

# TOP CANADIAN NEWS STORIES 1952



**FOOT-AND-MOUTH**—Canada's \$2,000,000,000 livestock industry was struck a crippling blow Feb. 25 with the announcement of an outbreak of dreaded foot-and-mouth disease in southern Saskatchewan. Western cattle trade virtually came to a standstill. Export was stopped. Some 2,000 cattle were destroyed with compensation amounting to about \$500,000 paid to Western Canada's farmers. Here an RCMP officer posts a quarantine sign on a farm near Regina. In August, it was announced Canada was cleared of the disease and in November the United States announced the ban of import of Canadian meat and livestock would be lifted next March 1. (CP Photo)



**GANG LEADER**—Edwin Alonzo Boyd, 38-year-old leader of one of Canada's most notorious gangs of bank robbers, in March was captured from Don Jail. On Sept. 15 he was behind bars once more and less than a month later two members of his gang—Steve Suchan and Leonard Jackson—were sentenced to be hanged for Tong's murder. Boyd got life imprisonment. (CP Photo)

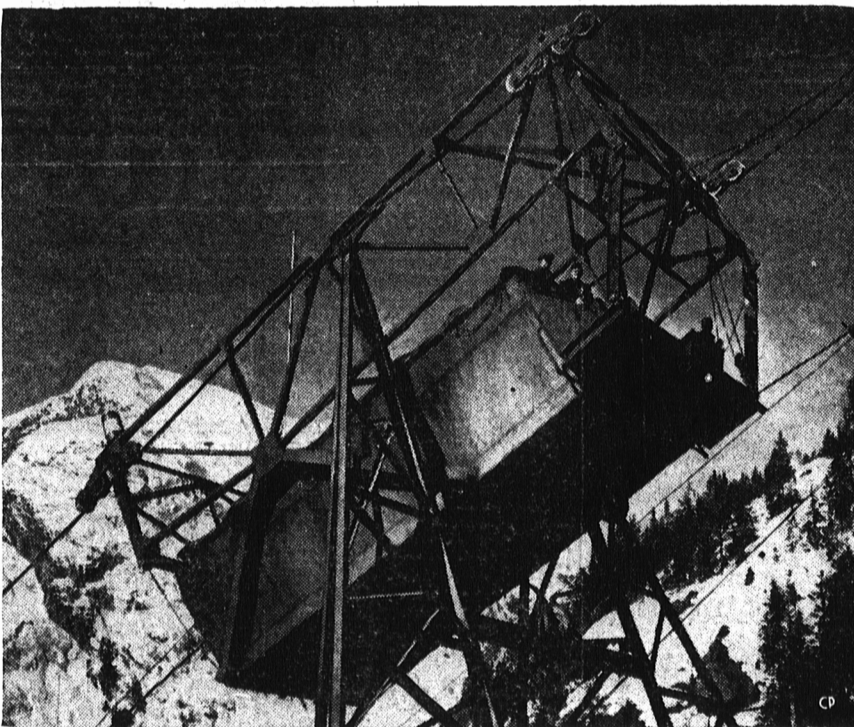


**NATIVE GOVERNOR**—On Jan. 24, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey was appointed Canada's first native-born governor-general. Wealthy, cultured—his name for years has been synonymous with the arts—brought to his new post a notable record of public service and intelligence. He is shown here greeting Prime Minister St. Laurent on the opening of the seventh session of Canada's 21st Parliament. Massey is the 56th in a line dating back to Champlain in 1608, and the 19th since Confederation. In 1925, when he was appointed Canadian Minister to the United States, he was the first diplomatic appointment made by Canada. (CP Photo)



**ELECTION UPSETS**—On June 12 the first of two upsets in the year's five provincial elections occurred when British Columbia voters elected the Social Credit party by a narrow margin. Premier W. A. C. Bennett (left), Kelowna hardware merchant, won 49 seats in the 48-seat legislature and succeeded a Liberal-Progressive Conservative coalition, in power since 1941. Three months later, Sept. 22, New Brunswick ousted a Liberal government in office 17 years and chose a Progressive Conservative administration headed by Premier

Hugh John Fleming (right), 52-year-old lumber merchant. The PC's took 36 of the 52 seats. Premier T. C. Douglas and his OCF government were re-elected in Saskatchewan June 11 with 42 of the province's 53 seats. In Quebec, on July 16, Premier Maurice L. Duplessis led his Union National party to a repeat victory with 68 of the 92 seats. E. C. Manning was returned as premier of Alberta for the fourth time when the Social Credit party Aug. 5 won its fifth straight election since 1935, with 52 of the 61 seats. (CP Photo)



