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Let's hope salmon co-operate

A cloud is lifted from the hearts of most Prince Rupert residents as they read of the settlement of the dispute between the Fisheries Association of British Columbia and the salmon net fishermen in the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union and Native Brotherhood of B.C.

Also cheering is the news that the negotiating committee of the shoreworkers and tendermen's locals of the UFAWU has recommended to its members acceptance of the final wage offers made by the fishing companies. There is a good chance that there will not only be a full uninterrupted salmon fishing season but the fishermen will also enjoy a bountiful year.

Signing of the agreement and the recommended settlement shows there has been a great deal of soul-searching by management, the fishermen and their union officials.

For the fishing companies the die is cast. They have to lower costs and prices or they will be squeezed out of the world and domestic markets. For the fishermen the economic factors involved in their livelihood have been brought home, one of the most important being, that right now is no time to be not working. There are enough unemployed Canadians on the rolls as it is. The union officials, too, have also realized that there is a limit to what they can demand for their members, particularly when an industry is facing adverse conditions.

We are happy for all concerned that agreement has been reached and that in the salmon net industry, at least, there should be no more strife this year. All we can hope for now is that the salmon co-operate.

Canadian papers please copy

The Ottawa Citizen, one of Canada's mast influential newspapers, recently pointed out to Prime Minister John Diefenbaker that the opposition of his government to further diversion of Lake Michigan water at Chicago is based on a misconception. Most Canadians, said the Citizen, do not understand why Illinois asks for a greater flow into the Illinois Waterway.

This is news of topmost importance to Chicago and Illinois. For legislation that would have permitted increased diversion on a test basis was twice vetoed by President Eisenhower, largely because of the opposition of the Diefenbaker government.

Can it be that Canada officially blocked a step to navigation on the Illinois-Mississippi Waterway because it did not know or understand the true situation?

According to the Ottawa Citizen, that is the case.

The newspaper states that "Canadians would be justified in declining to let Chicago have more water from Lake Michigan . . . if this were only a plan to save Chicago the expense of building sewage disposal plants."

This is the way many Canadians understand the diversion controversy, the Citizen said, and "official opposition at Ottawa has been based on that concept."

The concept is wrong. Chicago neither needs nor wants the water for sewage treatment and disposal.

Diversion of Lake Michigan water at Chicago began in 1900 with the turning of the Chicago River backward to carry sewage away from the lake, and end pollution of the city's drinking water. In 1930, a U.S. Supreme Court decision ordered a reduction of diversion from 8,500 cubic feet of water a second to 1,500 by 1939. The decree also called for development of means to dispose of sewage by treatment rather than pouring it in any body of water.

This has been done. The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago — as it stands today as a result of the Supreme Court decision — is the world's largest and finest sewage disposal system. The American Society of Civil Engineers has termed it one of the seven greatest engineering achievements in the history of man. It bears the official stamp of the ASCE as "The Seventh Wonder of America."

Far from shirking their responsibility, or being in the position of asking for increased water to save them the expense of building disposal plants, taxpayers have spent $487,000,000 on the system, including $90,000,000 for canals linking it with the Illinois Waterway.

Collection and treatment is now 100 per cent. The effectiveness of the system is as complete as can be devised without vast new multi-million-dollar expenditures, a matter which has no bearing on the diversion question.

We wish all Canadian newspapers would print these facts for the information of their readers. We particularly wish the Ottawa Citizen would print them, since we understand it is regularly read by members of the Canadian Parliament. We would like to hope that somewhere along the line Prime Minister Diefenbaker, too, would acquaint himself with the realities of the situation.

The need for more water, obviously, is not for sewage disposal, as we have pointed out repeatedly on this page.

Rather, it is vitally needed for commerce and navigation affecting the entire Illinois-Mississippi Waterway. There is simply not enough water now to carry the traffic.

During periods of extreme shortage, for example, 8,000 cubic feet per second must be pumped through the canals into the waterway to get vessels across the Alton Sill, 332 miles to the south. But this water must be "paid back" at other periods out of the 1,500 foot limitation imposed by the court.

The argument that increased diversion is needed for navigation "may have merit", the Citizen conceded, itself a long step toward an understanding of the problem, which has been lacking in the past.

