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No Isolationists

CASTLEGAR in the Kootenay district is shortly to have the same good fortune that came to Prince Rupert. There the Celgar Development Company, an affiliate of Columbia Cellulose, is to establish a \$65,000,000 integrated forest industry.

If Celgar shows the same remarkable community spirit that characterizes Columbia Cellulose, the future of Castlegar is indeed bright. In every way the big concern at Port Edward has proved a benefit to Prince Rupert, and the same can be said for the effect of its woods department on Terrace.

Too often today there is a tendency of large companies to regard themselves as a cut or two above the townfolk near whom they have had the graciousness to establish themselves. Frequently they will have no truck with them at all, which policy has led to that peculiar 20th century form of community known as a company town.

There is nothing wrong with company towns. Usually, in fact, they are attractively laid out and capably administered. But the spirit which leads to their formation leaves something to be desired. It smacks a little of totalitarianism in which the company seeks to control not only the working lives of its employees, but their private lives as well.

There is, of course, many an occasion in which an industry, obliged to set itself up in a isolated area, has no alternative but to create its own community. There are also, however, many cases of a company deliberately 'avoiding' previously established habitation so that it may govern the affairs of its personnel exactly as it requires.

In this respect Columbia Cellulose is strictly not guilty. On the contrary, it has made every effort to merge itself with Prince Rupert. Its employees have blended into the city's populace to a point where there is no distinction between the two, and their children go to the city's schools, for which the company pays a high percentage of the taxes.

The effect on the city has been one of enormous benefit. Castlegar is fortunate that it is to be the site of an industry governed by such an enlightened public relations policy.

A Costly Repetition

WHILE it is most conscientious of Health and Welfare Minister Eric Martin to take time out for a personal tour of investigation through central and northern B.C. in connection with hospital insurance, it raises once more the question of what has happened to the findings of the inquiry board created by the previous government.

At the cost of time and money, this board travelled throughout the province for exactly the same purpose that Mr. Martin now has in mind. After holding 31 hearings in the course of its travels, visiting 39 hospitals, receiving representations from 17 others, and studying an untold number of written submissions, it came up with a 107-page report which is presumably now on the health minister's desk.

It is curious, therefore, that Mr. Martin should feel obliged to learn for himself what the report can already tell him. It is also a little disturbing that the restless subject of hospital insurance is apparently due for some more tossing around.

Pleased as we will be to see Mr. Martin, who is a stranger to most of us, we would be even more pleased if he would inject something firm and permanent into hospital insurance without further delay.

Scripture Passage for Today

"The Lord is good, a stronghold in the day of trouble."
—Nahum 1:7.

Allies Suffer More Air Losses Than Communists in Korean War

TOKYO (AP)—Allied air losses since the start of the Korean war have been greater than those of the Communists, the Far East Air Force headquarters announced today.

United Nations forces have lost 812 planes since June 25, 1950. Allied planes have shot down 631 Communist aircraft, the announcement said. Of the enemy losses, 475 have been big jets.

As I See It



by
Elmore
Philpott

The Black Giant Stirs

IF YOU want proof of the truth of the Biblical teaching that the sins of the fathers are visited unto the children, to the third and fourth generation, take a look at Africa today.

The black giant is stirring with the grievances of centuries in his heart.

The last of the continents to win home rule is getting ready to take it. Everything that has happened in Africa for the past three or four hundred years is working in reverse. Even the many good things the white man has done for the black man are now being used as tools to end white supremacy. And the incredibly bad things being done by that old die-hard Boer, Premier Malan, are boomeranging against all whites deep into the heart of the vast dark continent.

ALAN PATON's beautiful little novel "Cry the Beloved Country," illustrates the tragic paradox of all life. The sins of the white race cause economic conditions which force young negroes into lawlessness. But in Paton's book the victim of the murder is the most enlightened individual in all white South Africa—one man who, had he been allowed to live, might have led the two races into a new road of brotherhood and true humanity.

