

Menzies Announces Plan To Stimulate Australia

CANBERRA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Robert Menzies has announced sweeping new fiscal policies to stimulate Australian industry and overcome unemployment.

Menzies' plan called for cuts in income tax and sales tax on cars and an increase in unemployment benefits as well as renewed import restrictions if necessary to protect particular industries.

The government would also increase loans to veterans and promote bank lending to stimulate home building.

Record Canadian Case Concluded At Quebec

QUEBEC (CP)—Trial court proceedings in Gaspe Copper Mines Limited's \$5,278,892 lawsuit against the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) has concluded.

The case, considered one of the longest and most costly in Canadian history, still has a couple of phases before judgment is rendered, probably next fall. Both sides still are to present their final pleas.

Last witness was William Brissenden, general manager of Gaspe Copper. He was summoned to the stand by the company for only a few minutes.

Ralph Baker, the first witness, took the stand September, 1960.

The lawsuit arose from a seven-month strike of Gaspe Copper Miners at Murdochville, Que., in 1957.

Statistics compiled by Joseph Godbout, clerk of the Superior Court, show that 355 witnesses were heard. Their testimony covered 15,000 pages. Exhibits numbered 823, including 500 by the company.

OTHER FACTORS

The legal wrestling made it evident that not only money,

but other factors, are important in the case.

Judge Antoine LaCourriere's verdict is expected to determine whether or not the head offices of unions or commercial societies may be held responsible for damages or production losses caused by a strike.

The company charged the Steelworkers international headquarters in Pittsburgh with responsibility for calling the strike and for the violence and damage that followed.

The union, on the other hand, said the company provoked the strike.

The union said the dismissal of Theo Gagne, president of the Murdochville Steelworkers' local, and rumors of layoffs had caused the walkout.

The strike was punctuated by violence. One striker died in a dynamite explosion and several pieces of company property were blown up.

Among the principal witnesses were Mr. Brissenden, striker Nestor Henley, union organizer Roger Bedard and Theo Gagne.

Much of the testimony during the trial revolved around the movements of these four.

Job Outlook Appears Good For University Graduates

By ROBERT RICE OTTAWA (CP) — Canadian universities are expected to produce more than 15,500 graduates this year.

That's 12 per cent more than last year's graduating class of 13,800.

The increase, coupled with rising university enrolment, highlights the accelerating supply of university-trained people entering the employment market each year.

What's the job outlook for this year's crop of graduates?

Generally good, says the National Employment Service in a new study of supply and demand for 1962 university graduates.

The demand for some, such as foresters and forestry engineers, geologists with bachelor degrees and elementary school teachers, is either in balance with the 1962 supply or declining.

In many other professions, such as lawyers, librarians, scientists, social workers, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians, there is a booming demand with generally wide job opportunities.

Starting salaries for graduates range from around \$300 a month up to \$630.

For example, a commerce student articling as a chartered accountant can expect about \$315 a month, while a mining engineer with a bachelor's degree may start at \$475. A chemical engineer with a doctorate can look for \$630—but he may have to go to the United States to get it.

Steps also are being taken to promote increased lending by banks as another measure to activate new house building, he added.

Long-term proposals included a system of investment allowances of 20 per cent for new plant and equipment for factories.

The number of registered unemployed, which stood at 115,000 at the end of December, will show an increase again when the January figures are available, Menzies said.

He said Australia is confronted with two problems—unemployment, which represents a serious human problem, and weakness of confidence, which is limiting buying and production.

Job Outlook Appears Good For University Graduates

Just about half of the 1962 graduates will come from the pass arts and science courses, says the NES survey.

This forecast, 16 per cent higher than the 1961 graduates, is expected to hold up in future years as well.

Enrolment in pass arts and science courses is increasing faster than the total for all university courses, says the federal service, which tries to find jobs for workers and workers for jobs.

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Looking ahead, NES sees an ever-increasing supply of university graduates—at least for the next decade. It notes that 114,000 students enrolled in the 1960-61 academic year, a 15-per-cent increase over enrolments in the previous academic year.

