

## ARMY YEAR-END ROUNDUP



1. The Canadian Army, the year 1951 was filled with expansion and far-flung activity. 2. Across Canada recruits flocked to the colors as the call went out for men to serve with the Canadian Army in Germany. 3. In far-off Korea, Canadian Infantrymen fought the Communists almost the year round. 4. Also in Korea, Canadian Artillery joined United Nations forces in laying down the heaviest artillery barrage in battle since the Second World War. 5. General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower and Defence Minister Brooke Claxton are seen on a reviewing stand in Rotterdam as they welcomed troops of 27th Brigade arriving to join NATO forces in Germany. 6. Recruiting opened in the Canadian Women's Army Corps (RF) for the first time since disbandment after the Second World War. 7. The memorable visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh was felt by the Canadian Army everywhere. In this picture the Royal Party board a white jeep to inspect the Europe-bound 27th Brigade on historic Plains of Abraham. 8. Rest and relaxation in Japan is always a highlight for battle weary troops from Korea. 9. On ships at sea, as well, relaxation and fun is symbolic of the high morale that sails on every troopship. 10. Troops from all United Nations fighting in Korea visited Canada in 1951. (National Defence Photo)

## Canadians Share in U.N. Efforts to End Tensions

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PARIS (CP)—Canada was in the forefront of United Nations efforts during the year to build up the world organization's anti-aggression elements. This work, most obvious in Canadian fighting forces in Korea, went ahead parallel with the country's efforts towards strengthening defence forces in Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for which another Canadian brigade is in Germany.

Throughout the year, however, the Canadian delegation to the UN worked both in public and behind the scenes in efforts to end the Korean war and to ease East-West tensions.

L. B. Pearson, Canada's external affairs minister, was a member of the first small group of UN figures appointed as a committee to seek a cease-fire in Korea. This group's efforts during the 1950 session of the UN General Assembly, stretching into early 1951, were rewarded by the Chinese Communists, but probably had their effect in leading to later negotiations in the field.

As one of the first contributors to anti-aggression forces in Korea, Canada was a leading member of the UN Collective Security Committee which has worked through the year to work out a system whereby the UN will not be caught napping in the event of future aggression. Under committee proposals, the UN will be able to go into action without any of the fumbling which marked the early days of the war.

George Williamson, office manager of the Miller Bay Hospital, left on today's plane for Vancouver to spend the Christmas and New Year holiday season with his family.

## Joseph Stalin 72 Years Old

MOSCOW—Prime Minister Joseph Stalin celebrated his 72nd birthday today. The occasion was observed quietly with no undue publicity. He met with leaders of the Politburo.

## Demand Red Accounting

United Nations Not Satisfied With Prisoner-of-War List

MUNICH (CP)—The United Nations Command demanded today that Communists account for more than 1000 Allied soldiers whose names are missing from the Reds' prisoner-of-war list.

The demand was made in a stiffly worded note. It was handed to the Red liaison officer in Panmunjon.

Communist chiefs are also asked to open the gates of North Korean prison camps to the Red Cross.

## Stalin 'Sunshine' For Romanians

BUCHAREST—Romania has a new popular song which is being broadcast with great frequency. It is called: "Stalin is My Sunshine My Light Comes From Moscow."

## U.S. Fliers Being 'Tried'

BUDAPEST—Four United States fliers, who claimed they lost their way and had to make a forced landing in Hungary, are to be tried by the Hungarian court of justice for espionage, it was announced today.

## HMCS Athabaskan Cited—Bar for Cmdr. Bob Welland

OTTAWA (CP)—The President of the Republic of Korea, Syngman Rhee, has awarded the presidential unit citation to the Canadian destroyer Athabaskan for Korean war service, it was announced today.

The Athabaskan, which called at Prince Rupert early in the summer on her way home to Esquimalt after her first tour, is now on her second period of operational duty in the Far East.

The citation said that the ship had taken part "with great credit in all types of operations including the support of the Inchon landing."

It was also announced today from Ottawa that Commander Robert Welland, who was in command of the Athabaskan on the first tour, had been awarded a bar to his DSO. Capt. Geoffrey Brock of Winnipeg has been awarded the DSO for Korean service.

## Snow Holds Air Travel

VANCOUVER.—Thick snow held up traffic from the Sea Island airport today. Flights, including that to Prince Rupert, were late in leaving. A North Star transport, with 27 military personnel aboard, had to circle around for an hour and make five approaches before being able to get down.

