

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. R. Burnett; Secy.-Treas., G. M. Burnett; Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

Monday, December 16, 1946

Quebec By-Election

December 18, Quebec is holding a Provincial by-election which is of much political significance. The vacant riding is Bagot, which, as a Liberal seat, the Union Nationale Party of Premier Maurice Duplessis is making a dead-set to win.

The Quebec Premier is about the staunchest provincialist in the country. Should his candidate be defeated in Bagot, it will be a setback for his view. Should the Union Nationale capture the seat from the Liberals, the Premier's hand will be strengthened.

From the electoral record Bagot is not so strongly Liberal that it can be regarded as impossible of change. At the last general election in that Province, the Liberal candidate won the seat with 3,781 votes to 3,654 for the Union Nationale opponent.

The forthcoming by-election is likewise a two-party affair. The Liberal candidate is Dr. Roland Bailey, a thirty-six-year-old physician, and Liberal Leader Adolphe Godbout is personally leading his campaign.

Hard To Maintain Standards

All kinds of technical training is being subsidized nowadays but the next result, so far as Canada is concerned, remains unsatisfactory. According to the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers and Scientists, a dangerous point has been reached in the emigration of trained and efficient scientific engineering personnel.

The Council suggests that Canadian industry must take advantage of the lifting of controls to increase salaries of their trained personnel. It also wants "more liberal methods" of training, through establishment of post-graduate work, evening classes, scholarships and facilities for research and experimentation.

"All these things," comments the Halifax Chronicle, "are no doubt highly desirable. The question, however, remains as to who, or what institutions, are to provide these widened facilities. Universities almost everywhere in Canada are already over-running financial ability to provide laboratory space and teaching staffs.

"When mechanics and skilled workers in a variety of lines can now earn more than a college professor, who is going to spend the time and money to follow academic pursuits? How are universities going to maintain their standards if the pick of Canadian youth goes can and selects the jobs that demand the minimum of training while offering the greatest financial rewards? We are not only liquidating our middle class. Though at present university enrolments are swollen, that condition may not last, and we may be entering a period when the eccentric few who see no particular value in money as such. Then we may find ourselves a nation of wage-earners without the technical personnel to lead them."

World Wheat Situation

"It is when one looks at the wheat situation by continents that one realizes how impossible it is to control either prices or production for any length of time. Interesting figures in this connection are cited by Senator T. A. Crerar, former Federal Minister of Mines and Resources and for twenty years president and general manager of the United Grain Growers General Company, in a series of articles appearing in the Winnipeg Free Press.

Senator Crerar's figures reveal that in North America during the war years there has been a very considerable increase in production in 1946 as against the average produced in the five-year period, 1933-39. In Europe due to terrible devastation by the war, production decreased greatly. African production was approximately the same, some eight million bushels more in the five-year period than estimated for 1946. Asia increased its production over the five-year period. South America was down somewhat, doubtless due to the difficulty of getting shipping from the Argentine, the big producer, to the markets of the world. Australia and New Zealand combined were also down by some ten million bushels as against 1933-1939.

The totals for the world show how quickly wheat production can come back. The five-year average of world acreage was slightly in excess of 414 million acres; in 1944 that had dropped to 377 million acres. In 1945 it had increased to 385 million acres, and in 1946 to over 405 million acres. The average production from 1933-39 was 5,914,000,000 bushels. In 1944 that had dropped to 5,650,000,000, in 1945 a further drop to 5,150,000,000, accounted for partially by the fact that Canada in this year produced only slightly over 300 million bushels. The estimate of production for 1946, however, reached 5,875,000,000. It is a safe assumption that in 1947 there will be another substantial jump upward in world acreage planted, and if climatic conditions generally should be favorable, there will be another sharp rise in the total amount produced.

Senator Crerar emphasizes that wheat can be grown in every country in the world, and that the present level of prices will mean, inevitably, increased production until the weight of production brings its inevitable decline in prices. "This," he adds, "is simply the operation of the age old law of supply and demand. If all the wheat producing countries in the world were under dictatorships, and dictators could meet around a table and agree between themselves who would sell and who would buy wheat and how much and at what price, the law of supply and demand could probably be put in cold storage, but this is not likely to happen, at any rate for some considerable time."

Notes By The Way

Science has made another leap forward — or maybe upward would be better. By latching a camera to a German V2 rocket, pictures of the earth have been taken from sixty-five miles aloft. Fortunately, the film survived the inevitable smash at the flight's end. This good luck gave the world photographs of what looks like an oblique stucco wall or an underdone pancake.—Detroit Free Press.

One of the dangers of motoring after dark is that of running into riders of unlighted bicycles, and there are many of them. There is a very real danger, particularly when meeting an oncoming motorist, that the dark cyclist may not be seen and struck. There are far too many of them riding after dark without headlights and many of them even without rear reflectors, though both are supposed to be the rule. It is to be hoped it will not be necessary to record serious accidents before cyclists realize their own danger.—Niagara Falls Review.

