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Making Streets Safe

WITH taxi-drivers, motorists, constables and people on foot all co-operating, there shouldn't be many traffic mishaps in Prince Rupert. But if they don't, there will be plenty. At any rate, a safety campaign is to be waged but it's got to be a real one.

Here's how Shelley Liles of Shreveport in Louisiana sums it up: "I've driven a bus 1,500,000 miles in 20 years and never had an accident. And I've always had faith, a cheerful outlook and never took unnecessary chances. Also, the Lord has been with me considerable."

Might be an idea to think of Shelley Liles now and then.

Stronger Moral Fibre

THE need for strengthening our moral fibre must be apparent to everyone, says a Canadian Chamber of Commerce News Letter. The stories of youthful crime which fill the pages of our newspapers; the hideous revelations concerning the use of narcotics among teen-agers; the low standards of much of the printed matter and films which provide the day-to-day diet for so many of our people, are evidences of a need for a spiritual uplift.

The histories of nations and of empires have followed a pattern of vigorous growth, softness and decay. Any tendency towards softness should be regarded with concern. It would appear that we have now reached the stage at which increased leisure time has impaired our capacity and regard for work. Recent surveys show a sudden drop in voluntary reading after school years. Our reading material is becoming, to a growing extent, pictorial magazines and digests. The individual wants the results of a two-year survey condensed to a one-page report. Here in Canada, a Quebec Archives official has stated that the average sale of a book in Canada is about one-tenth the sale of a book in Denmark.

These things are, of course, only straws in the wind but they are indicative of the growing reluctance to work hard and think hard. We are too young a country, with too great a potential, to substitute lassitude for vigor.

"Where are we going?" We are going to fulfill the prophecy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the "20th century belongs to Canada"—if we stop long enough to take stock of our present position and resolve to follow sound basic principles. If we fail to do so, then the future is indeed dark and uncertain.

Time To Be Careful

THESE are stirring times in Canada. Business is booming, industry expanding, wages and prices are rising, the people have money in their pockets and government revenues are at an all-time high.

Experience tells us that all booms come to an end, just as surely as summer always ends and is always followed by winter.

This is a time to watch our step and remember that obligations incurred during boom times are hard to meet when the boom is over.

Scripture Passage for Today

"Set up thyself, O God, above the heavens; and thy glory above all the earth."—Ps. 108:5.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Scott and sons are leaving this Wednesday for Prince George where they will place their car on the train for Jasper Park. From Jasper they will proceed on a month's holi-

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As I See It
by
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Korea Cease-Fire

GRANTED that there is no last-minute hitch, it is to be "cease fire" in Korea. The war is ending where it began.

Critics, even General MacArthur, may cry "what was the use?" The movie fan might say "but this is where we came in." And that does seem to sum it up exactly—the 38th parallel was where the UN came in and stayed in, and not where it got pushed in, and not where it got pushed out of the picture.

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THE UN is the nearest thing to a world law making body that we yet have. The nearest thing to a world police force is the so-called UN army. But even then it is stretching things pretty far to describe what happened in Korea in terms such as boys use in games of "cops and robbers."

Still, if we had to do so, we might truthfully say that the UN police force was able to intervene in time to prevent the robbers from grabbing and keeping what they were trying to steal. But the UN police force was unable to disarm and arrest the criminals, and to bring them to trial in court.

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ALL SUCH figures of speech are deceptive, for as yet we really have no real world law.

But what happened in Korea may well become a milestone in the kind of world law we try to get.

What should be the task of the United Nations, in event of an invasion of one country by the army of another? Should it be merely to liberate the invaded area? Or should it be also to pursue the invader into his own home territory, to overpower him, and so re-organize his government that he does not get the chance to do it all over again?

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IT SEEMS to me that anyone who honestly tries to face that problem can come only to one answer:

It is the duty of the law, not only to see that the robbery does not succeed, but that the robbers are brought to justice, and deprived of their power to do it all over again, as soon as the policeman's back is turned.

Readers of this column know that I, for one, was strongly in favor of the UN decision to pursue the North Korean invaders into their own territory, and to set up a united and democratic government for the whole country. The UN failed in this secondary purpose. And if we examine the reasons for the failure we may well see where things went wrong.

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IN SIMPLEST terms, the UN could not do what it set out to do because there is probably not one out of the thirty delegations at the UN that really believed that China's intervention in the war was "an act of unprovoked aggression." By the virtual taking over of the Chinese of Formosa, and the theatrical gestures of protection of Chiang Kai-shek, the United States gave China provocation which altered the whole picture.

