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Appointment music to school district's ears

APPOINTMENT of James White of who can outline a program for the be congratulated in obtaining such a with musical talent. man. Music, whether instrumental or choral, is a valuable part of education tion of choruses, bands and orchestras, and gives an aspect to our educational offerings that has been lacking for accompany student actors and singers sometime. We realize that many of our present teaching staff have been trying to give District 52 students a grounding in music but with their other obligations it has been difficult and no great continuity has been pos-

Now, our schools' musical program will be headed up by a professional

Terrace as musical co-ordinator for schools and follow it through. There School District 52 will be a boon to the are many students who will welcome cultural life of local high school stu- the filling of this gap in the curriculum dents. The local school trustees are to and it will provide an outlet for those

We can look forward to the formawhich as in the past can take part or in musicals and light operas. If Premier Bennett will keep his promise of several years ago and see that the Department of Education provides school orchestras or bands with instruments, then, with a competent co-ordinator in charge the musical future of School District 52-looks bright indeed.

Awards to journalism

For two years in succession Colonist writers have been finding their way into regional, and this year national, awards given for distinctive effort in journalism. In 1958 Mr. Ormond Marrion's fine series of articles on education in British Columbia began it by capturing first place in the Powell River Company's nitial open composition in the Pacific area. Yesterday Mr. G. E. Mortimore won his third award this year for a sensitive description of B.C. Indian life, written under the title of "The Strangers." The Colonist is pleased at this recognition of merit on the part of two popular staff members for work that was significant.

In March this year "The Strangers" took first prize in the National Newspaper Awards competition, open to all newspaper writers in Canada. The award, which carried with it \$400 was for distinctive feature writing. A few weeks later Mr. Mortimore's series of articles won first place in the Powell River Company's \$500 award for journalism in open competition with B.C. newspaper staffs. Yesterday the third award came to our columnist's series: second place in the Bowater Paper Corporation's open competition in the division of social, political and cultural expression. The award carries

with it a handsomely engraved silver tray. So "The Strangers" made its mark on both coasts and nationally throughout Canada.

As a rule newspaper men and women do not expect awards in their daily writing. Emerson said the reward for a thing well done is to have done it, and that will always be true. Nevertheless it is encouraging to those who spend their lives in an exacting calling when good work beyond the ordinary tour of duty comes in for public recognition. The Colonist is proud of its prize winners, who this year and last have been setting a fast pace.

Fundamentally feature writing on every newspaper has a serious purpose. In the case of Mr. Marrion's series las tyear it was to draw attention to some of the actual problems in public education; and we were pleased when the provincial government appointed a royal commission to make a special study of the subject. A plea for better understanding of native Indians in Canada by all those who come into contact with them was the serious purpose behind Mr. Mortimore's articles; and one is hopeful that good of a practical nature will stem from thsi objective presentation of their case. —The Victoria Colonist.

Progress—it's wonderful

In Toronto recently the International Reading Association wrestled with the question why many children can't read after several years of exposure to education. Part of the answer is easy.

A generation ago, boys and girls of five or six who could read fluently were not at all

Denied the benefits of modern pedagogy, these children had been taught by their mothers that there are 26 letters, beginning with A, Band ending with Y, Z; and that these letters, like C-A-T and D-O-G. It's surprising how quickly a bright or even average infant will grasp the idea.

But one of today's systems calls on the child to "recognize" words "as a whole" without paying attention to component parts. He is supposed to learn "horse," for example,

without knowing or observing that the word consists of h, o and other letters.

No wonder there are many children who can't learn to read by this hare-brained method. It's identical with the classical Chinese system—a separate picture for every word in the language—that kept the Chinese more than 90% illiterate for millenniums.

Yet most parents are in a state of abject and idiotic funk when it comes to dealing with the pedagogues on this question. In a syndicated advice column in a daily paper recently there standing for sounds, combine to make works—was a letter from a mother who was alarmed because her four-year-old boy had discovered the alphabet and the art of reading on his own. Believing he would damage his brain if he didn't learn at school in the orthodox manner, she wanted to know how to cut his self-education short.

Progress—it's wonderful. —The Financial Post.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Life in Latin America continuous revolution

By JOSEPH MacsWEEN Canadian Press Staff Writer

Argentina and Peru are manifestations of a continuing revolution in Latin America, a continent of nearly 200,000,000 people.

