by a trio of white tweed bows.

Cinderella Bakes A Cherry Pie

A blonde Cinderella, Heidi Nickey of Littlestown, Pa., shows the cherry pie that won Eastern regional honors at the 25th Annual Cherry Pie Baking Contest held in Chicago. Heidi came to the USA with her family from a Displaced Persons Camp in Germany only five years ago. Recently this active teenager competed in the championship bake-off with girls from each state plus Hawaii, Alaska, and Canada. Here's her recipe for a 9-inch pie:

Filling:

2 (#2 cans) red sour cherries drained (4 cups)
1/4 cup cherry juice
1 cup sugar (use only 1/2 cup with frozen cherries)
2-1/2 tablespoons cornstarch

Mix sugar and cornstarch in saucepan. Add cherry juice. Boil for 2-3 minutes over medium heat, stirring until smooth. Blend in cherries. Set aside.

Pastry:

1-1/2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup chilled butter
1/4 cup chilled Swift's Silverleaf Lard
1/4 cup cold milk

Sift flour with salt. Cut in butter and lard with pastry blender until mixture resembles corn meal and small peas. Sprinkle with milk. Mix lightly until flour is moistened and dough gathers together. Press dough into a ball and divide into two parts (one slightly larger for lower crust). On lightly floured pastery cloth roll to 1/8 inch thickness. Line pan and fill with cherry mixture. Make 1/2-inch lattice strips with remaining pastry. Weave lattice strips over filling. Cover rim with pastry strips. Crimp edge. Bake 10 minutes at 400°F., then 45 minutes at 375°F.

Glamour Girl

"Let's take our stars out of the kitchen and put them back into exotic backgrounds and slinky clothes, and show the world that we're as glamourous as they expect us to be."

So says Elaine Stewart, currently co-starring with Jeff Chandler, Jeanne Crain, Jack Carson and Gail Russell in Universal-International's "The Tattered Dress", in which the former redhead transformed into a striking "quicksilver" blonde wears one of the sexiest wardrobes ever designed for the screen.

"Publicity-wise, I'm all for glamor," says Elaine. "The public expects us to act and look different from other people, so let's live up to these expectations."

The shapely blonde star, who has just signed a 10-picture deal with U-I, believes it is time Hollywood ditched "the girl next door" approch to its stars. "If we looked anything like the girl next door", she said, "no one would come to see us on the screen. It's because we're different that makes us stars."

Elaine also deplores the sloppy dress habits of certain stars. "This", she said, "robs Hollywood of some of its glamor. When any of us appear in public we should look like movie queens, and not like the girl next door.

"The only reason we are on the screen is because we are different and we should exploit that to the fullest. We should dress to the hilt when in public, and we should try to keep the dull and prosaic out of our publicity."

Miss Stewart says that she has found on personal appearance tours that teenagers actually resent stars who dress and look sloppy.

"Many of them", she said, "have told me that they liked so-and-so, 'but why does she have to dress so badly?' I've tried to explain this, but could find no valid excuse, for there is none. A star should never appear in public poorly groomed."

Elaine points out that while teenagers like a star to be "down to earth" in manner and speech, they still like her to look every inch a movie queen in her dress and grooming.

"The kids like us to be real glamorous," she said, "so let's give them what they expect. I'm sure it will react favorably for us at the boxoffice."

Sponsors 3rd Tournament

Fishermen of the province will be able to compete for prizes totalling $15,000 in the third annual Molson's Fishing Club Tournament, it was announced today.

The tournament, which starts 1st April, is open to all anglers who are members of clubs or associations belonging to the Quebec Federation of Fish and Game Associations. Individual prizes run to $50.00 for a first place, and the club gaining the most points in the tournament can win up to $500.00.

Richmond Pelletier, Molson's Fishing Club director, also drew attention to important modifications in the tournament regulations. This year entries for brown trout, rainbow trout and chain pike must be accompanied by a photograph.

The fishing clubs and associations will receive the new forms before the opening of the tournament on April 1st, and the 1957 tournament booklet will be mailed direct to all members on receipt of names and addresses. Club secretaries are being asked to send these lists as soon as possible to: Molson's Fishing Club, P. O. Box 1600, Montreal, P.Q.

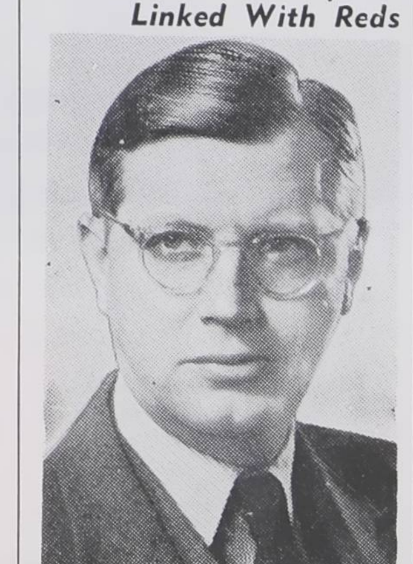
For the third consecutive year Molson's Brewery and its distributors will provide free transportation of fish for the stocking of lakes and drivers in conjunction with the Department of Game and Fish of Quebec. Requests for this free service should be directed to the Molson agent in the district where the dore will be liberated.

The 1957 Molson's Fishing Club booklet contains such interesting information for sportsmen as: fishing calendar, charts and list of 1956 winners.

Copies are available free by writing to Molson's Fishing Club, P. O. Box 1600, Montreal.

Anglers will also be able to obtain further details by calling at the Molson's booth at the Montreal Sportsman's Show, Show Mart, March 29th to April 7th.

Pearson Denies Canadian Envoy Linked With Reds



For the second time in six years, a U.S. senate investigating committee released "evidence" branding E. Herbert Norman, Canadian ambassador to Egypt, as a Communist. The committee charged that Norman, above, was linked with Israel Halperin, one of the principals charged in the Soviet spy ring exposed in Canada in 1946. External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson termed the U.S. accusation that Norman is a Communist "a repetition of rumors, suspicions and slander which we have heard about for years and rejected as unfounded."

CANADIAN RED CROSS OPENS FOURTH REFUGEE CAMP IN AUSTRIA

Caring for thousands of homeless Hungarians is but one of the major tasks assumed during the past year by the Canadian Red Cross. March is Red Cross month in Canada and the organization is marking the occasion by taking over its fourth refugee camp for Hungarians in Austria. Here one of the 27 Canadian Red Cross specialists in Austria, Steve Szigeti of Toronto, supervises a scup kitchen in Austria. Two of the Canadian-run camps are in Austria and a third is in Holland. The latter is a holding centre where refugees await emigration to free countries. Canadian Red Cross houses 50,000 homeless Hungarians in Austria. Only the U.S., with five camps, shoulders a heavier burden.

Serve To Survive

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

One fact that seems to have escaped advocates of an embargo on night shopping is that such restrictions may well endanger the very life of many existing stores. This, while a long-time threat, is none the less real.

