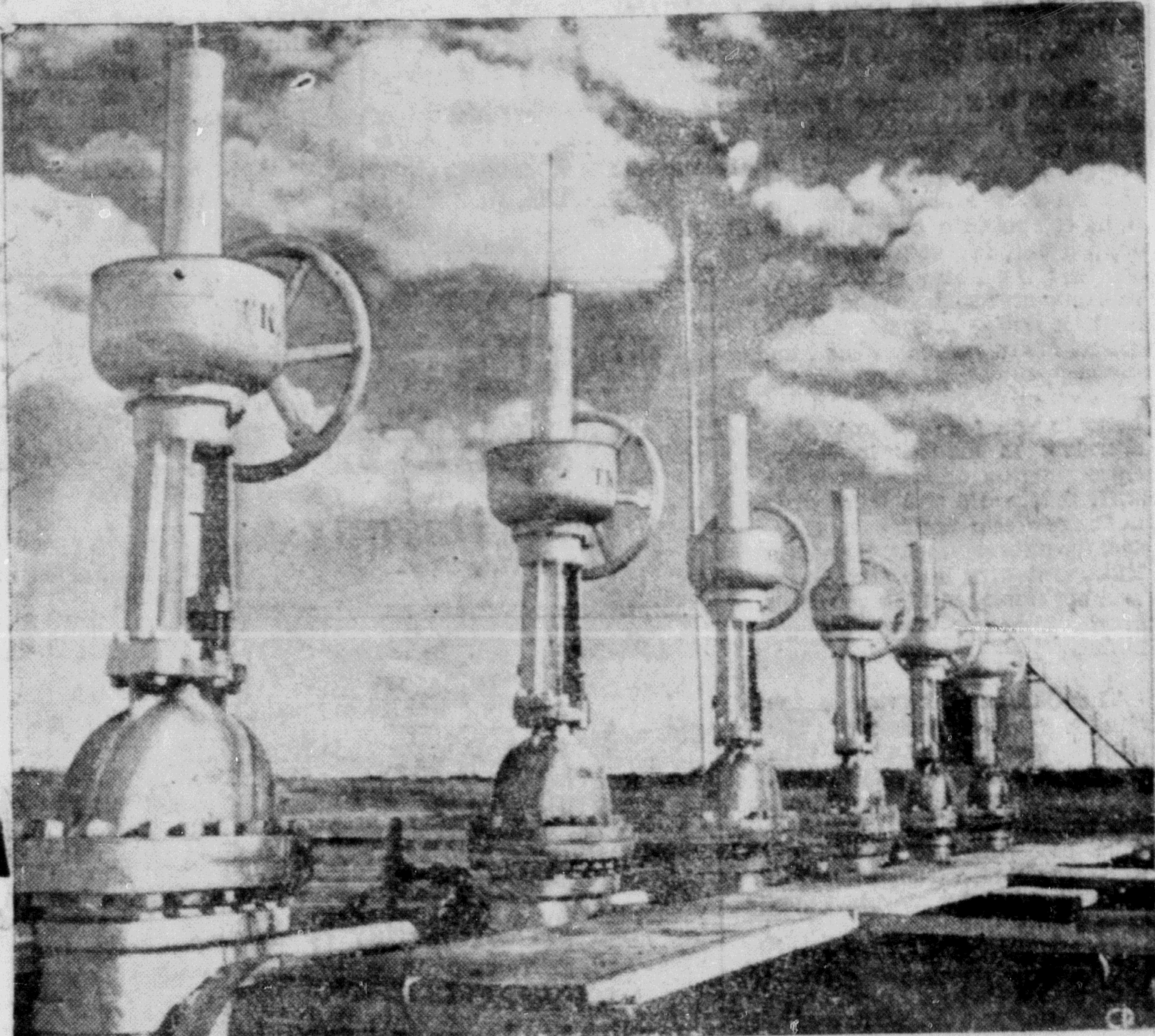


# TOP CANADIAN NEWS STORIES OF 1952

Prince Rupert Daily News  
Saturday, December 27, 1952

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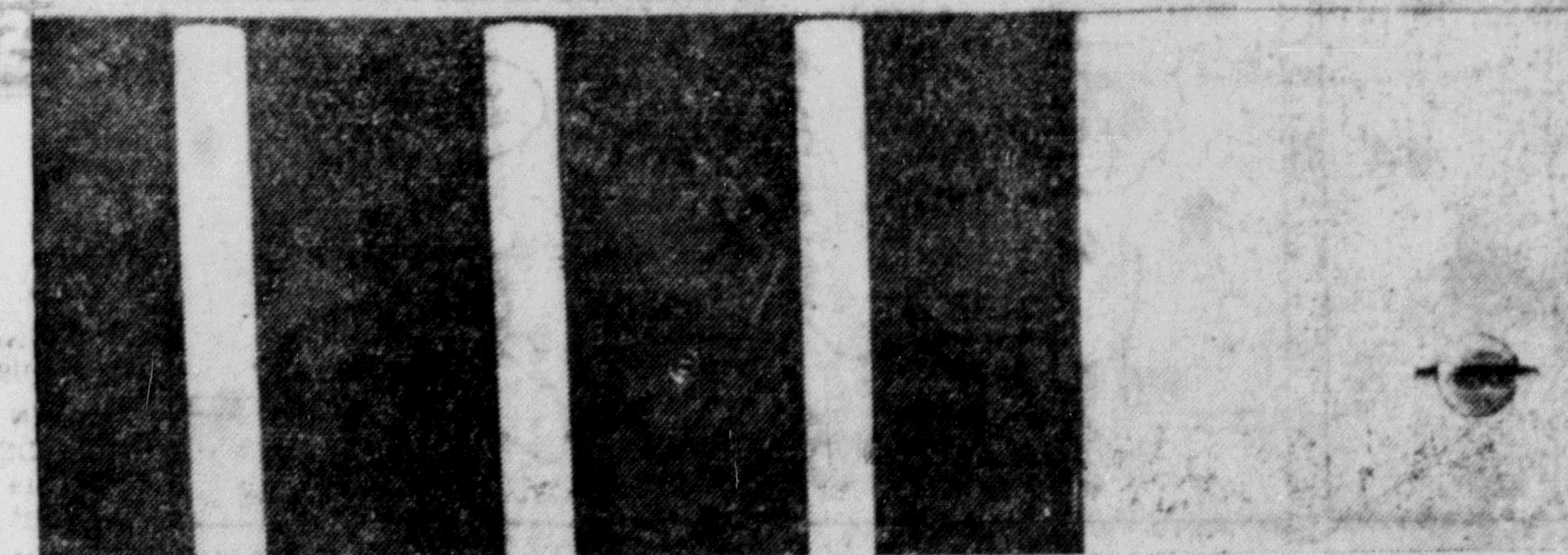
**IN APRIL IT WAS ANNOUNCED** the fast-growing oil industry had made Canada the British Commonwealth's leading oil producer for the first time. Canada's 1951 output of 6,500,000 tons topped Borneo—previous leader—which produced 5,000,000 tons. A \$90,000,000 pipeline stretched like a great serpent from Edmonton to Superior, Wis. Other pipelines to the West Coast and east to Ontario and Quebec were under construction. A November survey showed 185 of the 947 geophysical crews hunting for oil and gas on the North American continent were working in Western Canada. Estimates of Canada's total oil reserves climbed from 72,000,000 in 1947 to a present-day guess of 1,700,000,000 barrels. Shown are manifolds—at the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company's pumping station at Edmonton—which control the flow of oil before it goes into the pipeline and a 1,126-mile trip to the head of the Great Lakes and eastern markets.



