

The Liberal

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Those Hungry Populations

The world's hunger is once again a matter of considerable concern. The fact is, however, that the subject is not new, for it is one of the oldest problems in the world. The world was reminded of it 150 years ago by the writings of the Rev. Mr. Malthus who in his notable work "Essay" on Population predicted that the world was approaching a condition where population was increasing faster than the production of foodstuffs. Mr. Malthus's dire prediction was neutralized for a considerable period, which Mr. Malthus could not foresee, by the opening up of vast areas of new food-producing lands in the United States, Canada, the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand and in Northern Russia.

Today, however, the situation once again is attracting public attention for we hear from authoritative sources that the world production of foodstuffs is lagging behind the steady yearly increase in world population, which means that some people in quite large numbers somewhere are now beginning to suffer a steadily falling level of living, particularly with dairy, livestock and poultry products.

As far as nutritional needs are concerned, countries of the world can be divided into three main groups:

(1) Countries which produce more food than their people can consume, and which therefore have a surplus for export. In this group we find Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine, the Balkan countries and Burma as notable examples.

(2) Countries which produce just about sufficient food for their own people, such as France, Spain, Turkey, Mexico, Peru, Finland, Ceylon, the Middle East countries and Russia as examples. It is often thought that the United States really falls within this category for while the United States usually has quite large amounts of wheat and sometimes corn to export, yet the United States itself has to import other kinds of foodstuffs about equal in food values to the quantities it exports.

(3) Countries which definitely cannot produce sufficient food, even of the plainest kind, for anything approaching the proper nutrition of their own people and which therefore either import, or really need to import, each year large quantities of food. Among these countries are China, India, Japan, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland, South Africa and Egypt.

More than one half the world's population of 2,325 million, notably people living in China, Japan and India are badly underfed, even with foods of the plainest kinds such as wheat, rice or barley. For many years these people have had to get along on a severely restricted diet, mainly of cereals, which is far below their real nutritional needs. The amount of milk, eggs, poultry and meats available to these people per capita is practically negligible. They are, therefore, extremely vulnerable to diseases of all kinds, which is the reason why their average length of life is about 26 years only instead of 66 years for men and 68 years for women with people in better fed countries.

But the population in these really hungry countries, as it is everywhere, is

Canada's Civil Defence

With its sparse population and tremendously long lines of communication between its large urban centres, Canada poses a special problem in the field of civil defence. It was these factors, among others, which convinced Canada's civil defence planners that a blueprint for civil defence in this country could not be an exact copy of the British set-up or of similar organizations in different parts of Europe.

It was agreed at an early point in defence planning that for civil defence, as in other matters closely affecting the lives of the civilian population, provincial and local authorities are the ones best able to carry out those tasks which may become necessary in the public interest. Brigadier-General Alec Ross, former civil defence coordinator, expressed the opinion that a civil defence program, directed and coordinated by federal and provincial governments, can best be developed by local authorities, with the municipality as the basic unit for civil defence planning. Consideration of the essentially civilian nature of this problem led to the transfer of responsibility for civil defence from the Department of National Defence to the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Although a form of civil defence had been in operation in Canada during the Second World War, the present set-up was organized in 1948 with the appointment of Major-General F. F. Worthington as coordinator of civil defence. Within a few months of his appointment in November, General Worthington had visited all the provinces, met with all provincial premiers and enlisted their support and co-operation as well as their agreement on the main outlines of the overall pattern of civil defence organization for Canada. General Worthington later visited the United Kingdom, other European countries and the United States, studying civil defence organizations. The following months were occupied with the formation of a federal

increasing by leaps and bounds which will cause in an increasing degree periodic famine and pestilence, bringing in their train hardship, suffering, discontent and irritation, which in the past has resulted, as no doubt it will in the future, in a tendency toward revolt, revolution and war!

This year the United States and Canada will produce extraordinarily large crops of cereals, but obviously the people of the world have a crying need for every bushel and every pound of it, and even though these entire surpluses were to be made available to half the world's population suffering from hunger and inadequate diet, it would still not serve to supply the proper nutritional needs of these vast hungry populations, yet the surplus would help.

What should be done, it seems quite obvious then, is to work out such plans as will make such surpluses as easily as possible available to the world's people who are suffering for the lack of sufficient food, but it is not suggested that this would be an easy task. The United States, with an action of generosity unparalleled in the history of the world, through its Marshall Plan, is doing a great deal. But no one for long likes to accept gifts and charity. What should be done, then, is to make things easy as possible for the hungry people of the world to be able to purchase such excess foodstuffs, from Canada, the United States, the Argentine, Australia and other countries, as these export countries have to dispose of.

