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AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 3 —(AP)— battle. The completely-nude gun- An escaped inmate of the Austin State Hospital today shot down an Austin policeman and terrorized hundreds of persons before he was killed by police after a running battle. The completely-nude gunman, Claud Jackson, shot policeman R. K. McFarland in the windpipe and shoulder with the officer's .44-calibre revolver. McFarland was critically hurt.

The Educational Horizon

Continued from page 9

XI. Chemical change: A chemical change alters the composition of a substance forming one or more new substances.

FOOD AND HEALTH

- I. Importance of food. 1. All living things, plants, animals, and people need food. 2. Without food no one is able to work. 3. Proper food is necessary for health and greatest efficiency. II. Sources of food: 1. Animal kingdom; meat, fish, eggs, milk, butter. 2. Plants of the vegetable kingdom: Fruits, vegetables, flour, cereals, sugar, fats and oils, nuts. III. Food fuel elements: (1) Carbon, when oxidized it produces heat, energy and carbon dioxide. (2) Hydrogen, when oxidized it produces heat, energy and water. IV. Classification: (a) Protein: (1) Contains nitrogen; (2) builds new body tissue; (3) repairs worn out body tissue; (4) supplies some heat and energy. (b) Carbohydrates: (1) Contains hydrogen, carbon and oxygen; (2) When oxidized will produce heat and energy for the body. (c) Fats: 1. Contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. 2. A more concentrated fuel food than carbohydrates. 3. They supply much heat and energy. 4. Large quantities needed by people in cold climates. (d) Mineral matter: 1. Necessary for bones and teeth. (2) Aids digestion and other body functions. (e) Water: 1. Helps to carry food to all parts of the body. (2) Forms a large part by weight of the human body. 3. Keeps blood in proper condition. 4. Carries off waste matter.

SCHUMAN PLAN

In May 1950, Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister, proposed a merger of the coal and steel industries of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. All nations have approved the plan and have been working out final details in recent years.

Once it goes into effect, the Schuman Plan will wipe out trade barriers in respect to coal and steel among the six participating nations. There will be a single free-trade area for coal and steel with a population about the same as that of the United States.

The project strikes directly at a major cause of tension in Europe—the rivalry for steel and coal. That rivalry has been strong between France and Germany. Germany has long depended on iron ore from eastern France for its steel industry, while France has had to depend on coal from the German Ruhr for smelting.

The Premier of New Brunswick is Hon. Hugh John Flemming. The Queen's coronation date has been set for June 2, 1953. The population of Canada is 14,430,000. The population of P. E. I. is c. 108,000. The population of Ontario is 4,766,000. The population of Quebec is 4,174,000. The President of South Korea is Syngman Rhee. The population of India is 356,829,485.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

This organization grew out of a meeting held in The Hague in May 1948. Fourteen countries are full members of the Council, which aims to bring about close organization in many fields. Members are Belgium, France, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Greece, Iceland, Turkey, and Western Germany. The Saar, presently linked with France, is an associate member. Up to now the Council of Europe has been little more than a debating group, yet in this capacity it has focused attention on some of the big issues of the day and has helped to arouse public opinion. The Council's accomplishments, though unimpressive, represent a forward step in the direction of a united Europe.

Trouble is usually produced by those who produce nothing else. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. The person who falls down gets up a lot quicker than the man who lies down. If your efforts are criticized you must have done something worthwhile. Worry is a lot like a rocking chair—it gives you something to do, but it won't get you any place. The smallest good deed is better than the grandest good intention. Minds are like parachutes. They only function when open. Have opinions, but do not be opinionated.

The people of Switzerland speak four languages: 71 percent of the population uses a German dialect (Schweizerdeutsch); about 22 percent, a quaint French (Swiss Romannde); 6 percent, Italian; and one percent, Romansh—a medieval Latin language, a carry-over from Roman days, spoken in the canton of Grisons. All four languages are recognized as official languages of the country. Switzerland is the birthplace of the International Red Cross. The population of Switzerland is 4,614,000.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT

A. (1) Royal Government was founded in New France because the Company of One Hundred Associates had proven a dismal failure. They did not carry out their promises to bring to New France artisans, labourers and colonists in the stipulated numbers. The Company was very active in making profit from fur-trading but in other respects showed little concern in establishing or developing a colony. At last disgusted by the Company's rule and due to solicitations from the chief officers and settlers in Canada, the French king revoked the charter of The One Hundred Associates and in its place founded Royal Government in 1663.

B. The officials of Royal Government and their respective duties: (1) The Governor was head of the civil and military matters. He was chosen by the king and was usually of noble birth. (2) The Bishop controlled every detail of church and education. He was nominated by the French King and appointed by the Pope. (3) The intendant controlled the administration of justice and regulated in detail the life of the colony.

4. The Council consisted of the Governor, Bishop and Intendant and (in 1703) of twelve inhabitants. It was an advisory body and none of the laws of the Governor or Intendant were legal until registered by it.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Responsible Government means responsible to the people. This is accomplished by having the Premier and his cabinet chosen from the party having a majority in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and in the Legislative Assembly of each of the Provinces. The Governor-General of Canada, and the Lieutenant-Governor of each of the Provinces act only on the advice of their respective cabinets, and in this way conform to the wishes of the majority of the people concerned. This is also called a democracy, or democratic government.

THE SEIGNIORIAL SYSTEM (Requested)

(1) In the seigniorial system adopted in New France, what obligations were required of (1) the seigneur, (2) the habitants or censitaires? The Seigneur received his land from the king to whom he had to take an oath of fealty and hom-

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age. He gave the king a stipulated military service as required. When the seigneur changed hands except by direct succession he paid the king a fixed proportion of its price or value. He must provide and maintain a flour-mill for his habitants. The seigneur must people his lands with settlers or they would revert to the crown. The habitant was given his farm by the seigneur and paid his rent yearly on Michaelmas day in poultry, eggs or grain for his farm and for his frontage on the river. He must work for the seigneur three days a year without pay. He must take his grain to the seigneur's mill to be ground into flour and for this service the seigneur retained one-fourteenth of the flour as a fee. When a new habitant took possession, he paid the seigneur a tax of one-twelfth of Continued on page 14

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