**CANADA'S \$2,000,000,000** livestock industry was struck a crippling blow Feb. 25 with the announcement of an outbreak of dreaded foot-and-mouth disease in southern Saskatchewan. Western cattle trade virtually came to a standstill. Export was stopped. Some 2,000 cattle were destroyed with compensation amounting to about \$500,000 paid to Western Canada's farmers. Here an RCMP officer posts a quarantine sign on a farm near Regina.



**RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY** was appointed Canada's first native-born governor-general January 24. Wealthy, cultured—his name for years has been synonymous with the arts—successor to Lord Alexander brought to his new post a notable record of public service, intellectual attainment. He is shown greeting Prime Minister St. Laurent on the opening of seventh session of Canada's 21st Parliament. One of the last appointments of King George Governor-General Massey is the 56th in a line dating back to Champlain in 1608, and the since Confederation. He visited Prince Rupert in October.



**EDWIN ALONZO BOYD**, 38-year-old leader of Canada's most notorious gangs of bank robbers, in March was the focus—with his gang—of an intensive manhunt following the shooting of Toronto detective Edmund Tong and for a series of bank robberies and an escape from Toronto's Don jail. Captured, Boyd and three gang members again escaped from Don jail. On Sept. 15 he was behind bars once more and less than a month later two members of his gang—Steve Suchan and Leonard Jackson—were sentenced to be hanged for Tong's murder. Boyd got life imprisonment.



