

Sees Little Risk From Radioactive Fallout

By DAVE MCINTOSH

Canadian Press Staff Writer
OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's top defence scientist says the risk from radioactive fallout is so small that it is much less than that involved in moving from a wooden into a brick house.

Dr. A. H. Zimmerman, chairman of the Defence Research Board, says that moving from a frame house into one of brick or cement blocks increases the amount of natural radiation received by the individual by .025 roentgens a year.

This is almost precisely the same amount, he adds, as the estimated fallout hazard over a 30-year period from nuclear test explosions, assuming that the tests will be continued at the same rate as in the past.

In other words, says Dr. Zimmerman, living in a brick house is 30 times more risky, as far as radioactivity is concerned, than world-wide radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons tests.

In light of recent conflicting statements by world scientists on the possible effects of radioactivity from nuclear tests, The Canadian Press requested an interview with Dr. Zimmerman on the subject.

NOT TAKING SIDES
Dr. Zimmerman stressed in the promptly-granted interview that he was not taking sides in the dispute. He merely presented some figures gathered by the board's "radiation panel" in order to bring about a better sense of proportion in the public mind of the degree of risk involved.

A dose to cause sterility—and aimed directly at the reproductive organs—is reckoned at 500 roentgens for men and 300 roentgens for women.

If nuclear tests continue at their present rate, the amount of accumulated radioactivity would be four times the present level by 1983 and six times the current level by 2011. That is, by 1983, it would still be only 0.1 roentgens and by the year 2011, 0.16 roentgens.

Dr. Zimmerman said there is no clinical evidence for a so-called threshold dose of strontium—90 which, in sufficient quantity, can cause cancer of the bones. There has been a slight increase in strontium-90, a by-product of nuclear tests, in the last year. It is taken into the body through food and accumulated slowly in the bones.

GENETIC EFFECTS
As to genetic effects from radioactivity, Dr. Zimmerman said certain experiments have been carried out by some American scientists with fruit fly and with mice. They showed changes in the hereditary characteristics over several generations.

However, it did not follow, he said, that these experiments could be related to man. It is likely that several human generations before such changes, if any, could be detected.

Dr. Zimmerman indicated that the figures he presented that he

considers the genetic hazard is low—as low perhaps as the hazard from radioactive fallout to present generations. He added, however, that the genetic effect of radioactivity is accumulative.

The question was: "In reply, Dr. Zimmerman said he feels that comparison with natural radiation hazards puts fallout hazards in better perspective and indicates, in fact, that the risk is small.

Here are some yardstick figures:

LETHAL DOSE OF RADIOACTIVITY
A lethal dose of radioactivity, over the whole body, is calculated to be between 400 and 600 roentgens. Of a given number of persons exposed to such a dose, it is estimated that half would die in 30 days.

DOSE FROM TESTS
The dose from nuclear weapons tests, taking into account all "shots" so far and future ones made at the current rate, is calculated at only .028 roentgens throughout a period of 30 years. That would be a dose of .001 roentgens a year.

The natural dose—from rocks, space and so on—is calculated at .01 roentgens a year. By way of comparison, radioactivity from minerals in bricks or cement blocks in a house is calculated at .025 roentgens a year—that is, 30 times greater than from the dose caused by nuclear tests.

Again, because of cosmic rays, the dose at 4,500 feet altitude—for instance, at some points in the Rockies—is .025 roentgens a year greater than at sea level. In other words, if you live in a brick house high in the Rockies you are exposed to 60 times more radioactivity than from nuclear tests, though the total dose is still very small.

Radioactivity from sedimentary rock, such as found in Southern Ontario, is calculated to add .07 roentgens a year above the average.

ALLOWANCE TOLERANCE
The international commission on radiological protection has set an allowable tolerance for workers in radioactive environments, such as operators of x-ray machines. This tolerance is 3 roentgens a week for any consecutive 13 weeks and a total of 200 roentgens spread over a lifetime.

He said radioactivity or fallout decays at one-tenth its original level for each sevenfold increase in days. If radioactivity is 100 per cent on the first day, it would be 10 per cent after seven days and one per cent after 49 days. However, certain constituents have long lives—for example, strontium-90.

In summing up, DRB's chairman said he feels it is better to accept a slight risk from clear tests now than to run the chance of a much greater risk to the preservation of Christianity which would arise if the West had no atomic weapons. The great hope was to build a deterrent which would prevent war altogether and eventually lead to general disarmament agreements.

2,000 Year Skeleton Of Indian Chieftain Found

By JACK MORRIS

Canadian Press Staff Writer
LADNER, B.C. (CP)—The skeleton of an Indian chief, possibly 2,000 years old, has been unearthed near a delta on British Columbia's lower mainland. Experts termed the find the "most remarkable archaeological discovery of all time in B.C."

Diggers found the skeleton, together with a copper breastplate, an owl and a weasel, at the Beach Grove Golf Course near this town. 20 miles south of Vancouver.

Prof. C. E. Borden, anthropologist of the University of British Columbia, said in an interview that the manner of burial and the artifacts found with the skeleton indicated the race had developed a "considerably sophisticated culture—quite advanced."

CLAM-SHELL MOUND
The Indian had been buried in an 11-foot mound of food remains, mainly clam shells. His knees were drawn up and he was lying on his right side with his head to the north and his face pointed west.

Found attached to the breastplate was a string of near-perfect

dentallium shells, a form of money used in barter.

Prof. Borden, head of a four-man UBC crew which dug up the skeleton, said even rough dentallium shells were highly-prized at that time, indicating the chief was of important rank.