Political and social change plus grinding economic problems are the roots of unrest \$120, below the Rio Grande. And the success of Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba has had a tonic effect in the few countries where dictators

Instability isn't surprising when it's remembered that Latin America is formed of 20 republics less than 150 years old, economicully under-developed, with a population explosion and at various stages of a winning struggle for democracy. The situation is seen as made to order for Communist infiltration.

Currently, the most spectacular events are taking place in Nicaragua, where President Luis Somoza has been challenged by an actual ---if small--invasion by irregular forces from neighboring Costa, Rica, a centre for antiauthoritarian elements since overthrowing Its dictator in 1948.

Somoza inherited a dictatorial regime from his father, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, assassinated in 1956. Six other Latin American dictators have

been overthrown in the last five 'years'. Political affairs came to a boil at the beginning of this year when Cuba's dictator Fulgonelo Batista ran from Castro, Thon, in February, Romulo Botancourt took office ds president of Venezuela, whose dictator had

Castro and Betancourt held a muchpublicized meeting in Caracas and soon after Luis Somoza bacamo convinced that his administration was marked for everthrow by the no-enlied Cardens group, He was then ome broiled in a quarrel with neighboring Honduras and his regime was under propaganda ultacks by a powerful Caracas radio station.

been thrown out earlier.

Paraguay's embattled president, Gen. Alfrado Strocasner, resents being chiled a dictator, but his republic has never had anything else

Acts of violence in Nicaragua, Paraguay, but dictators since it was formed in 1811. Most of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of landlocked Paraguay live on a bare subsistence level in an agrarian economy. Average per capita income has been estimated at less than

> The people have lived under a technical state of seige-modified martial law-since civil violence in 1947, except for a 30-day period that ended last Saturday.

Snce then the dictator, whose army is tough if ill-equipped, has jailed scores of leaders of his own Colorado Party and moved cavalry troops into the capital, Asunction, to keep order. Thousands of Paraguayan exiles live just across the Argentine border, hoping some day to invade their homeland.

Argentina, meanwhile, has itself been the scene of riots and wholesale arrests resulting from a strike of bank comployees. The government of President Arturo Frondizi has been trying to enforce an austerity campaign and repair the economic chaos that followed the exile of former dictator Juan Peron in

A new wave of infintion—the cost of living has gone up 40 per cent since last December is plaguing Frondizi's program while labor unions, some under Peronist and Communist influence, are demanding increased wages.

The government of Peru, also facing scrious economic troubles, is fighting a major challonge from the apposition Popular Action Party and its leader, Fernando Belaunde Terry, defonted candidate in the last presidential elec-

A bank strike was the spark for an open clash in Peru as well as Argentina, resulting indirectly in the arrest of virtually the entire high command of the opposition party and auaponaton of aomo constitutional guar-

In the 1956 elections President Manuel Prada defeated Belaunde by more than 100,000 votes, but Belaundo still asserts that he lost because

TIME and PLACE

By Mrs. E. M. Whitlow of Usk EARLY DAYS AT KITSELAS

In the year 1903, Kitselas, at the mouth of Kitselas Canyon, on the south bank of the Skeena River, was a 10-acre block of land leased by the Hudson's Bay Company from the Federal Indian Affairs Departnent which was in the middle of a two-mile square Indian reservation. This reservation covers both sides of the river from a point at the head of the canyon to approximately ong mile below to the mouth of Gold Creek.

The block of land, although a Hudson's Bay Post, had no buildings nor carried on any business with the exception of having a landing for the company sternwheeler the Mount Royal and a small freightshed there which was also used by the George Cunningham steamer Hazelton. A water gauge was also situated at this site as it was important for the captains and pilots to know the stage of water in the canyon and along the river.

Another large deserted warehouse stood nearby on the bank which had belonged to This company, around the last of the 19th century, had been developing a property on the mountain of the same name to which place they had a fine trail over Bornite Mountain to their mine.

A beautiful, rather large, long-haired black and white dog, said to have been a Klondyke or northern dog named Tanner, left behind by some one of the mining company, habitually lay or sat outside this building and generally spent the nights telling the moon his story of loneliness and desertion. As he was the lone dog in the place he managed to survive by the scraps fed to him by the few residents but he never took to a new master after his old one

The only residents in Kitsel-

as in 1903 were Hank Boss and Charles Durham who were employed as operator and lineman by the Dominion Government Telegraphs which had a station here, the building consisting of two bedrooms and a larger combined kitchen-living room. Mr. Boss used his bedroom for office and had his telegraph equipment installed in there. Their food was supplied by the government in one large consignment during the steamboat season, sufficient to last them through the winter and until the boats were running again the following summer. It was mostly stored in the attic. Ham and bacon, those days, with the exception of a bit of mould which would come on the outside sometimes and could be wiped or scraped off, kept marvellously well; canned cornbeef and sausage and powdered or crumbled dried eggs were the main protein food. In vegetables they had dried potatoes and onions to take the place of the fresh, and plenty of other keepable dried vegetables and fruits, some canned fruits and vegetables as were then available and other grain foods etc., to the amount they thought to order. These orders were supplied by Kelly, Douglas & Co., of whom Bob Kelly was secretary-treasurer of the Liberal Association in Vancouver during the time of the Laurier

At the head of the canyon was the remains of the deserted old Indian village with one quite modern (at that time) house standing in which dwelt "Kitselas" George Ellis who was chief of the tribe—although the tribe now all lived at "Newtown" on another reservation about four miles further down the river. There were several very large, old totem poles standing here at this time and opposite on one of the Islands several more, and also the remains of the Indian lodge houses. An old cernetery which the railroad had some difficulty in negotiating was on the other side of the river. Kitselas George was an old man but had a young wife who is still living, and three small children ranging from papoose in cradle to

about three or four years old. During the winter of 1901 or 1902, Olalie Johnson and Charlle (not of Kitimat) Carlson living in the prospectors cabin were having a desperate time. They had been "broke" the summer before, or had falled to lay in supplies to last over the winter. They ran out of food. Carlson, the most energotle of the two, spont time trapping for squirrols, rubbits or whatever game he could get, and tried fishing through the river ice. But his luck was very poor although he did manage to trap one fine marten. Johnson spent lik time in bed sub-

> (Continued on page 7) See TIME and PLACE



OCCUPATION: FISHING—May Fawcett is a familiar sight along the favorite fishing spots of the Capilano Canyon of North Vancouver. A native of Calgary who started fishing to break the monotony of teaching, Miss Fawcett now arranges her schedule to work in as much fishing as possible. She advises women to take up the sport for the exercise involved.

dividuals behind the tourist

trade here should be to achieve

a tourist-spending balance.

Tourist dollar

From The Ottawa Journal On two or three occasions during recent months. The Journal has called attention to the mounting number of countries making a bid for the tour-

ist dollar. Lands which for centuries never seemed to care whether or not a stranger set foot within their gates are now indulging in widespread advertising, inviting all the world to visit them and view their wonders and attractions.

In not a few instances these bids for the tourist trade have been highly successful. We learn from the United Nations Review that tourist travel is expanding both in Europe and Asia. Figures comparing 1957 tourist traffic with that of 1956 show that in the year, Ireland enjoyed a 61 per cent increase in its visitors; Poland 49 per cent; Japan 21 per cent; India, 17 per cent and the U.S.S.R. 14 per cent. Most sensational of all was Yugoslavia which entertained five times as many visitors in 1957 as in the previous year.

Canadians seem to spend more money in foreign countries (including the United States) than visitors spend in Canada and the immediate objective of associations and in-

Unfavorable

From La Presse, of Montreal Good neighborliness between the United States and Canada sometimes shows itself in a strange fashion. In the field of trade exchanges, for example, it is not astonishing that the balance of accounts should be so unfavorable to us. For our good friends to the south surround themselves with a protective tariff wall which it is almost everywhere difficult to surmount, except for those Canadian products of which the Americans have absolute need, and it is a wall which is in many cases virtual-

ly impossible to get over. What should be done? Should reprisals be made, setting as high a duty on U.S. products as the Americans put on ours? Such a solution is perhaps somewhat too obvious and probably too radical . . . Customs reprisals, especially if pushed to excess, are not of a nature to favor trade.

Pioneers needed

From The Calgary Albertan A planeering broad of men is needed to open up Canada's north. Until now all the emphasis has been placed on the possible comforts of northern ife-good homes, transportation, even TV. The pioneering type of Canadian who is seeking adventure and opportunity is obviously looking for other fields to conquer. Maybe the romando of the north has been too much underplayed.

campaign

From The Hamilton Speciator There is nothing sillier than this campaign against nude dymmies in store windows. Unolad dummies are a sign that business is brisk. It's as though the proprietor has sold out his entire stock and must resert to undressing his windows to satisfy public domand.