Many people want to shop at night. Too many this is not so much a matter of taste as of necessity. It permits the assistance of the head of the house, and use of the family car, which frequently goes with the husband to work and returns when he returns.

By closing neighborhood and downtown stores, you don't change these facts or these necessities. Many people want to, even must, shop at night. They won't or can't adjust their shopping habits to satisfy an early closing law. Instead they will look for places where they can shop when it is convenient for them.

This is where most outside shopping centres have a distinct advantage. There is no one to say to them that they must stay closed in the face of a public demand for service at times when they can use it. There is a growing recognition that there are many housewives who work by day, or are tied down by family responsibilities until husband or older children come home.

Probably all these people would prefer to shop in their own own neighborhood, or in accessible downtown stores. But if those stores are closed, the automobile has made it possible for them to reach out for the service they need.

And so everyone is happy. The stores that want to, or are compelled to, stay closed, and the more distant stores that wish to offer a broader service do so, too.

That happiness is beginning to have sadder overtones. Some people are beginning to recognize that, if this continues, cities and communities will begin to die at the core. For if purchasers move outward in substantial numbers, and if those within city boundaries learn from them new shopping habits, what happens to merchants who have been compelled to close their doors at night and cannot meet this competition? The long time possibility is that they will die, and property values and tax potentials will not be far behind.

It doesn't seem possible that wide-awake merchants can watch business draining away from them without protest. Complacency here can only accentuate the trend that must follow where accustomed sources of service do not meet the customers' needs.

For Local News Subscribe To Your Local Paper

Surplus Reported By TCA In 1956

Trans-Canada Air Lines realized a net surplus of $1,556,212 from its operations in 1956. It was disclosed today when the company's annual report was tabled in the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The report, signed by Company President G. R. McGregor, said this was the sixth successive year in which a surplus was recorded.

The net income for the year was $1,366,117 more than in 1955, the report said, and the improvement was attributed to increased traffic throughout the system, a slight increase in the proportion of capacity sold, and to improved productivity of personnel and aircraft. It added, however, that these factors were partly offset by higher maintenance material expense and depreciation charges.

The report called particular attention to TCA's decision to purchase Douglas DC-8 jet and Vickers Vanguard turbo-prop airliners. These two new aircraft types will allow TCA to become one of the first airlines in the world to possess an all turbine powered fleet.

The report showed that TCA's gross revenues advanced to $91,306,046, an 18 percent increase over 1955 with more than 80 percent of the total being provided by the 2,072,912 passengers the airline carried during the year. The passenger traffic represented a 23 percent increase from the previous year. The growing impact of tourist fares, however, contributed to a slight decline in the revenue yield per ton mile flown during the year.

Canadian air transportation felt the stimulus of a strong national economy, Mr. McGregor said and, at the same time, it continued to win a progressively larger share of the total transportation market. To keep pace with the nation's requirements, TCA made available the greatest number of seat miles and ton miles in its history — 1,631,238,000 and 235,934,000 respectively. Increased flight frequency and carrying capacity were provided on all routes, the report added.

Propeller-turbine Viscounts replaced North Star aircraft on first-class trans-continental operations, and two more Super Constellations were received during the year making possible a second daily "express" service between eastern and western Canada. Six trans-continental flights were scheduled daily during the months of heaviest traffic — two of them tourist class — and a seventh flight operated daily between the east and cities in Alberta, using Viscount equipment.

Ten flights weekly were scheduled on the trans-Atlantic routes during the peak summer season.

The annual report commented on the disappearance on December 9th of a TCA North Star in the mountains of southwest British Columbia with 62 persons aboard. "The circumstances of the accident are shrouded in uncertainty," it said, "and until the aircraft is found there can only be conjecture as to the cause. The deepest sympathy of the company is extended to the families and friends of those involved."

At the end of 1956 TCA was operating on 25,187 route miles and serving more than 60 communities in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Bermuda and the Caribbean. New excursion fares and low-cost immigrant fares were introduced on the North Atlantic service in conjunction with other members of the International Air Transport Association. There was no basic change in the domestic fare structure.

The report said the company was proud to participate in relief work at the time of the Hungarian tragedy and numerous refugees were brought to Canada on both charter and scheduled operations. TCA also carried many tons of emergency supplies to Europe without charge.

Four North Star aircraft, modified for cargo carrying purposes, provided a service five nights weekly in addition to other all-cargo operations. Air freight movement increased 20 percent from 1955 to 11,928,000 ton miles while air express went up to 2,548,000 ton miles, an increase of 18 percent.

Mail traffic also maintained a steady growth, according to the report, although mail rates declined due to the contractural agreement between the Company and the Post Office which calls for lower unit payments as the volume grows.

TCA flew 8,013,000 ton miles of mail in 1956, an increase of 12 percent, and revenues from mail traffic increased seven percent.

The TCA fleet numbered 72 aircraft at the end of the year. It consisted of nine Super Constellations, two of them delivered during the year, 18 Viscounts, 21 North Stars and 24 DC-3s.

Additional North Stars were modified to provide increased seating in tourist configuration and another North Star was converted to cargo carriage.

Improvements were made to several sales and reservations offices, the report said, and a trans-continental long-line telephone circuit was leased for improved reservations services.

The airline continued comprehensive training programs in all departments with particular emphasis on Management Development instruction to assist supervisory staff in their responsibilities.

The airline's staff totalled 8,932 persons at the end of 1956, an increase of 429 from the close of the previous year. Mr. William F. English, Vice-President of Operations, retired after serving TCA from its inception in 1937. The annual report acknowledged his devotion to the company and his great contribution to Canadian aviation generally. Another senior member of the airline, Mr. E. W. Stull, Operations Manager, Western Region, died during the year.

The report noted that 1957 marks the twentieth year of service to Canada by TCA, and it pointed out that the company was moving ahead in its planning for the new speeds, greater passenger comfort and increased economies associated with turbine powered aircraft. It recalled that orders had been placed for four Douglas DC-8 jetliners for the Company's long-range routes and, that of even greater significance, was an order early in 1957 for 20 Vickers Vanguard propeller-turbine aircraft to see service on the company's medium-range operations.

The DC-8s will be received in 1960 and will fly the North Atlantic and trans-continental routes non-stop with 120 passengers and three-tons of cargo. Their 550 miles an hour cruising speed will cut present flying times almost in half. They will be powered by Rolls-Royce Conway turbojet engines of the by-pass type.

The Vanguards will have Rolls-Royce Tyne engines and be capable of speeds in excess of 420 miles an hour with 82 first class or 102 tourist passengers. They will be delivered in 1961 and will be about twice the size and 100 miles an hour faster than the Viscounts, which in their own right are the finest aircraft in the world for short-range operations.

Eleven additional Viscounts on order will be delivered in the spring of 1957 and nine more in the spring of 1958. Viscount service will be extended to London (Ontario), Quebec City, Fredericton and Saint John, New Brunswick, Halifax and Boston this year.

