

An independent daily newspaper devoted to the upbuilding of Prince Rupert and Northern and Central British Columbia.

The Pulp Mill Starts

AN EVENT of utmost importance and vital significance in the permanent economy of Prince Rupert has quietly occurred.

The long period of massive construction is almost over and it is now but a matter of ironing out the creases and cleaning up.

It has been an enormous undertaking of both organization and actual construction and has had a great impact upon the life and affairs of Prince Rupert.

Pulp mill, expanding fisheries and all the new developments are quickly bringing Prince Rupert to the place in the sun we have waited for so long but perhaps a lot of the citizens are not fully appreciative now it is here.

Building Prohibitive

PEOPLE in communities like Prince Rupert, where there is such a grim shortage of housing, will find it difficult to see any rhyme or reason in the proposal of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to increase the rate of interest on housing loans from four-and-a-half per cent to five per cent.

What with mounting costs of construction through increasing material and labor prices, it is already getting prohibitive enough for the ordinary person, harassed by higher living costs, to do any building.

Why Do We Do It?

DID YOU ever notice how hard-worked is that left-hand door at the Post Office entrance—how there is a bottleneck of traffic trying to get through there while the right-hand door is hardly, if ever, used?

The psychological reason is probably the tendency against pulling out of doors. If they moved inwards instead of outwards or were swing doors, the natural inclination would probably be soon toward the normal right side.

It is an interesting study in instinctive action. Now we'll just go up the street ourselves and try to buck the outcoming traffic by trying to get in through the left door while the right goes idle.

B.C.'s Example

AN AGGRESSIVE program of school overhauling in British Columbia provides strong proof that Canada's shamefully antiquated schools can be eliminated, Fred Bodsworth writes in an article titled "The Shacks We Call Schools" in the current issue of Maclean's.

Boasting by Canadians about their modern schools has completely obscured the fact that education still goes on in thousands of dilapidated, dungeon-like, ill-furnished and badly lit shacks which no progressive farmer would use to shelter a milk herd, says Bodsworth.

But in British Columbia, a report by Dr. Max Cameron, professor of education at the University of B.C., at the end of the war, brought prompt action by the province, which reorganized 649 scattered school districts into 74, began to spend 150 times as much per year on schools as it did before the war, and launched a school building program which has cost \$40 millions in the past two and a half years.

British Columbia, says Bodsworth, affords the strongest proof that antiquated schools can be eliminated just as soon as citizens admit the need. The province now pays 70 percent of new school costs as against the former 30 percent.



"CHARTER MEMBER"—Brig. W. G. Colquhoun, a former commanding officer of the PPCLI, was on hand to bid farewell to officers and men of the Special Force advance party as they recently sailed for Korea.

Pearson Outlines Four Principles for Nations

Four-Point, Keep-Your-Eye-on-the-Ball Policy

By DOUGLAS HOW Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada is expounding a four-point, keep-your-eye-on-the-ball policy as a guide for the free world in case the Communists spring any more "secondary aggressions" similar to Korea.

The view has been enunciated twice recently by External Affairs Minister Pearson, once in a speech, once in the annual report of his department on Canada and the United Nations.

The gist of it is this: the free nations still aren't strong enough, tough enough to be able to stamp out every aggression that may occur. They should govern themselves accordingly. They should "conserve their limited resources in order to be able to apply them where they are most needed."

And the main front for the free world, Mr. Pearson says, still is Western Europe.

In his address to the Ontario Bar Association, the minister described the world as being "shared between two great super-states around which most of the rest of us gather in varying degrees of confidence or uneasiness."

Now that the Communist sphere had shown it is prepared to risk general war, the dilemma of how far the United Nations could and should go in enforcing collective security by military action in a two-power world had become acute. It first became acute when China invaded Korea and the dilemma still remained squarely before the democracies.

BIG PROBLEM

"We are still faced now more than ever with the question whether the United Nations should try to take military enforcement measures against a secondary aggressor when that action might either dissipate our strength in the face of the main aggressor or lead to a new world war in which our strength would be so dissipated," said Mr. Pearson. "What should we do if the potential aggressor should exploit the provisions of the United Nations charter for the maintenance of peace everywhere in order to weaken us so that one day the peace cannot be maintained anywhere?"

Mr. Pearson went on to suggest that "the outlines of a way out of this dilemma are beginning to emerge." They would require the acceptance of four main principles:

1. In every situation, our obligation under the charter to do whatever we can to maintain the principle of collective security should be discharged. We must recognize unprovoked aggression, whether committed by great or small powers, for what it is, and take appropriate action. This action may have to vary, however, according to circumstances.