"In any event", the Ottawa newspaper continued, "the whole project, as it affects Canada, may require a new and harder look. Something, more than sewage disposal is involved."

The Citizen is performing a fine public service in making these observations. We hope the Canadian government will take its advice.

— Chicago Sun-Times

Why Canada worries

It was in keeping with the precepts of Kiwanis International that the West Allis Kiwanis Club played host to Charles F. Wilson, Canadian consul general in Chicago. It was in keeping, too, with the spirit of harmony that has prevailed between our two countries that the visitor emphasized the forces that unite, not divide, us as neighbors.

Trade between Canada and the United States is the greatest between any two countries. It represents a quarter of the trade that the United States does with all the rest of the world put together. But it is not an even exchange. "In 1960," as Wilson put it, "every Canadian spent $205 for American goods, while you reciprocated by each buying $17 worth from Canada."

— Milwaukee Journal

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Dominican Republic to be major test for OAS

By CARMAN CUMMING
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The toughest test of what the organization of American States can do for the Latin American peoples may be shaping up in the Dominican Republic.

How well the organization meets the challange could have a distinct bearing on whether Canada will accept invitations to join.

The slaying of dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo has left his successors jockeying with obvious urgency for control at home and approval abroad.

To gain those ends, the government of president Joaquin Balaguer—and the power behind him represented by armed forces chief Rafael Trujillo Jr.—have made a number of moves designed to show that the regime has indeed turned over a new leaf.

The reaction abroad has been one of "home hope and considerable skepticism.

♣ ♣ ♣

On past performance, the skepticism is not surprising. But it would be unfortunate if even a slight opportunity to encourage the wavering moves toward democracy were missed.

Chief among the moves to show good faith was the invitation to an OAS committee to observe conditions in the republic.

Reports indicate the committee was cautiously impressed. But Venezuela, long a bitter enemy of Trujillo, has charged the Dominicans with putting on a "show" for the OAS and has insisted that diplomatic and economic sanctions imposed by the OAS last year be maintained.

The committee visit does smack suspiciously of a whitewash job. If there have been repressive measures in the campaign to smoke out Trujillo's slayers, it would not be difficult to keep them from the committee. The Dominican regime has long experience in this field.

A more encouraging development perhaps is the announcement that three exiled leaders of the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party have been given permission to return to the coutry to start a newspaper and participate in elections promised for next May. Balaguer says all political parties will be free to participate in the elections and the OAS will be invited to send witnesses to confirm their "honesty and freedom."

The crucial question is why the Dominican leaders have considered it expedient to make such overtures to its opposition and to the OAS.

The answer may be that the economy, strained by the maintenance of an out-sized military machine, is feeling the pinch of the OAS sanctions.

It is here that the organization may exert real pressure on the republic to make sure reforms are maintained. The OAS contains few friends of the Dominican Republic and may be able to put up a solid front in exacting a high price for removal of the sanctions.

In any event, the organization has managed to get a thin edge of the wedge into the previously impenetrable Dominican affairs. If it can use that wedge as a lever to pry the Dominican Republic into the 20th century, it may establish a useful precedent for future joint action.

FIRST NATIVE of British Columbia to graduate in law from the University of British Columbia is Alfred Scow of Alert Bay. Proud father, Chief William Scow, shown congratulating 33-year-old son, is former president of Native Brotherhood of B.C. Alfred plans to article in Vancouver. — CP Photo

The Packsack of Gregory Clark

Copyright: Canada Wide

As we sat chatting in the garden of a highly-respected citizen, I could hear the telephone ringing insistently through the French doors of the living room. My host did not appear to notice.

"The phone is ringing," I informed him.

"Pay no attention," said he. "When I am out in the garden, I'm out."

After a dozen rings, it quit. A few minutes later, it rang again, over and over. My host ignored it and continued his conversation imperturbably.

"Would you like me to see who it is" I suggested," out of deference to his years.

"I'm out," he said, very explanatory.

"Mightn't it be something important?" I enquired. "Your wife maybe?"

"I'm out, can't you see?" he said good naturedly. "Why are you so concerned over the dang telephone? If it is important, they will certainly call me later. But it has been my experience that about 75 per cent of all telephone calls are a sheer waste of time. I'll be jiggered if I will jump up and run every time that thing rings."

