

Utopian View

SPEAKING here on behalf of Frank Howard, local CCF candidate, Harold Winch painted a Utopian but somewhat impractical picture when he suggested that money now being spent on defence go instead to domestic improvement.

Of course Canada needs more schools, hospitals and homes. No member of any political party will contradict Mr. Winch on that score. Likewise, however, it must take its part in the international defence program if it is to expect international help in return. Somewhere the hard decision must be made as to how much of the first we must sacrifice to obtain the second.

The trouble with Mr. Winch's line of reasoning is that it starts at the bottom instead of the top. Before the nations of the world can concentrate solely on peaceful pursuits, they must agree among themselves that all will follow the same example. If Canada were to turn independently from its international obligations to set itself up at home in comfort, the time might come when that comfort would not mean very much. Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization might seem to be distant allies but to a large extent Canada's security depends on theirs. It is a relationship this country cannot afford to jeopardize until a more effective formula for peace is discovered.

Mr. Winch's argument is so open to contradiction it is difficult to believe he meant it seriously. In parliament he has shown himself to be a sane and reasonable member but evidently being on the hustings calls for a more illogical approach to questions of importance. If the CCF has nothing more substantial to offer voters, its prospects in the election are far less alluring than the dream which Mr. Winch attempts to describe.

Good News For Alaska

IT is indeed, good news for all of Alaska that a 55 million dollar contract has been awarded for a pulp mill at Sitka. Work will begin this summer, according to officials of the Alaska Lumber and Pulp company.

The Sitka project is being financed by Japanese and American capital. It was initiated by the Japanese. It is owned by Alaska Pulp company, a Tokyo corporation.

The Ketchikan Pulp mill is an excellent example of industrial expansion in Southeastern Alaska. It originally cost around 60 million dollars, but many more millions have been spent on expanding its facilities.

The Sitka pulp mill will prove another contributing factor to the growth and expansion of industrial development in Southeastern Alaska.

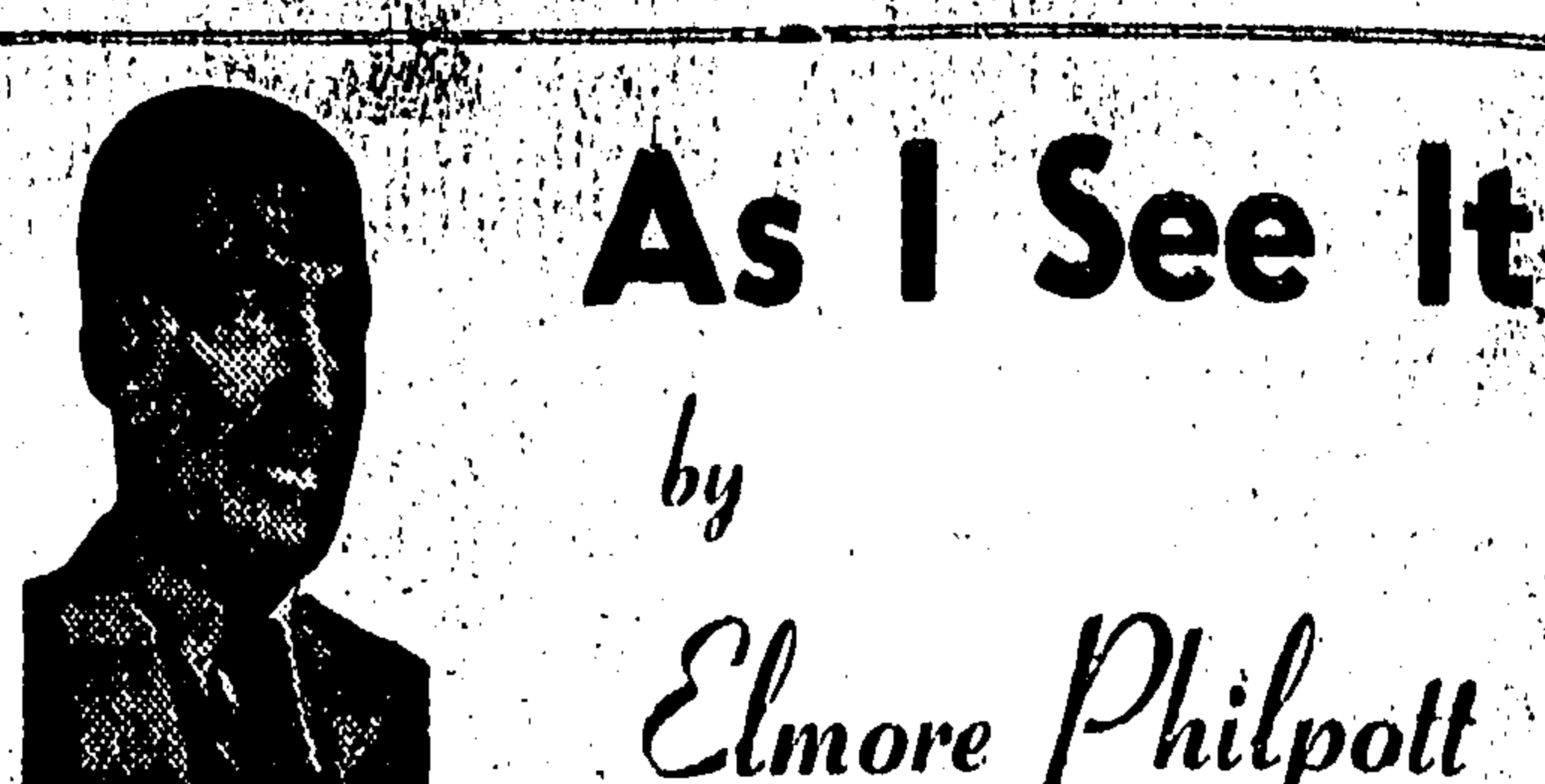
There have been plans to develop a paper mill to be located at Juneau, and there is a possibility such may be developed in the not too far distant future.