The TCA President said that the large financial outlay involved in the purchase of modern commercial aircraft, and the necessity of making commitments years in advance of delivery, present serious problems to airline management. Steadily rising labour costs, he said, also were a matter of concern. "Nevertheless", he added, "the greater efficiency of new equipment, the ever increasing popularity of air travel, and the steady growth of Canada's economic strength give good reason to view the future with confidence."

Mr. McGregor said that substantial development costs would be encountered during the transition from piston to turbine powered aircraft. But, he concluded, the general financial outlook for the company is encouraging and it will continue to be TCA's aim to provide efficient air transportation on the widest possible national basis and at the lowest possible cost to the consumer.

Mr. Justice Roy L. Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada, and chairman of the Royal Commission investigating the diesel issue, inspects diesel locomotive in the Canadian Pacific Railway's St. Luc hump retarder freight yard as a preliminary to the opening of hearings at Ottawa on March 4.

Mexico Is Good For Allied Films

Mexico has become an increasingly good market for Allied Artists product, with the company showing a 300 per cent increase in its business there during the last three years.

This was the comment of producer Lindsley Parsons upon his return from a 15,000-mile air trip which took him into Mexico and eight other Latin-America countries.

Parsons, whose motion pictures are released by Allied Artists, spoke optimistically as he discussed the business which is being done by American films in the countries to the south.

There is a general business expansion in those countries stretched between the Rio Grande and the Strait of Magellan, he said, and in the theatre industry this seems well reflected by conventional theatre construction and some building of drive-ins, notably Mexico and Honduras.

The current conventional theatre construction is reminiscent, Parsons said, of the theatre building in this country during the 20's. Some of the more costly houses will seat 3500, and all are beautifully designed and are being richly carpeted, draped and furnished.

There is, he added, great respect for theatre property in the Latin American countries — a respect almost like that held for churches. As a result, there is no vandalism of them.

Parsons, who with his associate, John H. Burrows, arranged for the filming of "The Incredible Yanqui" in Honduras, reported a widespread rock and roll craze throughout Mexico and the Caribbean countries.

And shrewd theatres exhibitors are commercializing on it wherever possible. He cited the following as an example:

" 'Crime In The Streets' has a very brief rock and roll sequence, but the exhibitors playing this picture of juvenil delinquency are strongly exploiting that sequence — and with great profit."

Television has made practically no inroads as competition in the southern republics, he said, explaining:

"Exhibitors view it as a potential menave, but at this particular time it is too far away to harm the box-office.

"Mexico, Cuba and Puerto Rico carry the greates television threat potential, but today's television south of the Rio Grande is pretty much like amateur night was in our old third-rate vaudeville houses."

In connection with the filming of "The Incredible Yanqui", Parsons conferred with the Honduran minister of Education, Jorge Duron, and reported afterward that cooperation will be given American producers whose films wil not reflect adversely on the countrymen in whose land the picture is made. He said:

"The governments down there will ban any picture that offends its people. In the past, there have been errors in judgment made by American producers, and some have been costly. As an example, one picture showed gauchos loitering on the streets of Buenos Aires. That would be like having cowboys gathered at Times Square."

Throughout the area Parsons visited — it also included the Dominican Republic, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador — the American film is most preferred. The next is Mexican. Cantinflas and Pedra Armendariz, he said, are the favorite stars.

Advertising The Proof

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

One sometimes suspects union officials of side stepping or shutting their eyes to economic facts that do not seem to accord with their own thinking. We don't mean to suggest anything unnatural or reprehensible in this. It is easy for all of us to focus so much on wants that we become partially blinded to the necessities that might turn wants into realities.

Some little time ago the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the AFL-CIO paid good money for a page advertisement in the Chicago Tribune to state, unblushingly facts that other union and other union leaders have been doing their very best to overlook.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union announced with quite pardonable pride that since the mid-thirties shoe prices had risen only 50 per cent while consumer income had been increasing by 400 per cent. In other words there were more good, usable dollars to buy shoes than there had been thirty years before, so that shoes cost materially less in relation to the available spending dollars than they had in 1925. What made this fact worthy of comment was that it was so different from almost every other price argument.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union thought they had the answer and they spelled it out very clearly. The output per man-hour in their industry was 100 per cent better than it had been in 1925. The worker of today was producing two pairs of shoes in the time the worker of thirty years ago had produced one.

The union made no point that the worker was laboring too hard or too long, or that he was suffering any hardship whatever. He was producing twice as much because he had better machines to assist, and better methods of work, better management and better working skill. All this added up to more goods for the same outlay of effort.

Who suffered? Obviously no one, when the chief parties were buying space to brag about it. As for the gainers, shoe-buyers, at least, of every group benefited. They had more money, much more, and prices were not so much higher. It seems so simple and so reasonable. Obviously the particular union thought so too. Why couldn't production be a universal answer? We suspect that the shoe-morkers thought it could. They were advertising the proof.

