JOHN F. MAGOR President

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### Soviets not proud of Berlin wall

year ago, on August 13, 1961 the and the attention of the world has not Soviet Zone regime commenced turned against Berlin. tenstruction of the infamous Wall The expected economic deteriorafrom the three. Western sectors. Al- of this year a rise of nine per cent in though it was intended as an insuper- Rerlin's industrial production was ofhe obstacle records show that over ficially recorded despite the closing 11,200 persons have succeeded in es- of the border by the Communists and oping from the Soviet Zone during the loss of East German workers. the past year.

Since the Berlin Wall was erected Soviet authorities have intensified barriers along all of the Zonal border which runs 830 miles from the Baltic Sea to Bavaria. In the past year 100 watch towers have been added to the already existing 500. In many places they are connected by barbed wire entanglements. The no-man's land between the Soviet-occupied Zone and West Germany has been increased to three and a half miles in depth and in some portions seeded with land mines.

When the Wall was put up it was feared by some of the Western Allies that it would have an adverse effect Berlin, psychologically, and economically. However, according to authentic reports, the will to resist has only been stiffened by Soviet action

aling off the Soviet sector of Berlin tion did not materialize and by May

The Wall symbolizes the determination of the Soviet government to prevent their own people becoming familiar with Western ways. It also indicates to the world what strong obstacles have to be erected to keep many East Germans from crossing the border into what they look upon as the Promised Land.

That the Wall is not a matter of pride for the Russians is revealed by a recent despatch from the Moscow correspondent of the Hamburg newspaper "Die Welt," in which he wrote: "There has been a conspicuous restraint on the part of the Soviet press with regard to the topic of the Berlin wall. So far not one photograph has been published of what is there called the "state boundary' in Berlin."

-Welland Tribune.

## How to rewrite history

This editorial might as well have as its subtitle, Or How to Write Propaganda.

We are discussing Soviet News Bulletin No. 126, dated Aug. 7, and published by the Press Office of the USSR Embassy n Ottawa. Item No. 1 is titled Why Was the USSR Compelled to Produce Nuclear Weapons and Test Them? It is easy to guess that this item is an atterms to justify the latesuseries of Soviet nuclest tests. Naturally, of course, the blame is laid or the wicked Americans—and the British and the French. If the Americans hadn't started that recently concluded test series in March-April, it wouldn't be necessary for Nikita Ehrushchev to start his new series in defence

et callism and the peace-loving world. But the article goes further and in several hundred words details the anguished efforts of the Soviets to get a test ban agreement with the Western Allies.

As Alice (of Alice in Wonderland) would ...y. the Soviet Embassy's story gets curiouser and curiouser. It points out the Americans were the first to drop an atom bomb on anybody in 1945, to be exact. The Russians, it goes on, we the first to demand a ban on testing-

Thom, in 1960, the Soviets proposed a draft the dy to probabit nuclear tests. In November of th, t year, to be precise.

And what did the Americans do? Why, the dogs started a new series of tests in April of 1962. "Washington and London." the Soviet Embassy declares, "decided to hold a new nuclear test series nearly six months before the tests began . . .

That would bring it back to late September or early October that the sinister Westerners began their evil plans. But whoa!

Whoa indeed! We've just remembered that it was in August, 1961, that the Soviet bosses broke off the test ban talks in Geneva and announced flatly that they were going to start testing again. Whoa indeed! It was in September of the

same year, maybe a bit earlier, that the Russians started setting off the big blows. Now we remember everything. The Ameri-

cans began planning right away for their own new series of tests.

How right the Russian version of recent history is—how right, providing a few relevant facts are left out. The prime fact, for instance, that it was Mr. Khrushchev, not Mr. Kennedy, who broke the unwritten agreement banning

This is how history is rewritten, or propaganda made--Soviet style.

It is a good lesson even for woolly-minded fellow-travellers, to whom Moscow can rarely ---Vancouver Sun. be wrong.