It rang three times more before we went in to tea.

Canadian Indian's lot likened to that of United States Negro

By BARRY HAMELIN
Prince George Citizen

The Canadian Indian suffers as much from race prejudice and discrimination as does the American Negro.

"Our feeling of superiority and smugness over the Americans in this matter of discrimination is entirely false," Dr. W. G. Black, regional liaison officer, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, charged recently.

Dr. Black, whose headquarters are in Vancouver, made the statement in Prince George on a speaking tour of Northern B.C.

"People talk about accepting Indians as equals but don't invite them to join their clubs or organizations," he said.

"Part of the blame must go to the Indians themselves. They must learn to dress and act properly, instead of wearing blue jeans and forgetting to comb their hair.

"Education of both Indian and white, adult and child, is the key to doing away with prejudice and discrimination," pointed out.

But, said Dr. Black, prejudice and discrimination isn't limited to the Indian in Canada. "Overt prejudice and discrimination due to religious, racial or cultural differences, still exists in our society.

"It will take a long time in dying and we have a long way to go yet, but prejudice and discrimination is gradually being beaten." he said. "People are much more broadminded now than they were 10 years ago."

Dr. Black said "One of Canada's biggest tasks is to get rid of discrimination. The rising nations in Asia and Africa are making themselves felt and to them, actions speak louder than words. So we must be free from discrimination if we want them to listen to, and respect us.

"We must settle for nothing less than complete equality. Any kind of discrimination is potentially dangerous," he said. "When discrimination exists we can not be a true democracy."

LETTERBOX

AGREES IN PART

The Editor,
The Daily News:

I found your editorial entitled "A little sanity needed in salmon price talks" in the June 15, 1961 issue of The Daily News of extreme interest, mainly because I have been a fisherman for most of my working life.

To begin with I cannot agree with what apparently the writer of the editorial wished to convey to your readers.

I could, perhaps, agree with the second paragraph which said: "Prince Rupert residents, workers, white and Native fishermen, merchants, storeworkers and businessmen alike, were hoping that a good fishing season this year would help boost the city's economy to a more favorable level."

In other words, what the fishermen bring in makes a difference to this city's economy and a lot of people on the beach are not merely spectators when the fleet comes home.

Also to be considered is just how much the fishermen, the shoreworkers and tendermen who help the fishermen have to spend as the season rolls along. The "merchants, storeworkers and businessmen" are quite interested as to the size of the payroll the combined fishworkers will spend locally.

The average fishermen are compelled to be good customers at home. This is more than can be said for our fortunate citizens, possibly members of the Fisheries Association of British Columbia. After a good season, it is doubtful if the local businessmen ever see much of a successful stockholder in the canning industry.

Lately it's not been rosy for us "locals" and a clash with the masters of industry is not welcome. Still our fathers who felt the necessity of banding together found things worse than in those times. In supporting what the union stands for, I wish to follow in the spirit of those workers in the days of our forbears.

George Collins,
Vice-president,
Prince Rupert Local 187
United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

Quote and unquote

Postmaster General Hamilton replying to a needling question by Liberal MP Aurelius Denis in the Commons:

". . . I do want the hon. member to know I had occasion to think of him in Calgary because of the view I had looking straight ahead while riding in a chuckwagon behind some white horses."

With the classics

I was not train'd in Academic bowers,
And to those learned streams I nothing owe,
Which copious from those twin fair founts do flow;
Mine have been anything but studious hours.
Yet can I fancy, wandering 'mid mighty towers,
Myself a nursling, Granta, of thy lap;
My brow seems tightening with the Doctor's cap,
And I walk gowned; feel unusual powers.

—Charles Lamb.

The lighter side

"Rye and ginger," growled the gorilla at the bar, as he proferred a $10 bill.

