

Prince Rupert Daily News

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Salute To Air Cadets

ALTHOUGH they are planning a special week of their own late in May, air cadets of Prince Rupert will be in uniform all this week to mark the period in which their movement is receiving national attention.

It is a period set aside to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Air Cadet League of Canada. Formed in the dark days of 1941 to provide a pool of pre-trained recruits for the RCAF, the League saw 3,000 of its members graduate into the parent force. After the war there was little further expansion until 1950 when the defence ministry authorized a 50 per cent increase in air cadet establishment across Canada. Since that time 50 new squadrons have been formed—of which Prince Rupert's is one—and more are on the books for 1954.

Whether or not an air cadet goes on to enter the RCAF, the training he receives is calculated to be of value in later years. He learns the importance of discipline, a trim appearance and working as a member of a co-ordinated team. His curriculum encourages physical development and supplements his school work with study in special subjects, particularly in the field of mathematics.

There also is offered to him an opportunity to win scholarships in flying, leadership and engineering training and, in what is generally considered the top honor, to travel abroad on an exchange visit with cadets of other countries. In addition, there is the two-week summer camp where the cadet has a supervised program of flying, working and playing.

"The Air Cadet League is the finest civilian organization throughout the length and breadth of this land today," Ralph Campney, associate defence minister, has said. This is high praise but, on the strength of the League's record, it seems to be well earned. Prince Rupert's squadron is a fine example of what the League can accomplish, and this week the city proudly salutes its lads in blue.

Government

JAPAN offers a market of growing importance for Canadian wheat and barley which we have in large surplus quantities. Hence it is easy to understand why western Canada favors a trade treaty with Japan. It would stimulate sales of grain in the Orient. But any trade treaty with the Japanese means buying more of their goods and this would hit the manufacturers in central Canada. It's just impossible to please everybody. Sir Wilfred Laurier realized this when he said Canada was a hard country to govern.

The Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

Ray REFLECTS and REMINISCES

An animal trainer says there's nothing like wrestling with a bear to give a fellow an appetite. But what about the bear?

NOT FORGETTING

A gentleman named Connolly succeeds Angus L. Macdonald as premier of Nova Scotia. Earlier in life he had experience as a newspaperman, and has evidently not forgotten it. He announces that in the future there will be a weekly conference of journalists where and when newspaper affairs will be discussed. A sensible idea. It will make for the saving of time and greater accuracy.

But if the office staff did not watch the clock, how would they know when to leave early?—Ex.

More expensive coffee is considered probable. The increase will not be high, but it's unpleasant. As for Mr. Abbott, where can he be held responsible for anything.

People concentrate on marriage failures more so than on failures who marry.

During the second Great War, United States troops stationed at Prince Rupert, built one of the largest and best equipped warehouses to be found in Canada. If not in all America. It was taken for granted that so splendid an asset would remain permanently—not torn down a few years after the end of hostilities. Yet, dismantled it was, and the item of defence, so fondly wel-

comed to start with, does not exist today at all.

It is true the warehouse was more spacious than required, but the lapse of time would have corrected this. Indeed, there were prophets who foretold international developments of more than average interest in view of Kitimat, bomb experiments and expansion, but all of which have today a distinct—almost vital bearing—on the future welfare of this part of Canada.

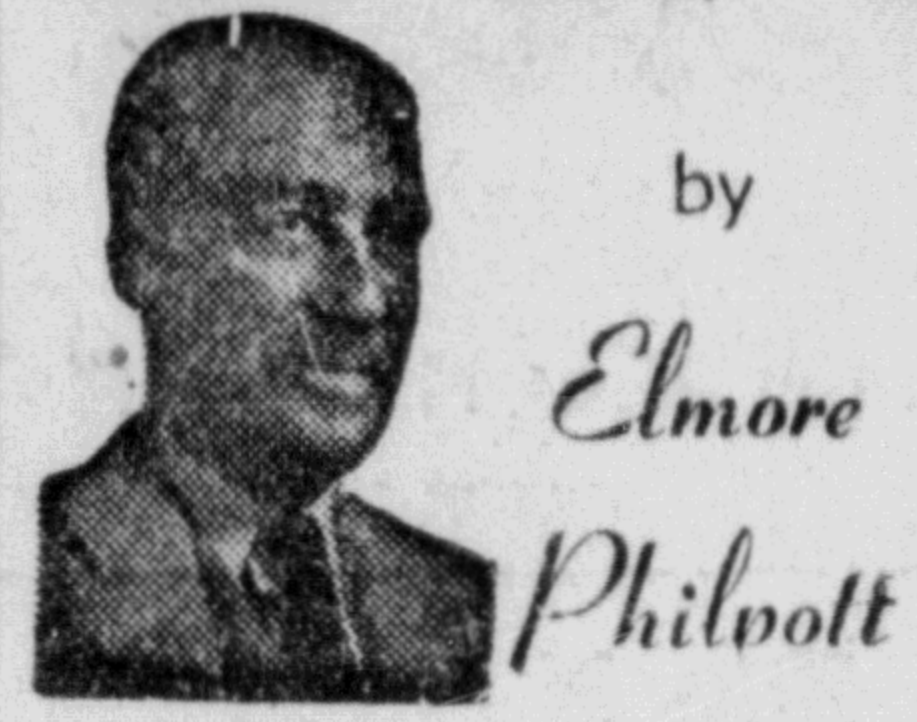
Driving a car is one time when it really pays to have a one-track mind.

Nature Note—As a snail travels at the rate of a mile in ten years, it is not necessary for him to signal before making a turn.

A woman writer says when a bachelor weds he gets a new lease on life. At double the rent?

Peter the Great, who ruled Russia early in the eighteenth century, was anxious to find out just where America ended and Russia began and whether there was water in between. He chose a retired seaman, Victus Berling to undertake this mission. Twenty-five men left St. Petersburg in 1725. After adventures in the uncharted wilderness of Siberia, they returned home. Peter never did sight the Alaska shore although only forty-five miles of sea separate East Cape, Siberia, and Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska.

As I See It



Toronto Lesson

TORONTO—The capital city of Ontario has now had enough experience with the subway to teach some lessons to other great and growing cities, like Vancouver.

The big downtown department stores benefit considerably, for the people now have fairly easy access to the centre of the city. But the parking problem has been greatly increased, near the outlying terminals of the subway. Women shoppers and men office workers drive the family car to the nearest subway station, and use the subway to travel downtown. General business activity seems to have increased around these outlying subway railheads. The chief sufferers are the merchants along the main street (Yonge) down which the surface street cars formerly travelled. The turnover and profits of these have fallen sharply.

TORONTO is about to build its first automobile expressway, clean through the big city. It will follow the lakeshore route, but become a very different type of roadway from that now existing.

The new highway will be a double decker, through the main part of the city. Eastbound traffic will travel on one deck and westbound on the other.

THE GOVERNMENT of Ontario also now building by-pass roads which will enable through traffic to skirt the big city traffic.

Also, Ontario is now building super-highways, finer than Hitler built for his own evil purposes. Yesterday I drove north to Orillia over a road which runs for over 50 miles without a single level crossing. There are magnificent over-passes to carry all the cross traffic over the main highway. There are cloverleaf turnoffs called "interchanges" every few miles. There is not a single billboard or advertising sign in the entire length—which is good. However, I thought that Ontario had gone too far by refusing to license a single gasoline filling station on that new super road, anywhere between Toronto and Barrie.

TORONTO'S experience should have some warnings and benefits for us in Vancouver. The rate of growth of this central Ontario city is certainly amazing. The city now spreads deep into what was formerly the countryside—and it seems to be exploding deeper into the rural areas by something like the compounding principle that applies with the atom bombs. But all signs are that Vancouver will grow even faster than Toronto. When there is real peace with Asia, Vancouver will rapidly become one of the greatest commercial centres in the world.

We should plan now to build an eight, 12- or 16-lane highway from the heart of Vancouver well to the east and south of New Westminster. Toronto waited 25 years too long, and is now paying many times over for her sluggishness.



DR. L. D. GIBSON, head of the dairy department, University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, has undertaken to live on a diet of milk and orange juice for a 24-day period. He is shown taking a snack at his desk on the 12th day of his diet. Dr. Gibson drinks three quarts of whole milk and four ounces of orange juice daily. He supplements this with two weekly pills containing iron. The cow and calf figurines on his desk appear to give tacit approval.



HELP KOREAN ORPHANS—Crews of Canadian destroyers patrolling the west coast of Korea have come to regard the welfare of orphans in that area as their particular responsibility, and crew members of the destroyer Haida shown here have temporarily adopted these orphans. The Haida along with the destroyer Huron makes a call at the Island of Paengnyong-do and members of the ships' companies take supplies to the homeless young Korean children. This picture was taken outside an orphanage on the island.

OTTAWA DIARY

By NORMAN M. McLEOD

Now that the Easter recess is on, Ottawans are faced with the problem of what to do with the leisure time on their hands. They cannot spend it in their normally favorite as well as inexpensive pastime of haunting the galleries of Parliament.

Happily for what otherwise might be a crisis of boredom, a new book has arrived on the counters and shelves of the local shops, and from its enthusiastic reception it seems in a fair way to take the Capital by storm. It is "A Reporter Reports," by I. Norman Smith, associate editor of the Ottawa Journal. Featured in window displays in the principal stores, advertised tastefully but in a big way in the local press, and moving briskly into buyers' hands at its price tag of \$3, it is the biggest success in a publishing way that the Capital has witnessed in many years.

Because its flavor is largely that of large-scale events, well-known public personalities, and timely international background, the book finds a particularly responsive audience here in the Capital. But it deserves a far wider and more general readership.

For it deals with many of the personalities, events, and background out of which the very texture of Canadian life and thought is evolved. If you want a new insight into that past-master of Canadian politics, the late W. L. Mackenzie King, Norman Smith gives it. If you want not only the gorgeous spectacle but also the solemn, dedicated atmosphere of the Coronation, he takes you there. Are you curious about the personality and mental processes of Tito, about the melting pot which modernism is producing in India and Pakistan and Asia generally, about the ghosts of glory that inhabit once-glamorous Vienna? Norman Smith will inform you on these important and lively topics, as well as a score of others of kindred timeliness.

Norman Smith always writes well. That is just another way of saying that he is always easy to understand. His prose is crystal clear. It is impossible for him to be dull, for the basic reason that his informal style of writing doesn't lend itself to ponderous expression.

The reason the book is so good and so worth reading from the standpoint of entertainment and information is probably because it reflects naturally the character and temperament of the author. I. Norman Smith is an intelligent, good-humored, open-minded Canadian. His general mood is that of intelligent inquiry. And the things he wants to know about are generally the things that his fellow-Canadians want to know about too. He refrains from giving too glib or too positive answers, preferring just to marshal facts and report events. That means you will still be thinking about the book and drawing your own conclusions after you have laid it down.



COMRADE SERGEANT MAJOR ERIC PAYNE of Toronto, stands by a portrait of the Queen, the sixth monarch under which he has served in his 55 years of military service. At 69, he has just started his 55th consecutive year of service by signing up for an additional three years with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. His military career dates back to 1900 when he served with the 9th British Lancers as a boy trumpeter.

Valdmanis, Charged With Extortion, Was Once Advisor to Nazis, Allies

OTTAWA—The records of a Senate committee here contain the account of the story-book exploits of Dr. Alfred Valdmanis, former director of economic development for Newfoundland, who has been charged on charges of extortion.

The Senate labor and immigration committee in 1949 heard Dr. Valdmanis, one-time cabinet minister in his native Latvia, tell of how he was special advisor to the German Nazis and to Allied occupation forces in Germany.

Valdmanis, 46, came to Canada in October, 1948, applied for Canadian citizenship the following June and received his naturalization papers last October.