2. We should never formally condemn an aggressor until the fact of his aggression is clearly proven by impartial evidence and until the mediator and conciliatory functions of U.N. have been exhausted.

3. Condemnation of aggressor

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Ft. Churchill To Hazelton

A party of members of parliament including Ted Applewhite, member for Skeena, visited the National Defence installations at Fort Churchill, Manitoba.

Speaking at a dinner tendered the members by the combined services, Rt. Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, said that not very long ago he had been visiting in the Peace River area where a grand old gentleman, eighty-four years of age, had said that he had hoped to live to see a railway from Hazelton to Churchill. Mr. Gardiner said that he too hopes this old man may see such a railway in his lifetime.

LETTERBOX

HOSPITALS AND WCB

Editor, Daily News, Would appreciate space to correct a misquotation by your paper in Monday's issue as to statements purportedly made in connection with my remarks at the Trades and Labor Council's sponsored public meeting Sunday evening last. I did not state that the BCHS was absorbing the losses of the Compensation Board. With millions upon millions of dollars accumulated throughout the years of its existence, many of which are in Victory Bonds and other investments, it is news to me if anyone ever heard tell of the Workmen's Compensation Board of B.C. ever losing money.

On the contrary, the gist of what I said in part in this connection was, if the rightful owners—the hospitals of B.C. in general—had their share of those monies and investments turned over to them, then it wouldn't be necessary to foist legislation upon the citizens of this province to pay for back debts, additions and furnishings, which the hospital boards could more or less take care of themselves had they been paid legitimate per diems instead of the dictatorial ones prescribed by the Compensation Board during the past years.

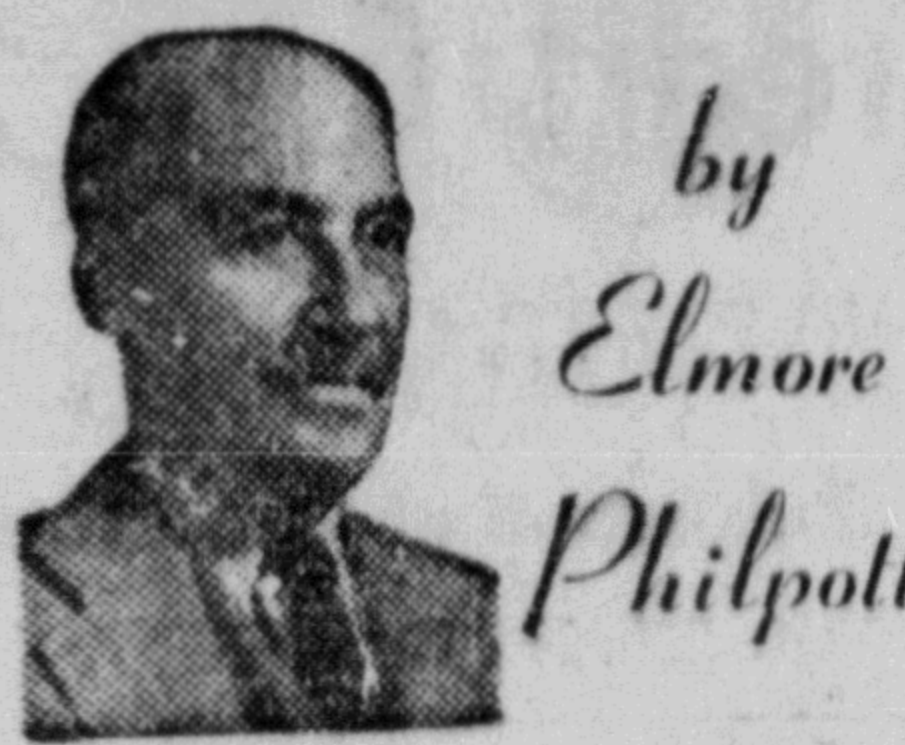
And I cited the case of the Alberni Hospital of some few years since in substantiation of my contention, which was to the effect that on their 10 per cent paying cases they netted a profit of approximately \$4000, whereas on their 90 per cent compensation cases they suffered a loss of roughly \$7000, putting them in the red to the extent of around \$3000. And the Compensation Board flatly refused to give them any consideration in this respect whatsoever. Then the city council, which was the Hospital Board in this case, took the matter to the courts but what happened from there on I am at a loss to know because the papers either ceased publicizing the proceedings or else I missed them therein. But I have been informed by our MLA that the board has been now paying for the past year or so a per diem rate acceptable to the hospitals. Why only the past year? Why not all and every year? But then, that's where my remarks about unholy alliance come in. Thanking you in anticipation of this favor, Mr. Editor, JOHN MULRONEY.

