THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

A CURRICULUM

A curriculum, to serve the needs of public school education, is not a mere course of study but a progression of interesting and purposeful child activities or experiences directed by the teacher. As school education is a part of general education, the meaning of school education, its aims and objectives, must be considered in relation to the whole process. If the aim of education is to store the mind with information as an elevator is stored with grain, then school education is from teacher and textbook to pupil, and the curriculum is a compendium of encyclopaedic information. But if education has to do with life itself, then the curriculum must be selected from the sum total of all of life's experiences. The fact that the ultimate goal of education has been variously defined by theorists from Plato to the present gives rise to a feeling of misgiving that any all-embracing aim can be definitely stated. Any aim to be intelligible must be based on experience and must, therefore, be subject to change as experience develops. Thus every changing age re-defines its educational aims in terms of its accumulated experiences. The aims of the past will not satisfy the present, and the present day aims will be modified in the future. Education may be tentatively defined as the process by means of which the individual acquires experiences that will function in rendering more efficient his future action.

S.T.G.

HISTORY

Briefly summarize the history of the Seven Years' War in America. After reverses at first, the British defeated the French at Louisburg, Quebec and Montreal. The Peace of Paris gave Canada to Britain. Tell briefly of the struggle between the French and British in India. Both French and British had trading posts in India. The French leader, Dupleix, planned a great empire but he was defeated by the British leader, Robert Clive. At Plassey, Clive won a great victory over the ruler of Bengal. Give some of the important events of the American Revolution. George III tried to tax the American colonies to help pay for the Seven Years' War. The colonists rebelled because they had no representation in the British Parliament and thought they should levy their own taxes. Later, all taxes but one were removed, but by 1775 the American War of Independence had broken out. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed. In 1783, by the Treaty of Paris, the Independence of the United States of America was recognized by Britain.

Give the causes of the French Revolution. The peasantry paid practically all the taxes but had no privileges. Parliament had not been called for over 200 years. A violent revolution broke out, in which the King and many nobles were executed. A Republic was set up in France in 1792 which was controlled by the common people. When did Napoleon fight his wars? After the republic had been set up in France, a war which lasted for 20 years broke out between England and France, which was fought under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte. He became emperor of France in 1804. When was he finally defeated? At Waterloo, 1815, by Britain and Prussia. What countries did England gain at the end of the war? Cape Colony (S. Africa), Ceylon

JOHN RIDD MEETS JUDGE JEFFEREYS

1. What word best describes John Ridd? Honest.

2. What other two words added to this makes your description complete? Simple, straightforward.

3. What is the unusual feature about the history of Blackmore as a novel writer? Although Blackmore wrote a number of novels his fame as a novelist rests entirely on "Lorna Doone" which is a masterpiece and so far superior to any of his other novels that they have almost been forgotten.

MOONLIGHT APPLES

1. What noises of late autumn are spoken of in the poem? All is quietness except for the scratching of the mouse. Mice came into our houses from the fields in late autumn.

2. What lines give us the spirit of early winter? The first three lines of the last stanza which emphasize the quietness and sleep of nature in winter.

GRADE VII SEAT WORK

Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. He must have (mistake) the house. 2. I do not think your money was (stole). 3. Have you ever (hear) such a strange story? 4. He has (go) to the neighbor's house. 5. The blanket was (weave) by hand. 6. The child (wave) his hand as I said "goodbye." 7. I have (strive) to do my work. 8. He has not (take) my advice seriously. 9. The general (win) much praise for his victory. 10. Have you (ring) the bell? 11. Before I (learn) to write, I was (teach) to read. 12. Has he (go) to work? 13. The boy (climb) to the top of the roof. 14. The farmer has (sow) his wheat in the large field. 15. Have you (hear) any noise outside? 16. He (rise) and (stride) from the room. 17. Have you (wind) the clock. 18. He (spring) from his chair when he (hear) the sound of guns. 19. He (bring) the child to safety out of the fire. 20. That picture will be (show) here next week. 21. He (learn) his lesson well many years ago. 22. He has (teach) in the same school for many years.

