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External Affairs Minister Smith hard to replace

DEATH at the end of a full life is not unexpected and is something toward which most people can brace themselves and adopt a philisophical attitude. But it is always shocking to a family, friends and a country when a person of great stature is lost when in his prime. The death of External Affairs Minister Sydney Smith at 62, less than two years after he assumed his important diplomatic post, comes in the latter category.

Sydney Earle Smith, MA, LLB, DCL, LLD, FRSC, was man of zeal and great intelligence. He was just getting into his stride as Canada's foreign affairs voice when he was stricken. Ready to enter university at 14, he became the youngest university president in the history of Canada when he took charge of the University of Toronto in 1945. Veteran of First World War, lawyer, author, YMCA head, youth counsellor and educationist, Mr. Smith's experience fitted him as a wise spokesman for a country that has assumed the role of mediator in world affairs.

It is understandable that Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Opposition Leader Lester Pearson found it hard to express themselves when speaking of Mr. Smith's death and the impact of his loss to this country. It will take a tremendous amount of careful thought to replace him and the man that does faces a task of monumental magnitude.

Foreign domination

Nobody seems to be very much disturbed over the fact that nearly 60 per cent of foreign mostly United States capital controls our industrial life or that nearly 60 per cent of our exports are taken up by the same [illegible]. Neither do they seem to care that we are gradually becoming foreign dominated, that in a very few years we shall not be the free country that we think of ourselves as being.

A lot of our country has been, and is being given away as a bonus to foreign capital and very few seem to care. We are political infants with outstretched hands forever demanding but with too little thought for the future, that is, the future of our country.

—Campbell River Courier.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Bustling West Berlin embarrassing to Khrushchev

By GEORGE KITCHEN
Canadian Press Staff Writer

One question stands out above all others in the complex West Berlin crisis. Is Nikita Khrushchev prepared to risk war in his campaign to drive the West out of the old German capital?

There's something no one outside of the Kremlin can say with certainty but many Western observers think it unlikely he will push the Berlin situation to the point where open warfare is inevitable.

President Eisenhower indicated this the other day when he said he did not believe Europe would be "sensitive enough" to carry the Berlin crisis to the "point of reality"—that is, a shooting war.

Eisenhower himself indicates he is of the view that a dispute was developing over Berlin which probably would inflict great devastation on Germany and consequently prospective of new propaganda victories" and be a "great calamity" for mankind. "We understand this quite well," he said.

The supposition is that Khrushchev will press the West as hard as he dares, in the view of weighing risks against accomplishments and the Western powers and with confidence he can draw some face-saving formula satisfactory himself as the last moment.

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[illegible] Soviet Premier is claiming some light [illegible] he agreed to Western proposals [illegible] foreign ministers conference over his [illegible] for withdrawal troops, and has suggested that Western and Soviet forces be allowed to remain in Berlin. Just [illegible] there is no the Soviet position remains to be seen when the foreign ministers get down to hard bargaining at the conference table.

One paramount question, apart from Khrushchev's ultimate intentions, is why he chose to make West Berlin a cold war battle ground in the first place.

One theory is that the Russians have become so embarrassed by the marked contrast between West Berlin, with its booming and bustling free-enterprise economy, and East Berlin, a shabby reminder of what happens under state regimentation, that they have decided to try to chase the West out in hopes that some of the bloom may be wiped off the Western sector.

West Berlin, an isolated free world outpost lying several hundred miles inside Soviet-dominated territory, is a vivid and rankling reminder of the fruits of the capitalistic system.

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Also, West Berlin represents a hole in the Iron Curtain through which hundreds of thousands of East Germans have fled to Western sanctuary. It is a gap Moscow would like to plug.

Too, the Russians are supersensitive about the subject of espionage, and West Berlin long has been a major centre for Western radio and other propaganda operations.

Some feel that Khrushchev is genuinely alarmed about Western plans to arm West Germany with nuclear weapons and he hopes, therefore, to force the west into a German settlement that would eliminate that possibility.

Khrushchev also may be concerned that West German leadership may soon pass from the hands of elderly and ailing Chancellor Adenauer to those of youthful, nationalistic German leaders who will seize the first opportunity to seek revenge for Germany's defeat in the Second World War.

A Bible Thought for Today

[illegible] always worship ye Lord, where ye pray, [illegible] ye Lord God, and ye shall serve me. Exod. 23:25.

[illegible] 600 MEN will be involved in British Columbia's big annual spring reforestation program. B.C. Forest service and private industry will plant more than 7,500,000 seedlings on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland by early April while other forest Service crews will plant more than 1,000,000 trees in the Prince Rupert, Cranbrook, Grand Forks, Kamloops areas between mid-April and mid-May.