**PREMIER BENNETT**

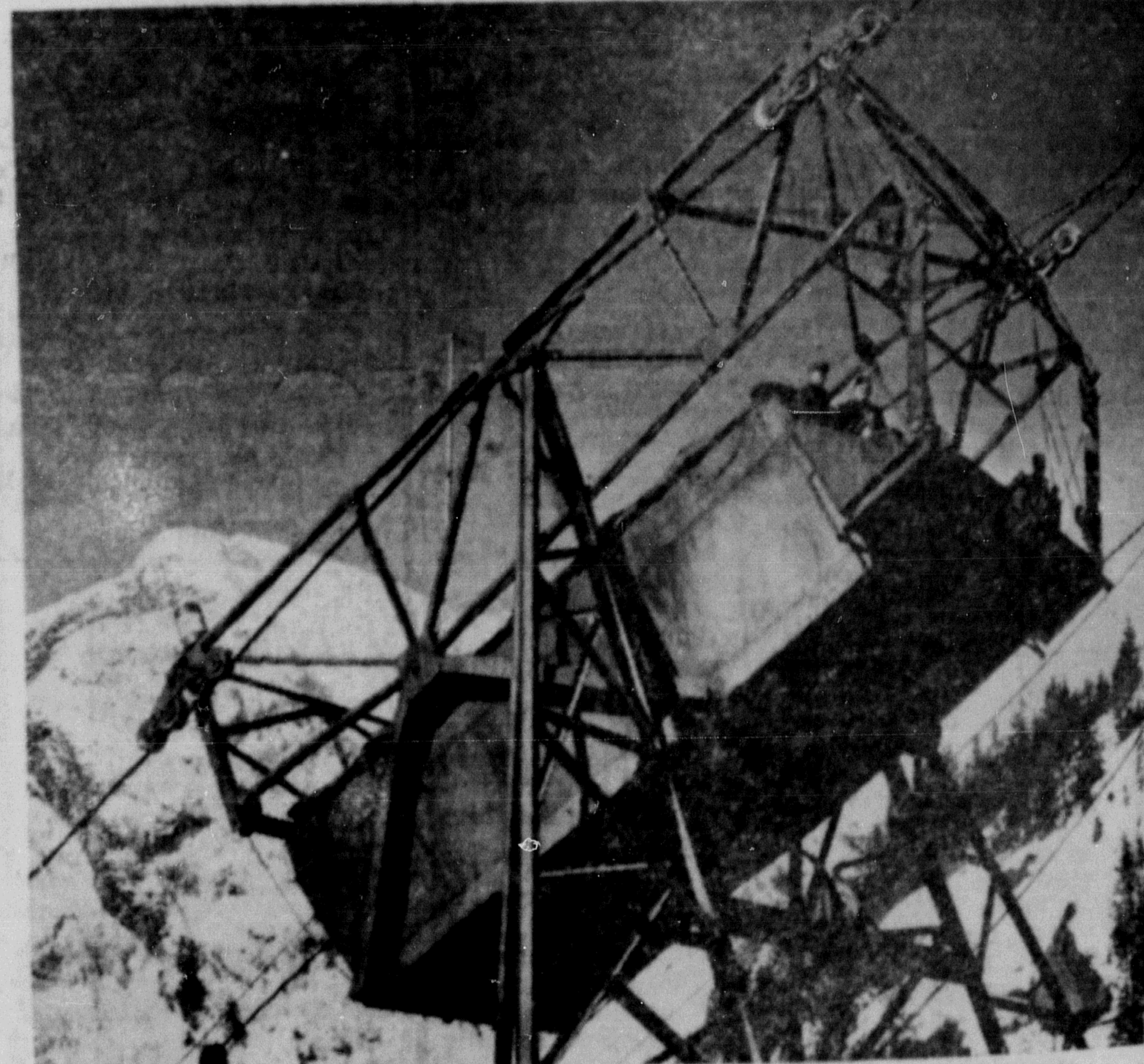


**PREMIER FLEMMING**

**ON JUNE 12** the first of two upsets in the year's five provincial elections occurred when British Columbia voters elected the Social Credit party by a narrow margin. Premier W. A. C. Bennett, Kelowna hardware merchant, won 19 seats in the 48-seat legislature and succeeded a Liberal-Progressive Conservative coalition, in power since 1944. Three months later, Sept. 22, New Brunswick ousted a Liberal government in office 17 years and chose a Progressive Conservative administration headed by Premier Hugh John Flemming, 52-year-old lumber merchant. The PC's took 36 of the 53 seats. Premier T. C. Douglas and his CCF government were re-elected in Saskatchewan June 11 with 42 of the province's 53 seats. In Quebec, on July 16, Premier Maurice L. Duplessis led his Union Nationale party to a repeat victory with 68 of the 92 seats. E. C. Manning was returned as premier of Alberta for the fourth time when the Social Credit party Aug. 5 won its fifth straight election since 1935, with 52 of the 61 seats.



**OCTOBER 14**, a month after ending a year's chairmanship of the North Atlantic Council, Lester B. Pearson, Canada's external affairs minister, stepped into another top international post. He was named president of the United Nations General Assembly.



**THE YEAR 1952 HAS SEEN** tremendous industrial expansion in British Columbia. At Kitimat a \$550,000,000 project is under construction by the Aluminum Company of Canada. Although it will be the world's biggest smelter, cable tramways cranked up and down a mountain to supply the catenary panneling through the mountains. Kitimat is to be a seaport and a terminus as well as a smelter site.



**MOST OF WESTERN CANADA'S** record grain crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels was in by Nov. 15 and grain men opened full throttle on the biggest grain-moving rush of the season. Western farmers improvised granaries ranging from spare bedrooms to an air force hangar, to store the remainder when grain elevators and regular granaries became choked. At some 100,000 bushels were piled in the open due to lack of storage space. Here is overflow on the Matador co-operative farm near Swift Current in southwestern Saskatchewan. The farm's granaries (in background) hold 100,000 bushels.



**IN OCTOBER, CANADIAN SOLDIERS** fought their toughest battle of the Korean War at Little Gibraltar Hill, with fewer than 100 facing 1,000 attacking Chinese. There were at least 66 casualties, including 14 dead and 13 missing. All but a handful of one company of the 1st Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, were hit. Three men from B Company relax after the battle. Left to right are: Pte. Murray Deadder, Kentville, N.S.; Pte. John Lewis, Highland Village, Colchester, N.S.; and Pte. Arthur MacDonald, Hampton Station, N.B.