LISTER

Sir Joseph Lister, an English surgeon, born at Upton, Essex. From 1860 to 1869 he was professor of surgery in Glasgow University from 1869 to 1877, he was professor of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and in the latter year he was appointed to the corresponding chair in King's College, London. His name is especially connected with the successful application of the antiseptic treatment in surgery, which inaugurated a new era in this branch of medical science. He has published various papers on surgical pathology. Joseph Lister, generally credited as "the father of anti-septic surgery", was one of the first to realize that microorganisms had something to do with infection. Before this time it was considered natural that operations should be accompanied by pus infection. Often these infections were fatal. Lister began to use carbolic acid for washing his instruments and his hands.

PASTEUR

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), a French chemist and biologist, born at Dohe, Jura, educated at Jura University and the the Ecole Normale, Paris, where in 1847 he took his degree as doctor. In 1867 he became professor of chemistry at the Sarbonne and in 1832 was chosen a member of the French Academy. He was especially successful in his efforts to check hydrophobia, by means of inoculation. It is said that a German manufacturer of chemicals noticed that impure nitrate of lime fermented when dissolved and exposed in the sun, and that this prompted Pasteur to an investigation, the result of which was the discovery of a living germ comparable in its powers to the yeast plant. He then went on to show that other fermentations, lactic, butyric, acetic, are essentially due to organisms, and that putrefaction is also due to the same cause. This path of investigation enabled him to make important practical suggestions in regard to the making of vinegar and the prevention of wine disease. Pasteur next (1865) directed his inquiries to those diseases of silkworms by which the silk industry in France had been almost ruined. It is said that he had never before even seen a silkworm, though he knew the supposed disease germs which had been demonstrated by previous investigations in the insect's blood. These he traced from egg to larvae, from chrysalis to moth; and as the disease is distinctly manifest in the adults, though it may be hidden in the young. He then investigated beer as he had investigated wine, and here he detected the intruders which sometimes interfere with the life of the yeast plant and spoil the brew. His researches began to come yet closer to human life, for he attacked the problem of splenic fever, the bacillus of which had been discovered by Davaine and skilfully traced from stage to stage by Koch. Pasteur isolated the microorganism and saved the silk industry. He found out that by drying out the spinal cords of rabbits that had died of hydrophobia, he could so weaken the germs that they would no longer cause disease when injected into a healthy animal.

HERE ARE SOME WORDS WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY MISUSED

1. Blame it on

Do not use this expression instead of accuse. It is absolutely incorrect.

2. Beside. Do not use beside when you mean in addition to. Beside means by the side of, use besides.

3. Consequence. Do not say consequence when you mean importance, as "Persons of consequence", or "of no consequence."

4. Contemptible; contemptuous. Contemptible means worthy of contempt. Contemptuous means possessed of the feeling of contempt. You are contemptuous when you consider another worthy of contempt.

5. Want of: want with. Do not use one of these in place of the other. You want something of a person when you wish them to give some possession or service. "What do you want with a person or (usually) thing"? means what use do you intend to make of it?

QUOTATION MARKS

She asked him where he had hidden her book. The meaning of this sentence can be given thus: She said to him, "Where have you hidden my book?" Write the following sentences in another way.

1. The teacher asked James why he was late.
2. Bob asked him if he had met her brother.
3. He asked her why she would not answer him.
4. Mother asked me if I was happy.
5. I asked her if she knew him.
6. We asked them if they would tell us the nearest way to the city.
7. I asked him if he were sick.
8. I asked him if he knew my sister.
9. The man asked me if I would go to the station for her.
10. I asked the policeman if he could direct me to the station.