Notes By The Way

Science has made another leap forward — or maybe upward would be better. By latching a camera to a German V2 rocket, pictures of the earth have been taken from sixty-five miles aloft. Fortunately, the film survived the inevitable smash at the flight's end. This good luck gave the world photographs of what looks like an oblique stucco wall or an underdone pancake.—Detroit Free Press.

One of the dangers of motoring after dark is that of running into riders of unlighted bicycles, and there are many of them. There is a very real danger, particularly when meeting an oncoming motorist, that the dark cyclist may not be seen and struck. There are far too many of them riding after dark without headlights and many of them even without rear reflectors, though both are supposed to be the rule. It is to be hoped it will not be necessary to record serious accidents before cyclists realize their own danger.—Niagara Falls Review.

There should be stricter tests of drivers before permits to operate an automobile are issued. One has to show good cause to have a permit. It is to be hoped it will not be necessary to record serious accidents before cyclists realize their own danger.—Niagara Falls Review.

Although pay for domestic employment has risen to compare favorably with that of women factory workers, the supply of household workers is still critically short. According to a report by the New York state commission of 1935, the "greatest single obstacle to inducing more women to enter the field of domestic work is the social stigma attached to its being largely the preserve of Negroes and other unskilled workers. Long and irregular hours make this an undesirable field of employment. The public health commission of 1935, in its report on the employment situation, presented a five-point program for improving the situation: (1) Development of satisfactory employment standards; (2) health measures including periodic health examinations to protect workers from contagious diseases; (3) legal safeguards, similar to those for industrial workers; (4) public education on the proper status of household employment; (5) a training program for both workers and employers.—Toronto Star.

A footnote of progress has been made in the world's conscience since a war was fought in the 18th century which resulted in fastening opium on China. No society of the League of Nations achieved more success and won more commendation than its program for international control of narcotics. The League's commission of 1923, in its report on the international control of narcotics, proposed a committee to transfer this activity to a Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Now and more difficult problems confront the new commission. The League's commission, in its report on the international control of narcotics, proposed a committee to transfer this activity to a Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Now and more difficult problems confront the new commission. The League's commission, in its report on the international control of narcotics, proposed a committee to transfer this activity to a Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Now and more difficult problems confront the new commission.

Dehydrated castor oil may sound like bad news for children, but actually it means more painless of certain types, says Science Service. In dehydrated form, castor oil is helpful in many ailments. Various countries feel an economic necessity for producing morphine. There is not yet a general acceptance of opium as a medicine. The world's production of opium is limited to a few countries. The process made in international control even during the war years, however, has not been achieving a unified international strategy.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, who, from his experience of New York political machines, should know whereof he speaks, bitterly attacked the United States' attitude toward foreign relief. He contended that the American desire to permit reshuffling of U. N. R. A.'s remaining shipments constituted "bread politics, and we all want to avoid that." Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia supported La Guardia's position that U. N. R. A. programs be completed unchanged. These countries all stand to receive part of the nearly \$700,000,000 in supplies that U. N. R. A. has yet to ship. The American delegate, C. Tyler Wood, insisted that members had the right to disregard tentative U. N. R. A. allocations to various countries and instead ship supplies and food originally destined for them to other countries that needed them more.

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Notes By The Way

Science has made another leap forward — or maybe upward would be better. By latching a camera to a German V2 rocket, pictures of the earth have been taken from sixty-five miles aloft. Fortunately, the film survived the inevitable smash at the flight's end. This good luck gave the world photographs of what looks like an oblique stucco wall or an underdone pancake.—Detroit Free Press.

One of the dangers of motoring after dark is that of running into riders of unlighted bicycles, and there are many of them. There is a very real danger, particularly when meeting an oncoming motorist, that the dark cyclist may not be seen and struck. There are far too many of them riding after dark without headlights and many of them even without rear reflectors, though both are supposed to be the rule. It is to be hoped it will not be necessary to record serious accidents before cyclists realize their own danger.—Niagara Falls Review.

There should be stricter tests of drivers before permits to operate an automobile are issued. One has to show good cause to have a permit. It is to be hoped it will not be necessary to record serious accidents before cyclists realize their own danger.—Niagara Falls Review.

Although pay for domestic employment has risen to compare favorably with that of women factory workers, the supply of household workers is still critically short. According to a report by the New York state commission of 1935, the "greatest single obstacle to inducing more women to enter the field of domestic work is the social stigma attached to its being largely the preserve of Negroes and other unskilled workers. Long and irregular hours make this an undesirable field of employment. The public health commission of 1935, in its report on the employment situation, presented a five-point program for improving the situation: (1) Development of satisfactory employment standards; (2) health measures including periodic health examinations to protect workers from contagious diseases; (3) legal safeguards, similar to those for industrial workers; (4) public education on the proper status of household employment; (5) a training program for both workers and employers.—Toronto Star.

