1910 — PRINCE RUPERT DAILY NEWS — 1961

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

JOHN F. MAGOR, President
J. R. AYRES, Managing Editor

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1961

Minister of Fisheries' visit welcome one

It is a great pleasure today to welcome to Prince Rupert Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean. We said yesterday in a brief announcement that this visit was Mr. MacLean's first to the city while actually it is his second. This time, however, he will spend several days in the city and will have the opportunity of familiarizing himself with what we fondly call "The Halibut Capital of the World." Home of one of the biggest fleets, some of the newest fish-processing equipment and some of the biggest fishing vessels on the Pacific Coast, we want Mr. MacLean to know all about us.

A fairly full itinerary has been lined up for the minister of fisheries and civic, fishing industry and fishermen's representatives will have the opportunity of meeting him. A visit to the stricken fishing village of Aiyansh has also been arranged for the minister and he is also going to tour the waterfront.

By the time he leaves, Mr. MacLean should have a far clearer idea of how Prince Rupert operates, the problems of the fishing industry here and what, if any, solutions can be offered. We also hope that he has encouraging words for the folks of Prince Rupert.

In any case, we are glad that a minister of the Crown can find time to come here and see us as we are. Prince Rupert isn't a pretentious city, but it is proud of its heritage and its long association with the sea and its contribution to Canada's wealth. At the same time, Prince Rupert likes to know that Ottawa is aware of its contribution and that if there is anything that can be done to improve it, that advice or assistance will be forthcoming.

Diplomacy begins at home

"British Columbia House" set up shop in downtown San Francisco recently, at about the same time as "Quebec House' was opened in the heart of Paris. Premiers Bennett and Lesage, on hand for the ceremonies, were received with the courtesies due to visiting rulers.

No doubt this is all to the good. International affairs are supposed to be Ottawa's business; but there can be no harm in the provinces' cultivating good foreign relations so long as they do not get into military alliances or common markets on their own.

But how about a Quebec House in Vancouver, a B.C. House in Montreal and one of each in Toronto, as well as a few Ontario Houses at strategic Canadian points? The various parts of Canada do not know one another nearly well enough. There is plenty of room for diplomatic promotion of business, tourist traffic and investment — as well as ordinary goodwill — among the provinces.

The Toronto phone book shows that no provinces — except Ontario — keeps an office here; and probably the phone books from St. John's to Victoria would reveal the same situation.

Should not good foreign relations, like charity, begin at home?

— The Financial Post

Definitions in Berlin

An American politician was asked by his son what a man is called who leaves another party and comes over to yours.

"He's a convert, lad," answered the father.

"And what is a man who leaves your party and goes over to the other?" persisted the boy.

"He's a traitor!" was the scowling reply.

The East German Communists seem to have a similarly elastic definition for the term, "aggression."

The Soviet-supported regime has declared that a plan — apparently nonexistent — to transfer West German police to West Berlin to supplement the force there would be opposed as "an act of aggression".

Yet West Berliners have noted that many of the Volkspolizei used by the Communists to patrol the East Berlin side of the border they have closed appear to have been brought in from various parts of East Germany so as not to have sympathetic ties with the people they are imprisoning.

When the postwar status of Berlin was established, the entire city was supposed to be under four-power administration and separate from the rest of Germany. Why, then, is it any less in order for West Germany than for East Berlin to recruit youths from East Germany?

In view of its protest will Herr Ulbricht's puppet government limit its own border guards to residents of that sector of the city? If it would respect the original plans for a single "greater Berlin", there would be little need for patrols along either side of "the wall" — because there would be no wall.

— The Christian Science Monitor

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Western powers not unified on SEATO action

By HAROLD MORRISON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Seven years ago, when the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was created, a cynical South Korean leader observed from the sidelines that the SEATO pledge would not be worth the paper it was written on.

That pledge, undertaken by eight countries led by the United States, Britain and France, was to unite in defence of territories against Communist aggression and extend that protection to Laos, Cambodia and South Viet Nam.

When it came to making a stand in Laos, the Western powers had some second thoughts. President Kennedy said he would send troops in to prevent a Communist take-over. But there was no echo from either Prime Minister Macmillan or President de Gaulle.

The argument presented instead was that the Laotian jungle was no place to fight a major war.

So a neutral government for Laos was bought, under which Communist power is to be recognized by a number of key cabinet posts.

Now, South Viet Nam is in danger from the Communist Viet Cong guerrillas encouraged and fed by the Communists of North Viet Nam.

"For Viet Nam's neighbors the consequences of a Communist victory in all Viet Nam would be far-reaching", says the U.S. state department in accusing North Viet Nam of intervention. "It would doubtless seal the fate of Laos, where the Communists already control about half the country.

