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G. A. HUNTER, Managing Editor. H. G. PERRY, Managing Director
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If Election Came

IF THERE were to be a general election in Britain tomorrow, what would be the outcome? There has been a very common assumption, especially among Labor party members who have deplored recent open cleavage of opinion, that the party was in grave danger of "letting the Conservatives in"; in short, that if there was an election a Conservative win would be made certain by the Labor disunity.

However, the assumption that the cleavage of opinion will prove deep enough to damage Labor's electoral prospects is not one to be accepted too readily. For while the Labor party is enjoying the luxury of some open socialist controversy, it is still one party; no one has been expelled, no one has resigned membership, and a vote in the country for Mr. Bevan or one of his followers is still a vote for the party that includes Mr. Gaitskell and is led by Mr. Attlee. So there ought to be no votes lost on the Left of the party.

What about the Right of it? The question there is not so much of the impression made on the faithful Labor voter who may be relieved that Mr. Bevan no longer enjoys a position of power in the cabinet but of what the man and woman who might or might not vote for Labor thinks about it all. And there is at least a chance that more of their votes would go to Labor than before the recent events.

The kind of estimate that that guess is based on is that the floating voter too is relieved that Mr. Bevan's variety of socialism is not now being exercised from within the cabinet and that, for the rest, Mr. Gaitskell's budget is honest, as fair as it can be in the difficult circumstances and certainly not very frightening to middle opinion.

All of this kind of estimating of political futures will perhaps be better done at the end of May when Parliament meets again after the Whitsuntide adjournment. Judgments made at Westminster just now suffer from being made in the presence of the chief contestants. But now the controversy will be diffused over the country and as far as the Labor party itself is concerned there is not likely to be any special occasion to bring it to a head until the party conference in October.

Preposterous and Dangerous

THE THEORY that men, retired early, somehow enrich the economy always was mathematically preposterous. Today, when our great need is goods for defence and the civilian consumer, when the shortage of goods compared to the money supply is the cause of inflation, this doctrine of compulsory retirement is not only preposterous but extremely dangerous.

Yet the very government in Ottawa which tells us all to work harder and longer insists on making its servants nonproductive, a load on the community, usually against their own desires, when many of them are still in their most useful and productive years.

The same folly is practiced by provincial and municipal governments and by many private concerns. How far must inflation go, how dangerous must the world situation become before this lunacy is abandoned?

Despite the figures which tell us that Canada is falling behind other nations in the struggle for increased production, there is no sign that any of these lessons is to be applied by any of our governments. At the moment when our prosperity and perhaps our national life must depend on our willingness to work harder and longer, Canada still seems bent on taking things easier. Our enemy does not make that mistake.—Victoria Times.

As I See It



by
Elmore
Philpott

YUGOSLAV SIZE-UP

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA.—In a few hours this first visit to this No-Man's-Land of the cold war will be over.

This is the time to begin to sizeup this strange land of 1951—and how its fate is linked up with our own.

As everybody knows, Yugoslavia is a land of some 16 million Slavs, who only recently became a single country. Nature, even more than politics, destined this to be a meeting place. Over the centuries and millennia great empires have met and struggled here.

It was the assassination of an Austria prince in Sarajevo, Serbia, which touched off the World War of 1914. But for years before the actual war the handwriting was on the wall for all to see.

The ancient stranglehold of the Turkish conqueror was breaking. The fierce Slav nationalism was shaking the very foundations of the mild and now-humane-looking cosmopolitanism of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. Russia—then as now the great riddle—was a tyranny at home but, as a sort of bulldozing old-order-crusher, the hope of most Slav liberators abroad.

THERE IS NO NEED NOR space here to review the stormy history of the Yugoslavia which emerged from World War I. The country, though all Slav,

was split into about five main sections by fierce local patriotisms. There were several rival religions, even two alphabets.

There was little, if any, real democracy. When King Alexander dissolved the Yugoslav parliament, just before World War II, it was because a gun battle between Serb and Croat MPs had taken several lives—right on the floor of parliament!

YUGOSLAVIA FOUGHT ONE of the greatest of all the great fights of the Second World War.

Yugoslavia, man for man, and even more, woman for woman, probably did more to overthrow Hitler than did any other people—not excluding the Russians, British or Americans.

But it is probably true that more Yugoslavs were killed in the simultaneous civil war between the Chetniks—royalist and right wing—and the Partisans, who were Communist-led and leftist.

The Communists won out.

This country was as completely Communized after the Second World War as was Russia after the First. This country, also like Russia, undertook a Five Year Plan of economic reconstruction of the country. This country was far on the road to successful completion of that plan when the historic split was revealed, in June 1948, between Moscow-controlled Communism and the ruling party of Yugoslavia.

