An independent newspaper devoted to the upbuilding of Prince Rupert and Northern and Central British Columbia. A member of The Canadian Press—Audit Bureau of Circulation Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association Published by The Prince Rupert Daily News Limited.

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uthorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department Ottawa

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1959

What price leisure?

rightly or wrongly, we equate with the man with leisure time on his hands. good things of life.

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It's going to reduce incomes and of advice. prodits and "virtually every industry will find its market curtailed."

ner; Slichter, eminent U.S. economist more leisure, less income. There are and government consultant, who died no free lunches. a few weeks ago.

wonders of automation and the bene- day week could mean smaller markets fits of rising productivity, one of the and shape their collective bargaining facts of life is this: Less can be pro- stand accordingly. duced in a four-day week than in a Prof. Slichter's arguments often five-day week. encountered fierce disagreement and

and because government spending is famed professional forecaster was not likely to decline, tax rates will rise. right far more often than he was Result: Less money for cars, houses, wrong.

THE four-day week is going to mean travel, refrigerators, cameras, swimthat most of us will be able to buy ming pools and what have you—prefewer of the big-ticket items which, cisely the things most useful for the

Implicit in his views are two pieces

First: Unionized workers and union leaders should be well aware of There are the predictions of Sum- what the four-day week will mean-

Second: Business leaders should Despite all the glib talk about-the realize that for most of them a four-

Incomes will drop, says Slichter flat denials. But in the past, this -The Financial Post.

The advantage of ignorance

Mr. Hazen Argue, the Commons CCF leader, right? As in Washington and in London, the says the government is wasting untold millions. Ottawa government is dependent on profesof dollars on useless defence. One seriously sional advisers whose experience and judgment doubts any such thing but at all events what are altruistic and undoubtedly devoted. The would Mr. Argue suggest should be done? It matters at stake are the life and death of all is so easy to indict defensive measures from three nations, and the decisions to be taken the advantage of ignorance. It would be a are crucial and all-important. It should be welcome change if Mr. Argue would offer some recognized by all fair-minded people that the constructive proposals instead of continuing problems facing national governments in conhis role of professional fault-finder.

He says he is not convinced that survival is possible in thermonuclear war. Probably no one is. Does this mean however that a gov- destructive criticism emanating from CCF ernment should simply throw up its hands in despair? Is that what the CCF would do? These men speak without inside knowledge The federal government may make some decisions in error—the responsibility is enormous perience whatsoever of governance. But if by and the dilemma posed is equally grave—but—some alchemy Mr. Argue does know the only

Are they all wrong and Mr. Hazen Argue

nection with defence are tortuous and dif-

One grows tired of the daily barrage of leaders on both federal and provincial levels. and belong to a party which has had no ex-

ernments would fall on his neck in gratitude. —The Victoria Colonist.

in general it follows the thinking of its chief true answers to defence problems, let him allies, the United States and United Kingdom produce them; one imagines all allied gov-

WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. reappraising cost of European defence

By HAROLD MORRISON Canadian Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON-The United States contribution to the North Atlantic military shied in Europe is being critically reappraised by the Eisenhower administration in an attempt to \$3,300,000,000 a year. reduce budget costs.

Qualified authorities say the result may be either that overseas Allies agree to shoulder that there would be no significant changes next a greater share of the burden or face a weakening of the Western defence structure against possible Russian aggression.

The issue may be brought before the NATO foreign ministers' conference and the Western summit conference, both to take place in Paris in mid-December,

President Eisenhower's determination to maintain what he describes as a "sound dollar" may, have some grave long-range consequences for the Western Allies.

First, he appears sold on the idea that Premier Khrushchev is sincere in his efforts to reduce East-West tensions and prepare the foundations of world peace.

Second, he strongly supports the argument of Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson that every effort be made to eliminate budget deficits and plug the drain on gold reserves. Some observers suggest that in Eisenhower's thoughts, the need of a "sound dollar" may take priority over the need of helping Allied defences in Europe.

The U.S. provides the backbone of the European North Atlantic desence structure it."

with about 200,000 men, about 1,000 planes and hundreds of various missiles. Total U.S. military costs, in Europe and elsewhere, are about

year in the \$41,000,000,000 defence budget. Pentagon informants later said they are trying to trim the budget by \$1,000,000,000.

And along with this trimming, there will be heavier outlays for rocket and missile work. The result could mean some major changes in U.S. outlays for Europe.

Eisenhower also talked of the "great renaissance" in Europe; of the increasing prosperity there; of Europe's ability to carry a greater part of the free world's battle against communism. He may thus believe that, to a greater degree, Europe can look after itself

He refused to answer directly when asked whether he planned to reduce troop forces and military expenditures abroad. But he indicated he had something in mind.

"I think that it would be difficult to discuss this question," he said, "except on the basis of no word of it ever going outside this room. . . And since that would be a rather difficult promise to exact and to implement, I would think we should not say too much about

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

"China pushing India, Pakistan closer together

By DAVID ROWNTREE Canadian Press Staff Writer

Communist China is following a lonely wond. Its border incursions against India are Inving one important offect: Pakistan and India are being brought closer together.

For some months Prime Minister Nehru and President Ayub Khan, Pakistan's strongman, Inave been working to settle their differences peacefully. Recently they pledged once again to negotiate border disputes and refer to im-Dartial tribunals those they can't resolve.

Perhaps even the problem of Kashmir, which both republics claim, may yet be settled without more blood being spilled.

That both countries are threatened by Ro-King's recent warlike moves was evident last week when the Communists clashed with an Indian patrol, killing nine border policemen. mand capturing 10 in the Kashmir.