These industries will mean more logging camps, sales of heavy equipment and will help many small allied industries. It seems that Southeastern Alaska is finally coming into its own industrially, and undoubtedly will become the heavy industry empire of all Alaska, with a stabilizing effect on the economy of the panhandle.

—Ketchikan Daily News.

Scriptures

Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord, 2 Peter 1.
Even while we sleep the infinite wisdom and love of the Infinite is carrying on the bodily functions. The microscopic details are not even understood. God will not let us down if we trust Him and accept His guidance.



As I See It

by

Elmore Philpott

Those Nuclear Tests

IS THE air we breathe gradually being poisoned by the by-products of nuclear explosive ions?

Is the earth itself being contaminated?

Are the waters of the sea, and the fish which live in the seas, gradually being changed into killers of mankind?

Is all this happening because a few great powers, out of the 80 "sovereign" nations, refuse to

cease and desist from making A and H bombs and rockets? And if so, why?

AS A Member of the Parliament of Canada I have tried my best to find out the real facts about the dangers of the so-called "fall outs" from the nuclear bombs.

I have heard our Minister of National Health answer all the questions on the subject, and I am positive that he is giving the plain truth when he says that, so far as his scientific advisers are able to determine, there is no danger to human beings from radio-active materials which we have so far detected in Canada following the nuclear "tests" in the other countries.

But there are a growing number of scientists of unquestionable world standing who warn that we cannot take the official re-assurances as the final answer. These alarmists say that the mechanisms which we already have for detecting the radio-active elements are not fully effective.

I myself was informed by one of the top British experts in the field of radiology that some of the big nuclear explosions produce radio-active clouds which he said are "unlimited in time and space."

Maybe my simple layman's mind got him wrong. But I took it to mean that one result of these nuclear explosions is that far above the earth, and the layer of air around the earth, there are being created these floating "pools" of poison, which conceivably could someday fall to earth, or into the seas, in the form of harmful rain, or dust.

WHILE the mere layman, or even the Member of Parliament, cannot easily find out the true and fully accurate answers to this riddle, we all do know what would happen in the event of actual nuclear war.

The parts of the world directly involved by the explosions would not only be left in ruins of a type which stagger the imagination, but vast areas of the earth would be covered by floating fogs of radio active gas, which would melt the new born babies eyes in their sockets, and wipe out the old, the young, the weak, the strong, the good, the evil, the saints and sinners.

The great phrasemaker Aneurin Bevan says bitterly that both the U.S.A. and Russia have already proved that either one of them could destroy the world in three days, but still they both persist in carrying on with bigger and bigger test explosions, presumably to prove they might destroy the world in half an hour.

Mr. Bevan makes a telling propaganda point. But he knows very well that it is not the whole story. He knows very well, for instance, that Britain must carry out her own nuclear explosive tests, or remain in the position of being a second-class power, as she is not yet permitted by the U.S.A. to share the "secrets" of the main weapon to be used for the common defence of the two countries.