"If the annual increase continues to grow, we can anticipate an enrolment twice as large as the present one during the 1969-70 academic year," says the NES survey.

The report deals with just about every kind of university graduate—from physiotherapists to physicists. It was prepared with the help of many different associations, professional and otherwise, as well as with the co-operation of universities across Canada.

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Agents Throughout The Province

Coal Industry In Alberta May Be On Verge Of Boom

By JIM WHELLY EDMONTON (CP)—Alberta's coal industry, heading downhill like a runaway mine car for the last 10 years, may be on the verge of a gigantic boom.

Dr. Norman Berkowitz of the Alberta Research Council says last year's 2,100,000-ton production could be boosted to an annual 25,000,000 tons within 10 years.

"We have just begun to realize the value of coal as a non-fuel raw material," he says.

New deposits have been discovered which could be easily and economically strip-mined, and industry is turning an interested eye on research findings.

Dr. Berkowitz, head of the ARC's coal research division, recently announced the successful development of a method of transporting coal in existing oil pipelines.

"Coal is not obsolete as was thought 10 years ago," he says. "Lack of foresight has caused the industry's decline."

Alberta once boasted 399 operating coal mines that employed more than 10,000 men and, in 1946, extracted nearly 9,000,000 tons—more than four times the estimated production of some 60 mines and 1,500 men last year.

RESEARCH OVERDUE "We are doing work which should have been done 20 years ago," Dr. Berkowitz says. "We now must change the idea that coal is simply a fuel."

Instead, he says, Alberta coal (formed from buried tropical plants more than 70,000,000 years ago) may produce graphite for rocket research and by-products for use in rocket propulsion and nose cone construction.

"I foresee dozens of other uses, uses which will attract many allied industries to the province."

Coal, says Dr. Berkowitz, is an ideal source of tremendous quantities of carbon required by modern industry. Carbonized coal is used in filtration plants, and this use could provide an annual market for 300,000 tons.

Pearson Sees Grave Problems For Canada In Trade Pattern

MONTREAL (CP) — Opposition Leader Lester B. Pearson said here Britain's probable entry into the booming European Common Market and President Kennedy's decision to seek freer trade between the Common market and the United States confront Canada with one of the gravest problems in her history.

Canada's response to these developments "will determine our economic and even our political future to a very great degree," Mr. Pearson said in an address to the Montreal district Chambre de Commerce.

The Liberal leader, speaking in both French and English, said Canadian prosperity depends so much on exports that the nation has to find some way of associating with Western Europe and the United States.

"This vast commercial bloc where more than 80 per cent of our trade takes place."

He recalled his 1958 proposal of a North Atlantic economic community and said it must be the long-term objective of efforts that Canada should start making to promote freer trade.

"As a first step in that direction," he said, "Canada should

be prepared to initiate trade negotiations with the European Common Market and the United States on the basis of President Kennedy's trade program, a program that we should back to the full.

He said the ideal North Atlantic economic community "would not be exclusive or inward-looking and would not prevent us from moving toward freer trade with other parts of the free world. Indeed the larger objective must be the final objective."

By negotiating the removal of obstructions to trade, Canada would acquire access to larger markets abroad and find economic expansion at home stimulated.

He said it is only realistic, however, to anticipate adverse effects on some Canadian industries if international trade becomes freer.

Mr. Pearson said the Canadian economy has failed to grow at a satisfactory rate in the last five years. Although immigration had fallen off "to almost nothing," population growth was still outstripping the increase in production of goods and services.

Cheap plastics for the building industry could be developed from coal. Humic acids, derived from the oxidation of coal, could be used to turn barren wastelands of clay soils into rich agricultural areas.

"My head is not in the clouds on the subject of coal," says Dr. Berkowitz, who has made a life-long project of coal research, for the last nine years with the research council.

U.S. STEEL PLANS Industrial planning bears him out. Coal-burning power stations expected to be operating soon at Edmonton, Wabamun and Fortsburg will push Alberta's domestic coal requirements to more than twice today's annual production. The Edmonton station alone will burn 2,000,000 tons a year.