TO UNDERSTAND WHAT really happened, and what it means for us, we have to consider the curious nature of the world Communist movement.

Since the successful Russian revolution, and the emergence of Russia as one of the three strongest world powers, Communist parties in other countries than Russia have more and more tended to become mere agencies of Russian foreign policy.

So long as the non-Russian Communist parties were relatively small, underground conspiratorial groups, the above fact was not very upsetting in

world affairs. But when, as a result of World War II, Russian armies occupied many other sovereign nations AND RECOGNIZED THEIR GOVERNMENTS AS MERE AGENCIES OF MOSCOW, the nature of the world Communist movement became of extreme importance for all mankind.

THE GOVERNMENT OF Yugoslavia, like the government of Russia, was a Communist government.

Its main leaders were, and are, dyed in the wool Marxians. But Yugoslavia was the only Communist country, outside Russia, to have liberated itself with little outside help. AND HENCE HAD NO RUSSIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The key to the split between Yugoslavia and Russia was over a matter of principle so important that every intelligent person in the whole world should understand it.

For it is at the very heart of the question on which millions of lives—including Canadian lives—may depend. It is this:

Should the policies for Yugoslavia be made in Yugoslavia by Yugoslavs, or should Yugoslavia, also being a Communist country, be governed by what is called "democratic centralism"?

In the Communist jargon of these times, "democratic cen-

Air Passengers

From Vancouver (Wednesday)—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. MacTier, S. Fosdick, J. Strain, H. Whiffin, F. Cornelissen, A. Dyer, J. McCloy, W. J. Clark, R. E. Noble, J. T. Wamsley, W. E. Halliwell, A. M. MacNee, M. P. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kent, W. Sheardown, Mr. Van Snellenberg, G. Lamb, J. F. McNulty.

From Sandspit (Wednesday)—J. Correns, Mr. McFadden, Mr. Caron, A. J. McLean.

To Vancouver (Wednesday)—A. Dubeau, W. L. Woods, P. De Jong, A. Cross, H. Wick, J. Ang. To Sandspit (Wednesday)—J. Robillard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cote, M. Barter.

To Vancouver (today)—R. J. Vogt, Miss Helen Balagno, Mr. Cuthbertson, Mrs. H. M. Skinner, E. Mapson, Miss E. Bialuski, A. Cassiel, W. P. Smith, H. Hart, J. L. Kennett, Miss F. Ashton, W. G. Quast, Mr. and Mrs. McNab and infant Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shubeg and infant.

"democratic centralism" really means decisions on matters of world policy, secretly made in the Kremlin, and for reasons which are not even understood elsewhere, much less discussed in advance and really approved by the genuine democratic process.

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Re-opening Dorreen Mine

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Veteran mining man of a quarter of a century or more standing in this area, Peter E. Petersen arrived in the city yesterday on the Prince Rupert from Vancouver and proceeded by evening train to Dorreen to re-open for active operation the Dorreen Mines Ltd. property on which a 50-ton mill has been installed and which will go into production this year.

Mr. Petersen was accompanied by key men for his operation—Albert Knox, who will be superintendent of construction; Thomas Giles, who will be mine superintendent; and Harold Tensing, mill metallurgist.

The property is expected to go into production in July and about thirty men will be employed in the operation.

Meanwhile further construction will be proceeded with including building of additional camp accommodation at the mill.

Last year construction of the mill was finished, water power installed and tram between mine and mill practically finished.

Formerly known as the Fiddler Creek mine, the Dorreen property is situated on Knauss Creek about five miles from Dorreen station. The elevation is about 2000 feet. Some 2500 feet from the mine is the mill site. The concentrates will be hauled the five miles to the station by truck over a road which is being gravelled this year.

Concentrate shipments will be made to Trail smelter.

Dorreen ore averages an ounce in gold besides five percent in lead, five percent zinc and one percent copper with total value of \$79.05 at present metal prices.

Years ago Mr. Petersen was mill superintendent for the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. at Anyox. He discovered a selective flotation process which was adopted there. Mr. Petersen has also been prominently connected with other mining operations in Alice Arm and Portland Canal areas.

Heading for London Town

Mrs. L. G. Skinner of Copper City left on today's plane for Vancouver on the first leg of an all-air trip to London, England, where she will visit her native home and attend the Festival of Britain and British Industries Fair. It is the second trip to Britain in two years for Mrs. Skinner who is also well known to old timers as Hilda Chichester. She was there last in 1949. "Jehovah only knows," she told an inquiring reporter who asked how long she would be gone.

Population of Australia in 1900 was less than 4,000,000; today it is more than 8,000,000

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