WESTERN FRONT

Under the leadership of Field Marshal von Rundstedt, the German armies massed on the Western front, launched an attack into the valleys of the Ardennes on Dec. 16, 1944. The Allies' rear lines were disrupted by parachutists and V-bombs. The Germans succeeded in creating a "bulge" in the Allied lines by driving westward from the Reich into Luxembourg to Belgium.

The drive split the Allied front between the Cologne Plain, where the Allies had been pressing toward the Rhine and the vital industries of the Ruhr, and the Saar Basin, where other Allied armies had been driving toward another of Germany's war source centres. The Allies succeeded in stopping the advance east of the Meuse River and short of the important cities of Liege and Luxembourg on Dec. 25th. On Dec. 27, the enemy lost the initiative, and the organized Allied counter-attack began full operation and by Dec. 30th, they had rewon nearly one-third of the lost territory. The initial German attack had breached the communications of the Twelfth Army Group, commanded by Lt.-Gen. Omar Bradley and comprising the American First, Third, and Ninth Armies. On Jan. 2nd, the Germans launched a new diversionary move in the Saar on a large scale. The enemy made a dent in the United States Seventh Army's front and gained ground in the sector held by the Third Army between the Saarbrucken and Saarlautern Belgium salient. By Jan. 14, the great German salient—at its peak development 51 miles deep and 40 miles at the base—had shrunk to a depth of 30 miles and a base of 38. Front line dispatches reported an orderly and controlled German retreat. During the week of Jan. 7 to 14, the American First Army, operating under the command of Field Marshal Montgomery, came from the north, hammering its way across the "bulge" with its principal effort centred in the area of Houffalize. At the western tip of the bulge, the Sixth Airborne Division and other units of the British army made gains of up to 10 miles in one twenty-four hour period. On Jan. 15, United States First Army troops battered their way into the outskirts of Houffalize. It was captured on Jan. 16th. The United States Seventh opened a powerful attack against the German bridgehead west of the Rhine and north of Strasbourg in Alsace. Jan. 17 saw new Allied gains in Holland, near St. Vith. The British Second Army gained in Holland; the United States First Army moved within four miles of St. Vith; the Third Army seized Diekirch; and the Canadians at Nijmegen attacked the enemy. The Germans assault in Alsace was stopped when the Seventh Army struck back and planes raked the German lines. United States First Army took St. Vith on Jan. 23.

PACIFIC

On Jan. 3, Americans landed on the Island of Marinduque, ninety miles southeast of Manila. On Jan. 6, town of Paluan on Mindoro, was captured.

On Jan. 9, American forces landed on Luzon Island on Lingayen Gulf. The Allies started using Lingayen airfield and extended their beachhead by 25 miles on Jan. 11. Total penetration inland on Luzon by Jan. 13, was 20 miles. Santa Barbara and Mapandan were occupied.

The United States troops crossed the Agno River on Jan. 14. American forces captured Paniqui, road junction north of the city of Tarlac, on Jan. 18.

Jan. 19, bitter fighting was reported at Rosario.

After a 24-hour battle, Urdaneta, a highway town, 27 miles southeast of Lingayen Gulf, was captured.

Field Marshal Von Rundstedt led the German offensive on the Western front.

Japan is making a new synthetic gas out of the roots of pine trees.

Thallium is now being produced at Flin Flon, Manitoba, for the first time in Canada.

Canada is the second greatest exporting country in the world at this time.

The Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan is Thomas Miller.

Hon. Colin Gibson is Canada's Acting-Minister for Air.

Romain Rolland, famous French author, died recently.

Archbishop Damaskinos is the new regent of Greece.

THE ENCLOSED RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS OF HIGHER ANIMALS

The frog is able to use its skin as an organ of respiration only if it can keep its skin moist. Therefore it must spend part of its time in the water. If it were away from the water long, it would be unable to replace from its body fluids all the moisture evaporated from its skin. Hence it would die.

Higher animals, living on land, cannot exchange carbon dioxide and oxygen through their skins. The reason is that they are not so constructed as to be able to supply to their skins the great amounts of water which would be evaporated in the process. They are able to survive only because they have their breathing surfaces enclosed within their bodies, where evaporation will not be great. There is little evaporation from the lungs and nasal passages of higher animals for the same reason that there is little evaporation from the contents of a bottle which has a small neck.

Respiration in every organism takes place only through moist cell walls. The simplest plants, such as bacteria, and the simpler water animals secure oxygen and get rid of carbon dioxide directly through the cell walls by osmosis. The higher green plants have special structures, stomata and lenticels, through which these gases pass to and from the interior of leaves and stems. In the more complex animals special respiratory structures are necessary in order (1) to provide enough oxygen for the cells farthest from the surface and (2) to remove carbon dioxide as fast as it is returned from them. The starfish, a fairly complex animal, has special tissues over all its body which function in this way. Still more complex animals cannot be served by simple structures scattered in various parts of the body. These have specialized structures of respiration, either gills or lungs, located in one part of the body. The simplest animals have their respiratory structures exposed; the highest animals have their respiratory structures enclosed thus preventing excessive evaporation. All the land animals more complex than the frog, namely, the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals, eliminate carbon dioxide and secure oxygen by means of lungs. There are minor differences in the breathing structures of the different higher animals, but there are no differences so great as those that have been described in the preceding paragraphs. The earthworm takes in oxygen and gets rid of carbon dioxide through all portions of its moist skin.

THE BLOOD (The Plasma)

The blood consists of about one-third corpuscles and two-thirds plasma. The corpuscles are special kinds of cells. The plasma is a clear, slightly yellow transparent fluid. It is about 90 per cent water. The remaining 10 per cent is composed chiefly of compounds in solution. These dissolved compounds consist of (1) a number of special blood proteins; (2) the nutrient substances, in the form of sugar, amino acids, and fats which have passed into the blood stream from the villi of the small intestine; (3) various mineral salts which likewise have passed into the blood from the villi; (4) oxygen and carbon dioxide; (5) waste products other than carbon dioxide; (6) hormones from various glands; (7) certain substances which help the body to resist disease.

PLACE NAMES THAT HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS

Venlo, tn., Limburg, S. Holland, near German frontier; beer, leather, needles, tobacco. Pop. 27,602.

Vierzon, tn., Cher, central France, on R. Cher, trib. of R. Loire; manufactures agricultural machinery, glass, porcelain. Pop. 32,000.

Roermond, tn., Holland, on R. Maas, 29 m. N.N.E. of Maastricht; 13th cent. church; woollens, cottons, silks, paper, beer. Pop. 12,000.

Krefeld, tn., Rhineland, Prussia, principal seat in Germany of silk and velvet manufacture; famous technical weaving school. Pop. 170,000.

Neuss, tn., Rhineland, Prussia, 7 m. S.W. of Dusseldorf; iron goods, flour, textiles. Pop. 45,000.

Rheydt, tn., Rhineland, Prussia, 19 m. W. of Dusseldorf; textiles, machinery, shoes, soap, and tobacco. Pop. 80,000.

Munchen-Gladbach, tn., Rhineland, Prussia, 16 m. W.S.W. of Dusseldorf; cotton, calico, printing, iron, silk, boots, bricks. Pop. 127,-116.

Dulken, tn., Rhineland, Prussia; 11 m. S.W. of Crefeld; iron foundries; textiles. Pop. 11,400.

Dusseldorf, tn., Rhineland, Prussia; busy river port on the Rhine; important rly. jn.; manufactures iron, chemicals, pianos, cotton, paper, glass. Pop. 43,000.

Duisburg, tn., Rhineland, Prussia, at confluence of Ruhr with R. Rhine; riv. port; exports coal, chemicals, brass goods, sugar, textiles. Since 1905 includes Meiderich. Pop. C. 275,000.