The possibility of a big jump in exports is seen in U.S. Steel Corporation's negotiations with the CNR on cost of a 100-mile branch line north from Hinton, Alta., to coal deposits at the possible site of a \$50,000,000 coking plant and mine development in the Rocky Mountain foothills. Plans call for shipping coke to Japan and the company's plant at San Francisco.

Depending on the applications of nuclear power, Dr. Berkowitz says, Ontario's coal-burning thermal electricity plants will require 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 tons of coal a year by 1980 and Alberta could capture half this market. High-grade coking coal might also be carried eastward, he says, also by pipeline.

This year he plans to test pipeline transmission of coal near Edmonton with a two-to-three-mile loop of four-to-eight-inch pipe—a scaled-up version of the laboratory model—and he sees no reason for failure.

USE OIL LINES Carried forward by the oil, coal would be moved in the excess space in existing oil pipelines. Dr. Berkowitz says the spare capacity of the interprovincial pipeline could carry more than 6,000,000 tons of coal a year to Eastern Canada.

Alberta's coal reserves are

even richer than explorer Alexander Mackenzie's notes indicated when he recorded deposits in the Peace River Block in 1793 and river banks farther north aflame with coal in 1786.

Principal deposits now are believed to underlie a broad strip from the Mackenzie district to the United States, paralleling the Rocky Mountains foothills and passing beneath Edmonton.

Known reserves total 48,000,000,000 tons, about one-half of all Canadian deposits and five per cent of the world's supply.

With the development of new coal uses, new markets and more efficient transportation methods, Alberta may soon employ far more men in the industry than lost their jobs when its mining centres became black-faced ghost towns.

RADIATION PLANT Develops Leak SASKATOON (CP)—A special plant at the University of Saskatchewan used to produce material for the treatment of cancer has developed a leak of radioactive materials and has been closed, it was announced here.

No injuries were reported. The plant, built in 1931, was operated by the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission to produce radon, a radioactive gas used in the treatment of cancer. It is located in the engineering building of the University of Saskatchewan.

Dr. T. A. Watson, director of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission clinic in Saskatoon, said the leak was discovered early in January when air was found mixed with radon. The leak was noticed almost immediately and traced to a crack in a case which held radium.

The case was the one installed 31 years ago when the plant was built, he said.

No injuries were reported because of the leak, which Dr. Watson said scattered radioactive dust through the eight by 10-foot room housing the plant, a laboratory adjoining it and a washroom.

Only one person worked in the \$20,000 plant. The worker, who was not identified, was checked for radiation and found to be unaffected, Dr. Watson said.

ASSOCIATION FORMED MONTREAL (CP)—The first meeting of the Canadian Association of Chemical Producers will be held in Montreal in late March. Robinson Ord, chairman of the founding committee, has announced. He said 38 chemical companies were represented at a meeting in Montreal earlier this week held to map out the nature of the association.

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New Discoveries Are Made In Treatment Of Cancer

WASHINGTON (AP)—A possible lead towards increasing the effectiveness of cancer-fighting drugs was reported here by the U.S. public health service.

The agency said National Cancer Institute researchers have made new discoveries about the blood supply of tumors "which may be of great importance to drug treatment of cancer."

Experiments with transplanted tumors in rats and mice, a service announcement said, disclosed that "much less blood flowed through the tumors than had been supposed" and that this was uniformly true regardless of the type or size of the tumor or the organ in which it grew.

"From these observations," the report continued, "the investigators concluded that less than five per cent of a drug injected into the body to treat a liver cancer, for example, would reach the tumor."

LARGER DOSE "This led them to suggest that the effectiveness of drugs may have to be re-evaluated because the dose received by a tumor in a single treatment may be too small."

The implication of the report was this: The effectiveness of certain drugs in temporarily checking or reducing a cancer growth might possibly be enhanced by giving larger doses—provided ways could be found to offset or prevent undesirable side effects which often accompany relatively large doses of such drugs.

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The health services announcement stressed that the findings—made by Dr. Pietro Gullino and researcher Flora Grantham of the Cancer Institute—were made in laboratory animals.

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