The most satisfactory method, beyond any question, of doing this would be to permit in every way possible the people who live in these food deficient countries to sell to us, without any unnecessary hindrances in the way of tariffs, quotas and prohibitions, such goods and products and commodities as they now have for sale and which we can use, so enabling them to obtain more of our money with which to purchase the foodstuffs we have for sale.

Then another step might be taken, that was actually proposed by the International Colombo Plan, which would be to encourage, indeed to help, these hungry people to build up their industries so that they can process their own natural resources into goods that surplus food-producing countries such as our own can use. All such efforts would undoubtedly help to alleviate somewhat the present menacing situation.

The real solution, however, to avert famines and pestilences with their accompanying hardships and discontent which lead to wrong thinking, revolution and war, must be to make every attempt possible to increase the yield per acre of land already under cultivation and in every country in the world, and then to bring into cultivation as many additional acres as can be put to the production of foodstuffs of one kind or another; for people who are fairly well fed are not as a rule inclined to revolt or go to war.

The costs of such humanitarian policies, whatever they might be, would, we suggest, be far far cheaper in the long run than the terrific cost and disturbance of preparing for and the fighting of wars of defence against aggressive peoples made mad by hunger and who have nothing but suffering to look forward to.

Civil Defence Staff College in England. In addition, Canadian personnel were sent to attend civil defence technical schools in England and others to attend technical courses in the United States and at Camp Borden, Ont.

Following the training of key administrative personnel three civil defence staff courses at Hull, Quebec, providing training for federal, provincial and municipal personnel from coast to coast, were established. Last June the first of a series of technical courses for potential "CD" instructors opened at Connaught Ranges, west of Ottawa. This technical school is continuing.

With the development of hostilities in Korea in June 1950, the pace of overall civil defence planning was speeded up. Conferences with provincial and United States authorities have cleared the way for internal and international cooperation. In addition, the federal organization has proceeded with the preparation of publications on various aspects of the subject, some of which are already available for distribution through provincial coordinators. The nucleus of a provincial "CD" organization has now been established in each province and almost all the larger cities of Canada have set up civil defence committees.

Dr. R. F. Sognmaes of Harvard University has reported research showing that tooth decay in experimental animals is influenced by nutritional factors operating in the mother before birth of the offspring, and in the young animal before eruption of teeth. His findings have been published by the Journal of the American Dental Association, and are not compatible with one 70-year-old theory that acids in physical contact with outer surfaces of teeth eat away enamel, and are the cause of decay.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

THE OPEN ROAD
A statement in the press recently announced that over 30,000 young people arrive in Toronto each fall, many to attend college, others to seek employment in scores of different ways. What is true of Toronto would apply to every large Canadian centre; the number, of course, varying a good deal.

One would need a lively imagination to conjure up what takes place in the homes these youngsters left. The severance would not be made without much heart-burning even though all concerned believed it was for the best. The old life had to be broken up for obvious reasons. There wasn't room for all the boys on the farm, or if it was a small town there was little hope of advancement. But when that youngster says good-bye to the old home, he knows — or she knows — that it is a critical time full of danger or fine opportunities, or a mixture of both. The time for planning and dreaming has

TODAY'S QUOTATION

Our quotation today is the accepted saying:

"We tend to become like those with whom we associate."

given way to reality of being out on one's own. One must now make decisions and accept responsibility.

I asked a well-established man, who came from a farm, what his first thoughts were when he walked up Yonge St. He promptly replied: "I realized that my pants were shapeless and baggy. I made up my mind to have them pressed." Amusing but not as funny as my own case. I arrived on a hot day in June, about ninety in the shade, and I was wearing rubbers; probably because there wasn't room for them in my grip.

But once the step has been taken and the pain of severing oneself from the old home with its love and protection, has been taken, there is no turning back. The open road has called and what is in

store for the vast army of young adventurers, only time will tell. More than fifty years ago, Frank Boreham, a very sincere and gifted young Englishman, left his home for Australia. After half a century of usefulness as preacher and writer he looked back over the road he had travelled. He wrote: "It is many a long day since I left the old roof-tree for the still older road. The years have taught me two things. I have discovered that there is a subtle and profound significance in the clamant call of the road. And I have learned that the authority that we recognize in the voice of the highway is derived, as all real authority is derived, from the road's own inherent sanctity. For the road is a sacred place. Indeed, it is the most sacred of all sacred places; and, but for it, there would be no sacred place beside. Perhaps that is why, in England at any rate, the Church was the first official road-maker. Before any national or municipal authority thought of such work, a Bishop of Durham, six hundred years ago, offered all kinds of indulgences and spiritual enrichments to those who would make roads through England, and thus "smooth the way" of the wanderer."