Antique Car Poses Problem

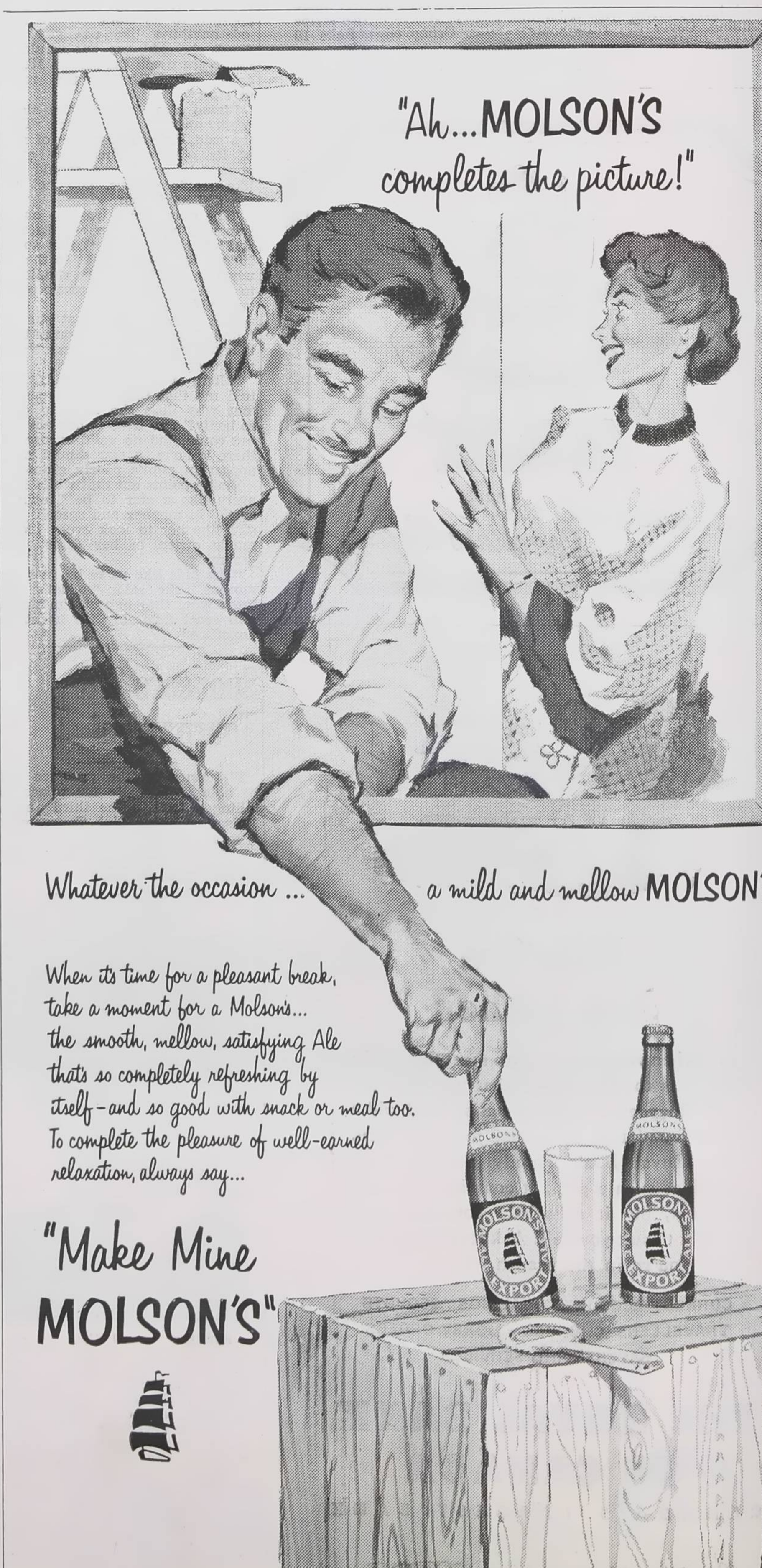
Burbank, Calif. — An antique Dedion Bouton torpedo-car, the first to use flexible tires, almost didn't roll into its film debut of Warner Bros. "Paris Does Strange Things", forthcoming romantic comedy starring Ingrid Bergman and Mel Ferrer.

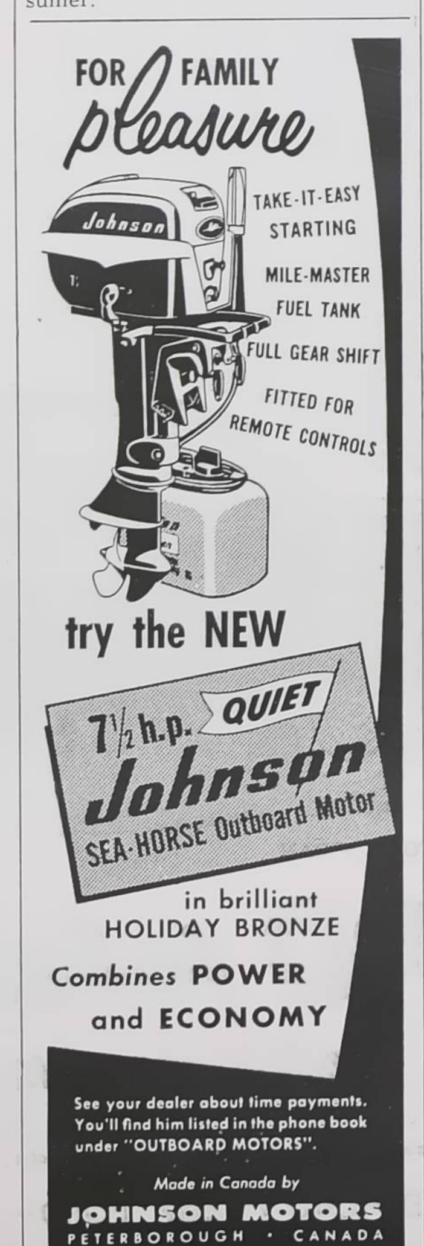
First of all, director Jean Renoir had a little trouble convincing the owners of the car (a Paris automobile museum) to loan it out for the picture. And, then, when he finally did get their consent, he was immediately confronted with another problem — he couldn't find anyone who knew how to operate it.

Technicians were called in from all over France to see if they could start this prototype of the gasoline car, but all in vain. Just as the whole thing seemed hopeless, Renoir heard on an 83-year-old auto mechanic. He turned out to be the one man in France who knew the secrets of operating the Dedion-Bouton.

"Paris Does Strange Things", filmed in France, is Miss Bergman's initial fling at romantic comedy and her first role opposite Mel Ferrer.

NEW CNR LINE — By autumn of 1957 trains will be running on a new $3,000,000 spur line being built by Canadian National Railways in northern New Brunswick. Twenty-three miles long, the railway will link the Heath Steele base metal lines at Little Tomogonops River to the CNR's Montreal - Saint John - Halifax main line at Bartibog. Construction has been carried on through the winter months and about 10 miles of the line are now ready for tie and track laying. Modern Construction Company of Moncton has the contract for the building of the sub-grade, and CNR crews will carry out the track-laying work. Top photo shows big machines chewing through a deep rock-cut near the Heath Steele minesite. At left is seen construction of a trestle across the East Portage River, on the Bartibog end of the line. The opening up of the Heath Steele ore deposits is one of the major mining developments in Canada in recent years. (CNR Photos)





Good Average

Retailers generally like the look of the immediate future, says Jack McArthur, of The Financial Post, but they don't look for a big boom.

They think business will be spotty. But, overall, the average should be as good or better than last year. They haven't been greatly affected by tight credit, except where they plan capital expansion.

The crucial points:

The weather: It's got to be reasonably good to bring out springtime buyers in force.

The public mind: There are signs that higher prices and the credit squeeze are scaring some buyers — of cars, for instance — persuading them to hold on to their cash.

Autos: They represent a big slice of retailing. Car sales are just starting the spring upswing. How high will they climb this year? Most observers think the level will be almost as high as a year ago, a few think it will be a little higher.