Guben, tn., Brandenburg, Prussia, 30 m. S. of Frankfort-on-Oder; woollen cloth and yarn, pottery, paper. Pop. C. 41,000.

Palawan, isl., Philippines; mountainous, forest-covered; exports rattans, resin, timber.

Wesel, tn., Rhineland, Prussia, at junction of Rvs. Lippe and Rhine; metal goods, cement, pottery, soap; annual fair. Pop. C. 24,000.

Lipa, tn., Luzon, Philippines, 190 m. S. of Manila; sugar, tobacco, maize, and cocoa. Pop. C. 47,000.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Pelling St., Charlottetown.

13 Injured When Bus Crashes Tree

NASHUA, N. H., March 9—(AP)—Thirteen passengers were injured, two seriously, when a Boston and Maine transportation company bus ran wild for 50 feet today and struck a tree.

The bus, en route from Nashua to Worcester, Mass., had just crossed a railroad track in Runnells bridge when, according to Leo Cabana of Nashua, the operator, something went amiss with the steering apparatus.

The heavy vehicle left the road and careened over a field until it wrecked its forward end against

Battle Of Flak Alley Roars Towards Climax

By ROSS MUNRO

ARMY IN GERMANY, March 9—ARMY IN GERMANY, March 8—(CP Cable)—The battle of flak alley roared toward a climax tonight as British troops under Gen. Crerar's command fought inside Xanten, seven miles west of Wesel, and Canadian infantry hammered out gains to the south.

It developed into one of the fiercest battles since the 1st Canadian Army offensive was launched a month ago today.

British infantry reached a church square near the centre of Xanten in mid-afternoon, fighting from house to house and street to street in the battle, named for the huge concentration of anti-aircraft defences the Germans had established in this sector to guard the northwestern sky approaches to the often-bombed Ruhr.

An estimated 20,000 men of the German 1st Parachute Army were fighting furiously to hold their eight-by-five-mile pocket west of the Rhine across from Wesel, but their defences were apparently crumbling under the Canadian Army assault.

Ontario troops slashed forward through a hail of enemy shell and mortar fire—much of it coming from the east bank of the Rhine where the enemy is massing guns—to high ground south of Xanten. They sliced through perimeter defences of the town and also fought into the northern fringe of a forest 1½ miles south of Xanten. The Germans had scores of guns in this forest.

Some Canadian tanks supported the attack and flame-throwers were used to drive the enemy from dug-in strongpoints on the perimeter and in the towns.

At Veen, three miles south of Xanten, other Ontario infantry supported by Western Canada tanks were engaged in more stiff fighting.

Alberta Minister Denounces C.C.F.

EDMONTON, March 9 — (CP) Hon. Solon E. Low, Alberta minister without portfolio in the Social Credit Government, said in the Alberta legislature today "there is no more vicious political party machine in Canada than the C.C.F."

During debate on the speech from the throne, Mr. Low, who is national leader of the Social Credit Association of Canada, said it was his firm belief the C.C.F. party intends to socialize the land. He said utterances of C.C.F. leaders were at variance with those expressed in books endorsed by the party.

He challenged Elmer E. Roper, provincial leader of the C.C.F. and member of the legislature for Edmonton, or "any other socialist" to explain to the people of Canada their views on various aspects of the party's platform as set forth in pamphlets and books.

Hitler May Have Plans For Some New Wickedness

German Gives His Views; Believes Nazi Collapse Won't Be Soon

By ALVIN STEINKOPF

LONDON, March 9 — (AP) — Capt. Franz Rintelen, who has spent more than 10 years in Allied prisons and concentration camps for his German connections in two wars, says Hitler probably is planning some new masterpiece of wickedness.

Von Rintelen has just been released from a detention camp on the Isle of Man.

Trim, middle-aged and wearing the button of Britain's St. John's Ambulance Service on his tweed coat, he is as free to walk about London as anyone.