### Don't hamper the police

thour existing legislation, policemen may and the tried with speeding when chasing and on a teh a speeder. This is about as sensdurging a policeman with trespass

obowing a burglar. and the should not be unreasonably hamthe execution of their duty to protect and to maintain law and order. are a menace. The law requires that ela facilitate their apprehension. The does not mean that the police, in trying to apprehend a speeder, should drive a car in such a manner as to become a menace them-

selves. They are expected to use radio communication with other police to catch offenders; they are expected to bear in mind traffic conditions; they are expected to concern themselves with the safety of other people on the

In other words, the police must use discretion and observe the regulations of the Highway Traffic Act Regulations, however, that prohibit the police from enforcing the intent of the act and from carrying out their basic duty obvious'y need amendment.

-Toronto Telegram.

#### THE YOUR BUSINESS

# Make sure you're getting what you're worth

By DAVID GRENIER Toronto Telegram News Service

these days?

Ever get turned down for a job because the people tell you weren't asking enough? Well, a faithful reader says that's the experience he has had.

"Recently when applying for a job," ho writes, "my salary requirement was stated as \$70 per week,

"Several prospective employers declined my services on the grounds the figure was too low. When trying to defend my position . . . they would not believe me." The experience is incidental to the point ho

raises in a letter. "From time to time." he says, "you have advocated several different methods by which we might benefit our sagging economy, The methods have usually been the concern of either the employer or the consumer; and rightly so."

"But perhaps there is something the employe can do"

That's a live question at a time when the APLECIO is launching a drive to cut the U.S. work week to 35 hours.

The Arth argument is that the best way to reduce unemployment is to share the work around And the way to do this, it believes, is by moducing the work week-with no cut in pay, of

 $\cdot course$ Whether this would create more or fewer o Jobs tand clear. For a start, the AFL argument sidesteps the fact that such a move would push up labor costs in industry quite drastically.

At a time when North America is trying to improve its cost position vis-a-vis European and Japanese competition, that hardly makes sense,

And it's not just direct wage costs that enter into the picture. There are also fringe benefits

According to the Mercer Actuarial Bulletin, fringe benefit costs in Canada amounted to 22.2 per cent of payroll costs in 1959, (A comparable and more up-to-date figure for the U.S. shows fringe benefit costs there come to 21.9 per

