

# District Governor Visits Lions Club

GEORGETOWN — The Georgetown Lions Club at their regular meeting on Tuesday evening were visited by the district governor, Don Steeves, of Moncton.

The district governor inducted Dennis Thibodeau as a member of the Georgetown club.

In addressing the club, Mr. Steeves stressed the work of Lions and slighted many instances of large and small projects carried out by Lions in many centers of the world. In smaller communities where club projects are necessary on a smaller scale they are nevertheless, very important and worth while to the community and the individuals that are assisted, he said.

Also welcomed at Tuesday's meeting were five members of the Albany Lions Club.

The meeting was presided over by Joseph E. (Sonny) Johnson with the secretary Eric Wood reading the minutes. In charge of correspondence for the meeting was the treasurer, Guy Coffin. Mr. Coffin also presented the financial report.

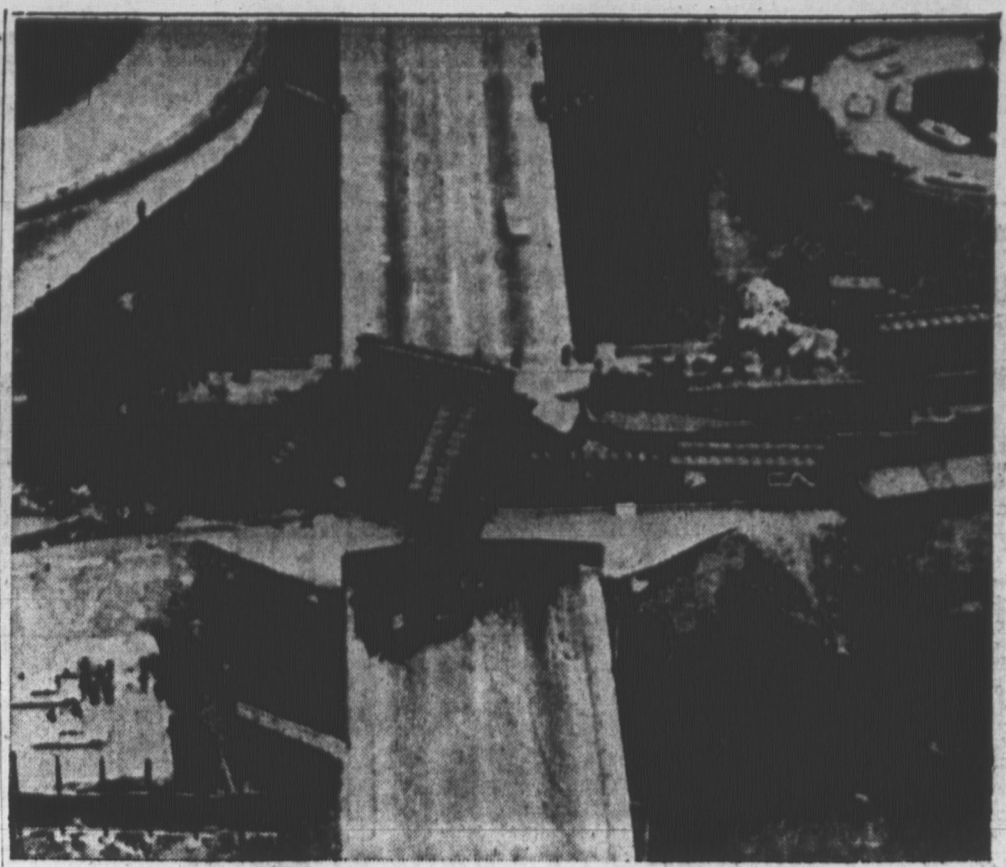
**DANCE HALL WORK**

Club members arranged to work on the rink dance hall on Friday night in an effort to complete the renovations in time for the first Lions sponsored dance to be held on Saturday Nov. 20.

Mr. Johnson and Eric Wood were delegated to attend the zone rally to be held in Parkdale.

Arrangements were also made for a number of club members to visit the Albany club in the near future.

A number of other matters relative to club activities were discussed prior to adjournment.



## FREIGHT TRAINS CRASH

An engineer and a conductor were killed in this derailment on a bridge over highway 10 near Port Credit, Ont., Thursday. A CPR freight train crashed into the rear of a CNR freight train through an open switch. Dead are CPR engineer Joseph Cassidy, 51, and CNR conductor Jack O'Connell, 46. One car lies across highway 10 where it was tossed.

## Smith Seen In Hero Role By Many White Rhodesians

SALSIBURY (Reuters) — Ian Smith, the man who Thursday led Rhodesia into a breakaway from Britain, has hammered steadily away at the theme of independence since he became prime minister of the central African colony 19 months ago.

His defiance of Britain, his determined championship of white settler interests, has made him something of a hero figure among Rhodesia's 22,000 whites. There are 4,000,000 Negroes in the country.

Smith, 46, has professed himself undisturbed by British and Commonwealth threats of retaliation in the event of a Rhodesian unilateral declaration of independence. Shortly after coming to power he said he thought the reaction would not last more than a weekend.

More than one week after that, Smith appeared to march to the brink of a seizure of independence, only to pull back. But by the end of this summer, pressed by impatient supporters, he was more or less committed to obtaining independence by one means or another by the end of the year.

Smith's guiding philosophy was largely expressed in a speech he made to schoolboys last Saturday. "You must never give away what is inherently your own," he told them.

He declared that Rhodesians must make sure "we hand over to the next generation an even better land than the one we inherited."

**BORN IN RHODESIA**

Tall, bland and imperturbable, Smith is an ex-fighter pilot in the Second World War and a cattle rancher. He is the only Rhodesian prime minister to be actually born here.

An enthusiastic rugby player and rower, he graduated from Rhodes University in South Africa and joined the RAF at the beginning of the war.

Twice he was shot down, receiving facial injuries which required plastic surgery. The operations left a mark which affects his facial expression.

Returning home to take up farming in 1946, Smith soon entered politics and was elected to Parliament in 1948.

He walked out of the United Federal party in 1961 and helped found the right-wing Rhodesian Front which won the elections of 1962. Two years later he stepped into the shoes of outgoing premier Winston Field.

# Satellite From Canadian Base May Be Launched During 1967

MONTREAL (CP) — Celebrations marking the centennial of Confederation in 1967 may include the launching of the first space satellite from a Canadian base.

Under present plans, a 40-pound payload will be shot into orbit by 1967 from Highwater, Que., 65 miles southeast of Montreal and a few miles north of the Vermont border.

Shot into orbit is accurate because the satellite will be fired from a modified 16-inch gun and will be assisted to its 500-mile Zenith by a three-stage rocket once the 2,000-pound carrier-called Martlet IV—is in flight.

Canada's first spacecraft, Alouette I, was launched in September, 1962, from Point Arguello, Calif., to study disruptions in the ionosphere which interfere with radio communications.

When the gun-fired satellite moves into orbit carrying highly sensitive instruments, it will have a 38-year-old Canadian science professor and the United States Army to thank for giving the project its start.

Operation HARP—High Altitude Research Program—is the brainchild of Prof. G. V. Bull, Ph.D., University of Toronto, and now of McGill University, Montreal. HARP is primarily a science experiment and is operated as a project of McGill's Space Research Institute.

**CHEAPER THAN ROCKETS**

HARP is currently costing \$2,500,000 but its acquisitions in equipment, land and material run to much more than that, and more than 800 persons are at work on various aspects of the experiment.

The most significant thing about HARP achievement is not that it is able to investigate space better but that it can do it as well as rocket-powered projects at a substantial reduction in cost.

For example, the U.S. Scout rocket with a payload of less than 200 pounds costs at least \$1,000,000 or \$5,000 a pound to orbit.

"But the HARP goal is to stay within \$25,000 per vehicle and about \$700 a pound and the total shot about \$53,000," says Dr. Bull.

"If our plans are not interrupted, several satellites will be fired into orbit in rapid succession by the Highwater gun to dramatize the effectiveness and low cost of gun-launched vehicles."

HARP has placed Canada among the top launchers in the world in terms of the number of vehicles put into the ionosphere in a year. Dr. Bull says that next year 300 to 500 units will be fired into the ionosphere.

"I think that possibly only the U.S. will shoot more than this—of course the Soviet Union may be doing as much but they keep their figures to themselves."

**COST NOW SHARED**

Dr. Bull says HARP, originally financed entirely by the U.S. Army, received a shot in the arm when the Canadian government through the department of defence production agreed to enter the program on a 50-50 cost basis in the summer of 1964.

"The \$2,500,000 a year we now get is quite a jump from our first grant of \$2,000, but even so it is still spread rather thin," he says. "If we could be guaranteed the money—the defence department's agreement is only on a year-to-year basis—it would certainly solve a number of problems."

Dr. Bull first approached the U.S. Army in 1960 with his plan to investigate the upper atmosphere with instruments "shot from a gun without, and with, the help of rockets."

Many officials were sceptical but the U.S. Army Ballistics Research Laboratories at Aberdeen, Md., finally came through with a contract for \$2,000. The money was primarily to allow the acquisition of property.

Several years and millions of dollars later, HARP now operates a firing range in the Barbados which includes two radar stations, a tracking ship, scores of cameras with photographic stations on the islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago. A new gun site is being installed at Yuma, Ariz., aside from the one at Highwater, and plans call for another one in the Arctic.

**STUDY WIND PATTERNS**

The first main achievement of the Martlet series was to obtain "a tremendous amount of wind shear data" at heights of up to 100 miles through use of chemicals released through a special valve. The chemicals produced a glow and created a pattern of wind movement for study.

"This is a particularly interesting scientific application," says Dr. Bull. "We fly these flights on regular periods on the dark side of the moon once every two months in a series of 20 flights, giving us a total of 120 flights a year for this experiment."

"At the same time ionosondes are being used on the range to check out the sporadic E zone of the ionosphere (the lower layer of the ionosphere in which ionization varies sporadically).

## REMEMBRANCE DAY AT MONTAGUE

Members of Montague branch of the Royal Canadian Legion are seen during their Remembrance Day service in front of Kings County Memorial Hospital in Montague. Bugler George Boudreau is sounding the last post. The lament was played by pipe organist Donald MacLeod, not pictured here. The color party of two First World War veterans took up positions on each side of the hospital steps with a cross erected in between.

# Rhodesia Once Owned By Empire Builder Rhodes

LONDON (CP) — The white man calls it Rhodesia and the Negro calls it Zimbabwe, but the country which declared itself independent today was once virtually the personal property of one man—Cecil Rhodes.

This British empire builder moved from South to Central Africa late in the 19th century. In 1888 he got a British royal charter to put the territory under his British South Africa Company and administer it in the name of the British crown.

There it remained for more than three decades, a rich treasure of gold, diamonds, cotton, sugar and tobacco. Natives were moved off land, and white settlers took over.

In 1914 the company's charter expired, and the question put before the white settlers was whether they would join South Africa. After several years of debate, they elected in 1923 to become Britain's first self-governing colony. Since then, their political history is a story of receding British control over their affairs.

**FIGHT BEGINS**

The end of the Second World War — which saw white and black Rhodesians fighting for Britain—brought two important changes. The black Africans began their fight for independence with Africans in control.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (now Zambia and Malawi) won freedom in the 1960s, with their tiny white minorities accepting black rule. The three countries had formed the Central African Federation which broke up two years ago.

But in Southern Rhodesia the situation was different. After the war, white immigrants streamed in from Britain. Unlike the miscreants who had colonized Kenya, they were mostly ex-servicemen from offices and factories who wanted to lead a better, richer life. Their roots

were in grey, austerity-ridden Britain, but their hearts were under the broad African skies.

Today there are 220,000 whites and 4,000,000 non-whites in the landlocked 150,000-square-mile country.

The whites live on a standard few could enjoy in Britain. On \$6,000 a year—an average middle class wage in both Britain and Rhodesia—a Rhodesian can have two servants, two cars and a house of his own. On that wage in Britain, servants are too costly and one car is just possible.

Rhodesia has a subtropical climate. Much of the country is bush and sparsely populated. Most of the white immigrants live in the towns.

Corn is the principal food crop and tobacco the major export earner. In addition Rhodesia earns export revenue from mining—gold, copper, cobalt, asbestos and chrome—and secondary industry. Most of the country's industry is centred on the major towns of Salisbury, the capital, and Bulawayo.

The country is bounded by the Limpopo and Zambezi rivers. Rhodesia shares its borders with Mozambique, South Africa, Bechuanaland and Zambia.

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## TIGNISH REMEMBRANCE CEREMONIES HELD

The Tignish Remembrance Day parade, which formed at the Legion Home, is seen in procession yesterday. The Requiem High Mass at 9 o'clock. Following the service, the procession marched to the cenotaph for the laying of wreaths and the two-minute silence in memory of the fallen.