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THE KOREAN war demonstrated that, in event of open aggression, such as took place in Korea, the UN can mobilize an imposing defensive force.

But the Korean war also showed the woeful lack of unity in the political policies of the various countries.

In my opinion, this was the real cause of the war in Korea. I do not believe that there would ever have been any war in Korea if the United States like Britain, India, and many other countries, recognized the Communist government of China when it became the government, and thus honestly tried to stabilize the Far East.

It might have been possible to work out a scheme to put Formosa "in cold storage" for several years—honestly to neutralize it. But that was never possible while keeping Chiang Kai-shek in cold storage there—ready to be trotted out at the right moment.

The political Labor Party, however, declined to side with the industrial side of the labor movement. It strongly attacked emergency regulations, claiming that they were converting New Zealand into a police state, and it maintained that the government was more interested in smashing the longshoremen's union than in settling the dispute.

CHARGED APPEASEMENT
Critics of the Labor Party maintained that throughout its long regime in office it continually appeased the longshore-



PROTEST MARCH—Pipers Dinah Kerr, left, and Mary Fletcher are joined by Otto Arnt of South Carolina in protest against a police order silencing skirl of bagpipes in downtown Victoria after complaints of office workers. The girls made a habit of serenading tourists along the harborfront. Mr. Arnt took the girls' side, saying: "The sound of the pipes is worth travelling all the way up here for." (CP PHOTO)

N. Zealand Election Surprise

By J. C. GRAHAM
Canadian Press Staff Writer

AUCKLAND, N.Z. (CP)—The race to be held in New Zealand September 1 is unique in the country's history.

The recent dissolution marked the first time that a parliament had not run its full course since party government came into existence in the Dominion 60 years ago. The forthcoming election will be the first for two decades not fought primarily on the issue of socialism versus private enterprise.

The decision of Prime Minister Sidney G. Holland to go to the country on the issue of the handling of the waterfront strike was one of New Zealand's best-kept political secrets. Until an hour or so before he announced the step in the House of Representatives, July 11, even senior officials and the rank and file of the National Party did not know of the decision.

The government had a safe majority, with 46 members in the House against 34 for the Labor opposition. It had just won a major victory by the defeat of militant unions in the biggest industrial showdown since the strikes of 1913. The opposition had moved a motion of no-confidence and had leveled a continual attack on the government ever since the session started against the handling of the industrial crisis. But no political observer had predicted that the government, 19 months after taking office and with 17 months of its term still to run, would dissolve parliament and go to the polls.

The strike which precipitated the crisis began in February when the longshoremen refused overtime over a wage issue. This soon developed into a complete tie-up of all ports. A number of other militant unions came out either in support of the longshoremen or in protest against the sweeping emergency regulations proclaimed to deal with the strike. Most of the strikers returned to work within a few weeks, but the longshoremen, underground coal miners, seamen and sections of meat and transport workers held out in a stoppage which dragged on for nearly five months.

Moderate unions refused to have anything to do with the strike. Their central body, the Federation of Labor, attempted to mediate and, when the strikers rejected this, the federation openly condemned the stoppage. Prominent union leaders declared it was Communist inspired and pointed to the fact that the longshoremen were affiliated with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. Thereafter the Federation of Labor supported the government's attitude that industrial disputes must be settled by conciliation and arbitration and not by strikes.

The political Labor Party, however, declined to side with the industrial side of the labor movement. It strongly attacked emergency regulations, claiming that they were converting New Zealand into a police state, and it maintained that the government was more interested in smashing the longshoremen's union than in settling the dispute.

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LETTERBOX

SCRAP HEAPS

Editor,

Daily News—

The city fathers have imposed parking regulations in some of the downtown areas—restricting respectable vehicles on more or less legitimately business-bent from tarrying overlong.

At the same time, I have noticed dilapidated old heaps being allowed to remain for weeks on other busy streets.

It is surprising protests have not been made long ere this. Is there no law against such practice which is a danger to traffic as well as making an unsightly spectacle?

Lord knows the city is untidy enough without having an unsightly scrap heaps right on our streets. And those that aren't on the streets should be fenced in.

If there isn't a law, there certainly should be.