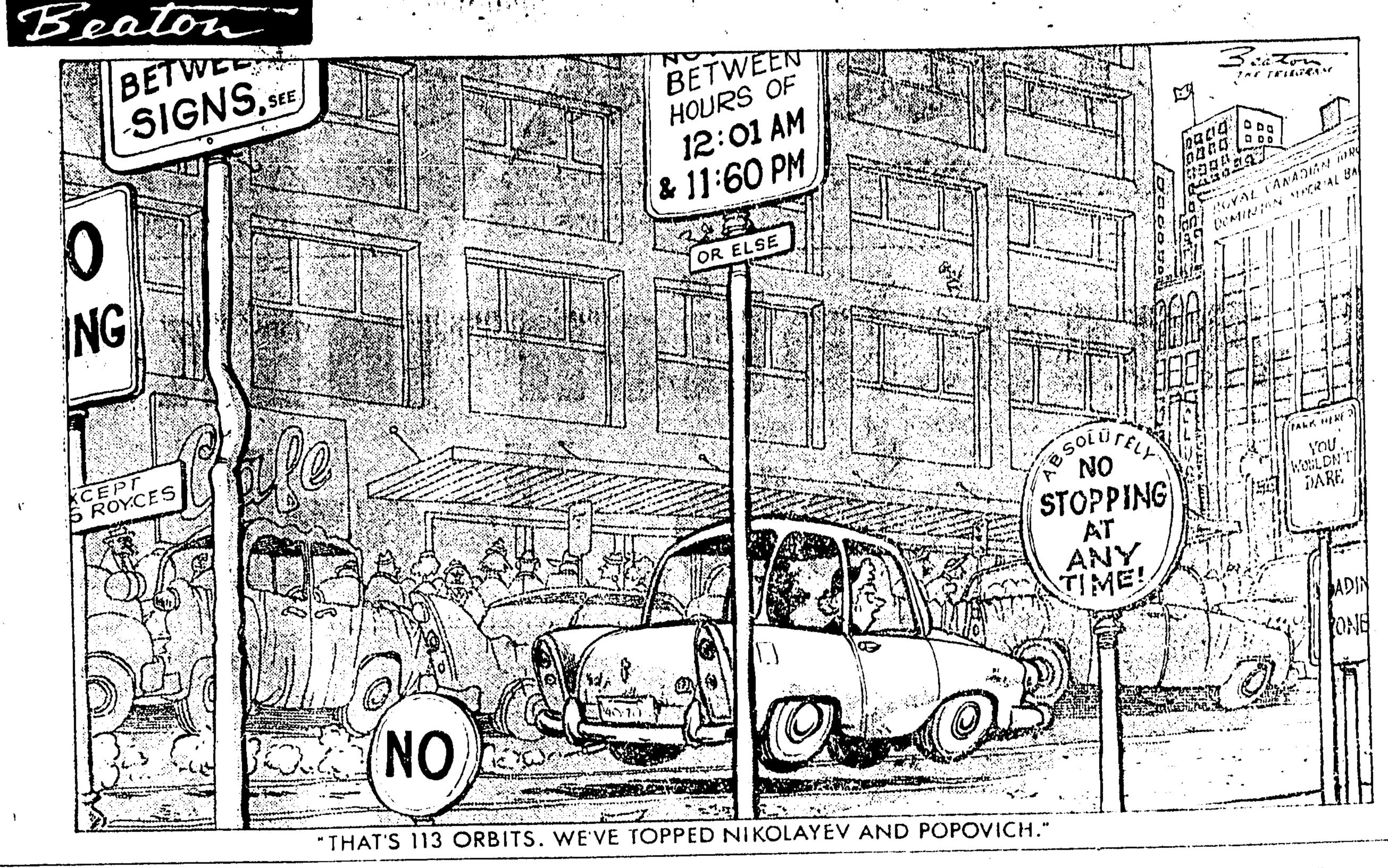
And that doesn't include coffee breaks,

So perhaps the faithful reader has a point when he says (and I quote), "Make sure you are getting what you're worth, but be sure you are worth what you're getting." Or is that just plain old-fashioned talk

## A Bible Thought for Joday

Search the Scriptures: for in them ye thinp ye have eternal life. John 3:39.

We diffgently search medical encyclopedias and we consult our phylsleian in order to have fullness of physical life for three score years and ten; how much more do we need guidance to eternal life?



#### TIME AND PLACE... KEEPING B.C. GREEN

rection of the wind and, it

whether it is in virgin timber

or slash. Water bombing from

aircraft may be used to hold

the fire back until a ground

When all information is col-

lected, staff personnel are del-

egated to proceed to the fire

with firefighting tools, tents,

grub etc., and the number of

firefighters required. In most

cases volunteers are available

but if this is not the case the

ranger and his staff have the

people to fight the fires.

legal authority to conscript

The ranger also has a com-

plete list of key people in vari-

ous parts of his district, gen-

erally loggers who have cats,

river boats and trucks, who

can quickly recruit men to

fight fire in their own area.

This is his pre - organization

Logging operations on timber

sales are required to have fire-

fighting equipment in relation

to the number of men they

employ. Such equipment in-

cludes fire extinguishers and

hand tools such as shovels,

mattocks, axes, pluaskis, which

has an ax blade on one side

and a chisel or grubbing tool

on the other. Loggers fight

fires on their limits with as-

sistance from ranger head-

quarters if necessary. Colum-

bia Cellulose has a Tree Farm

Licence and maintains regular

patrols and has the equipment

and personal to fight fires on

their limits if the need arises.

of fires—surface, crown and

There are three main types

The surface or little under

trees fire is fought by creat-

ing a fuelless strip or fire line

across the line the fire is trav-

elling. The closeness to the

fire of this fire guard depends

on the heat generated by the

fire. When the fire comes up

to the fire guard the ranger's

prayer is that it will be stop-

ped and burn itself out. The

burned - over section is pat-

rolled until the ranger is cer-

tain that the fire is out. If

water is available it may be

used to mop up the fire. Water,

strange to say, can seat a fire

in and later, when the sun

dries it out, can start up again.