Ayub Khan saft recently an invasion of The subcontinent some day isn't a hypothetical Question. In such a case, he said, Pakistan' gwould be bound to go to India's help and for that reason the issue of Kashmir, predomineautly-Moslom as is Pakistan but now annexed

to India, should be settled quickly. Within India, Nehru has come under increasing criticism for his kid-glove handling of the dispute with China.

Demands in the press that India should meet force with force were followed this week by shouted demands from Socialists that he

The fighting along the India-China border and the cruel suppression of the revolt in Tibot last spring has red to disenchantment with China elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

Delegates to the Colombo Plan meeting now going on in Indonesia seem to be nearly unanimous in condomning Chinese actions. Four years ago, at the Bandung conference, the newly independent nations of the area looked with admiration at China.

However, when the United Nations general assembly took a vote last week that in effect, censured Ohina for the Tibetan, affair, only Malaya-one of the co-sponsors-Pakistan, Laos and Thailand were brave enough to agree to the resolution.

Russla's role in all this is the subject of much debate. Peking's ambilion to "liberate" Formosa and its actions in Tibet and along the Indian frontier-a poorly defined one where one country's territorial claims overlap the other's-have all been defended by the Kromlin as internal matters.



BAFFLED—Suzanne Jorgenson, 16 months, of Montreal wonders what it's all about as she stands on the deck of the liner Empress of France wearing a life jacket. An army photographer snapped the picture during a boat drill called an hour after several hundred Canadian soldiers boarded the liner with their families for a tour of duty in Europe. —CP photo.

trol what we would call the

which the gypsies travelled and lived, gaily-painted and ornate vehicles drawn by horses, were called caravans. Even before the motorcar age, adventurous Britons other

than gypsies had begun the fashion of taking their holidays travelling in the more picturesque regions of the British Isles in caravans modelled on the the motor trailer was introduced, it was called caravan;

and that is the Old. Country name for it today. It is estimated by the British government that more than 80,000 caravans are now in use as residences; and that between two and three million caravans are in use as summer holiday vehicles. And the government is faced with a mounting problem in regard to framing regulations to con-

in Britain is termed the "sitting" of them. Farmers, for example, have felt free to offer part of their land for rent as parking areas for caravans, much to the indigation of nearby villages and estate owners who don't want a sudden mushroom holiday resort to explode in their serene midst. Local authorities, by which is meant municipal councils, are demanding parliamentary legislation to bring the caravans under local control. There is an influential Caravan Club which will resist any trend towards diminishing the liberty of the British subject, whose home is his castle, even if on wheels. But the peace and isolation which has been the pride of so many out of the way communities in Britain is being invaded by visitors who no longer are content to pass through, but who want to roll in and stay a

parking of caravans, but what

All Aboard with G. E. Mortimore

Indians of Ontario now have the right to buy liquor freely. On 16 reserves they also have the right to take it home. It was Ontario's provincial government that launched the move toward equal drinking rights for Indians.

Laggard British Columbia, meanwhile, still pretends that the next move in liquor rights is up to the federal government. This simply is not true. But a lot of people—including a section of the Native Brotherhood—have been fooled into believing it.

It makes a good stick with which to beat wicked old

Indian Affairs branch officials in the national capital told me recently that action lies in the hands of the provinces. The Indian Act says so. If anybody doubts that, Ontario's action should be solid

evidence. Ontario has done it. A province has only to ask the governor-in-council for a proclamation to make the sale of liquor to Indians logal everywhere, except on reservés. Such an order is granted almost

But before liquor is allowed on a reserve, a referendum must be taken. Sixteen Ontario reserves sald "yes" by large majorities. Three others aproved by such small margins that

the referendum was declared lost. The proclamation allowing liquor on the 16 reserves became law September 30.

"Have any of the people gone berserk as a result of being allowed to take liquor homo?" I asked a field official of the Indian Affairs branch, when I was in Ontario recently. "Any mass orgies?"

"No trouble whatsocver, and we don't expect any," he ans-Ontario has shown other provinces a good example in sweeping away this unjust logal barrier between Indians and the rest of the citizens.

Surely it is time for B.C. to follow that example. This province should be ashamed to make use of the Indians to score points against the federal government.

Little too far

The Peterborough Examiner

Giving Premier Frost the credit for Ontario's high birth, rate is going a little far. He is certainly a father-figure in Ontario, but things must be kept in proportion.

Humility

I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility, - John Ruskin,

Greatnoss is a two-faced coin — and its reverse is humility. - Marguerite Steen

possible.

of people we disliked intensely,

From The Wingham (Ont.) Advance Times

until the day when we actually skepticism with which peace met these fancied enemies and overtures from the Soviet learned that they were human premier are being received in like ourselves and that their the United States. The pessipoorer traits were mixed with mists may be right, but we an equal number of fine qualihope and pray that they are ties. Further still, we have seen the world shaken in our It may be that Khrushtime by two world wars, both chov's pleas for peace are beof which came about after ing made over a hollow backmonths and years of nameground of untruth, but that calling from afar, rather than after invitations and visits by is no reason to upset the opthe leaders of the states inportunity to talk out the volved. There has been a lot world's problems as far as of expensive national pride mixed in with the other and perhaps more deadly ingredi-Most of us can recall all sorts

Lighter side

The barmaid, who was a flirt, was getting nowhere with the Army lieutenant when a sailor walked in and sat at the next stool. She continued to try to attract both men and when the lieutenant excused. himself to go outside for 'a' newspaper, she leaned over the: bar to the sailor, pursed heri lips and whispered: "Now's your chance, dar-

"So it is," said the sailor. and promptly drank the lieutenant's beer.

preach, none practice. - John Selden

BINGO TONIGHT CIVIC CENTRE

ents of war.