"Cambodia's precarious neutrality would be subjected to heavy and steadily increasing pressure. Thailand, too, would have to expect to see the tactics used in Laos and in Viet Nam directed against her."

So the United States has decided to step up its military aid to South Viet Nam, short of sending troops there. Communist China has warned it cannot remain indifferent to this, but the U.S. has decided to take a calculated risk neither China nor Russia wants a full war in South Viet Nam.

The United States is seeking co-operation and participation from its SEATO partners and other allies. So far, British and French aid to South Viet Nam has been nominal. They will be asked to do much more.

In reply to the argument that Southeast Asia is no place for the West to make a major stand, President Kennedy has argued that the West must be prepared to meet the Communist menace anywhere. That is unlikely to change the British-French attitude against major entanglement in South Viet Nam, regardless of what the SEATO pledge suggested.

LETTERBOX

Fisheries Association not backing Sinclair report

The Editor,
The Daily News:

We should like to correct a mistake in fact that appears in the second paragraph of your headline story of December 4, 1961, "Co-Op board to protest to Fisheries Department on Sinclair recommendations".

It is not correct that the Sinclair report "has been strongly backed by fishing companies . . ." Indeed, the reverse is true.

In a letter as long ago as May 30, 1961 to G. R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada, replying to a request for comments on the Sinclair report, J. M. Buchanan, chairman of the Fisheries Association of B.C., on behalf of the association, examined the report in detail and expressed concern over the many problems that would result if the report were implemented, including the fairness of the allocation of licences, the alternate employment of the large number of fishermen that would have to be eliminated to improve earnings significantly, the position of the native Indians, and the interests of the consumer. To quote only his final paragraph:

"Although raising fishermens' average earning is a meritorious goal and may require radical and even inequitable measures for achievement, it would seem that, according to Dr. Sinclair, the good would not definitely be achieved by a scheme of licence limitation. Further, until the welfare of the domestic consumer and the indigenous coastal Native can be specifically assured, this association must withhold its support of the principles of licence limitations."

In order that your story is not misunderstood, we believe it important that this correction be brought to the attention of your readers.

Fisheries Association of B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.

FROM GUGLIELMO MARCONI'S experiments on Signal Hill, Nfld., radio has grown into the most powerful means of communication known to man. However, Marconi's untried equipment of December, 1901, was a far cry from this electronic complex, the master control of a modern radio station. Photographed at one of the world's first and oldest radio stations, CFCF, Montreal, founded by Canadian Marconi Company, this nerve centre daily beams out millions of words across cities and provinces. It is fed in turn from every corner of the world — by radio.

First wireless signal received by Marconi 60 years ago today

Special to The Daily News

MONTREAL — "Marconi's Success Creates Great Excitement—But Edison Discredits The Story and Calls It a Newspaper Fake"—these were December headlines in The Evening Telegram, St. John's Nfld., just 60 years ago today.

Hours later the world knew the "fakery" was fact. For this heading marked conclusion of a simple experiment that has since grown into the mightiest form of communication known to man—transmission of the first trans-Atlantic wireless communication by Guglielmo Marconi, December 12, 1901.

Today, the diamond jubilee of Marconi's triumph, the world will again remember. Airwaves will again carry the letter "S", three Morse dots, as radio amateurs on both sides of the Atlantic re-create the transmission from Poldhu, England, to Signal Hill, Newfoundland.

Radio and television stations throughout the world will be recalling the event with commemorative programs, and tributes to the achievement and the man.

MARK ANNIVERSARY

The Canadian company that bears his name, Canadian Marconi Company, has assisted the anniversary by providing the Society of Newfoundland Radio Amateurs with transmitting and receiving equipment for today's Signal Hill reconstruction, and commemorative "QSL" cards that will be mailed to radio operators around the world.

Like most inventors, Marconi fought amused tolerance and open scorn from the age of 21, when he found that two rods placed upright in the earth at a determined distance from each other would radiate electro-magnetic impulses according to laws of physics.

Utilizing these impulses, Marconi triggered vibrations on a magnetic arm several hundred feet away.

"I have discovered how to telegraph without wires," announced Marconi. His native Italy shrugged a skeptical shoulder.

BACKED BY BRITISH

In England, backed by the British government, Marconi constructed a crude transmitter and receiver on Salisbury Plain, and succeeded in communications of 2½ miles.

But despite this progress, and further transmissions over greater distances Marconi still ran head-on into public apathy. Scientists and mathematicians scorned the "limitations" of his system, openly stating that the earth's curvature would block distant signals.

Discounting this belief, and basing his hopes solely on a 183-mile transmission along the English Channel, Marconi spent the year 1900 investigating transmissions between Cornwall and Cape Cod, Mass.

