



**CONTENDERS**

QUEBEC.—Two contenders for the leadership of the Liberal party, former Minister for External Affairs Lester B. Pearson and former Minister of Health Paul Martin, are seen together at a press conference. Both said conservatives can't altogether be blamed for current economic slowdown but declarations and attitudes of administration fail to inspire confidence necessary for economic stability. (CP Wirephoto).

**Scholar And Philosopher Is Red China's Top Man**

Editor's Note: Red China is one Communist country allowed to travel its own Marxist road. The man who demands China's independence—and outspokenly at the recent Bolshevik anniversary celebration in Moscow—is a soft looking scholar and philosopher. Here's what he's like both as a man and symbol.

By JOHN RODERICK  
HONG KONG (AP)—Mao Tse-tung rules a staggering 640,000,000 people. And his Communist party—with 12,000,000 members—is the world's largest, even bigger than that of Russia.

But Red China's boss is content to leave world Communist leadership to Moscow and the man who seems to be his exact opposite, Nikita Khrushchev.

They met recently during the celebrations in Moscow of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. It was a study in contrasts—Mao, reserved, quiet, the thinker, poet and scholar. Khrushchev, flamboyant, master of the wisecrack, a boisterous drinker.

**NO HURRY**  
Mao is in no hurry to take the helm in the global Communist movement. He knows that once China has industrialized, the very weight of his country's numbers—it will be a billion by 1960—will give it to him, or his successors.

Meanwhile, he is in the enviable position of being communism's most revered living figure, without being committed to the harsh decisions that often have alienated Moscow from the rest of the Communist world.

A few, almost imperceptible creases have crept into his moon-like face, and there is a dash of grey in his receding black hair. But, at 64, Mao gives every evidence of being more robust than he was 12 years ago.

And his control over the Red leadership appears more secure than ever. To the rank-and-file, he is more than a leader, he is a symbol. Though he is a disciple of Karl Marx, Mao has refused to apply Marxism in China on the Russian model. He has insisted that there are separate roads to communism, depending on circumstances in each country.

**HIGHLIGHT OF YEAR**  
The flow of British immigrants and Hungarian refugees was the most significant aspect of 1957. It was highlighted by the arrival of large numbers of professional people, technicians and persons skilled in a variety of trades for which there is a sharp demand.

Arrivals reached a peak in the spring and early summer of this year. After July 31, landings of unsponsored immigrants was restricted in line with previous policy of preventing immigration adding to the fall and winter unemployment problem.

Persons from the United Kingdom, France, Ireland and the United States still could come provided they qualified but were advised to wait until next year. However, those from other countries could not migrate unless they were sponsored.

Monthly immigration figures in 1957 were at their highest level in any year since 1913. Final figures for the first nine months of the year show arrivals from all countries totalled 244,266, compared with 110,009 in the corresponding period last year.

The nine-month total compared with 164,857 in 1956, 109,946 in 1955 and the post-war high of 194,391 in 1951. Arrivals of immigrants from Britain rose to 99,081 from 34,734 a year ago.

His particular genius has been to keep the Chinese party together, and its leadership virtually intact, for the last 22 years. Almost the same men who plotted the overthrow of the Kuomintang from their caves in Yunnan now share the rule with him behind the high, red walls of the forbidden city in Peking.

Though he is white-faced and flabby-looking, Mao has great physical endurance. He is said to have swum the turbulent Yangtze River, not once but three times, last year. As a youth he built up his constitution by taking long hikes, dressing in the lightest clothing in cold weather and swimming the year round.

This training probably saved his life when, years later, he had to beat a perilous retreat at the head of Red Army, from Kiangsi province to Shensi, thousands of miles away. Under fire of the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, he and his men had to ford raging torrents, scale mountains, cross blazing deserts before they reached Yenan.

He often was reduced to eating grass and the bark of trees. In 1945, when this writer first met him, Mao was an invalid in Yenan, the city of 10,000 caves in China's northwest. He was suffering from a breakdown brought on by overwork. The Communists ruled roughly one-third of China at that time.

A few months later, Mao was back on his feet and in unquestionable control. The series of directives and speeches which came from his Chinese writing brush in the next few years guided the Reds to victory.

It was he who decided that the Nationalists should be left in possession of the big cities and exhausted by guerilla attacks against their lines of communication. He advocated a policy of leniency to prisoners which resulted in thousands of Nationalist desertions. He laid down a policy of co-operation with the intellectuals which won over millions of students and thinkers.

When he dies, who will succeed him? No one, of course, knows. Nominally, Chu Teh, one-time commander-in-chief of the armies and now a vice-chairman, would step into the job. But the real power probably would reside in Liu Shao-chi, the long-winded, onetime labor organizer who is also a vice-chairman of the party's central committee.

Though Chou En-lai is China's premier and is, next to Mao himself, best known to the outside world, Mao's mantle is unlikely to fall on him. He is not as popular in the party central committee—which will make the decision on succession—as Liu.

from writers hitherto active only in television, and there was copious transfusion of new directorial blood from the same source.

Some of the year's best offerings arrived in the autumn. Stars who jumped to stage from movies, clubs and networks had varying luck. Pat O'Brien, Gene Raymond, Eartha Kitt, Anne Baxter, Chester Morris and Ann Todd found the boards full of splinters, but Teresa Wright, Wayne Morris, Art Carney and Lena Horne had successes.

Noel Coward returned beaming after a 25 year acting absence, and Paul Muni wound up the most sensational run of his career in *Inherit the Wind*.

The physical hazards of stage life were demonstrated by Talulah Bankhead, who broke her hand during tryout of *Eugenia*. Dorothy Lamour fractured an ankle playing summer stock. Roddy McDowall wound up with a chest injury after over-strenuous dancing in *Compulsion*.

The final curtain descended for many famous stage names. They included Belle Livingstone, 84, darling of the roaring 20s; Ethel Jackson, 80, first star of *The Merry Widow*; much-met Peggy Hopkins Joyce, 63; Josephine Hull, 71, and Wynn Murray, 35.

The list also included Ezio Pinza, 54; Humphrey Boart, 57; Gene Lockart, 66.

But Broadway faced forward with music in its heart. *New Girl in Town* contributed *Look at Her* to the jukebox hit list; *West Side Story* supplied *Tonight*; and *The Music Man* provided *Seventy Six Trombones* for a blaring salute to 1958.

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Two main factors: At year's end, 17 of '57 Broadway offerings were still around. The tally of hits and misses pointed two principal factors: The public is still frequently ignoring the critics; and the magnetism of such stars as Helen Hayes, Rosalind Russell, Noel Coward, Lena Horne is the greatest lure of all.

The plays of such giants as Shakespeare, Ibsen, Chekhov and Shaw were in complete Broadway blackout, but the writings of other masters like Dylan Thomas, Carson McCullers, Aldous Huxley, William Inge, Sean O'Casey and William Sargoyan came by—with varying luck.

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"If the Royal Canadian Navy is to have the most efficient and latest equipment available to meet the long-range aspect of some of this fighting equipment, it must be embarked upon as soon as possible, and the navy needs Canadian shipyards in operation to supply these craft," Mr. Husband said.

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**Fears U. S. Gov't Fails To Learn Facts Of War.**

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. I. I. Rabi, distinguished United States physicist, said Tuesday he fears that the facts of modern scientific warfare "have just not penetrated" with the U.S. heads of government.

Otherwise, Rabi said, U.S. leaders would ponder these facts "every day as the daily No. 1 problem."

He said former defence secretary Charles E. Wilson had called the first Soviet earth satellite "a toy or a bauble, an accomplishment of no particular utility." He added:

"What fine wireworks we are going to have with these hydrogen bombs exploding overhead," Rabi said.

One suggested defence against an ICBM is to explode a hydrogen bomb above the atmosphere in an attempt to destroy the oncoming weapon.

Rabi said the Russian satellites proved that they "are capable of making an intercontinental ballistic missile."

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**Propose To Explore Outlook For Paper Mills In Nfld.**

VANCOUVER (CP)—A proposal by Crown Zellerbach Corporation to explore the possibility of building large pulp and paper mills in Newfoundland was announced Wednesday by P. T. Sinclair, president of Crown Zellerbach Canada Limited, the company's Canadian subsidiary.

Mr. Sinclair said the proposal has been approved by the Newfoundland cabinet and will shortly be submitted to the provincial assembly for confirmation.

The announcement was to have been made simultaneously in St. John's, Nfld., by Premier Joseph R. Smallwood.

Crown Zellerbach contemplates building facilities producing at least 400 tons of newsprint and up to 2,000 tons of wood pulp a day if its studies prove the economic feasibility of undertaking the manufacturing operations, Mr. Sinclair said.

Sufficient government timberlands in Newfoundland and Labrador to support such newsprint and pulp mills would be reserved for the company during its explorations.

WOULD MATCH MARKET  
If the company decides to go ahead, it would develop manufacturing facilities as rapidly as the markets served by the new mills could absorb their production.

The Newfoundland government would guarantee sufficient timber to sustain the company's mill development program. This arrangement provides for maximum time-limits by which Crown Zellerbach must start various manufacturing phases or release the timber reserved for such phases to the government.

On the newsprint side of the project, Mr. Sinclair said, Crown Zellerbach would complete its explorations and decide on building a mill within two years after the Newfoundland Assembly confirms by statute the company's agreement with the government.

A mill producing at least 200 tons of newsprint a day would be completed within three years after an affirmative decision. Expansion of the mill to at least 400 tons a day would be envisaged sometime within the following seven years.

On the pulp side of the project, the company would complete its explorations and decide whether to start construction of a 500-ton-a-day mill sometime within a 12-year period after enactment of the statute.

REGULAR EXPANSION  
Expansion of the pulp mill to 1,000 tons a day would be envisaged sometime within a subsequent five-year period. This

would be increased to 1,500 tons within another five years and to 2,000 tons within a third five-year period.