A footnote of progress has been made in the world's conscience since a war was fought in the 18th century which resulted in fastening opium on China. No society of the League of Nations achieved more success and won more commendation than its program for international control of narcotics. The League's commission of 1923, in its report on the international control of narcotics, proposed a committee to transfer this activity to a Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Now and more difficult problems confront the new commission. The League's commission, in its report on the international control of narcotics, proposed a committee to transfer this activity to a Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Now and more difficult problems confront the new commission.

Dehydrated castor oil may sound like bad news for children, but actually it means more painless of certain types, says Science Service. In dehydrated form, castor oil is helpful in many ailments. Various countries feel an economic necessity for producing morphine. There is not yet a general acceptance of opium as a medicine. The world's production of opium is limited to a few countries. The process made in international control even during the war years, however, has not been achieving a unified international strategy.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, who, from his experience of New York political machines, should know whereof he speaks, bitterly attacked the United States' attitude toward foreign relief. He contended that the American desire to permit reshuffling of U. N. R. A.'s remaining shipments constituted "bread politics, and we all want to avoid that." Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia supported La Guardia's position that U. N. R. A. programs be completed unchanged. These countries all stand to receive part of the nearly \$700,000,000 in supplies that U. N. R. A. has yet to ship. The American delegate, C. Tyler Wood, insisted that members had the right to disregard tentative U. N. R. A. allocations to various countries and instead ship supplies and food originally destined for them to other countries that needed them more.

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Notes By The Way

Science has made another leap forward — or maybe upward would be better. By latching a camera to a German V2 rocket, pictures of the earth have been taken from sixty-five miles aloft. Fortunately, the film survived the inevitable smash at the flight's end. This good luck gave the world photographs of what looks like an oblique stucco wall or an underdone pancake.—Detroit Free Press.

One of the dangers of motoring after dark is that of running into riders of unlighted bicycles, and there are many of them. There is a very real danger, particularly when meeting an oncoming motorist, that the dark cyclist may not be seen and struck. There are far too many of them riding after dark without headlights and many of them even without rear reflectors, though both are supposed to be the rule. It is to be hoped it will not be necessary to record serious accidents before cyclists realize their own danger.—Niagara Falls Review.

There should be stricter tests of drivers before permits to operate an automobile are issued. One has to show good cause to have a permit. It is to be hoped it will not be necessary to record serious accidents before cyclists realize their own danger.—Niagara Falls Review.

Although pay for domestic employment has risen to compare favorably with that of women factory workers, the supply of household workers is still critically short. According to a report by the New York state commission of 1935, the "greatest single obstacle to inducing more women to enter the field of domestic work is the social stigma attached to its being largely the preserve of Negroes and other unskilled workers. Long and irregular hours make this an undesirable field of employment. The public health commission of 1935, in its report on the employment situation, presented a five-point program for improving the situation: (1) Development of satisfactory employment standards; (2) health measures including periodic health examinations to protect workers from contagious diseases; (3) legal safeguards, similar to those for industrial workers; (4) public education on the proper status of household employment; (5) a training program for both workers and employers.—Toronto Star.

A footnote of progress has been made in the world's conscience since a war was fought in the 18th century which resulted in fastening opium on China. No society of the League of Nations achieved more success and won more commendation than its program for international control of narcotics. The League's commission of 1923, in its report on the international control of narcotics, proposed a committee to transfer this activity to a Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Now and more difficult problems confront the new commission. The League's commission, in its report on the international control of narcotics, proposed a committee to transfer this activity to a Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Now and more difficult problems confront the new commission.

Dehydrated castor oil may sound like bad news for children, but actually it means more painless of certain types, says Science Service. In dehydrated form, castor oil is helpful in many ailments. Various countries feel an economic necessity for producing morphine. There is not yet a general acceptance of opium as a medicine. The world's production of opium is limited to a few countries. The process made in international control even during the war years, however, has not been achieving a unified international strategy.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, who, from his experience of New York political machines, should know whereof he speaks, bitterly attacked the United States' attitude toward foreign relief. He contended that the American desire to permit reshuffling of U. N. R. A.'s remaining shipments constituted "bread politics, and we all want to avoid that." Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia supported La Guardia's position that U. N. R. A. programs be completed unchanged. These countries all stand to receive part of the nearly \$700,000,000 in supplies that U. N. R. A. has yet to ship. The American delegate, C. Tyler Wood, insisted that members had the right to disregard tentative U. N. R. A. allocations to various countries and instead ship supplies and food originally destined for them to other countries that needed them more.

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Our telegraphic news last week referred to the U. N. O. condemning as illegal "genocide." That is an unusual term little or ever heard of in our news column. "Genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices, whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds, are punishable." The crime of genocide is a violation of international law for which even "private individuals" may be punished, the legal committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided. The decision was contained in the committee's unanimous approval of a resolution proposed by a subcommittee. The resolution, noting that "genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

Notes By The Way

Science has made another leap forward — or maybe upward would be better. By latching a camera to a German V2 rocket, pictures of the earth have been taken from sixty-five miles aloft. Fortunately, the film survived the inevitable smash at the flight's end. This good luck gave the world photographs of what looks like an oblique stucco wall or an underdone pancake.—Detroit Free Press.