You could use that tragedy to illustrate what is going on in the British colony of Kenya right now. There is no part of Africa where the white man has LATELY made such intelligent moves to enable the two races to live in harmony and future equality. Unfortunately, here again are the "sins of the fathers." Back in the twenties I remember writing articles on the then-new policy of the British colonial office in Kenya. The white settlers were going in, and getting great grants of fine land—exactly as our own forefathers did here in Canada and U.S.A. centuries ago. But the Kenya settlers ran into difficulty. To make their land pay they needed cheap labor. But the black men did not like labor. He saw no sense in it. His own needs were simple. He needed few clothes, simple housing, and nature provided his food with no more exertion than in any other hunting-and-gathering society.

The Kenya government of that day ended the difficulty by imposing a heavy "hut tax" on the natives. The only way natives could get enough money to pay the heavy tax was to work for the white man, on the white man's farms.

WE in North America have no more right to feel superior to the white man in Africa. We had fewer natives to displace—and in the days when our forefathers were replacing them the prevailing sentiment in U.S.A. was "the only good Indian is a dead Indian."

The whites in Africa had a more populous race to contend with. But above all, they came later in history when the conscience of the whole human race had been greatly sensitized.

The real question in Africa today is how the black man can get real equality in his own country, without having to fight for it by the age old methods of war.

Night Club Robber Identified

VANCOUVER (AP)—Glen Bedford was identified in police court by night club operator Sahdy De Santis as the man who held him up Oct. 3 and robbed him of \$300 after shooting him through the hip.

Bedford, 25-year-old father of two children, was committed for trial by Magistrate Oscar Orr.

"I heard someone at the door," De Santis testified. "I looked up, saw a man standing there with a gun in his hand and he shot me."

He said the gunman then forced him to open the safe and also robbed a visitor to the night club of \$120.

OVERSEAS LINK

John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised at Southward Cathedral in London, England, in 1607.



UNITED NATIONS DAY was celebrated last Friday throughout the world by millions of people attesting to their faith in world peace and security through the U.N. which entered its eighth year Oct. 24 since the signing of the charter in San Francisco. Above is depicted United Nations Building in New York.

BUSINESS SPOTLIGHT

Uranium Rush Centres on Shores of Athabaska Lake

By The Canadian Press

With the gap between the exploratory and mining stages of uranium finds in northwestern Saskatchewan rapidly narrowing, more and more interest is being focused on the Beaverlodge area on the north shore of Lake Athabaska.

THE LETTERBOX

TAKE A LESSON FROM THE BIRDS

Editor,
Daily News:

Nature has provided that birds may go from place to place to "accept a home." No bird has ever lacked a home. Every requirement is at hand for the human family to "accept a new home." Why does not man avail himself of that privilege? The answer is that, unlike the birds, man must have money, or no home. The home is there just as certain as the birds' home exists, but our lack of intelligence to possess that home denies us that birthright.

Now since the material exists, and if we possess ability and strength to build, why are we without homes? The only hindrance is: a mutual right to accept a home. Birds possess that right. We (intelligent beings) are able, through co-operation (pooling our credit) at Ottawa, to guarantee a home to everyone of our kind, just as freely as the birds get their homes.

Pool our credit at Ottawa, ask the Bank of Canada to monetize that credit (our ability to produce goods and services). Then we are prepared to possess our natural inheritance. How shall we pay for these miracles? The answer is the fact that we have produced them sustains the claim that (as a nation) we have already purchased them by producing them. Then how can we claim them? Simply by receiving approval from our monetary authority (government trustee) an order on our local bank for our monetized credit (money), sufficient to pay wages to those who furnished the goods, making up our home.

It is unthinkable that nature ever denied a newly-hatched bird a happy home in this big world; yet the humiliating fact is that newborn children by the thousands face our world with no home to welcome them. And let us repeat, nature has fallen pitifully short if it has provided every requirement for the birds and neglected such adjustments for mankind.

But it has not. We see all about us bounties, for good homes for all, but our haughty unwillingness to co-operate is depriving us on every hand. There is room, there is material. Will we continue to force our generation (as others have) to "exist" without homes even while forests blaze, mines lie undeveloped and we tax ourselves to support the unemployed?

We are certainly in a most pitiful position if with all our bountiful resources, production

At least \$15,000,000 has already been spent in the search for uranium in that 500-square-mile area.