Wood supply for the newsprint and pulp mills would be provided by Crown Zellerbach by 99-year renewable leases on government timberlands in southeastern Labrador and in the eastern and southeastern parts of Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland timber lease would become effective when the company decided to build the newsprint mill, and the Labrador lease when it started construction of the pulp mill. Both timber leases would be closely related to the sustained-yield requirements of Crown Zellerbach's mill development program. Maximum capacity would require an estimated 1,250,000 cords of wood a year.

The timber leases would provide for payment to the government of two dollars a square mile in annual ground rental, and for stumpage payments of one dollar per cord of wood cut for processing within the province and two dollars per cord exported without being processed within the province. These stumpage rates would be adjusted annually in accordance with newsprint price changes.

In St. John's Premier Smallwood said Wednesday night legislation to clear the way for the proposed development will come before the legislature which opens Jan. 20.

He said the plants would require about 1,250,000 cords of wood annually, more than issued by both plants now operating in Newfoundland—Bowater's at Corner Brook and the Angler-Newsfoundland Development Company at Grand Falls.

The mills would be built on the south coast in either Placentia, Fortune Bay or Bay d'Espoir.

Mr. Smallwood said Crown Zellerbach would pay his government \$2 for each square mile of timber and \$1 on each cord of wood. Such fees are not collected from the two other companies, established when Newfoundland was a Crown colony.

The premier said he has travelled 120,000 miles in the last three years and negotiated with six companies in an effort to bring a third mill to the province.

"I believe the battle is won," he said.

The late Sir Harry Lauder, famous Scottish comedian, worked as a mill-boy and miner in his youth.

**Immigration Highest In 1957 Since Year 1913**

By JOHN E. BIRD  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—Immigration to Canada this year expected to reach between 280,000 and 285,000—greatest since 1913—but likely will fall to between 165,000 and 170,000 in 1958.

Officials in Ottawa base their forecast of a decline in 1958 on current estimates of the ability of Canada to absorb immigrants next year.

After two years of rapid expansion, the Canadian economy began to show a slower rate of growth toward the end of 1956, and in the current year moderation in demand for goods and services brought about a levelling in economic activity. Most economists do not anticipate any major strengthening of economic activity next year.

WAIT FOR CABINET  
The cabinet has not yet considered in detail the immigration pattern for 1958. The number admitted will be determined in the light of economic, labor and social conditions anticipated next year.

The current winter unemployment situation likely will be reflected in a reduced flow in 1958. The bureau of statistics estimated in November that 208,000 Canadians were without jobs and seeking work at Oct. 19, a rise of 14,000 in a month. Forecasts have been made that the unemployment figure may be some 500,000 by next March.

If unemployment rises to the forecast of 500,000, the government likely will reduce immigration next year. Past experience shows a big decline in immigration following winters of greater-than-usual seasonal unemployment.

WOULD REDUCE FLOW  
The flow also would be cut by dealing a decision on 1958 immigration targets until late January or February. The immigration department requires about three months to set machinery in operation for arrival of newcomers. In years of high employment, tentative targets usually are set by the end of December for the following year.

Arrival of some 285,000 immigrants this year will mean that 1957 will be the fifth biggest immigration year this century. The record was 400,870 in 1913. The three other years in which immigration exceeded 285,000 were 1910 with 286,839, 1911 with 331,288 and 1912 with 375,756.

About 50 per cent of 1957 arrivals will be made up of immigrants from Britain and Hungarian refugees.

By the end of the year the total for British immigrants is expected to reach 115,000, greatest number since 1913 when 150,000 arrived. Arrivals of Hungarian refugees will be about 33,000.

At the end of November 35,797 Hungarian refugees had arrived in Canada, including some 3,000 who landed in December, 1956. About 300 have found it impossible to adapt themselves and have returned to their homeland at Canadian government expense.

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HOW DID WE GET HERE  
CLEVELAND.—Climbing down a ladder is one of two men who perched 85 feet above the ground in this plane for 4 minutes Monday until a fire department's long ladder could be brought. The two men, Richard LaConte, 26, of Willoughby, and James Snider, 31, of Mayfield Heights, were photographing the

13th green. (AP Wirephoto)

**Broadway, As Usual, Had An Unusual Year In 1957**

By WILLIAM GLOVER  
NEW YORK (AP)—The curtain rings down on Broadway 1957, a theatrical year of triumphs, tantrums, tiffs and tears.

These were highspots: Comedy was the dominant show mood, but a stark tragedy by one deceased author swept seasonal prizes, and sober drama based on another late writer's work loomed as the next likely champion. They were, respectively, Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey Into Night*, and Thomas Wolfe's *Look Homeward, Angel*.

The musical stage, Broadway's special pride, stumbled with five fast flops and only four clicks, but *My Fair Lady* stayed solidly on top.

The prices people paid scalped to see it and other smash hits abetted rising backstage costs in keeping regular boxoffice prices going up.

TWO MAIN FACTORS  
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**Fires Cost U. S. Record Amount**

BOSTON (AP)—Fires cost the United States a record high loss of \$1,275,000,000 in property last year and killed approximately 11,900 Americans, the National Fire Protection Association reported Wednesday.

The approximate figure of 11,900 deaths, while 700 higher than 1956, fell short of a record, the NFPA said.

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