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# Holiday mishaps can be avoided if care taken

THE death and accident tolls are already taking a sharp swing upwards as the holiday months progress, warns the All Canada Insurance Federation.

Officials of the Federation said that most fatalities caused by drowning, fire and cottage accidents can be prevented if proper precautions are taken.

Federation experts offered the following precautions for the holiday season:

● Never drive when overtired, or when the car is overcrowded.

● Split long trips up into sensible stages; avoid speeding.

● At the cottage, clear all the debris, leaves and inflammable materials from the immediate area; clear out eaves and attics; have all chimneys, fireplaces and stoves checked to see that they are in safe working condition.

● Have a spark deflector placed on the cottage chimney.

● Never leave lamps or stoves burning when the cottage or cabin is unattended.

● Lamp and portable stove fuel should be kept in tightly closed safety cans of the type approved by Underwriters' Laboratories.

● Make certain children are accompanied at all times when swimming; never swim alone, or take a boat alone into unfamiliar waters.

● Keep clear of reedy swimming spots.

● Make sure your boats are in good condition; motors should be of the right weight for the craft they are mounted on.

● Never overload a boat, or use it for games and tricky manoeuvres.

● Every boat, no matter how small, should be equipped with life preservers of an approved make; all power boats should be equipped with fire extinguishers.

● If a boat overturns, stay with it; never attempt to make for shore.

● Keep speeds down, and learn the rules of the waterways which are available from reputable boat manufacturers or provincial departments of lands and forests.

● You and older members of your family should know at least one approved method of administering artificial respiration.

● Keep a well-stocked first aid box in the car, at the cottage or on larger boats. Red Cross first aid handbooks are available.

● Know the principles of first aid, but always take the added precaution of finding out where the nearest doctor can be located in case of emergency.

● Firearms are always dangerous; never use them when small children are around.

● If small firearms are used, make sure there is a safe backdrop for target practice. Even a .22 calibre bullet is dangerous in a mile radius.

● Never leave bullets, fishing knives, axes or other dangerous items lying around the cottage or grounds.

# Perfidy in Tibet

From his exile in India, Tibet's Dalai Lama now has filled in more details of Chinese aggression and perfidy against his country.

He dd so in a press conference statement remarkable for that same simplicity and directness that gave his previous utterance on Chinese intervention in Tibet the ring of truth.

The young ruler stated categorically that from the Chinese invasion of 1950 to the present repression, Peking's representatives had operated with duplicity and brutality. He specified instances in which promises made to him and to India's Mr. Nehru had been summarily broken. He explained the machinery of Chinese takeover, ranging from a forged Tibetan state seal to forced labor, plunder, confiscation of property, deportation of dissident Tibetans, and the planned importation of Chinese to swamp the Tibetan race."

Most importantly he convincingly reiterated his statement that the Chinese proconsuls, far from being agents of reform in a feudal land, actually thwarted the land reforms proposed by his government.

At the moment those peoples of the world who are governed by their own consent can do nothing but learn a profound lesson from this remote national tragedy. They can see that the promises of contemporary aggressors are no more binding than those of a Hitler, and that claims of beneficial reform must be measured against actual performance.

Having learned this, they should be prepared to urge their governments to give stiff backing to any Tibetan move seeking a United Nations investigation. Peking now is likely to cease using the Dalai Lama's name and shift to defaming him. He deserves all possble support in keeping world opinion leveled against the subjugators of Tibet.

—The Christian Science Monitor.

# His mathematics paid off

The story of Daniel Buhl should be widely told in the schools and colleges of this land.

Mr. Buhl is a Brantford sales engineer who got himself off on a speeding charge by presenting mathematical evidence that a radar speed-unit had lied.

He argued that the radar unit, set to estimate speeds of cars averaging 18 ft. in length, erred in arriving at a speed of 38 mph for his 13-ft. car. The difference of five ft. in the length of the car would lead, he argued with the imperturbable logic of mathematics to an error of 5.92 mph. He was therefore, by the radar unit's own corrected evidence, traveling only 32.08 mph. Case was dismissed.

High school students should hear about Mr. Buhl: first, because it will startle some reluctant math students to learn that a 31-year-old sports car driver regards figuring as a pleasure (mathematics is Mr. Buhl's avowed hobby); second, as an illustration of the remarkable uses to which a sophisticated knowledge of mathematics can be put.

Students tend to yawn when told that application to mathematics will help them with their jobs, develop clear minds, provide the basis for a career in scence or the arts. Perhaps if they are shown how mathematics can help beat a speed rap, a new incentive to study will be born.

—The Financial Post.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

# Scandinavians skeptical of Soviet pledges

By ALAN HARVEY
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Three possible reasons leap to mind for Nikita Khruschev's surprise decision to call off his Scandinavian tour.

One is Russian pique at persistent criticism of the visit from independent and opposition sources in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Another is the fear of a snub. Khruschev probably would be content to bulldoze his way through any overt expressions of disapproval of a visit to the United States, but the Soviets are particularly sensitive to small-power slurs.

Perhaps a decisive consideration is the possibility that the tour, scheduled to have started in mid-August, would have put Khruschev and his foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, on the diplomatic defensive.

* * *

In speeches in Poland lately, Khruschev, the inveterate traveller—"I am a man who cannot stay in one place"—has spoken of a "Baltic Sea of peace." He wants a Baltic atom-free zone.

Sweden has a pat reply. It says in effect: "Okay, Mr. K, take away your A-bombs."

"There is only one Baltic state, as far as I know, that has nuclear weapons—the Soviet Union.

"I dare not believe that the Soviet government is ready to free a huge part of its territory from nuclear weapons in connection with establishment of an atom-free zone in the Baltic region."

* * *

Khruschev is a fast man with an answer, but he might have trouble meeting that one head-on.

The Russian premier is a volatile man. His abrupt decision to postpone his visit recalls the suddenness with which he contracted a "toothache" after some sharp exchanges in Moscow with Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain.

The toothache episode, from which Khruschev recovered with notable speed, probably sprang from wounded pride. It seems likely that something deeper, such as possible embarrassment over the "Baltic Sea of peace," may be involved this time.

# If the light goes out . . .

By RICHARD L. THOMAS
In his "London Letter" to The Vancouver Province

I am writing this as the clouds darken over the newspaper world in the United Kingdom. The national newspapers—those published in London—are threatened by a close-down through withdrawal of ink supplies. The reprieve for a few days (because the union concerned was graciously pleased to allow newspapers to share what ink they had) may result in a settlement, in which case many will be grateful; but the issues involved are still worth discussing.

Mr. C. P. Scott, the distinguished editor of The Manchester Guardian, maintained that a good newspaper was a privately owned public utility. A good newspaper is the eyes and ears of the public it serves; it is inquisitive and informative. Over here, there are many citizens who do not like newspapers. Amongst them are the police, civil servants, many lawyers and public men. The main reason for the dislike is the inquisitiveness of newspapers.

Recently there have been outcrys in Britain about high-handed police action. Nothing would have been known if newspapers had not been inquisitive.

Newspapers have been tough on bureaucrats using sledge hammers to crack nuts. They sided with the little man being molested by the big boys. Newspapers have exposed the activities of dubious time-payment companies, exposed company frauds, and several times lately put little men in big places into proper perspective. They have sided with the oppressed, criticized magistrates and won apologies from judges.

Bluntly, newspapers have the irritating but democratically useful habit of sticking their noses into other people's nasty business.

What the public does not always realize is that while we hear about some of these things through newspapers, thousands of them never happen because of newspapers and fear of irregularities being exposed.

Bureaucrats, often with hides like an elephant, are singularly sensitive to newspaper criticism or even to bald statements of fact which speak for themselves. Politicians would be much less responsible if it was not for newspapers. Company directors would sometimes be less careful were it not for the watchful eyes of business editors. And professional sport would be much more unsavory than it is were it not for the pungent comment of sports editors.

Whatever criticisms, just and unjust, may be levied against the morality of newspapers and journalists, the fact remains that they exert a tremendous influence on the public behavior of others, and incidentally upon themselves. I find myself wondering how many careless motorists would be worried if there was only the fine to pay, and they were spared the newspaper account of their offence.

Newspapers are the ramparts of freedom not because of their own inate goodness, not because of their own superiority, but because they reflect the people they serve. They have no power denied to any individual. They cannot order anyone to do anything, they cannot issue directives, they cannot boss anyone—but they can and do provide a restraint. They are feared by those who order people around and if they over-reach themselves, as sometimes they do, they have to pay up.

Never let us forget that the first thing both Hitler and Mussolini did on getting power was to muzzle the press. The only reason the Russian thinks as he does is that he has no independent press to provide him with the facts and raw material upon which he can make up his mind. One of the safety valves of democracy is the ability of the comman man to "write to the newspaper about it."

If the light of the free press goes out in Britain the true beneficiaries will be bureaucrats, upstarts and law-breakers. Even the trades unionists will be handicapped when they have no platform on which to state their case.

The more facts of world events we will get on the radio, but the restraint on petty tyranny will have gone. Publicity is the astringent of democracy, and newspapers are its main suppliers. Freedom needs light and newspapers generate it.

LONG COFFEE BREAKS

VANCOUVER, (?) — Mayor Tom Alsbury says he will investigate mid-morning coffee breaks of city hall workers and bring them to attention of council if they are too extensive.

TOURISTS and Londoners alike bask in the sunshine and sit and rest in Trafalgar Square in the heart of the British capital. Lions watch the crowds passing by on the outside of the square while Nelson looks down from his column in the centre of the picture. —United Kingdom Information photo.

Modern food packaging now enables the picnicker to set out with a basketful of instant litter.

# Some humor lightens grim UN talks

By ARTHUR GAVSHON
Associated Press Staff Writer

GENEVA—Life is grim, life is earnest at the Big Four conference. But occasionally the stuffy, often tense sessions are lightened by sudden shafts of wit that pinpoint the rival East-West positions better than thousands of words of speeches.

This sort of thing goes on:

A Western official was stressing to a Soviet representative the need for a "gentleman's agreement" that Russia would not seek to change the Allied position in Berlin.

"Yes," the Aussian interrupted testily, "but what is a 'gentleman's agreement?' "

"Why, any gentleman will tell you that," the Westerner retorted.

MALIK AND LLOYD

Last week Jakob A. Malik, the Soviet ambassador to Britain, was chatting with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd about the slow progress the Big Four were making toward new stop-gap or temporary arrangements in Berlin.

Suddenly Malik sang out: "It's a long- long way to temporary," and Lloyd dissolved into laughter.

After demand that East and West German delegates be allowed to join secret Big Four sessions, Russia's Andrei A. Gromyko relented last week. He added:

"Just put a bottle of whisky on the table and that'll make our meetings social."

# A lost command

From The Brandon Sun

The elimination of the army's Prairie Command, announced in Ottawa a short time ago, comes as a blow to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Lakehead.

The affected region has done nothing to deserve it. What is more, the people of the area have been given neither forewarning nor explanation of the sudden army move.

It is quite possible that, in the general streamlining of Canada's military establishment, the abolition of the Prairie Command makes sense and may be indeed necessary. But why, in that case, does not Ottawa say so?

The author of a $10 book on sociology declares that love and marriage are incompatible. It is to be hoped that this news doesn't ruin the golden anniversary of the couple in the next block.

A research committee in the U.S. is trying to find out why people smoke. Well, in the first place they have to do something with all those ashtrays they get as wedding presents.

MV "SKEENA PRINCE"
LEAVING PRINCE RUPERT MONDAY, JULY 27
In addition to her regular calls at Massett and Port Clements, will make a special call at Queen Charlotte City with freight and mail. Freight will be accepted for other Q.C.I. ports with delivery via Queen Charlotte City.

S.S. "CANADIAN PRINCE" has now resumed her regular run to Stewart and Alice Arm.

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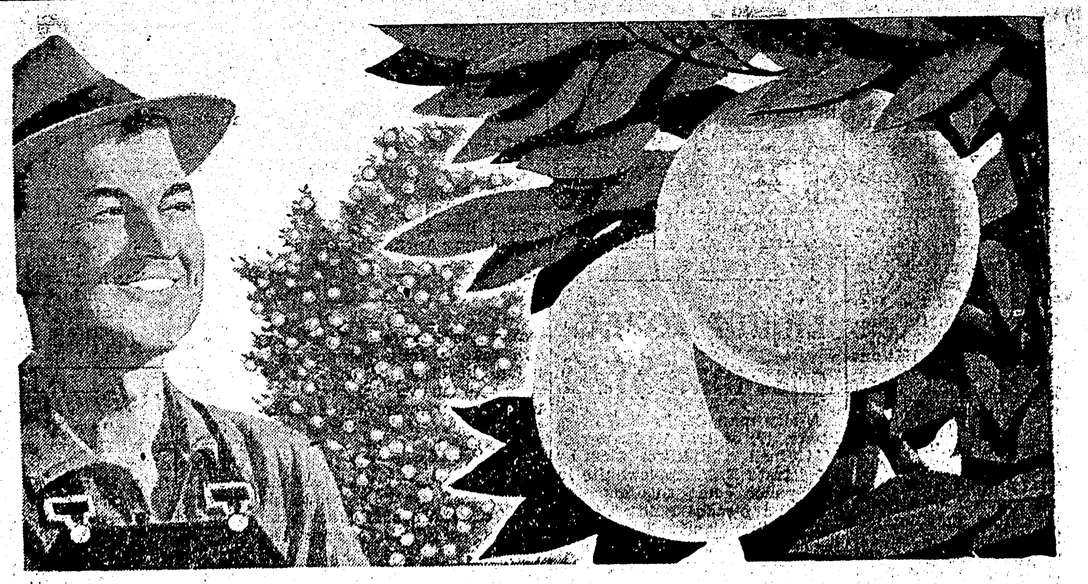

It all started a mile underground!

It's a strange thought that a British Columbia miner working deep in the earth helped a California farmer grow better oranges. It's true, though, and the link that joins these two experts is fertilizer.

From Cominco's Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, B.C., comes a steady stream of ore containing lead, zinc, other metals and sulphur. The sulphur is a key product in Cominco's big fertilizer industry. This 30-year-old industry with a 2,000-man payroll has grown from a few thousand tons sold almost entirely on the Canadian Prairies to an output of 750,000 tons, selling throughout most of western North America and on many world markets.

Yes, the miners at the Sullivan Mine help thousands of farmers get more money from hundreds of different crops. Of course, in between the mine and the farm is a lot of "know-how" and skill, plus plants and equipment valued at many millions of dollars — the normal but vital requirements of a successful industry.

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