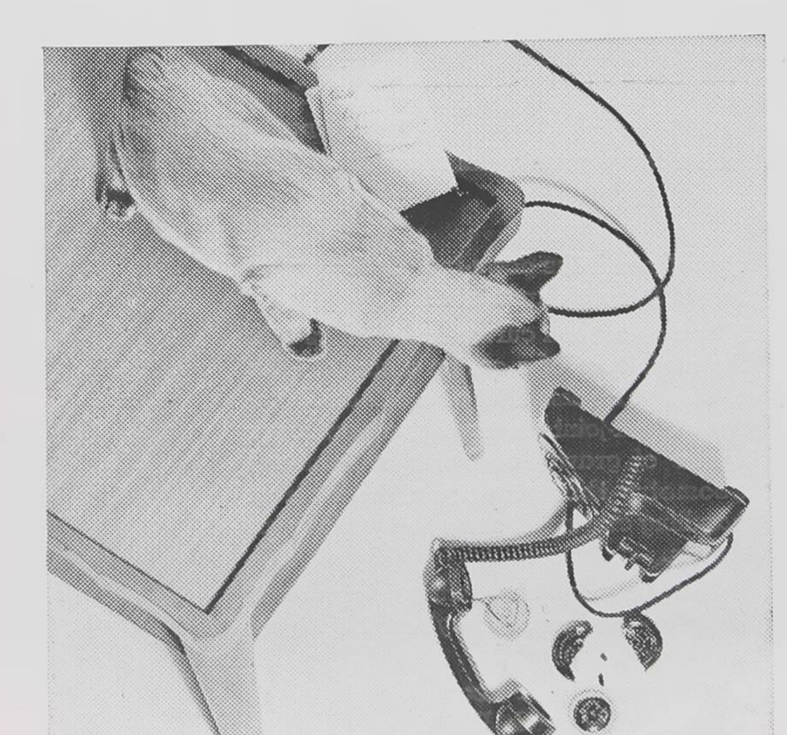
Clothing: There's hope for good buying volume.

TV sets: This is the softest spot in retailing.

EINSTEIN OF CANINE WORLD

Having trouble with your income tax report? Then Heidi, the dachshund, could be your friend indeed. Barbara, right, and Nancy Phipps of London, Ont., claim their talented pooch can't be stumped, even by such problems as "five, minus one, add two and divide by three." Heidi works mostly with Barbara, who gives her either a bit of meat or a piece of buttered bread after the dog barks out each correct answer. Psychologist Dr. John Paul found that Heidi had the right answer nine times out of 10 if the same person held the food and thought the answer. However, when two people participated, her percentage dropped to about one out of 10.

Mr. Justice Jean Martineau of the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal and a member of the Royal Commission investigating the diesel issue, inspects die sel locomotive in the Canadian Pacific Railway's St. Luc hump retarder freight yard as a preliminary to the opening of hearings at Ottawa on March 4.



This huge machine, 29' long by 8' high, weighing 32,700 pounds, has just been installed at the local Coca-Cola plant. This machine can wash and sterilize 120 bottles a minute.

A New Chevrolet Corvette Unveiled

A startling new experimental model of the Chevrolet Corvette has just been unveiled.

The custom-built car is known as the Corvette SS (Corvette Super Sport). It has been under development at the Chevrolet Engineering Centre in Detroit for several months. If shakedown tests are completed in time, it may be tested at the Sebring, Florida Grand Prix endurance trials late in March.

A light-weight magnesium alloy body, a tubular frame to replace the conventional box-rail structure, a four-speed manual transmission, inboard rear brakes, independent front suspension, four-link rear suspension with DeDion type axle, and the use of aluminum wherever feasible in the chassis, are but a few of the innovations.

General Motors emphasized in unveiling the experimental model that it is a research project to study advanced engineering characteristics in the field of performance, handling, braking and other safety features.

"It is the engineering department's job in this area of advanced design to create and test various components such as engine, brakes and drive-train and explore new suspension principles," a GM engineer said.

"Testing under the most severe operating conditions gives the engineers a chance to study the performance and safety characteristics of new developments and features which have been built into this vehicle.

"That is the principle behind development of the Corvette SS. It is a study of new ideas to determine whether they might eventually be refined and offered in regular passenger cars.

"Instead of substituting these features in test cars on a piecemeal basis, we hand-built a car around them that will provide concentrated results.

"Testing over tough race courses will serve to quickly furnish comparative engineering date that, under ordinary circumstances, would require long periods of research".

Chevrolet Division of GM credited Zora Arkus-Runtov, Chevrolet engineer and noted European designer and race driver, with major responsibility for the development of the Corvette SS. On October 1, 1956, Arkus-Duntov was assigned an engineering staff which began literally to build a car from the floor up, within reaching distance of the drafting boards. A rough prototype was first tested, then the original design was modified and construction began.

As against the production Corvette's 102-inch wheelbase, the 'SS' is 92 inches, but the overall length of 168 inches is the same on both cars. Due primarily to exhaust ports flowing from each of the cylinders, a fuel injected V8 develops 300 horsepower plus, an outstanding achievement with a displacement or only 283 cubic inches (more than one horsepower per cubic inch.)

The 180-pound tubular frame, which extends basket-like around the two-place driver's compartment, offers economy in weight and high resistance to stress. The ability of the frame to withstand torsion and shock permits the use of light-weight magnesium for the low-slung, aero-dynamically styled body shell.

Saving through these and other factors, such as a plastic 43-gallon gas tank, is illustrated by the dry weight of 1850 pounds for the vehicle. The production Corvette scales approximately 2800 pounds.

The experimental "SS" is too new and untested for performance figures, but the power to weight ratio — figured at one horsepower to each 6.6 pounds — indicates potential acceleration ability far superior to any recognized American make.

Tips on Touring

By Carol Lane
Women's Travel Authority

Control your reflexes, and you'll avoid a lot of trouble while driving. Here are some Do's and Don'ts for meeting highway emergencies.

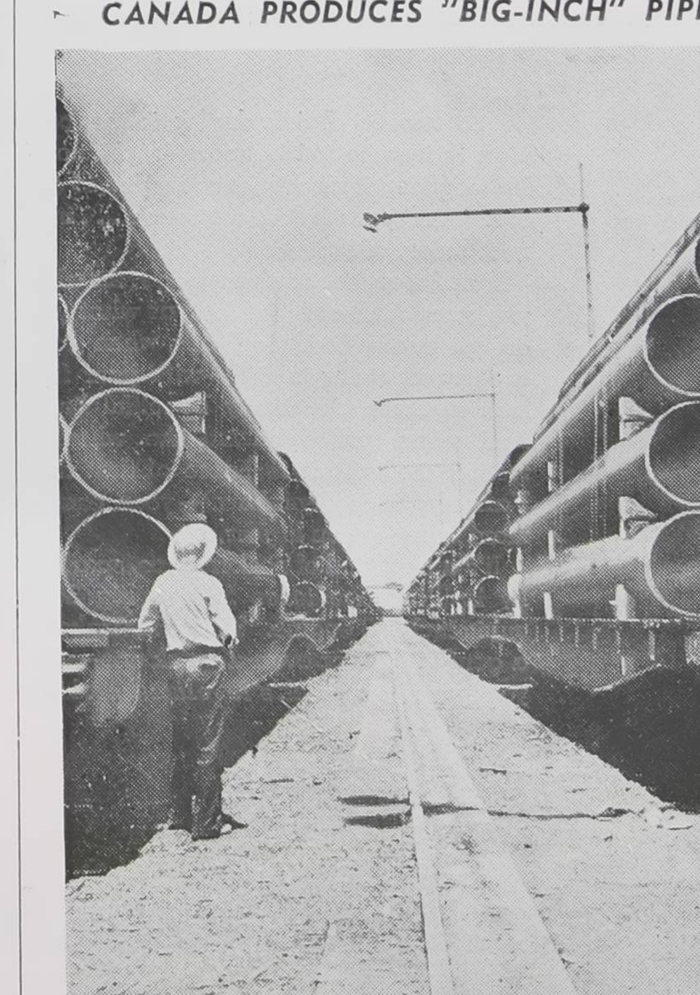
If you're nudged off the road onto a soft shoulder, don't slam on the brakes. Don't try to turn right back onto the pavement. Gently apply your brakes, steer so that your right wheels are about three feet away from the pavement, then move back onto the highway gradually when the coast is clear.

When you round a curve that suddenly proves too slippery for your speed, don't resist the skid by braking and steering out of it. Don't panic and step on the clutch. Always steer in the direction of your skid. Then, accelerate slightly to help your automobile regain its balance.

Chances are you've found yourself in a situation when someone starts to pass you and spots the oncoming traffic too late. As a rule, the offender will try to drop back behind you again. Your cue here is to accelerate, if you can, to give him room. But if he tries to complete the pass, reverse this cue and slow down. This calls for fast thinking.

When it comes to night driving, we've all met the driver who thinks he's the only one on the road. If you're blinded by oncoming lights, there are only two things to do: (1) Slow down and (2) Turn your eyes to the right side of the road.

CANADA PRODUCES "BIG-INCH" PIPE



Twenty-inch pipe to carry Canada's gas and oil in the expanding pipeline network across the country is being manufactured at Welland, Ont. Three miles of the "big-inch" pipe can be produced in a day and it is the first time that 20-inch diameter pipe has been made in Canada. Thirty-six inch pipe is also being made and manufacturers expect that there will be a great demand for the large-diameter product for use as irrigation conduit as well as in fuel pipelines. Formerly all pipe over 16-inch diameter had to be imported.

Can. Scouting

Royal Visit to J-I-M

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Boy Scout Jubilee Jamboree-Indaba and Moot at Sutton Park, Warwickshire, England, on August 3rd.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, President of the British Boy Scouts Association, will officially open the Jamboree-Indaba-Moot on August 1st. Canada is flying some 1,400 Scouts and Leaders to the International event.

"Timmy" Is a Wolf Cub

Paul Gamble, a cheery 11-year-old Wolf Cub Sixer from Corunna, south of Sarnia, Ontario, who has been undergoing treatment since birth for a cerebral palsy condition, has been named "Timmy" 1957, symbol of all Canada's crippled children in the annual Easter Seals campaign. On March 21st he will fly to Ottawa to open the country-wide Easter Seals campaign by selling the first sheet of seals to Prime Minister St. Laurent.

To Visit N. W. T. Scout Groups

Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts in the Northwest Territories are looking forward to a visit this month from Fred J. Finlay, Chief Executive Commissioner from Canadian Scout Headquarters and C. S. Fatkin, of Magrath, Alberta, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, starting from Edmonton March 15th.

Arranged through the coo-peration of the Department of Northern Affairs, the visit of the two Scout Commissioners will be made by air and, it is hoped, will include to Fort Vermillion, Hay River, Fort Smith, Liard, Fort Simpson, Norman, Norman Wells, Fort Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Tuktoyuktuk, Fort Providence, Yellowknife and Fort Resolution.

Taking Everything but Food

The 2,000 Canadian Boy Scouts attending the Jubilee Jamboree-Indaba-Moot in England and the American Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge next summer will take everything they need but food. Actually it is costing some $50,000 to outfit the two contingents. Included in their equipment will be 800 pieces of canvas (tents), 230 sets of patrol cooking equipment, 810 wash basins, 580 canvas water buckets, 3,000 feet of sisal cord, 300 "Swede" saws, 300 felling axes, 300 shovels, 2,000 raincoats, 5,000 neckerchiefs, 2,000 Jubilee neckerchief slides, 65 first aid kits, 61 bibles, 60 cash books and cash boxes, 600 rolls of aluminum foil (for cooking), 66 files, 66 sharpening stones, 230 sets of salt and pepper shakers, and for parade purposes, 123 Canadian ensigns and 123 Troop flags.

Scout Band Wins Award

The Greater Toronto Region Boy Scouts Band won top marks in the junior brass bands recently at the Toronto Kiwanis Music Festival.

A Real Rover Project

As a community service project Rover Scouts are organizing a Wolf Cub Pack and a Boy Scout Troop at the Prince Albert (Sask.) Sanitorium, it is announced by Edward Crowston, Prince Albert District Commissioner. The Cub and Scout programme will be adjusted to the needs of the boys at the sanatorium, but will contain all the essentials of basic Scouting, Mr. Crowston explained.

Chief Scout honoured

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth, was recently installed as a Freeman of the City of Edinburgh, by Sir John Banks, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Freedom to Lord Rowallan is "in recognition of his outstanding services to the Boy Scout Movement which is this year celebrating its Jubilee".

A 600-Cub Good Turn

Some 600 Wolf Cubs from 25 Packs in Toronto's Scarboro West District recently gave up their odd-job money to buy an incubator for premature babies at Scarboro General Hospital.

400 Casualties Caused By Fires

Each year, more than 40,000 Canadian homes are damaged by fire. Property loss is estimated at $20,000,000 according to the All Canada Insurance Federation which represents 200 competing fire, automobile and casualty insurance companies in Canada.

Of the 400 Canadians who die in residential fires each year, about half are children. Home fires can be prevented and the Federation offers these precautions, especially applicable at this time of year.

1. Remove matches and other inflammables from the pockets of winter garments before storing.

2. Clean out attics, basements, sheds, garages and other areas where rubbish may have accumulated.

3. Use non-inflammable fluids for cleaning floors and clothing; do not use gasoline or similar volatile fluids.

4. Oily rags, or rags soaked in turpentine or other fluids, should be destroyed or kept in sealed metal containers.

5. Winter heating materials — oil, kerosene, etc. — should be kept at minimum level during summer months.

6. Chimneys and furnaces should be cleaned thoroughly.

7. Check fans, air conditioners and similar summer appliances for frayed cords or loose connections.

8. Remove accumulated leaves from eaves and around base of homes.

INVITATION TO ADVENTURE

—Central Press Canadian

A warm invitation to join in a search for $50,000,000 sunken treasure in the Caribbean this summer is extended by two chilled members of the Adventurer club, Toronto. Frogman Tom Rutherford is training recruits like Pat Smellie, left, in skin diving technique. If recruits can survive the practice sessions, often held in an outdoor pool in mid-winter, they are eligible to join the exciting expedition to the Caribbean.

Better Maps Of The Moon

Astronomers have been drawing maps of the moon ever since Galileo turned his crude telescope on it in 1609 and it is now better mapped than some portions of the earth-interior Greenland, for instance. So reports the April Reader's Digest.

Poets have called the moon chaste, pale, silvery, ghostly, watery but the right adjective is "picked." Everywhere the face of the moon is marred by craters.

"Some 30,000 have been spotted, 150 with diameters of 50 miles or more," writes Wharton. "The deepest crater yet discovered is 30,000 feet from floor to rim — five times as deep as the Grand Canyon."