The issue is as clear as crystal. Either all the powers, including Russia and U.S.A. must agree to stop all kinds of nuclear explosions, or sooner or later every one of the eighty sovereign nations will be making their own A and H bombs.

As things stand there are only two really "sovereign" nations left in the world today. All the rest of us are "satellites" of one kind or another.

If atomic war explodes, there will be two fewer sovereign nations than there now are—but there will then be One World—one blob of radio active mud.

LETTERBOX

MEETING SUNDAY

The Editor:

The Daily News:

A mass protest meeting of the B.C. Government Employees Association will be held in the IOOF hall, Terrace, on Sunday, May 26, 1957 at 2:00 p.m.

Invitations to attend have been sent to the Smithers and Prince Rupert branches of the BCGEA and it is hoped that these members will attend in mass.

The meeting will be of the same nature as those recently held in Vancouver and Nanaimo. As you are aware B.C. Civil Servants are presently suffering from the Government's refusal to implement wage increases that have been negotiated by our association. Some of which have been agreed to by the civil service Commission as long ago as November of last year.

I would like to point out that the members of the Civil Service do not enjoy the rights of arbitration and at present this is the only manner in which we can protest and bring this unfortunate situation to the attention of the public.

We respectfully request that you send a press representative from your paper so as to enable you to give this matter the coverage it fully deserves.

We are also writing to the other newspapers in this area with the same request.

R. A. JONES,
Secretary,
Terrace Branch, B.C.G.E.A.
Terrace, B.C.

Mayflower 2 Making Good Progress

PENZANCE, England (U.P.)—Mayflower II, the Pilgrim Fathers' replica ship, reported Tuesday that she was about 1,300 miles west of the African coast. Cmdr. Alan Villiers radioed: "Running in very light trade winds. All well." The little wooden sailing ship left England April 20 on her voyage to the United States.

The Mayflower's position at noon Tuesday was 22 degrees 22 minutes north, 37 degrees seven minutes west, Villiers said.

U.S. Rejects Japanese Bid

WASHINGTON (U.P.)—The United States has politely but firmly rejected Japan's request that it call off atomic tests scheduled in Nevada this month. The rejection was made in a formal note signed by State Secretary Dulles, which expressed sympathy for Japan's fears that continued nuclear tests may harm humanity by raising the world's radiation level but that Russia repeatedly has rejected U.S. disarmament proposals.

CABBIES ORGANIZE
TORONTO (U.P.)—More than 500 taxi cab owners and drivers took the first steps to organize their 4,000-man industry in the metropolitan Toronto area. Two 14-man committees were named at two meetings to direct organization of the men.



Other Papers Say . . .

—Ottawa Journal

Last week there gathered together in Toronto the large majority of the publishers, managers, editors, advertising directors and assorted "brass" of the newspapers of this country. There in solemn smoky conclave they tried the considerable feat of looking at themselves as an "industry." For four days they stood off and gazed, so far removed they couldn't see the trees for the woods.

There were the news-eaters, debating in the Canadian Press meetings the ethics of journalism, the new techniques of transmission. There were the owners, bemoaning in the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association meetings the high cost of publishing and the fact that, business for business, newspapers probably run closer to the wire than any other industry. There were the managers, investigating with some anxiety the madness of publishing seven days a week, of giving away cars with papers, and delivering the daily sheet clear to the North Pole within two hours of press time. There were the crystal ball gazers of the Commonwealth Press Union and the International Press Institute taking global views of the rise and fall of mankind as witnessed on front pages from Rhodesia to Dawson Creek.

It is difficult to assess what came out of this newspaper week, newspapermen in conference being about as prone to gobbledygook as any other artists or tradesmen in conference.

Perhaps amid the talk and smoke deep laid plans were hatched for mankind's benefit; perhaps something new in traps was prepared for such malefactors as newspaper manufacturers, television and radio perpetrators, magazines which presume to call themselves disseminators of news.

But our information is that as

a result of the Toronto conclave things will continue much the same, only more so. The press will remain free and individual. Individuality in newspapers will not succumb to mass influence, quality in newspapers will not necessarily be measured by size or earnings, a good editor or reporter will not be obliged to wear his hat on the back of his head and dangle a cigarette like a loose tooth, profits will continue to enable both ends to meet though perhaps with a little less left over for the silent partners whose only knowledge of papers is what they read on their dividend slip.