In 1949 he was visiting professor of economics at Carleton College here and a \$100-a-month part-time adviser on immigration to the Canadian government.

He told the Senate committee that when the Second World War started, he was Latvia's minister of economics, trade, finance and industry, president of the Latvian Central Bank and of the Latvian Electric Trust Corporation.

WAS SOVIET PRISONER

When Russia occupied the Baltic states, Dr. Valdmanis became a Soviet prisoner. Following Germany's conquest of the area in 1941, he joined and led the Latvian underground.

He said he was captured by the Germans in 1943 and was saved from execution by the intervention of the Swedish government. He said the Swedish ambassador to Germany intervened directly with Hitler to have his life spared.

He was put to work by the Nazis as an economic planner and became special assistant to Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank.

When Germany collapsed in 1945, he told the Senate committee, he was appointed to the staff of British Field Marshal Montgomery with the help of Field Marshal Alexander.

DDT dust blown into cracks along baseboards, mouldings and around built-in kitchen cupboards will eliminate unwelcome tenants like silver fish and cockroaches.

Russia's "New Look" Impresses Happy But Uninformed Workers

(Editor's Note—Bill Boss is back in Canada after five months as Canadian Press correspondent in the Soviet Union. He lived in Moscow, made a 6,000-mile round trip to within 500 miles of the Chinese border. This story is the first of a series of notable uncensored reports on what he learned of life behind the Iron Curtain.)

By BILL BOSS
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Your average Russian is a contented if not a happy man. He thinks he lives in a free country—in the only society geared to give the working man a square deal.

He sees his country pulsating with life, drive and determination and believes that the Kremlin's aim is to give him a better standard of living.

He knows he and his wife and children are better off now than a few years ago.

IMPRESSES ORIENTALS

By Western standards, life for most Russians is impoverished and hard. But visitors from Oriental countries—China, Pakistan or Indo-China, for instance—would find present conditions impressive.

And Mischa Sherbokov, as we may call your average Russian, is in an international deep-freeze. He gets no information by which to compare his life with that of Westerners.

He sees a "new look" in his country and is proud of the accomplishments of his Communist regime.

I saw nothing in my stay in Moscow or my travels within the Soviet Union to indicate the people are dissatisfied.

AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS

John Watkins, Canada's new ambassador to Moscow, says amazing progress has been made in feeding, clothing and housing the Russian people since the Second World War.

The "New Look" is everywhere apparent.

The amount of new construction is astonishing, though much of it is shoddy. Mischa Sherbokov looks and thinks that each year brings him nearer to the time when he can move his family into better quarters.

Mischa sees more clothing in the stores. He sees more automobiles, more radios and television sets.

REPORTING RESTRICTED

My reports on how Russians live are based on personal observations—no "spying" but with some "window-peeping." In five months in Russia I could not get permission to visit a factory, a farm, any other kind of state enterprise except hospitals and schools.

But anyone can see that, by Canadian standards, working hours are long and the pay relatively low.

But an Asiatic traveller told me: "These people are better fed, better clothed and better housed than ours."

And each year the price of food in the Soviet Union is slightly lower. Mischa reads the papers and hears only what the Communists want him to know.

POLICY CHANGES

And for reasons the Kremlin has changed emphasis now is telling him well on the home admission for the living conditions of people must be improved.

Westerners are Asiatics and Orientals the type of jobs do. They gave river girders the striking the parent cheerfulness purpose.

By 1960, Moscow most of its 6,000 dwellings. Rents are subsidized and under Most of the five-month talk to paid 23 month. The official rate is 25 cents to an accurate comparison possible.

If they could find room of a two-room sharing kitchen with another couple.

Moscow's new mostly of two-story elaborate skyscrapers carpeted lobbies sets and easy chairs is a substantial 10 or 12 storeys.

NEW—NOT MODERN

If similar buildings foreigners live at the new structure out being modern boards are unknown plumbing and kitchen are old-fashioned ornate and costly.

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