The ranger prefers to let a

fire consume all its fuel sup-

ply in the area to which it is

The crown or tree top fire

is the most dangerous type and

it spells trouble. The fire burns

in the tops of the trees and

casts sparks over a wide area.

It also generates a tremen-

dous amount of heat and

travels very quickly. When

dealing with such a fire cau-

tion must be used in approach-

ing it. The only way to fight

a crown fire is to wait until

it comes down to the ground

and then try and stop it by a

fire guard or divert it into a

natural forest break such a

The ground fire in peat moss

goes so deep that the fire

guard has to be dug deep

enough below the level which

the fire is travelling under-

ground. All fires are patrolled

for some time after they are

out to make sure a hidden em-

ber won't flare up again' after

the firefighters have left the

Who suffers as a result of

forest fires? Bill Lindstrom

aums it up in this way: "The

general public, which includes

the lumberman, farmer, vaca-

tioner, fisherman and hunter.

Fire burns up our natural tim-

bor resources which play a big

part in the economy of our

province and Canada as a

whole. It means the loss of

regain their former economic

value. It means the loss of

Hyes, homes and Hyestock and

hunting. It also reduces the

(continued on page 5)

forests that take 100 years to

restricted.

river or lake.

crew can reach it.

By STAN ROUGH Chief Forest Ranger for the possible, the type of fire and Terrace District of the Prince Rupert Ranger District. B.C. is divided into five forest districts and these are sub-divided into 99 ranger districts. The Prince Rupert Forest District has 15 ranger districts.

Bill has been Chief Ranger of the Terrace District since 1958. In 1940 he spent the summer as a forest ranger's assistant and the work appealed to him. Then followed a stint in the army and upon discharge he operated a sawmill and worked at a number of other jobs until he felt the time had come to settle down. He went back to the Forest Service as assistant ranger in the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1950, then to Atlin in 1954 as acting ranger. In 1955 he was ranger at Southbank, then

on to Terrace. The Terrace Ranger District has an area of 4,500 square miles and extends from Kitimat on the south to Tumeka Lake, 180 miles to the north, and from Kwinitsa on the west to Pacific on the east. The main lakes lying within these boundaries are Lakelse, Kalum, Lava, Meziadian and Bowser.

Ita rivers are the Kitimet Skeena, Copper, Kalum, Nass and Bell Irving. The district lies in the Coast Range and has a tremendous amount of commerical timber consisting of hemlock, spruce, cedar, balsam and cottonwood. Apart from the government maintained roads, there is a network of logging roads built and maintained by the Columbia Cellulose Company from Terrace to Dragon Lake, and along the Nass to the north. There is also a road eight miles up the Copper River east of Terrace.

The staff of the Torrace Ranger District consists of the chief ranger, three assistant rangers, one deputy ranger and a clerk dispatcher. There are two lookout towers, one located on Copper Mountain and the other at the west side of Kalum Lake. It has two cars equipped with radio telephones and in fire season every assistant ranger carries a portable radio set.

Fighting fires is only seasonal and really is a small but important part of the forest ranger's job. He is also responsible for managing sales of crown timber and applications for terms, deciding rates for acreage and volume of timber, and recommending conditions of contracts. Then there is the collection of the deposit which is made by everyone who secures a contract, supervision of logging cut and recommendations re refund of deposit, when the operator completes operations on each sale. The ranger also keeps records of all timber cut in his district and cruises timber that will be up for bid.

But back to the serious bustness of fire prevention and the fighting of fires when they occur. The main causes of forest dires are lightning, industrial operators (loggers), brush burning, and the carelessness of campers, fishermen and huntera.