Text of Bill 43, an act relating to trades union

So that Labor, management and the general public can read for themselves the text of Bill 43, an Act relating to trade unions, The Daily News is publishing the text of the bill in full. It is not an interpretation and the explanatory notes at the end form a statement submitted by the Legislative Counsel and is not part of the legislation.

Text of the proposed legislation is as follows:

Hon. Minister of Labor.

BILL

No. 43.) (1959.

AN ACT RELATING TO TRADE-UNIONS.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Trade-unions Act".

2. In this Act:

"Employers' organization" means an organization of employers that has for its objects, or one of its objects, the regulation of relations between employers and employees:

"Labor Dispute" means a difference or apprehended difference between an employer or a group of employers and one or more of his or their employees or a trade-union as to matters or things affecting or relating to terms or conditions of employment or work done or to be done

"Lockout" includes the closing of a place of employment, a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue to employ a number of his employees, done to compel his employees, or to aid another employer to compel his employees, to agree to conditions of employment:

"Trade-union" means an international, national, provincial or local organization or association of employees that has for its objects, or one of its objects, the regulation of relations between employers and employees.

3. (1) Where there is a strike that is not illegal under the "Labor Relations Act" or a lockout, a trade-union, members of which are on strike or locked out, and anyone authorized by the trade-union may, at the employer's place of business, operations or employment, and without acts that are otherwise unlawful, persuade or endeavor to persuade anyone not to

(a) enter the employer's place of business, operations or employment, or
(b) deal in or handle the products of the employer, or
(c) do business with the employer.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), no trade-union or other person shall persuade or endeavor to persuade anyone not to

(a) enter an employer's place of business, operations or employment, or
(b) deal in or handle the products of any person, or
(c) do business with any person.

4. (1) An employers' organization, trade-union or other person who

(a) does, authorizes or concurs in anything prohibited by the "Labor Relations Act", or
"Labor Relations Act", or
"Labor eRlations Act", or
(c) does, authorizes or concurs in anything that is contrary to Section 3 of this Act

is liable in damages to anyone injured thereby.

(2) The act of any member of an employers' organization or trade-union is presumed, unless the contrary is shown, to be done, authorized or concurred in by the employers' organization or trade-union.

5. Any act done by two or more members of a trade-union, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a labor dispute is not actionable unless the act would be wrongful if done without any agreement or combination.

6. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, no injunction before trial shall be granted ex parte by a Court to enjoin a trade-union or other person in respect of any act relating to a strike or lockout that is not illegal under the "Labor Relations Act" except

(a) to safeguard public order, or
(b) to prevent substantial or irreparable injury to property.

(2) An injunction granted ex parte under subsection (1) shall not be for a period longer than four clear days.

7. (1) An employers' organization is a legal entity for purposes of prosecuting and being prosecuted for offences against the "Labor Relations Act" and for purposes of suing and being sued under this Act.

(2) A trade-union is a legal entity for purposes of prosecuting and being prosecuted for offences against the "Labor Relations Act" and for purposes of suing and being sued under this Act.

8. The "Trade-unions Act" being chapter 342, R.S.B.C. 1948, is repealed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

3. This recognizes picketing in the listed circumstances in cases of a lawful strike or lockout, lawful or unlawful. It also restricts picketing to the trade-union of which certain members are on strike or locked out and anyone authorized to picket by that trade-union.

4. This section clarifies the law by making it clear that breach of the "Labor Relations Act" or this Act by an employers' organization, employer, trade-union or other person gives rise to an action in damages. The principle of this section has been previously recognized in Provincial jurisprudence vide (1) Wheaton v. United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 1598, (1956) 6 D.L.R. 2d 500; (2) Re Patterson and Nanaimo Dry Cleaning & Laundry Workers Union, Local No. 1, (1947) 2 W.W.R. 510; (3) Therien v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 213, (1956) 20 W.W.R. 647, (1959) 27 W.W.R. 49; see also V.M.D. Ltd. v. United Steelworkers (1948) 2 W.W.R. 325.

5. This section repeals for labor disputes the law of civil conspiracy.

6. This section confines the use of the ex parte injunction in labor disputes.

7. Self-explanatory.

Well done, Mr. Macmillan

Even in its darker moments the Macmillan trip to Soviet Russia could be [illegible] serving purposes most useful to the West. The surprising denouement which the Kremlin chose to provide in the closing stages was an extra dividend.