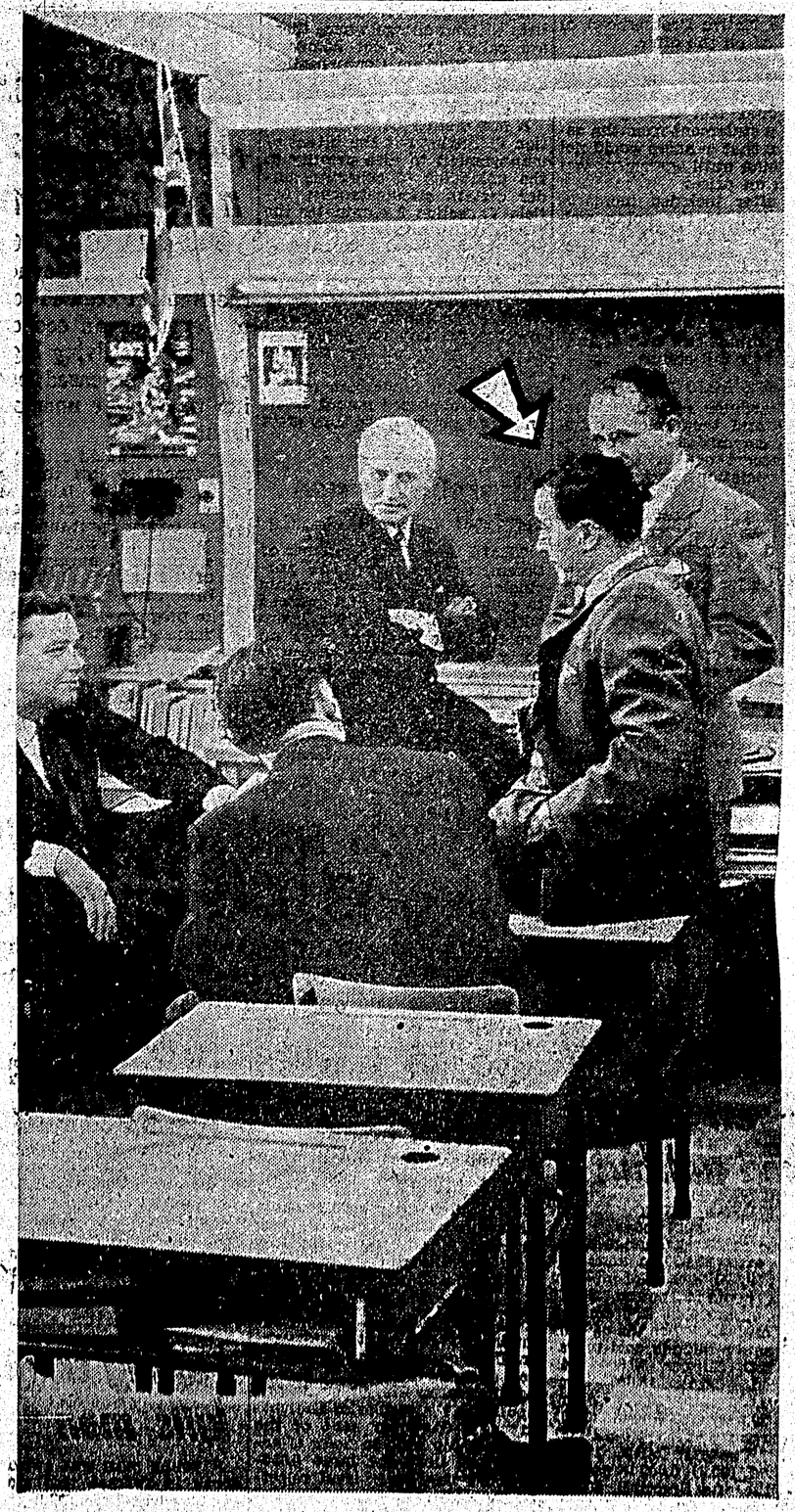
The bartender poured the drink, and took the $10 bill in payment. Then, thinking he could make a little easy money for himself, he gave back only 50 cents change.

"Well, what are you staring at?" roared the gorilla.

"Nothing," said the bartender nervously. "It's just that we don't often get gorillas coming in and ordering rye and gingers."

"I'm not surprised," said the gorilla. "At $9.50 a drink."

EDITOR'S NOTE—Signed articles and editorials credited to other newspapers do not necessarily reflect the views of The Daily News.



This is the man from Mutual Life

Recognize him? His children probably go to the same school as yours. Perhaps you've met him at the school open house or a parent-teacher meeting. He's aware of the problems and responsibilities you face in bringing up a family. He has them too. At work he's an expert—a life insurance counsellor. A valued friend.

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