What caused the craters? Some scientists think they were formed by volcanoes, others that they are the result of enormous gas-filled bubbles rising through a molten moon, then bursting. Another theory is that the craters were produced by a prolonged bombardment of meteorites.

If, once in a lifetime, you see a blue moon, don't think your eyes are playing tricks. It's caused by dust in our upper atmosphere. Ice crystals are what make you see rings around the moon.

Over the centuries magical powers have been attributed to the moon. It has been said to bring on lunacy, affect growth of plants, eyes of cats, spots of panthers, functions of women, activities of ghosts. The moon does cause the ocean tides because of its gravitational pull continues the Reader's Digest. Primitive people think that everything timed in the same rhythm as the moon is caused by the moon, but that's not so, says the article.

Same Plates?

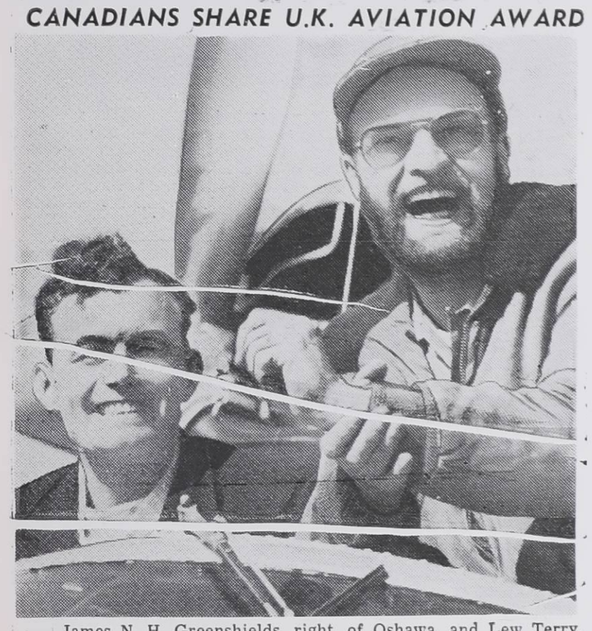
Have the provincial governments considered the much greater economy that could be achieved if every car had a permanent number and a plate designed to last for years if not forever, asks The Financial Post?

This is the system in Britain and some other communities; and it results in a greater saving in both the clerical costs of registering new numbers and the manufacturing cost of new plates.

The police would be helped in the enforcement of traffic laws and the tracing of stolen cars if this system were adopted. As for making sure that everybody pays his annual license fee, this could surely be done by stickers on the windshield and, as at present, by checking the books kept by the licensing authorities and issuing summonses to non-payers.

Is it sheer inertia that ties us to the present arrangement; or is there an argument in its favor? We've never been able to extract one.

CANADIANS SHARE U.K. AVIATION AWARD



James N. H. Greenshields, right, of Oshawa, and Lew Terry, of Toronto, Canadian pilots with the Photographic Survey Corporation, are among the nine British aircrew awarded the Johnston Memorial trophy for taking part in the British government's Antarctic expedition in 1955-56. The award is the British equivalent of the McKee trophy, Canada's premier aviation award. They flew together in one of two Canadian Canso amphibians, which last year started a 60,000 square mile aerial survey of the Grahamland Peninsula for the U.K. The trophy will be presented by the Duke of Edinburgh at a banquet in London, April 3.

Fair Shares

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

There is a rather general tendency to accept recurring wage increases as a necessary part of our industrial life. We know that the dollar buys less than half that it did not so long ago, and it does not seem unreasonable — at least not to the parties most directly benefiting — that there should be more dollars to offset the decline in their purchasing power.

If the question is raised as to where the necessary money is to come from, some reference will undoubtedly be made to profits, and particularly to that modest part of al profits that is distributed as dividends.

One would think that anyone who could argue this case from the viewpoint of the organized worker would be as impressed with the rights of the investor to a fairer return for money loaned to make jobs possible.

Before there is a job there must be a factory, or some equivalent. There must be tools, and a management charged with gathering raw materials for production, developing techniques for their use and selling and distributing the products. If these services are not provided, there are no jobs, save such as the individual can provide for himself by the unskilled effort of unskilled hands.

So, wage increases in industry are unavoidably tied in with the interests of capital in undertakings where it can earn a fair return.

If it is unassailable that the worker is entitled to a fair return for effort and productivity, it must be as unassailable that the investor, who assures the effort and the productivity and accepts the added hazard represented by higher commodity costs that follow higher wages, should be treated with equal generosity.

To argue, as is often done, that the investor does not need more and the worker does is the purest nonsense. The worker is the investor. The investment capital, as has been proved, comes in the main from the earning bracket to which the worker belongs. The chief beneficiaries from all the services that depend on return from investment are also in that earning bracket. Every argument for higher wages is an argument for higher dividends. But distribution has not been made on this "fair shares" basis.

12,000 Quebec Farmers Quit

The latest Census shows 11,719 fewer farms in Quebec in 1956 than in 1951. By now the decline must exceed 12,000 farms.

The number of farms in Quebec is now about 122,000 which is about 9% fewer than in 1951. This speed of decline in the number of farms was only exceeded in the Atlantic provinces. The decline in Quebec took place in all but three counties.

Accompanying the decline in number of Quebec farms was a 5% reduction in total farmland (from 16.8 million acres in 1951 to 15.9 million acres in 1956). The net result of the two changes was an increase in the average size of farms from 125 to 130 acres.

These changes bring Quebec's agricultural development into line with that of Canada as a whole. For decades in Canada, the number of farms has been declining and the average size of farms has been increasing. Prior to 1951, however, Quebec did not share in these general trends. This was because 1/ the province subsidized the "colonizing" of small farms in frontier areas, 2/ Quebec farms had yet felt the full force of mechanization, 3/ the impact of industrialization had not yet been sufficiently strong and pervasive.

In the last few years, however, Quebec agriculture has turned the corner. The exodus from farming has been rapid since 1951 due to a slump in agriculture while the rest of the economy was booming. Quebec is becoming an industrial province. From now on we can expect still fewer and bigger farms, more mechanization, and higher farm incomes.

The economic changes highlighted here are spectacular enough, but there are also far-reaching social and political effects. The closely-knit rural communities are being thinned out and opened up to all kinds of disturbing influences. The horizons of the farm family are being rapidly extended by influences such as TV. The economic welfare of agriculture requires fewer farms, but the political influence of agriculture depends on maintaining a large number of farmers. The declining farm population means, therefore, that the politcial power of the farm vote will weaken.

Know Your Road Surface

One of the most important things for a driver to learn is the characteristics of road surface. There are many types of black surface. Most of them are slippery when wet but a few are more skid resistant. Don't ever make the mistake of thinking they are all alike unless, says the Province of Quebec Safety League, you want to consider all of them as being slippery. Bad road conditions don't cause accidents, they are caused by drivers who fail to recognize the changing conditions quickly enough and to make proper allowances for them.