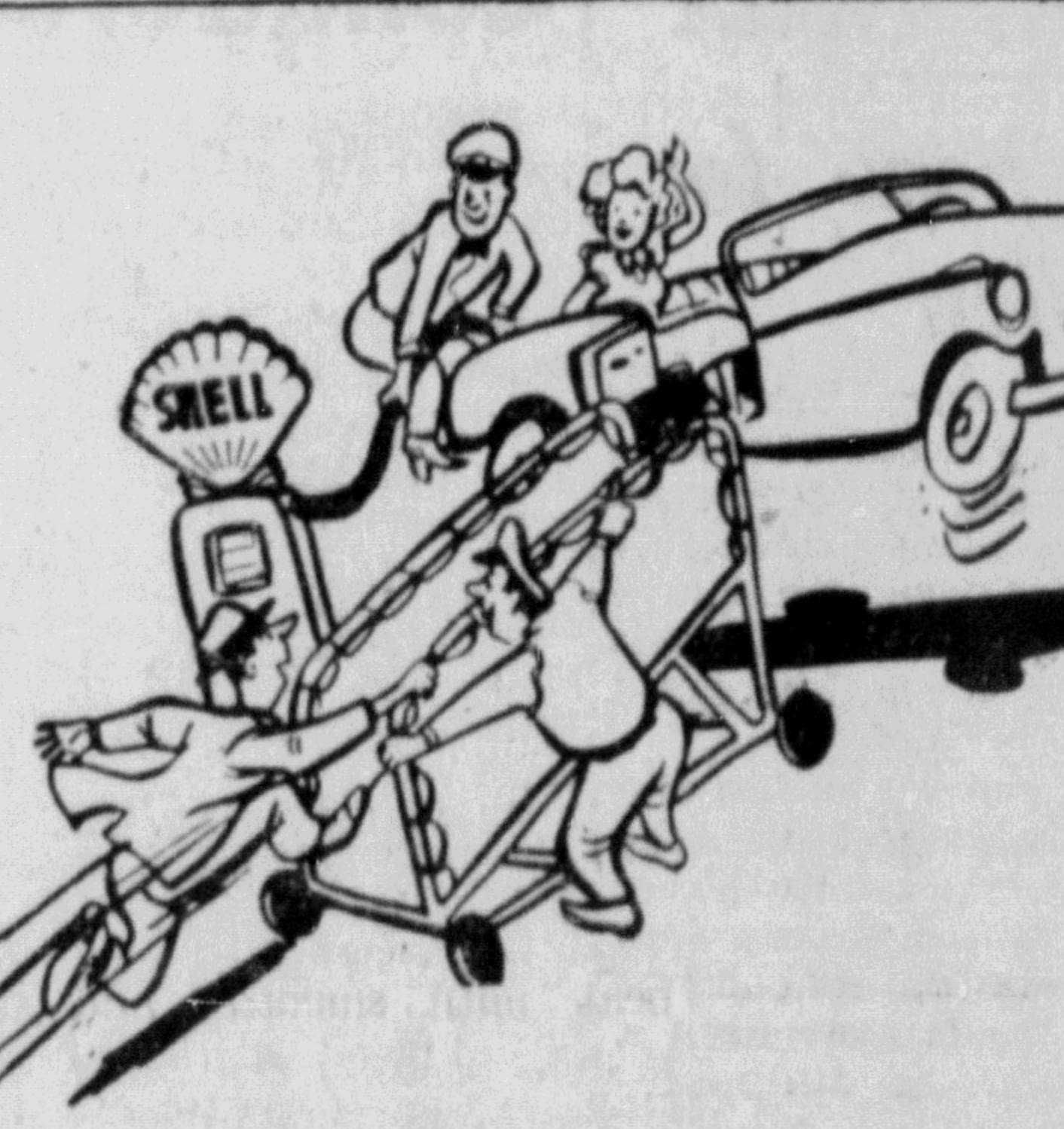
CIVIC PRIDE.

ray ..

Reflects and Reminiscences

as His Worship the Mayor, welcomed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who wore an ordinary christie-stiff.

After living more than 40 years on British Columbia's north coast, one has yet to hear of a rattlesnake in this part of the province. To meet up with a rattler, it's necessary to go south where fruit grows and the sun is hot. An Okanagan boy was bitten three times, a week ago, and, but for speedy treatment, might have died. It's a comfort to live in a land where no poison fangs flash into your skin. What's a bit of dull weather now and then compared with that?



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