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Russia and Korea

REMEMBERING that nations in the past have often talked of peace while planning for war and suspecting that Russia herself has indulged in such practice during recent years, the western world will receive with hopeful reserve the statement at the week-end of Jakob Malik that the Soviet wants a conference to end the war in Korea.

Possibly the most significant aspect of the Russian statement is the proposal that both sides in the war should draw away from the 38th parallel as part of a cease-fire agreement. Heretofore, Russia had insisted that both sides should draw entirely out of Korea. Now the Russian proposal is more like the terms which have been advanced by the United Nations as corollary to a Korean peace.

The question arises, of course, whether the Chinese Communists and the North Koreans are a party to or subscribe in any way to the surprise Russian proposal. That has not been made known.

It may be that Russia is just talking propaganda again and that there is nothing serious about her peace intentions—that she is not talking on behalf of the parties really concerned.

Russia has talked peace in the past and has followed up with new aggressions in the cold war. Maybe that is the case again. But we can still be hopeful.

At least, we know that the whole western world wants an ending of this sorry Korean business and that the United Nations would be glad to negotiate on any reasonable and sincere terms.

Fire Hits Charlottes

FOREST fires are relatively rare on the northern mainland and the islands and conditions on the Queen Charlottes were ripe for such a devastating conflagration as has been reported from there during the week-end.

Possibly, it is remarkable that, long before this, there has not been a serious fire in the old logging areas there and the slash and snag accumulation of many years' operations.

The very accumulation of such snag and slash together with windfall made good fuel for fire and rendered difficult the fighting of fire. Lack of water and the facilities for handling it are also adverse factors.

Under new logging regulations, it is being made obligatory on operators to clean up the country over which they pass. However, these are not yet applicable in some parts of this district.

Wisely enough, tighter regulations in regard to fire protection and conservation are part of the latest forest management policies of this province.

Time Congratulates Us

TWO LETTERS from the office of Time arrived at the Daily News office at the week-end.

One was a personal letter to the editor from Frederick S. Gilbert, the assistant publisher, who got around to reading our special Columbia Cellulose opening edition after he returned home to New York and was then constrained to write us: "My sincere salute to you for a swell job," adding: "I sincerely hope that, after the honeymoon is over, Columbia Cellulose and Prince Rupert will continue to live happily ever after."

The second letter from Time contained a tear sheet from the forthcoming issue of the weekly news-magazine in which the British Columbia section dramatically features the recent opening of Columbia Cellulose.



AIDS IMMIGRANTS—Mrs. Marie Mathews, pretty Dutch war bride, came to Canada five years ago as the wife of a Canadian soldier. Now employed by the federal immigration department she meets thousands of immigrants as they arrive and assists them in becoming established in their new homes. Stationed in Toronto, she works with the Canadian National Railways Colonization Department. Here she looks at a painting of the family homestead of Mrs. Van der Zanden, left, one of the hundreds of Dutch immigrants to settle in Ontario. Mrs. Van der Zanden lives on a farm near Bronte, Ont. (CP PHOTO)

As I See It

by
Elmore
Philpott

TORONTO NOTES

TORONTO. — How smart are our smartest business men?

Here in the busiest city in Canada the big department stores have the best eating places in town. In one of them is a freak corner which acts as a mysterious voice amplifier. That is, it takes up quite ordinary conversations—say between Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith, and sends them shooting out into space in such a way that they can be heard in the opposite sides of the vast room.

At times this is quite embarrassing—say when there is a big public dinner in progress and a sudden hush in the noise picks up and amplifies some conversation like this:

"Have you heard the latest about . . . ?"
The owners of the big store have spent large sums bringing in acoustical experts to try to do away with the freak sound amplifier.

Now if they had that freak and mysterious whisper spreader in Europe or Asia they would charge a premium price to get in that corner—maybe even to get into the restaurant with the chance to listen in on the mysterious whispers.