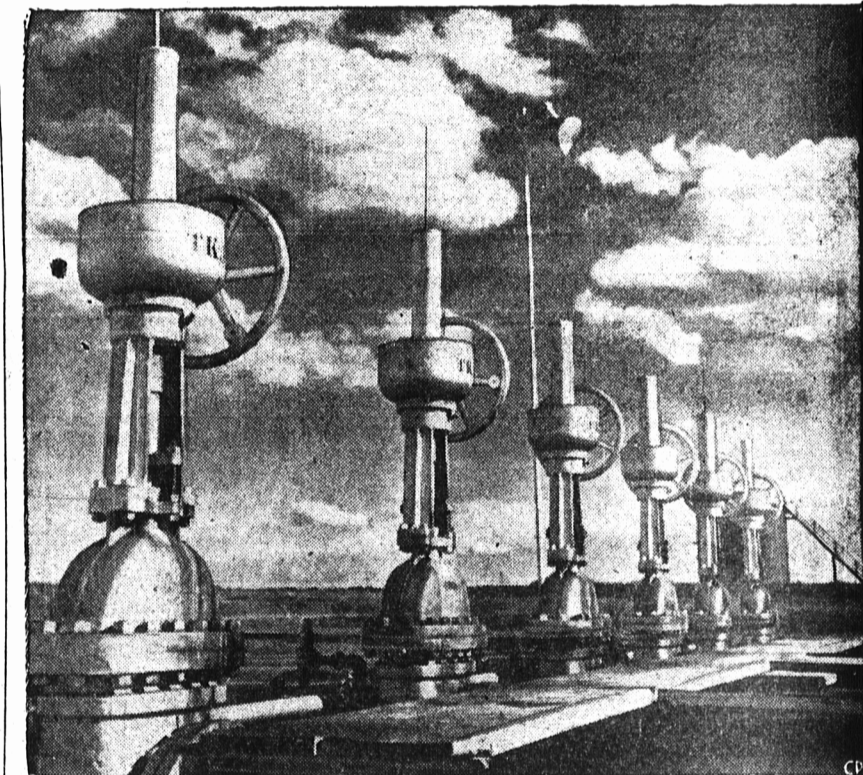
**B. C. DEVELOPMENT**—1952 was under construction by the Western Canadian Aluminum Company of Canada. At Kitimat, 450 miles north of Vancouver, an aluminum key was being cast near a wilderness treasure trove. There a \$550,000,000 project has drawn up blueprints for a model city at Kitimat, with everything planned in minute detail for a population of 46,500. It is to be a seaport and a railway terminus as well as a smelter site. (CP Photo)



**UN PRESIDENT**—Oct. 14, a month after ending a year's chairmanship of the North Atlantic Council, Lester B. Pearson, Canada's external affairs minister, stepped into another top international post. He was named president of the United Nations General Assembly. In his UN position he immediately had to contend with the ramifications of the search for a Korean



**RECORD GRAIN CROP**—Most of Western Canada's record grain crop of 1,400,000,000 bushels was in by November and grain men opened full throttle on the biggest grain-moving rush of the season. An armada of freighters rushed millions of tons of wheat and other into marketing ports. Western farmers improvised granaries, ranging from spare bedrooms to an air force hangar, to store part of the remainder when grain elevators broke up and down the mountain incline to supply the camps tunneling through the mountains. Architects have drawn up blueprints for a model city at Kitimat, with everything planned in minute detail for a population of 46,500. It is to be a seaport and a railway terminus as well as a smelter site. (CP Photo)



**BIG OIL YEAR**—In April it was announced the fast-growing oil industry had made Canada the British Commonwealth's leading oil producer for the first time. Canada's 1951 output of 6,500,000 tons topped Borneo—previous leader—which produced 5,000,000 tons. A great serpent from Edmonton to Superior, Wis. Other pipelines to the West Coast and east to Ontario and Quebec were under construction. A November survey showed 185 of the 947 geophysical crews hunting for oil and gas on the North American continent were working in Western Canada. Estimates of Canada's total oil reserves climbed from 72,000,000 in 1947 to a present-day guess of 1,700,000,000 barrels. Shown are manholes—at the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company's pumping station at Edmonton—which control the flow of oil before it goes into the pipeline and a 1,126-mile trip to the head of the Great Lakes and eastern markets. (CP Photo)



**LITTLE GIBRALTAR**—In October, Canadian soldiers fought their toughest battle of the Korean War at Little Gibraltar Hill, with fewer than 100 facing 1,000 attacking Chinese. There were at least 66 casualties, including 14 dead and 13 missing. All but a handful of one company of the 1st Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, were hit. Three men from B. Company retook the hill after the battle. Left to right are: Pte. Murray Deader, Kentville, N. S.; Pte. John Lewis, Highland Village, Colchester, N. S.; and Pte. Arthur MacDonald, Hampton Station, N. B. The Canadian unit defended a spur of the hill, directly under enemy observation from three sides. The regiment was knocked from the spur but regained its position despite tough Chinese opposition. (CP from National Defense)