When a fire is detected from n fire tower or reported by the general public or loggers, who are legally responsible to report fires immediately, a series of decisions must be made. Fine co-operation is received by the department from the public both in reporting of fires and in their aid in extinguishing thom.

The first thing that the ranger does when a fire is reported is to start to collect all information pertaining to it such as its location, and deeide whether it is a forest fire or a legal permit fire, what action is to be taken, the di-

## CAF may cut own throat

By DOUG MARSHALL Canadian Press Staff Writer

Observers in London fear the Central African Federation ting into practice what it may be about to cut its own preaches."

The possible suicide weapon is the repressive legislation that Sir Edgar Whitehead, premier of Southern Rhodesia, hopes to ram through the territorial parliament next week.

In effect the projected bills will make any African nationalist activity illegal. The nationalists will have no alternative but to act outside the law. Violence, if not racial warfare, seems inevitable.

The heads of all churches in Southern Rhodesia have appealed to Whitehead and nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo to break the grim deadlock between the black and white

A grave omen was the resignation of Jasepr Savanhu from the federal government. One of two Negro junior ministers in Sir Roy Welensky's administration, he could be conveniently cited to prove Welensky presided over a multi - racial party with multi-racial poli-Such a claim now sounds

Savanhu made his position clear: "No African who thinks he can influence the trend of events can continue to, hobnob with a European party

which has no intention of put-

Sir Robert Tredgold, the federation's former chief justice, says the new bills would without any doubt make Southern Rhodesia a police state.

Tredgold resigned because of Whitehead's hard Law and Order Maintenance Act of 1960. The act gave the government sweeping and legally questionable powers over political ac-The new bills would carry

these powers a stage further. Private gatherings of more than 11 people could be considered illegal. Prison sentences of up to 14 years could be imposed on anyone who planned a strike that would hinder public services. The repressive measures

have been defended on the grounds that accompanying constitutional reforms allow Negroes legal opportunities for political expression. But the planned constitution will give Negroes only 15 seats in a 65seat house. Nkomo's organization in-

tends to boycott Southern Rhodesia's elections next year. The 15 Negro representatives would then be elected by so few black votes that the nationalists's case would be clear

he says, the greater is the acmand for westerns. "Everybody in Newfound-

land wants to be a cowboy. In Newfoundland there are three things that go well --- comic books, westerns and doctorand nurse books.

with G. E. MORTIMORE

Jet-plane passengers travel

Some students of magic and

mysteries believe this. In fact,

jet travel does give you an

spooky sensation. It telescopes

the hours: noon in Vancouver.

evening in Montreal, until you

One reason why jet travel

makes your head buzz is a

simple one: the speed robs you

of sleep. When you arrive in

the east, your stomach and

brain are still running on Paci-

fic time -- and the other way

Some business firms have

acted to relieve their traveling

executives of jet-nerves. They

let their men travel by air ....

specify that they must return

by sea or by train, so that

they have time to unwind, and

write their reports on the way

Recently I met a used book

merchant who sells pocket

books wholesale to 400 outlets

between Victoria and St.

The further you move east.

feel like Father Time.

so fast that they leave their

souls behind.

"The doctor and nurse books go well everywhere. We sell three times more of them than we do of all this stuff," he said, with a patronizing wave toward shelves and boxes piled high with Dostoevsky, E. M. Forster, Joyce Cary, Shakespeare, J. D. Salinger and other mmority-appeal authors. In case you hope to accumulate a nest egg by selling your surplus pocket books, herë is bad news:

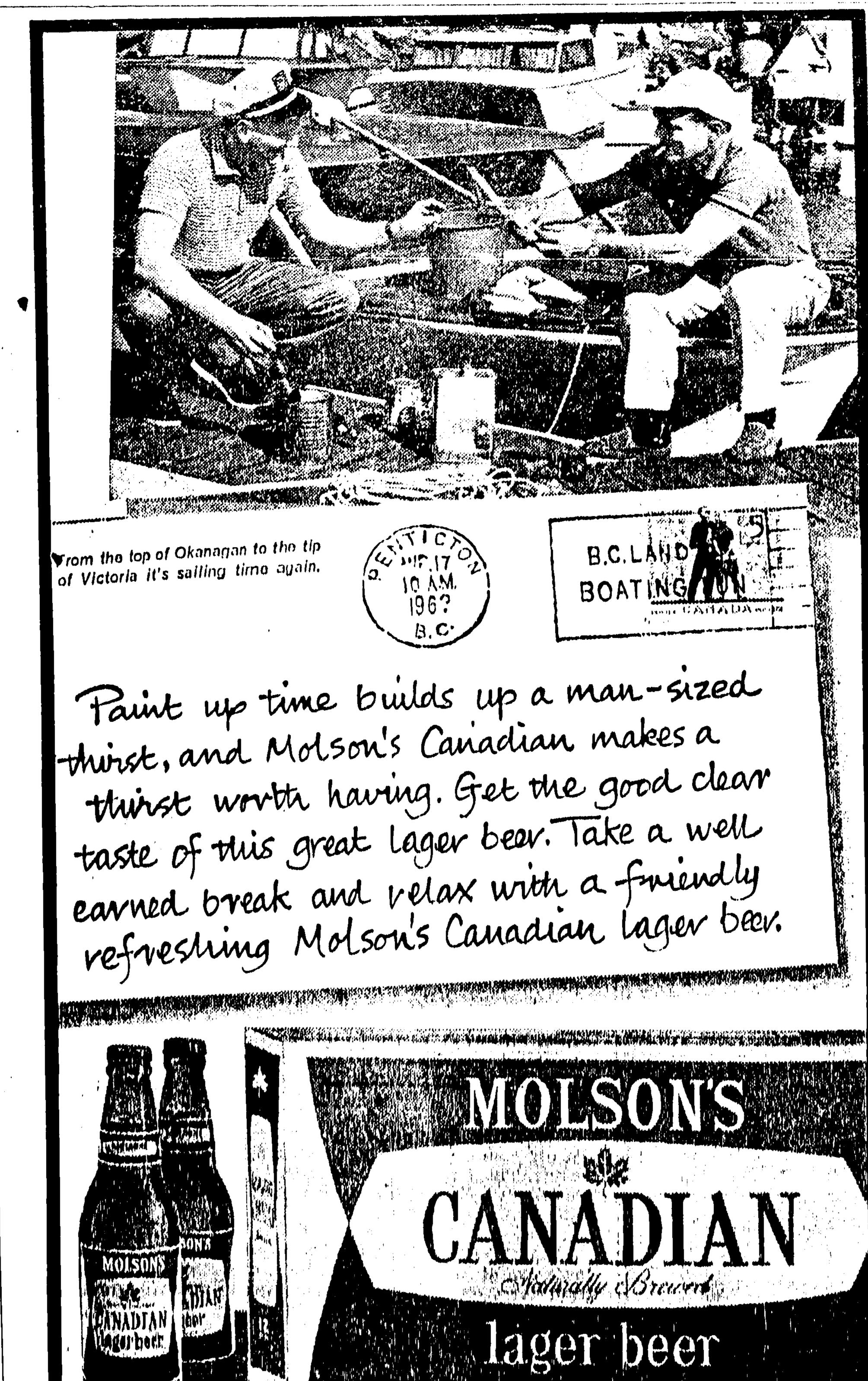
The most this man pays for a good pocket book in mint condition is five cents. He buys less valuable ones at two cents. Magazines? Take them to the waste paper dealer," the book man suggests.

#### The lighter side

Her Mother: "And so you're going to be my son-in-law?" Her Fiance: "Heavens! hadn't thought of that."

Some men never go to work for a living until they have given everything else a fair

"Didn't I tell you to notice when the soup boiled over?" "I did, it was 10:35."



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