It seems to be there are two very important things which influence young people when they follow the open road. First, there is the tie with home. When William McKinley, later President of the United States, left home his parents said: "Every evening we shall be thinking of you and praying for you." The magnificent career of McKinley, owed something to the tie with his old home.

Secondly, friendship contacts are vital. One of Canada's outstanding citizens arrived in a city from the farm on a Monday morning. On his first Sunday he was invited to a baseball game and nearly accepted, but for nineteen years he had attended Sunday School and he decided to go to a nearby Bible Class. Later, he said: "It was the first decision made on my own and it was tremendously important. For me, it was a case of, "two men out and the bases full."

CONCORD NEWS

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Boys Injured

Bruce Winters, 13 and Raymond Hawkins 11, both of Steele's Ave. were knocked from their bicycles by an auto on Dufferin Street as they were returning home Saturday night, September 1. After visiting a soft drink stand on No. 7 Highway.

Raymond suffered cuts to the head and back injuries. Bruce received a slight concussion. Both were admitted to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

P.C. Ernest Bone of Vaughan Township investigated. The driver said that he was unable to see the cyclists due to the glare of other car's headlights.

C.N.E. Winners

Registered oats entered by Bruce Snider in the Field Competition recently and judged by Mr. H. L. Griffin, R. R. 2 Acton, Ont. were scored 9th. There were 18 entries.

Polio Strikes

Polio struck for a third time in the district, the latest victim being little Robert Higginson. Fortunately it was a mild type and no paralysis accompanied the disease. We sincerely hope that Robert returned to health and strength sufficiently to attend school this week.

Shower

Mrs. Joe Boron, Mrs. Warren Baillie, Mrs. Whalley and Karen journeyed to Orangeville on Friday evening to attend a miscellaneous shower given for Miss Meryl Groves and her fiancé Galvin Baillie, brother of Mrs. Boron. Miss Groves resided in Concord with Mrs. Whalley while she was employed with an insurance firm in Toronto.

Miss Groves and Mr. Baillie will be married next Saturday in the Alton Baptist Church.

Mrs. Victor Palmer is home from York County hospital, Newmarket and recuperating nicely after a recent appendectomy.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are proud parents of a baby boy, Victor Wayne, born about a month ago at the Mayfair Nursing Home, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. George Poole will observe their twenty-sixth wedding anniversary on Sunday, September 16. Congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Poole.

Injured

We are sorry to hear of the accident that befell Mr. Clapham recently. Mr. Clapham received a painful foot injury when he tumbled off a scaffold last week. Days later his foot was still very painful. We do hope that his injury is not serious and he will soon be able to carry on with his daily work.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Ed Witney and son John were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Manwaring, daughter Grace and granddaughter of Toronto. Also Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Giles, daughter, son-in-law and grandson Albert of Toronto.

Miss Vera Hepton and Mr. W. Trebel of Toronto spent this week end with Mr. and Mrs. Bolen Henderson and also called on their aunt, Mrs. Ed Witney.

The many friends of Fred Oster are glad to know he is better after his illness.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Parsons of Weston and their daughter Miss Edith, together with Mrs. Joseph Crew of Washington and her baby daughter, visited with Mrs. C. H. Snider on Saturday afternoon.

SHERWOOD

Zion Lutheran Church, Sunday, September 16, 1951. Sunday school at 1:30 p.m. Sunday service at 2:30 p.m. The next in the Ten Commandment series, the Eighth Commandment will be shown next Sunday following the service.

Harvest Home Services

Harvest Home services were held in Zion Lutheran Church, Unionville, last Sunday and quite a number from Sherwood were in attendance at both services. The Rev. C. Christiansen of St. Ansgar Lutheran church, Toronto, preached an appropriate sermon and the St. Ansgar choir led the praise.

Harvest Home services will be held in Zion Lutheran Church, Sherwood, on Sunday, September 23. The morning service will be at 11:00 a.m. and the Rev. E. J. Fischer will preach. The Rev. E. Opperman will preach at the evening service commencing at 7:30 p.m. and special music will be rendered by his choir.

Ex Winner

Registered oats entered by Lawrence Kaffer in the Field Competition sponsored by the Woodbridge Agricultural Society recently were scored second.