Inside Briefs

One of the first orders of business for James Stewart on his return home from New York where he attended the opening of his Warner Bros. picture, "The Spirit of St. Louis," was to hie his twin daughters off to the hospital for twin tonsillectomies... Recording star Johnny Desmond makes his film bow in starring-singing role in Columbia's "Juke Box Jamboree"... Director Fred Zinnemann takes off for Switzerland soon to talk with Audrey Hepburn about her upcoming film at Warners, "The Nun's Story"... Eleven-year-old Patty McCormack, an Oscar hopeful for "The Bad Seed," will star in U-I's "Christmas in Paradise"... Herman Wouk, author of "Marjorie Morningstar," checks in at Warner Bros. next week to discuss picturization of his best-seller which has a May starting date... Ann Blyth, currently essaying the title role in "The Helen Morgan Story," also is prepping a new act for a Las Vegas nitery date which will include songs she sings in the biopic... George Stevens' production, "Giant", is the only motion picture to receive the Brotherhood Media Award, a citation presented by the National Conference of Christians and Jews... After Murray Hamilton completes his role of a love-hungry Air Force inductee in "No Time for Sergeants" at Warners, he will march over to Columbia to make love to Kim Novak in "Jeanne Eagels"... Martha Hyer and Anita Ekberg will go to France to join Bob Hope and Fernandel for "Trouble in Paris"... Martha Scott, whose last picture on the Warner Bros. lot was "One Foot in Heaven" in 1941, is back at the studio for "Sayonara."

Time Wings Were Clipped

The Ontario Government, it is reported, is going to lift control of milk prices. It will be wise to do so, declares The Financial Post. This business has been a headache, not only in Ontario but in other provinces where the same sort of things was attempted.

It was never clear why governments seems to be so concerned with milk. Quality and purity, of course, must be safeguarded as with any food product but these provincial milk boards have been going far beyond that. They have deliberately throttled competition. They have set prices without consulting the consumer, they have decided who could ship milk and where, and who could sell it and for how much.

It was time that these boards had their wings clipped.

One of the oldest CBC School Broadcasts, "Adventures In Speech", now features one of radio's youngest personalities. It's seven-year-old Mary Henderson, Winnipeg public school pupil, who reads the exercises in this speech training program aimed at primary grades.

At a recent Winter Carnival held at LaTuque, a Drummondville citizen, Mr. Albert Schaefer, then a visitor in the locality, got a Champagne bottle, other souvenirs and above all a... crown! Here he is interviewed at the mike.

Licensed Amateur Radio Stations

When two radio "hams" get together, they speak a language all their own. Names are superfluous. They know each other better by the code letters of their amateur radio stations.

"Ham-shack," in their jargon, is the room where the "rig" or wireless transmitter and receiver are kept. A home address is "QTH" even wives and girl friends are referred to in code, as XYL and YL respectively.

In the Province of Quebec there are 1,250 operators of licensed amateur radio stations, 600 of them in Montreal.

To non-hams amateur operators are confirmed fanatics who have been bitten by a bug which makes them spend all their leisure in a world apart, inhabited by frequencies, metre bands, modulators and other technicalities, occasionally also by "YLs", "XYLs" and other ordinary people.

To Laurent Morin and Lucie Mesnard, provincial field directors of Canadian Red Cross, radio hams are an undisguised blessing, because they can provide communications when other means have failed.

"When a disaster occurs, like the fire at Valleyfield last December, the first thing I do is ask a radio ham to set up a network," Mr. Morin explained, "You'd be surprised how quickly this is done. In no time at all the channels have been established, and the Red Cross has the assurance that messages will get through."

Radio amateurs first aided Red Cross workers at the disaster and in Quebec during the Rimouski fire disaster in 1950, when Felix Edge, of Sillery, Que., rushed his equipment to the disaster scene and set up a station there to substitute for a Rimouski amateur whose home and equipment had gone up in flames.

His work helped the Red Cross to supply the needs of homeless victims of the fire and to answer enquiries from anxious relatives in other parts of the province.

Radio hams played an important part in Red Cross relief during forest fires at Seven Islands and Forestville, on the St. Lawrence north shore, in 1955, and at two disasters, fire and landslide, that devastated Nicolet, Que. the same year.

Mrs. Stella Belanger, a Quebec city housewife, who like many hams, maintains an almost constant listening watch at her set, was the centre of a network that kept communications open with Seven Islands when all other channels were cut off. Linked in the chain were hams at Riviere du Loup, Rimouski, Petit Machin, and Seven Islands.

Gaston Choquette, of Montreal, Charles Sheffer, of St. Andrews East, Roger Allard, of La Tuque, and Pierre Thibault, of Pierreville, formed a network that kept in touch with Germain Serve, of the Molson's Emergency Unit, who was at the scene of the Nicolet landslide. All messages between Red Cross workers at th disaster and the Red Cross headquarters in Montreal were relayed by these amateurs.

When the Nicolet fire broke out, Mr. Morin was at Roberval, Que. Red Cross workers from Quebec City reached the disaster scene and were able to communicate with the field director through messages relayed by a "ham" network and radio-equipped provincial police cars as he rushed by car to Quebec and from there to the stricken village bringing additional supplies for the homeless.

Dedicated hams are prepared to stand watch many hours without handling any emergency message. Before starting for Valleyfield last December, the field directors asked Mr. Choquette to set up a network. The amateurs he enlisted to form the chain stood by. No breakdown in normal communications accurred.

"But," said Mr. Morin, "it was a great relief to the Red Cross to know that they were there, ready to help at any instant. Radio hams are our insurance. Without them our work would at time be delayed so badly that much additional suffering would be caused. Knowing they are there is half the battle."

What Happens If You Drink?

"The drinking problem isn't only alcohol — it's people," says Dr. Leon A. Greenberg in April Reader's Digest. Greenberg heads research in Yale University's famous Center of Alcohol Studies. "Present scientific knowledge provides no physiological explanation of why some people — nearly 7% of those who drink in North America — become alcoholics. It appears, mainly, to be a personailty problem."

Studies show, for instance, that if you add water to your whisky the alcohol gets into your blood stream just as fast. If you add soda water it will get there even faster, because carbonation speeds the passage through the stomach. A can of beer contains about the same amount of alcohol as an ounce of whisky, but beer and wine contain solid materials such as protein and carbohydrate which slow up the rate at which alcohol gets into the blood.

If you drink slowly enough — say half a highball or three quarters of a can of beer over 60 minutes — the alcohol will be oxidized by the liver as rapidly as it is absorbed, and you will not feel it.

The chief danger in driving after a few drinks probably lies in the fact that your confidence zooms — and you take chances.

What about the permanent effects of drinking? "In the moderate drinker we haven't found any," says the Reader's Digest article. "Alcoholics — people who cant' stop after a few drinks — are another matter... They often suffer severely from nutritional deficiencies. Most of them have a disturbed liver, too, and one in ten has delirium tremens or some alcoholic mental disease."