Trucks were pressed into service today to haul snow away from hundreds of men shovelled Vancouver streets.

# Alaska Secure From Seizure By Russians

Situation Has Changed During Past Six Months

## Their Fate Not Known

Eleven Persons Still Missing From Burning Ship

ASTORIA (CP)—Fate of 11 persons, including five Canadians, missing in a fire which swept the Danish ship *Erria* at the mouth of the Columbia River, was still not determined today.

One hundred and three others, including 23 passengers and 80 members of the crew, were rescued by the United States Coast-guard shortly after flames whipped through the mid-section yesterday.

Members of the crew said the fire started from sparks from shorted electric cable.

John Ray, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Ray of Vancouver, said he and a number of others were trapped in the ship's lounge by flames. Adults shoved him through a porthole but were unable to climb through themselves. He said he saw the hair of two men catch fire. A boy suffered a burned foot.

## U.S. Rejects Red Protest

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CP)—The United States has rejected a Russian protest against American law which Soviets claim encourages subversive activities against their government.

In a note released Thursday the United States told Russia that "false charges of interference in Soviet internal affairs came with singular ill grace from a regime which has for many years consistently supported subversive activities directed against the United States and other nations of the free world."

Provisions of the Mutual Security Act, passed by Congress in October, authorizes expenditure of \$100,000,000 for assistance to Soviet satellite citizens fleeing from Iron Curtain countries.

## Lost Life At Kemano

A 31-year-old hard-rock miner, who was killed at Kemano Bay Tuesday, was brought to Prince Rupert today by the Morrison-Knudson Co. Ltd. vessel *Nitinat*. RCMP said the body will remain here pending notification of and advice from next-of-kin.

Police said so far they had not been able to trace the dead man's relatives but his address is in Vancouver.

The miner was killed at 2:45 p.m. by a wind-blown snag on his way to work at the Kemano Bay tunnel project.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Butedale by G. Graham. Accidental death was the verdict returned.

## Air Traffic Held Again

Passengers, mail and express coming north from Vancouver today are being held at Sandspit overnight and should get in tomorrow morning. Reason is that heavy snow delayed three DC3 flights in getting away from Vancouver before noon and they were unable to reach Sandspit in time this afternoon for the connecting Canso to make the last hop here before nightfall deadline.

Three Canso flights got away to Sandspit during the day to make connection with the DC3's on the return to Vancouver.

## Steel Industry Pushes Mammoth Expansion Plan

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian industry is pouring about \$125,000,000 into an enterprise that one day may turn the tide on the critical steel shortage in Canada.

Steel Administrator Kenneth Harris said in an interview that when the current steel expansion program is completed—in about 18 months—production of the vital metal may be boosted by more than 1,000,000 tons a year.

By mid 1953 Canada may be producing at the rate of about 4,600,000 tons a year, one-third greater than this year's expected output of about 3,400,000—the highest in history.

"Considering the size of the country and its population, that's an amazing expansion program," said Mr. Harris. "It may ease the steel shortage in 1953 but there are many, many problems to hurdle before the shortage is actually over."

Things may become a lot worse before they turn for the better—and that is the immediate outlook for steel. Darkest days of the shortage are expected in 1952.

With Canada's rearmament program moving towards peak output and her economic machine accelerated by expansion in oil, iron ore and other industrial development, it will be a "tight squeeze" for Canadians who want steel next year.

**PRIORITY CONTROL**

No new controls are being planned, said Mr. Harris, but the government, through its current system, can apply maximum control at the mills—source of steel—and in that way redirect the movement of steel to cover priority needs.

In other words the government does not tell a manufacturer that he cannot produce ash trays from steel, but the government can prevent him from getting as much steel as he wants from the mills, by applying priority control.

In effect it can decrease or increase the flow of civilian goods by simply easing or stiffening control over the flow of steel from the mills. The same type of control is applied over imports from the U.S.

Canada has tried to cut the shortage by requesting greater supplies of steel from the United States but that country is experiencing as great a shortage as Canada.

Usually, Canada obtains about 1,000,000 tons of steel from the United States annually. This year she may get around the same amount and another 600,000 tons from other countries.

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## TIDES

Saturday, December 22, 1951		
High	7:36	18.4 feet
Low	20:00	15.6 feet
Low	1:04	8.0 feet
	14:13	8.5 feet