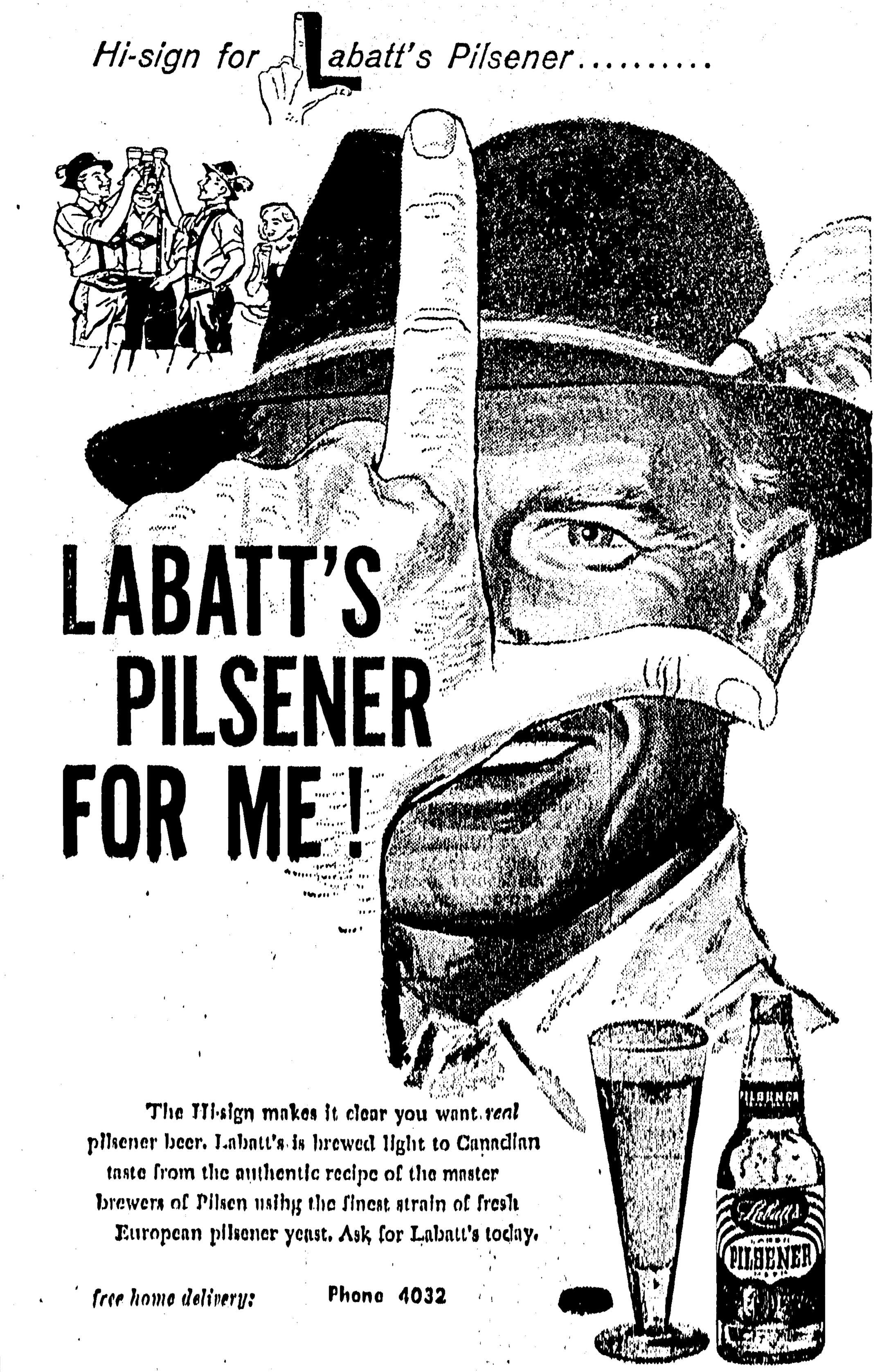
Costs big threat

From The Ottawa Journal ican economy is not only threatening our position in foreign markets, it is imperiling our position in our home market as' well. We talk optim-

Our high cost North Amer- istically, even complacently, about the new industries that are going to mushroom around the St. Lawrence Seaway. What thought are we giving to markets for such industries?







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