MAJESTIC SIGHT The Grand Canyon in Arizona is 217 miles long, 4 to 13 miles wide at the brim and 4,000 to 5,200 feet deep.



HEADS ENGINEERS—J. A. H. Henderson of Montreal has been elected president of the Dominion Council of Professional Engineers for 1951. A civil engineer graduate of Queen's University, he is a veteran of the First World War. Most of his career has been with pulp and paper companies and he has been with the Canadian International Paper Company since 1925. (CP PHOTO)

As I See It



INDIA'S WORST PERIL

NEW DELHI, India — The BOAC plane ran into some kind of trouble, or bad weather, today, and here I am back in a New Delhi hotel when I expected to be landing at the airport near Jerusalem.

But it's a welcome delay, for it gives me time to write a sum-up on India, while I am still in the atmosphere and spirit of the place.

The greatest of all questions in India is how something over 350 million people can get enough food to stay alive — especially since their population is increasing at the rate of one percent a year.

That is, in spite of backwardness and ignorance, and lack of proper diet or sanitation, births still outnumber deaths by over three million per year.

The rapid extension of all kinds of education may soon raise the level of production. But it will even more surely cut down the death rate. It would be a bold soul who would predict that Indians could be taught birth control, or any form of family planning, quickly enough to keep population and production in balance.

IT IS SUCH FACTS AS THE above which help to create the spirit of fatalism and pessimism which is so widespread in India today, especially amongst intellectuals.

For one of the hardest things in all the world to change is the way of thinking of the Indian village—the of the peasant and the peasant's wife and daughter. Take the question of debt. When I travelled up and down this vast land it puzzled me how the peasants could ever have got themselves so deeply in debt to the landlords in the first place. The answer was: "Weddings."

I find that, even now, a poor village family will go thousands of rupees into debt to finance a daughter's wedding. The good old North American vice of keeping up with the Joneses is kid stuff compared with the struggle even in the village, to uphold the family prestige by putting up an imposing front.

I said to one very intelligent

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chap: "Why are they such fools as to spend about ten years' earnings on a mere wedding?" He answered: "It is more like twenty years' income for most of them."

Yet a little later on he told me that he himself had financed his own sister's wedding last year, and gone very heavily into debt — although he hated the whole idea. He just could not stand the thought of the contempt of the family's neighbors.

I CITE THE ABOVE AS ONE illustration of what seems to me most wrong with India.

She needs a great conversion, a mighty mental revolution which starts to rebuild the whole of her society from the very ground up. The enlightened leaders like Nehru are completely aware of this and are doing their best, against great odds, to pave the way for it.

But meanwhile there is tremendous pressure from another direction. That is a "back to the old Hindu way of life" drive.

And don't let anybody tell you that it is not a powerful force in this ancient land. Politically, the rightists and reactionaries have lost ground since the murder of Gandhi—which was, of course, a direct product of the kind of thinking for which they stand. But I ask all the best informed people I can find for the deeper trends. And I find that some of the most hard-headed and best-informed people in India are of the opinion that if anything were to happen to Mr. Nehru or his government—that if for any reason there were to be a collapse—that this country

Chinese Dishes Chop Suey - Chow Mein

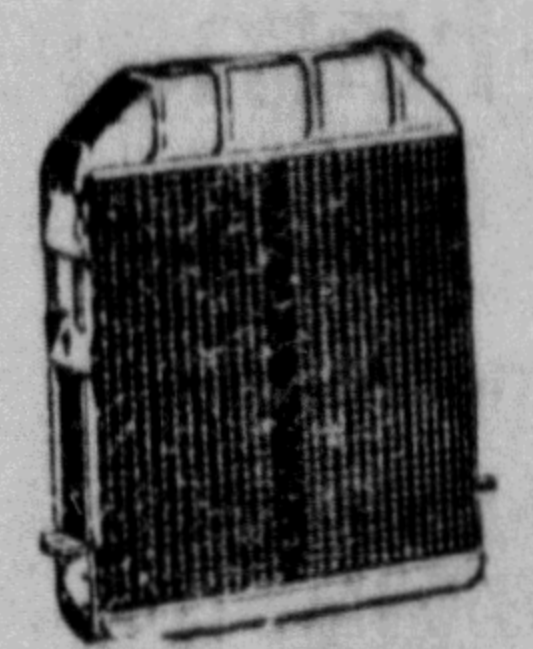
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