BACK IN OLD WESTERN ONTARIO for a few days I have been doing some probing into a favorite subject of mine—the history of the Indians.

I came on this bit the other day.

The Hurons and Iroquois were bitter enemies—especially as the Hurons were allies of the French and the Iroquois allies of the English. Out in western Ontario around the present London district, were other tribes called the Neutrals, because they would join neither bloc.

Finally the Iroquois attacked the Neutrals and virtually exterminated them. Hence playing the part of the neutrals does not always have the happy ending which I reported from Switzerland.

There one of the cantons refused to join either of its big neighbors—and finally drew both of them together in what finally became the Swiss confederation.

IN TORONTO, POLITICAL opinion is swiftly solidifying behind building the St. Lawrence canals as an all-Canadian project. The Americans have been stalling round on this for so many decades that at long last the patience of the Canucks is wearing out.

The best engineers here say that it is quite possible to build the power-and-navigation project entirely on Canadian territory. This method will cost somewhat more than would an international project—and also, they say, it would be impossible to get quite so good electricity development and navigation facilities as would the joint plan.

But surely it would be better to get 90% benefits rather than no benefits.

Also, once Uncle Sam sees that Jack Canuck really means to go ahead with the development—either alone or in partnership—Uncle may quickly be converted to the necessity of going ahead with us.

BACK HOME IN CANADA I am struck by one vital difference between our way of life and

Neuberger on Pulp Mill

On a wooded island crowned with high mountains, the Celanese Corporation of America recently dedicated the first plant to tap the vast spruce and hemlock forests of northern British Columbia, writes Senator Richard L. Neuberger in the Portland Oregonian.

The plant was constructed at a cost of \$27,000,000 and it will produce 250 tons of dissolving pulp daily. Ironically, many of the groves to be thinned lie practically along the boundary of Alaska, where elaborate plans for a pulp industry have thus far failed to materialize.

Columbia Cellulose Company, the subsidiary operating the Prince Rupert project, holds forest management licence No. 1 from the province of British Columbia. Over a huge wilderness area, much of it unexplored, the company has agreed to cut only as much timber as grows to maturity each year.

EXPANSION FORECAST
E. T. Kenney, provincial minister of lands and forests, described the opening of the plant as a historic event in the annals of British Columbia. He predicted a great expansion of population as a result of logging camps, trucking, increased rail-

Europe's. Here we make it possible for most of our university students to take jobs in summer time and hence pay most, or even all, of their way through college.
In Europe—even in Britain—that just isn't done.
It just isn't the custom for university students to get summer-time jobs. Hence relatively fewer of the people ever do get a chance to get higher education.

WHENEVER I VISIT MY OLD home in central Ontario I ask myself the question: Does higher education pay—in actual cash? I think you can easily prove that boys who went through high school make more money than boys who went through public (or grade) school only.

But I imagine you would have a much harder job proving that university graduates make more money than high school graduates.

When I look back over my old school chums, and size them up now, this is what I see:

The few who became the ultra-rich are not university graduates—but boys who quit school during or on completion of high school. I am talking about the richest-rich—not the just rich. Of the latter, I would say that the university graduates as a whole definitely average more than the high school graduates as a whole.

But I'm not sure—and will sure be delving into the 1951 census figures to find the truth.

Report from Parliament

By E. T. APPLEWHITE, M.P.

It is perfectly true to say that no part of the North American continent is receiving as much attention and publicity these days as is that part comprising the federal electoral district of Skeena. It is no function of these letters to advertise publications but I do feel justified in referring to a most interesting feature article on

The Politics of Aluminum appearing in the June issue of Fortune, under the title of "The Great Aluminum Farce." The criticism is directed to the American authorities, the article claiming that there's a right way, a wrong way—and the U.S. government way of providing more aluminum. However, my reaction is, who are we, to criticize? The outcome has been the greatest and soundest era of expansion ever known (or dreamed of) for Central British Columbia.

Speaking of the aluminum industry in the United States, the article claims that low-cost power dictated the concentration of primary aluminum on the West Coast of the U.S. but electricity shortages, higher freight and shipping rates, and a main market rooted in the East have eroded the power advantage. Of the 2,200,000 tons of Surinam bauxite landed at Gulf of Mexico ports each year, all is processed into alumina in the area at Kaiser's Baton Rouge and Alcoa's Mobile plants, reducing its weight, and transportation costs, by half, then is forwarded to Alcoa's new Point Comfort plant in Texas to its plants at Alcoa, Tenn., Badin and Massena; or to the big Kaiser and Alcoa smelters on the West Coast. Together with Alcoa, Reynolds' Arkansas operation sits astride the U.S. best-grade bauxite deposits: Alcoa's East St. Louis plant, supplied by Arkansas bauxite, processes it into alumina. East St. Louis alumina is delivered to Alcoa's reduction plant in Tennessee at 1 cent per pound, less than U.S. West Coast installations get theirs, which helps to overcome the higher charges for T.V.A. power.

Two steps removed from full integration, Reynolds' Alabama complex relies on Arkansas alumina, turns it into 50,000 tons of ingot, rolls some into sheet for shipment.
For the U.S. West Coast, producers must bring alumina at least 2,800 miles for cheap power; send aluminum some 2,500 miles back to market.
But the biggest and lowest-cost ingot producer in the world, Alcan, enjoys abundance of inexpensive power, an unrivaled concentration of alumina-aluminum plants.
The as yet dimly projected Tula reduction plant with capacity of 375,000 tons of low-cost ingot would use Canadian water carried via ten-mile tunnels to generators in Alaska.
Now the bright spot in all this is Kitimat, which will boost Canadian capacity by over 100 per cent. It will, to quote Fortune, be "fabulously efficient," and will operate with power costs of 1 cent a pound compared with 2 3/4 to 3 1/4 for new Gulf Coast capacity. We of this district, with Alcan itself, will be like Al-

can's test transmission line towers, "sitting on top of the world."
Speaking of publications—may I offer my congratulations to the Prince Rupert Daily News on its special Columbia Cellulose edition. To one like myself, far from home, it was particularly interesting and enjoyable. After reading the list of distinguished visitors who attended the opening, I am convinced that I am quite right when I say our district is getting more publicity, and sound, valuable publicity, than any part of North America.

Hon. Robert Winters has introduced a small bill with a view to improving the operations of the National Housing Act. On May 11 he had made a statement to the house concerning changes to this Act. The bill authorizes the governor-in-council to establish interest rates payable by the borrower, provided that such rate, when established, shall not exceed two per cent in excess of the average yield upon long term government securities. Upon approval of this legislation it would be the government's intention to adjust interest rates by one-half of one per cent. This with a view to attracting more investment money into housing.

BLAME WEATHER
GRINDSTONE, Magdalen Islands (CP)—Weather conditions were blamed for poor fishing this spring. Herring was abundant but stormy weather delayed catches. Cod fishing was not as good as in former years, and the mackerel were late in arriving in these waters.

A classified will buy, sell or find it.

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Air Passengers

From Vancouver (Saturday)—

P. Lehman, Mrs. R. Martin, G. Martin, Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss R. Wilson, G. Hone, J. Sakai, Mr. Wakabayashi, Miss T. Woods, A. Wilson.

From Sandspit—C. Grey, R. Sharon.

To Vancouver (today)—Mrs. M. A. Love and son, Mrs. A. B. Ellerby, Mrs. W. McKenzie, E. R. Thorncraft, W. James, M. C. Nikolajeff, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, G. Bradley, P. Towle, R. H. Strong, G. Simpson.

To Sandspit—D. S. Love, A. J. McLean.

PIONEER TEACHER

John Bulwer, an English physician of the 17th century, was the first to write in England on methods of teaching the deaf and dumb.



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