Dan Cupid

The school opening was somewhat delayed by Cupid last week. When the children showed up for class on Tuesday morning, instead of being greeted by their teacher, they learned that it was her wedding day. Miss McLaughlin and her soldier fiancé had planned to wed on his return from Korea and his home-coming happened to coincide with the opening of school. The children were then given a holiday for the remainder of the week while Mr. and Mrs. Kelly went on their honeymoon.

The Jolly 7 group met on Wednesday evening, September 5 at the home of Mrs. Lloyd Thompson. The evening was spent playing the popular and familiar card game of "Hearts", the winner again being Mrs. Jim Spencer.

W.A.

The Woman's Association of the Elia United Church held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Law on Tuesday afternoon, September 4. Nine ladies were present.

During the business part of the meeting plans were made for a corn roast to be held at the church this week.

An inspiring devotional service was led by Mrs. Leach after which Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Snider took the topic "The Good Samaritan." Following the meeting dainty refreshments were served by the hostess and her group.

The capital of the Union of South Africa is Pretoria, although the Union's Parliament meets in Capetown.

- A Comparison Summers Long Ago

"In the 'summerless year', that awful year of 1816, almost all the grain was frozen and what little was saved was gathered by men wearing overcoats as a protection against the cold."

Thus records a chronicler of Upper Canada in writing of pioneer hardships. It also makes our short Summer of 1951 seem idyllic in comparison with the record of the years.

Nature and Science have combined to make our lot comparatively easy. We speed over surfaced highways. On either side of the road stretch a pattern of lush green pasture or golden grain with a powered harvesting outfit converting it into real money.

But apart from the depression years with their dust storms, the people of this country have never known a standard of living that yielded so much.

If you think this has been a "crazy" summer just note what happened to our forebears in old Upper Canada:

In 1816 there was no summer and our people starved.

In 1838 the record, compiled by W. L. Smith in "Pioneers of Old Ontario" tells of the visitation of army worms in countless millions. "They literally covered the ground and trees were left bare of foliage as in mid-Winter. At the doors of houses they swarmed like bees at the entrance to a hive.

About the same time a deluge of frogs fell upon the land. In the blazing heat of noonday sun these rotted and filled the air with poisonous vapors.

"For a time this province was cursed with a West Indian climate; cholera developed, and people died by hundreds."

GORMLEY

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Mrs. Helen Henry visited last Saturday with Mrs. Whitney Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Banks were Sunday guests of Rev. and Mrs. L. Sider.

The young people of the community gathered at the Summer-fest home on the sixth concession last Saturday evening to enjoy their annual corn roast.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Moses, Carol and Glenda enjoyed a week's vacation in the north and visited Miss Kate Terry and Mr. Fred Terry at Parry Sound, former residents of Gormley.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Connor, Mrs. Mary Appleton and Mrs. Helen Henry were supper guests Sunday evening with Mrs. E. Jones.

Mrs. A. S. Farmer and Mrs. A. Hutchinson are leaving Wednesday to spend ten days visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Hunsperger in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Doner and Grace had Sunday evening supper with Mr. and Mrs. Allan Doner.

Mrs. Amanda Jewett of Selkirk visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brillinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Byer of Hamlin, Kansas have been visiting relatives and friends here, Mr. Byer being a nephew of Mr. Levi Heise and Mrs. Jos. Steckley.

On Sunday evening a very interesting service was enjoyed at Heise Hill church when Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmer Heisey of Mount Joy, Pennsylvania told of their work in the Philippine Islands for three and a half years bringing relief to war sufferers.

Misses Vera and Mildred Brillinger are enjoying a holiday with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sheffer of Stayner. Mildred has just completed her first year in Nurses' Training School, Toronto General Hospital and Vera is office nurse of Dr. James Langstaff of Richmond Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharback, Nancy and Patsy of Midland visited the Henderson home recently.

Miss Jean Brillinger and Mr. Ross Brillinger last week motored to Grantham, Penna., taking their sister, Velma, who is spending the year at Messiah College.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Doner holidayed last week at Miami Beach.

Langstaff Church Notes

On Thursday, September 20, the Women's Fellowship Group will meet at the church at 2 p.m. and will have as a special speaker, Miss Phyllis Dods, a missionary recently returned from South America.

The Young People are having their opening meeting on Friday, September 14. They are asked to meet at the church at 7:30 p.m. to go to Pastor Jones' home at Emery. A weiner roast will follow the meeting.

EASILY PREVENTED

Years ago the absence of pock-marks on a woman's face was considered a rare sign of beauty. In those days smallpox was a ruthless killer that struck regularly and frequently. Now-a-days vaccination provides complete protection against this ancient scourge. Vaccination is free. Make sure you are protected.

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