The nerve centre for the entire operation is the newly-founded Uranium City. The centre is rapidly mushrooming into a thriving self-contained village as miners, supply houses, restaurants, taxi stands and a 25-room hotel establish themselves along the main street.

Present estimates predict the population of the village will reach the 1,000 mark within the next year and possibly level off at about 5,000 within the next decade. If this proves true, Uranium City will rival Flin Flon, Man., as one of the west's biggest mining centres.

Also in various stages of construction there are two tourist cabins, a pool hall, dance hall, two theatres, a barber shop and two churches—Roman Catholic and United.

In addition, at least a score of houses have sprung up and as many more are under construction. The townsite's 200 surveyed lots were snapped up during the early stages and there now is a clamor for more housing and business lots.

1,000 CLAIMS STAKED

The 1,500 to 2,000 men engaged in uranium work around Lake Athabaska had their numbers swelled considerably by this summer's first great uranium staking rush of the atomic age. More than 1,000 claims were staked.

Some of the larger mining companies will begin producing uranium-bearing ore next spring. Others will come into production in ensuing months.

The federal crown corporation, Eldorado Mining and Refining Co., is the most advanced in development with the construction of a mill well under way and shafts already completed.

As in the case of all mining ventures, some firms will prove up their properties successfully and other concessions will prove complete duds. There will be numerous "wheel barrow" operations—small operators surface mining or "benching" out little pockets of high-grade ore.

Currently, most of the operators are awaiting the completion of the Eldorado mill, scheduled for next April. The plant will have an initial capacity of 500 tons and all ore processed in the area will be custom-processed by Eldorado.

And invention, we are unable to pass this to one another. This does not mean to suggest "free handouts," though in many cases grants will be in order.

Much of this purchasing power will naturally come from labor and salaries through new development.

A democratic co-operative people can give Canada a world lead by socializing our credit.

C. W. REEVES.

Ray Reflects and Reminisces

Yesterday we concluded the reading of a 237-page book—and there wasn't a single word in it about Stalin, Truman, Ike, Churchill or St. Laurent.

This was different. Besides, it pictured Western Canada when there were no provinces or railways, and, of course, no people. Moreover, this book printed the truth.

DOWN TO CASES

But let's get down to telling the tale about the time "When Fur Was King" as written by Henry John Moberley, whose son

Walter lives at Cedarvale on the Skeena River.

It's about a century ago that the former, then a youth, first viewed the west. His colorful life was to be spent largely in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co.

"From Red River Settlement to the Rockies—all open prairie—not a single settler dwelt outside the company's posts and the missions of Lac la Biche and Lac Ste. Anne."

Henry John Moberley could say a lot in a few words. This was in 1852. He lived to see the signs

lent places spread with home and cultivation, and hear the thunder of transcontinental trains.

FORT EDMONTON

Edmonton was called Fort Edmonton because that's what it was. Here, liquor and other goods would be exchanged for furs Indian consumers of the Year's Eve, Fort Edmonton, its crowning social hour, whites, Indians, half-breed horse racing and wedding tributing to a week of merriment.

Once, a blue-eyed, fair-haired woman with attractive features was included among the Indians, with whom she had been assumed her family perished when, long ago, an Indian Indian war parties tracked covered wagons.

Jasper, Fort George, Skeena River, Fraser Lake, Stuart Lake—Central B.C. names we can print or hear spoken today came within the range of man's vision, as trader, hunter and explorer. How little did dream that in 1952 the Skeena River on which he was would be turned to flow in other direction.

THERE WERE OTHERS

Those who followed the trail of the CNR and of whom today, form a part, are also as pioneers. But there were others who came earlier. John Moberley may be cited as an illustration. Born in the village of Penetanguishene, in August 1835, he lived to well beyond 90, his last years being spent near Fort Albert and Duck Lake, Sask. retired factor of the Hudson Bay Company.

He saw it all, sharing in arduous and adventurous life for a dramatic era. An brother, Walter, as well, did bit in shaping western life. As engineer in chief of the in shaping western life. As engineer in chief of the through the Rockies to water, he was the discoverer of the Eagle Pass.

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