Thoroughly German but violently Anti-Nazi, he prays for the day of Hitler's downfall but warns that barring accidents the Nazi collapse won't be soon. He suspects the Fuehrer has another dirty trick up his sleeve.

Von Rintelen, former captain in the Imperial German Navy and a brilliant figure in American society in 1915, was accused of pouring vast sums from Germany into bribery, placing of German agents in vital munitions centres and on ships for sabotage, and of an attempt to involve Mexico in a war with the United States. He fled the country, but was taken off ship ner England and returned to New York to stand trial.

Convicted of sabotage, he was sentenced to two prison terms and sent to Atlanta despite German demands that he be exchanged. Released by President Wilson in 1920, he returned to Germany, but went to France in 1926 and later moved to Britain where he announced in 1935 that he had returned his German passport and was done with Germany "for good."

Air Ambulance Big Life-Saving Measure In War

BY C.R. BLACKBURN

WASHINGTON, March 9 —(CP) — Air transportation of the sick, wounded and injured has developed into one of the greatest life-saving measures of military medicine, says a report prepared by the Office of War Information.

Approximately 800,000 patients from American and other Allied forces have been handled by United States air ambulance with a loss of only 28 dying en route and less than half-a-dozen plane losses.

During 1944, when the new system of air ambulance traffic was reaching its peak performance, one of every five American war casualties who returned to the United States came by plane.

Within the United States there is a network of air ambulance services operating between nine "port hospitals" ranging from Maine to California, and treatment hospitals throughout the country.

The report estimated that 2,000 service patients are handled by air transport every day, either in the war theatres or within the United States.

More than 1,200 flight nurses have been trained for air ambulance work and the number of graduates is increasing. Nine nurses have been killed in accidents and about the same number of medical flight technicians but the accident rate has been lower than for almost any other transport program of the military service.

Other countries, including Canada, have developed air evacuation of the war casualties to a high degree of efficiency, the report says. Its first practical application was by the Germans, evacuating their nationals from the civil war fighting in Spain.

Baby Shortage Worries France

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, March 9 — One reason why the De Gaulle Government wants France to tread the post-war path with spartanlike sobriety is the critical baby shortage.

The population program is causing far more concern in official quarters than the present lack of fuel, and transportation because the national existence depends on solving it.

Hardly had the exuberance of liberation died when the Government started its anti-alcohol campaign, closed Paris night clubs, and tried to popularize fruit juices as a substitute for alcoholic beverages.

The night clubs may open again when there is more coal and electricity. Paris may dance again when the war is over. But the Government is going to see that the typical young Frenchman of the 1950's is a healthy farmer rather than an absinthe-sipping boulevardier.

Gen. De Gaulle solemnly told his people in a recent speech that France must replace "12,000,000 babies that we have been deprived of in the past 10 years."

As the first step, the Government has created a commission of population and family consisting of nine members headed by Gen. De Gaulle. It will plan a new deal for French family life.

The commission contemplated providing a better environment for raising children, better housing and better medical care. It will try to encourage raising children through education, decentralization of large urban populations and through encouragement of immigration.

A Government official indicated that drastic taxes would be imposed on unmarried men.

"Why are there more coffins in France today than cradles?" the newspaper France Libre asked editorially, answering that it is because of "lack of moral scruples, and huge increase in abortions—40,000 yearly—and lack of laws orientated to family life."

For every 11 Frenchmen born, 12 die, the newspaper Le Monde said, recalling that the Frenchmen of Louis XIV and Napoleon were strong because they outnumbered their European neighbors and lamenting the "egoism and thirst for pleasures of modern civilisation."

The paper pointed out that Europe's population in 1900 was 170,000,000. Today it is 500,000,000, or an increase of 120 per cent. France's population in 1800 was 27,000,000. Today it is 42,000,000, an increase of only 45 per cent.

Tourists always will be able to find "a little vice" in France but the baby crisis, the Government's anti-alcohol campaign, and other contemplated social measures foretell a country whose gallic laughter will not be quite so careless.

WOULD KEEP JOBS

Eighty per cent. of the women war workers in the United States well want to remain gainfully employed after the war, says Miss Frieda Miller, director of the United States Department of Labour's Women's Bureau. Women have gone into laboratory work and other highly skilled operations and they do not want to relinquish the big salaried jobs after the war she said in an interview in Birmingham, Ala. Improved housekeeping equipment she added will leave more time for useful employment.

Fracas In City Hall At Montreal

MONTREAL, March 9 — (CP) — A municipal employee has been dismissed or suspended and a policeman is recovering from shoulder injuries following a fracas in the caucus room of City Hall two nights ago in which some council members were involved, it became known today. A coffin also was involved in the proceedings.

As pieced together by Montreal newspapers, the hushed-up story went something like this:

An inebriated employee walked into the caucus room and got into an argument with councillors. One shook him and another is said to have struck him. The employee went out, and returned later with a coffin to bury "one of the crookedest councillors in town." That started a general melee that ended when police reinforcements arrived, by which time Constable Paul Lalonde has suffered shoulder injuries.

Coldwell Makes Related Explanation

OTTAWA, March 9 — (CP) — The Ottawa Evening Citizen today quoted M.J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, as saying in an interview the wished to deny charges that on his return from overseas last fall he had told the Canadian people there was no shortage of reinforcements for the Canadian Army, but had informed C.C.F. members privately that the situation was acute.

He was referring to a speech Friday in which John Bracken, Progressive Conservative national leader, said that Mr. Coldwell had told the people one thing about the reinforcements and C.C.F. members another.

The paper quoted Mr. Coldwell as saying that when he returned from Britain last October, before the battle for the Scheldt estuary, he told reporters that all he could say was that Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds, the acting commander of the Canadian Army "had told me that reinforcements were quite satisfactory."

Mr. Coldwell said he did not meet party colleagues until the special session of parliament in November when secret sessions had shown the reinforcement situation after the Scheldt engagement was critical.

City Of Dueren Ceases To Exist

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

DUEBREN, Germany, March 9—(AP) — Dueren, 20 miles southwest of Cologne and 19 miles northeast of Aachen, was a rich flourishing city of 46,000 inhabitants until a few weeks ago.

Today, Dueren virtually has ceased to exist. Only an occasional sign rising from huge heaps of rubble tells you that this was Adolph Hitler Street or that was Hoesch Square.

A former Pacific detective, assisted by two lieutenants, two sergeants, a corporal and three privates, has the duty of bringing temporary order out of a chaos comparable only to that of St. Malo, France. I thought I'd seen the limit of what can be done in the way of destroying a city at Aachen. Dueren is infinitely worse.

Capt. Arthur H. Larkins, San Francisco, and his assistants have only a shattered city to "govern." They must care for 470 refugees from localities to the east who filtered into Dueren.

These refugees comprise men, women and children ranging in age from one month to 86 years. Duereners themselves would have been no major problem; only four civilian inhabitants of this manufacturing town remained.

Some of the population fled into Germany but the great majority spilled into villages and towns in the Aachen area, creating new problems there for Allied Military Government officials.

Plans for Return of Farm Workers

OTTAWA, March 9 — (CP) — Labor Minister Mitchell announced tonight Selective Service authorities have completed plans for the return to the farm of workers from agriculture who were temporarily employed during the winter months in other essential industries.

As was done last year, the dates by which farm workers must be released by employers in other industries will be fixed by localities. It is intended that men working away from the farm during the winter shall be available to return to farm work immediately their services are required.

Dates for the different localities will be fixed and announced by regional superintendents at Moncton, N. B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

BRISTOL, England — (CP) — Sir Ernest Henry Cook, Lord Mayor of Bristol in 1921-22 and one of the founders of Bristol University, has died, aged 80.

Speedier Transfer Arrangements For R. C. A. F. To Army

(By The Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, March 9—A speed up in transfer arrangements sending certain home establishment R.C.A.F. ground and administrative personnel to the army was outlined today in a joint service announcement which defined more clearly the airmen exempt from military draft.

Gradual closing down of the commonwealth air training plan which ends March 31 has resulted in the discharge of a total of perhaps 8,000 airmen who are available for military service.

Formerly there was a waiting period between the date the airman was discharged from the R.C.A.F. and the date he received his draft notice. Under the new procedure dischargees will be "made immediately available to the army as reinforcements."

Formerly all home establishment ground and administrative personnel were available for military service. Now only certain categories will receive call-ups.

Today's statement outlined how the airman-turned-soldier will be paid, arrangements crediting him with mustering-out pay and other benefits and announced provision of appeal for leave.

The statement was an elaboration of previous announcements on the same subject made from time to time during the last 10 months when the air training plan has been rolling up behind its final graduates.

Under the speed-up transfers program air dischargees in the eligible category will be medically examined by an army medical board prior to discharge and if physically fit, they will receive a draft notice—effective as soon as R.C.A.F. release is completed.

Aircraftsmen and leading aircraftsmen on enlistment in the army for general service will receive full credit for their service in the R.C.A.F. in determining their initial army rate of pay. For example, men with up to four months' service will get $1.30 a day; four to six months, $1.40, and more than six months $1.50. The statement specified "general service" and there was no indication as to what would be paid the airman who elected to join the home defence army.

May Retain Kit

Just so the airman will have a tie with the service which was his first love, the dischargees will be allowed to retain certain of their kit.

Here is the new list of categories exempt from military service:—

1. All recent and future aircrew graduates of the air training plan, instructors and staff pilots, released from active service but transferred to the R.C.A.F. reserve.

2. Personnel with service overseas or operational service in Canada, providing such service was not terminated on the grounds of misconduct or inefficiency. Overseas service includes service in the Aleutian Islands, Greenland, Baffin Land, Iceland, Labrador, Newfoundland, Alaska, Bermuda, British West Indies, Australia and the Far East, Europe, Asia and Africa.

3. Single personnel who have reached their 38th birthday at the time of discharge.

4. Married personnel born prior to 1913, provided they were married on or prior to July 15, 1940, and have not become widowers without children, judicially separated or divorced.

5. Personnel retired or discharged with a medical category unfit for further service.

6. Personnel retired to discharged to pension or gratuity under provisions of the Pension Act.

7. Personnel retired or discharged for the purpose of appointment or enlistment in another service and who are so enlisted. An air official said this provision covered dischargees who wanted to join the navy which, however, is recruiting only on a minor scale and is taking only specialists or skilled trades.

Describes 'Medicine' Sent To Soldiers

MONTREAL, March 9 — (CP)— The story of how picture film was ground into powder and sent to Newfoundland in maple sugar together with various pills and "medicine" for the purpose of obtaining a soldier's discharge from the army was retold in Court of King's Bench today, at the trial of Mrs. Theodora Provencher of Sherbrooke, Que.

Mrs. Provencher is charged under Defence of Canada Regulations with conspiring to administer drugs to two members of the armed forces to make them unfit for military duties. A jury disagreement at Sherbrooke brought a change in the venue of the trial.

Mrs. A. Couhinard of Costicook, identified as the wife of one of the soldiers involved and sister-in-law of the other, was the chief witness today. She told of arranging an interview with Mrs. Provencher and getting various parcels from the accused to send to the two men in Newfoundland.

She said Mrs. Provencher had told her the "medicine" would make her husband very sick so he would get a discharge, but that it had not done so.

TILLIE THE TOILER— A PEN WITH A PUNCH By Webster