Two hard facts emerged: more and more people all over are buying newspapers, more and more advertisers are finding that newspapers are not only the best but in many instances the only advertising medium worth bothering about. The men gathered in Toronto thought this was fine. One even harder fact emerged: while all these important executives were in Toronto not a single paper missed an edition time and not a single reader found his paper the least marred by their absence. Possibly at the next annual meeting this situation should be looked into.

—Windsor Star

Although researchers continue to announce findings linking cigarette smoking to lung cancer, especially among consumers of two or more packs a day, smokers generally decline to be impressed. There also is statistical evidence of that, on both sides of the border.

In the United States last year cigarette consumption was up 2.5 per cent, perhaps following the population rise, and a new increase is expected this year. Revenue estimates and cigarette tax collections in Canada reflect a similar condition.

The swearing-off or conversions to pipe-smoking after the first wave of suppositions regarding the cigarette's possible role in lung cancer do not seem to have been maintained, and may have lost ground.

Evidently cigarette smokers do not intend to be deprived of their solace, pending something more definite from the researchers. It would be interesting to know how many of them are cigarette smokers themselves.

—Windsor Star

The lengths to which automation can go are illustrated in Wolverhampton, England. There a "push-button" foundry has been opened and it's so clean "workers could turn up in evening dress," says a company official.

The name "foundry" has always been associated with hot, heavy labor. Foundry work has been among the least enviable of all manual toil. It has been a place of sweat and swear, where strong men toil amid dirt and fumes.

If automation can eliminate the old-type foundry then it will have eliminated a type of job which no one particularly wanted anyway.

TIME and PLACE . . .

COMMUNITY I WOULD LIKE TO SEE

By ISOBEL RIPLEY

We are enjoying our third year in Kitimat. It has been exciting to watch the community grow up around us. The plan for Kitimat are expanding at a tremendous pace.

We should pause and reflect in which direction we are heading. Mere buildings are not enough. A happy, well-integrated community depends on much more.

The Municipal council is made up of officials, elected by the people, to carry out the wishes of the people. Many ratepayers in Kitimat, being "New Canadians," are not eligible to vote. Therefore, I suggest the immediate formation of Neighborhood Ratepayers associations. By meeting, studying local issues and forwarding resolutions to the Council, many people would be afforded an opportunity to be heard not otherwise possible.

The local press, the voice of the people, should have a reporter in attendance at every council meeting, and publish the agenda of each meeting. This is the type of news we want and are entitled to.

The School board is doing an excellent job keeping abreast of a bumper enrollment. We thank it for providing adequate seats and good teachers. I would like to see long range plans include a Junior College affiliated with UBC, established in Kitimat.

Other innovations should include: a more realistic bus schedule—"Wharf to Townsite" just isn't good enough anymore. Service must adapt to our expanding needs.

An adequate program for snow removal. Any expenditure for the latest and best snow-clearing equipment is justifiable. We must be prepared to cope with our heavy snowfall.

Installation of park facilities—picnic tables, benches and

stoves in various spots would be wonderful.

For the benefit of shift workers, unnecessary noise should be curtailed. Let's keep Kitimat not only clean, but serene as well.

Lastly, this new-fashioned community needs a few old-fashioned soda fountains. Teen-agers are organized to "hang out" in places where they can relax, drink coke, play the jukebox and visit their friends.

Kitimat is a good city now, but not a better one. I think, what has already been accomplished, let's solve to begin where you are with whatever means you have to do your part in making Kitimat an even better city.

BIG BUSINESS

Ontario's revenue from fishing and fishing licenses increased from \$1,103,000 in 1945 to \$1,544,000 in 1955.

Now is the Time

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HIGHLIGHTS IN THE IMPRESSIVE LIBERAL RECORD

ANOTHER FEATHER IN APPLEWHITE'S HAT

- 1 -

Aid for Fishermen, those who earn their livelihood in the fisheries . . . the government has introduced Fishermen's Improvement Loans, and Insurance Plan for vessels and equipment, Unemployment Insurance for those employed in fisheries.

- 2 -

The Federal Department of Fisheries exercises jurisdiction over all fisheries of Canada and the dominance of this industry in many places where alternative employment opportunities are not readily available makes its output of decisive importance in these areas.

- 3 -

The domestic demand for fish is expected to increase with the growth of our population. It is probably that the number of people employed in the fishing industry will continue to decline and that the fishing population will, for economic and technological reasons, tend to be concentrated in fewer centres.

- 4 -

However, the Federal Department of Fisheries are doing good work at conservation and propagation of the fisheries resources of Canada so that all fishermen will be assured of a fair living.



- READ THIS COLUMN DAILY -