In the first place Britain's Prime Minister helped to bring into the open the rigid unreasonableness of the Soviet attitude. The quiet firmness of the Macmillan manner contrasted sharply with, if it did not actually promote, the outburst by Premier Khrushchev which rejected a foreign ministers' meeting.

This same "unflappable" quality, which Mr. Macmillan's countrymen have already noted in his behavior at London, permitted the Prime Minister to stay in Russia when others would have packed their bags and gone home.

It does not matter that the Berlin situation is not substantively changed by his visit. He not only found out things we were all wondering about but he caused them to be advertised in dramatic terms to the whole world: the bluster in the Khrushchev line, the readiness to threaten unlimited war for limited Soviet ends, the unabashed readiness to reverse publicly positions publicly taken.

Mr. Khrushchev must have been disappointed—and well warned—to learn from Mr. Macmillan at first-hand that the supposedly more "flexible" of the two leading Western powers knew quite well where the lines of freedom must be drawn. The prime minister's uninhibited statements of the merits of British life in comparison with that in the Soviet Union both in speeches and on television have offered a refreshing contrast to the less articulate journeyings of other Western leaders in the Russian wonderland.

It was a good performance. It has exerted important diplomatic influence on the Kremlin, modified the international atmosphere, and exposed some of the less pleasant sides of Soviet behavior to neutral as well as Western view. His own countrymen are already recognizing the value of this special service, from which the rest of the free world also benefits.

All Aboard

By G.E. Mortimore

There seems to be on simple way to fill movie theatres despite television. Just show good movies that are well known.

Crowds at Victoria's Dominion Theatre have been fairly sparse for some time—even on Photo-Night each Monday, when the management offers something over $2,000 in prizes for the purchase of some lucky customer's picture—if the customer happens to be in the house.

Recently the management cut out its weekday daytime shows, began opening for evenings only, and brought in more good movies.

Last Monday the picture was "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." The week before, it was "Bridge on the River Kwai."

Each time, the house was well filled. And many of the people who came were not regular photo-night customers. They were just there for the show.

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There was one thing in particular that I didn't like about "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." The audience.

I didn't like the audience—at least the part that sat in the gallery—because it was noisy and ill-mannered.

I haven't seen the original version of this play, but I understand it was prettied up a great deal for the screen. What we saw was much milder than Tennessee Williams' original.

Sex appeared strongly in this film as a tortured, stunted force, an element of conflict and tragedy.

The presentation was marred in places by hammy overacting, and heavy-handed comic relief. However, it was essentially a serious show.

But for the gang in the gallery, it was a laugh riot all the way through. Any reference to sex was the cue for brays and guffaws and loud remarks.

Finally my wife and I couldn't stand it any longer, so we moved downstairs to one of those front seats that were so near the screen that Elizabeth Taylor looked like a range of mountains.

From there, the picture was poor but the sound was better.

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The same tendency to laugh in the wrong places, and talk out loud was observed when a first-class stage company came to Victoria with Tennessee Williams' "Streetcar Named Desire," another squalid but powerful sex-tragedy.

Such boorish manners in the theatre are the mark of the true, deep-dyed yokel.

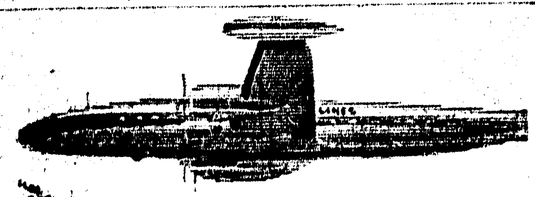
The presence of such a number of rubes in the audience for "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" was a clue to another trend in the movie business, I think. The people who were braying and guffawing had come to the theatre to see a bawdy film. They paid their money at the box office in the expectation of enjoying a sort of long smutty joke.

They guffawed partly from embarrassment, partly because they had paid money to be amused, and they were going to be amused no matter what happened.

Some people come to see a show because they have heard it is good; others, because it is sexy. It isn't enough for the movie to be good. People must know it is good. It must be talked about.

In addition to the customers who are attracted by these qualities, there are some who will come to a theatre week after week on photo night even if there are two Tarzan or Dracula movies showing. They hope to win money.

So that seems to be the surefire shotgun formula for movie theatres to beat television: Show films that are good, well-publicized and sexy; and also, to give away prizes. In that way, you attract three or four different groups of people. The trouble is that the quiet ones and the noisy ones can't stand each other. All right. Seat them in different parts of the theatre.



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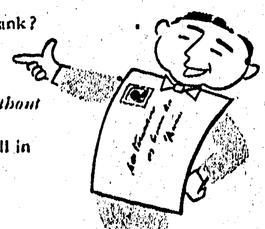

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