Copper was the only metal to obtain.

"It is our first discovery of copper artifacts in systematic digging," he said.

The Indian was wrapped in a matting of reeds, thus preserving the remains.

"The bird and the weasel found with the skeleton," Prof. Borden said "probably was related to the culture of these Indians and indicates some type of religious or ceremonial attachment."

OTHER SKELETONS
Nine other skeletons were found in the spot just off the 11th green of the golf course. But the tribe

had given little attention to these, burial being made in small shell mounds of about three feet.

New Arms For South Korea Annoys China

SEOUL, South Korea (AP)—A declaration that China and Communist North Korea would fight to defend the Korean Armistice Agreement came out of Peking Sunday.

The official People's Daily charged in an editorial broadcast by Peking radio that the United States "has seriously threatened the armistice agreement and

the tribe came from the interior of Western Canada, possibly the plains.

The skeleton was taken with various artifacts to the University in Vancouver for further study. Digging will continue at the site.

peace in Asia" by sending new arms to strengthen the United Nations command in South Korea.

The UN command notified the Communists Friday that modern weapons will be sent to South Korea to counter an arms build-up in North Korea which it described as "repeated, willful, flagrant."

This capital city spent a normal, quiet Sunday despite a precautionary alert and cancellation of all leaves for the troops of South Korea's 21 divisions.

Short horns, one of the heavy beef cattle types, were imported to Canada from England in 1830.

Brandon Celebrates 75 Years Of Incorporation As A City

By AL VICKERY

Canadian Press Staff Writer
BRANDON, Man. (CP)—Manitoba's second largest city will celebrate its 75th anniversary, June 26-July 5, with a birthday party that will include everything from fireworks to a summer bonspiel.

About 3,000 former residents of this city of 20,000 on the banks of the Assiniboine River, 160 miles west of Winnipeg, are expected to return to renew old acquaintances, visit old haunts and join in the festivities.

A committee, headed by Don McKinnon, has sent 7,500 invitations to many parts of the world. Replies have come from as far as India.

INCORPORATED IN 1882
The committee has tried to reach everyone who once lived in Brandon, incorporated as a city July 3, 1882.

Officials expect hotels, motels and boarding houses will be able to handle the invasion. Some will move in with friends; many Brandon residents will open their homes to others.

Many residents will "dress up" for the "oxcart to atom" program. Beards have been grown by men who will compete in whisker-growing contests. Some businessmen will appear in top hats, cut-away coats and striped pants during the anniversary. School teachers and some leading women will wear clothes fashionable in a bygone era.

Early-vintage automobiles, buggies and carts and Indians in costume also will add to the color. Each day has been designated by a special name and lively programs have been lined up, topped off by the provincial exhibition.

ACCENT ON YOUTH
Youth Day will start off the celebrations. Lieutenant Governor J. S. McDiarmid will have a guard of honor of boy scouts and girl guides.

The Milnor, N.D., high school band will join local bands and children will sing Ode to the Wheat City, written for the occasion.

Parades, an RCAF fly past, bands, old-time fiddlers' contest, a 24 nineties review and street carnival will highlight Armed Services Day, June 27.

Pioneers' Day, June 28, will see visitors on a tour of Brandon business plants, presentation of a railway locomotive by the CNR, Premier D. L. Campbell laying the cornerstone at the new Brandon generating station, a picnic, a reunion of the Brandon nurses class of '32, a fashion review—"100 years of styles"—by the women of Dugald, Man., an anniversary ball and a street carnival.

Sports-minded persons will get a week's Clifton Day, June 29. The program includes soccer games, a bike race, an oldtimers' tennis tournament and a

Viriden and Brandon and motorcycle hill climbing. For others, there will be the opening of the new federal building, a beard contest, judging of oldtime costumes and an aerial tour by 25 private flying clubs from the Lakehead to Victoria.

Sunday, June 30, visitors and residents will join on Commemoration Day activities, including church parades, a band concert and singing by a mass choir.

JULY 1 ATTRACTIONS
Cricket and a fireworks display will be the main attractions Canada Day, July 1, while Brandon mental hospital nurses will hold a reunion Manitoba Day, July 2. A provincial exhibition trade fair luncheon also is scheduled.

On July 3—Anniversary Day—a 12-foot high birthday cake, 16 feet in diameter, will be presented to Mayor Harold Mayne Daly, son of Brandon's first mayor. A plaque also will be unveiled at the city hall.

A big fireworks display will mark the wind-up of the celebrations on July 5.

Among the souvenirs to be collected will be an Art Club date calendar, which includes 18 reprints of paintings, and a pamphlet on the history of Brandon.

In 1880 there was only empty, rolling land on either side of the winding Assiniboine River.

In May 1882 so many persons had taken up residence that a public meeting petitioned the Manitoba government to incorporate Brandon as a city. Two months later a city charter was granted, and Mayne T. Daly Jr. was chosen as the first mayor.

Halifax Marks French Origin

ROYAN, France (Reuters)—Rene Garneau, cultural attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, Sunday handed a message from the mayor of Halifax to Max Brunet, mayor of Royan.

Garneau was representing Canadian Ambassador Jean Desy at the unveiling of a plaque at the nearby Mons Chateau commemorating Pierre du Gast, seigneur of Mons and Royan, who helped finance Samuel Champlain's expedition to New France in 1603.

"Halifax wishes today to pay particular homage to the son of the town of Royan to whom we owe the foundation of the first settlement in our province," said the Mayor Brunet's message.

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