On November 26, 1901, Marconi, accompanied by assistants Kemp and Paget, sailed from Liverpool to Newfoundland.

They brought with them instruments of history—two balloons and six kites for elevating and supporting the receiving aerial, gas cylinders, receiving apparatus and zinc sheets for ground plates.

On Signal Hill, Marconi and his small team rigged the equipment in an old military barracks, then being used as a hospital.

In Marconi's own words:

"I had previously cabled to my station at Cornwall to begin sending the pre-arranged signal. On Wednesday my kite broke away and nothing resulted. Thursday, however, I had better luck.

"My arrangement was for Cornwall to send at specific intervals between 3 and 6 o'clock p.m. the Morse letter 'S' which consists of three dots —and Thursday, during these hours, myself and my assistant, Mr. Kemp, received these signals under such conditions as assured us they were genuine.

"We received them through a specially sensitive telephone attached to our instrument which enables us to detect signals which the instrument would not record. The combinations were perfect and strong . . . on Friday, we tried again during the same hours and were again rewarded with audible signals, though fainter than Thursday . . . but this test made further doubt impossible."

In these simple, even dull words, Guglielmo Marconi described what has been hailed as one of man's greatest single achievements.

CANADA HELPS

The Canadian Government then commenced its significant role in the development of world-wide radio communications, inviting Marconi to use Glace Bay, N.S., for further experiments—even donating $80,000 enabling him to open the world's first commercial transmission station in 1907.

Marconi's major achievements since then have become legend—invention of a long wave directional aerial (1905); perfection of shortwave transmissions (1919); establishment of one of the world's first public broadcasting stations, CFCF, Montreal (1919); first commercial short wave Marconi Beam System opened between Bodmin, England and Drummondville, Que. (1926); microwave beacons to guide shipping in fog, and the first high fidelity all-wave received (1934).

Made a Marchese by Italy, the country that once turned him down, Marconi received dozens of titles, decorations, and foreign prizes—including the Nobel Prize for Physics.

But his greatest tribute — and one he cherished above all others—came from ordinary people.

In 1912 the Titanic sank. But thanks to radio "fixes," more than 1,000 bedraggled survivors were landed in New York.

Learning that Marconi was in the city, they marched en masse to his hotel, cheering him and crying, "We owe you our lives."

Death came to Guglielmo Marconi as a heart attack on July 20, 1937, aged 63, and by tragic coincidence, on the eighth birthday of his daughter Elettra, and the 40th anniversary of his own company.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI was 27 in this historic photograph at the time he used a coherer and other equipment to receive the three dots of the letter "S" — the first wireless signal to be transmitted across the Atlantic from Poldhu, Cornwall, to Signal Hill, Nfld., December 12, 1901.

The Lighter Side

Teacher: "Junior, if I take 83 from 107, what's the difference?"

Junior: "That's what I say —who cares?"

Garage mechanic to car owner: "My advice, sir, is to keep the oil and change the car."

The Packsack of Gregory Clark

How long must it be since people who eat mostly in restaurants and hotels have tasted good crisp toast?

There is a square loaf, probably ready sliced which seems to be the universal bread used in the restaurant business all over the continent. By square, I mean the slices are square, with four crusts of equal toughness. Toast is now practically always made electrically. The result is a slice of toast of a curiously leathery texture. It stretches. It won't bite cleanly. You sink your teeth into it, and pull. Sometimes you win, sometimes you lose. As often as not, you merely succeed in dragging off part of the slice attached to one of the elastic crusts, and you have hastily to drop the main slice and stage a second taffy-pulling exercise with the fragment you have torn loose, in order to reduce from it a bite.

The word toast comes from the Latin torreo, tostum, which means to burn, parch or dry. Commercial toast is seldom dry. It is humid.

One of the delights of a winter visit to a summer cottage is to get the wood fire going and make toast out of the bread you bought, en route, at some small-town bakery. It's worth the trip.

gems of thought

Those who want much are always much in need.—Horace.

+ + +

Human life is a constant want and ought to be a constant prayer.
—Samuel Osgood.

+ + +

What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds.—Mary Baker Eddy.

+ + +

You cannot escape necessities; but you can conquer them.—Seneca.

+ + +

Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. —Oliver Goldsmith.

+ + +

It is not from nature, but from education and habits; that our wants are chiefly derived —Henry Fielding.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Signed articles and editorials credited to other newspapers do not necessarily reflect the views of The Daily News.

PEOPLE DRINK Lamb's RUMS

because they like their pleasant, tropical flavour

often imitated, never equalled

always insist on the rums you know and can trust

Lamb's SUPPLIERS TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

This Advertisement is not Published or Displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia