

An independent newspaper devoted to the upbuilding of Prince Rupert and Northern and Central British Columbia. member of The Canadian Press — Audit Bureau of Circulation Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association Published by The Prince Rupert Daily News Limited.

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General Manager Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department Ottawa,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1960

Equality in justice

MAGISTRATE GORDON SCOTT and should carry, as near as possible, has drawn attention to a disturb- the same penalty. ing inconsistency in provincial justice.

Safety Council panel discussion audi- alties, and it is because of degree that ence that there is wide variation in judicial latitude is provided. for the same offences. should be a prime objective during

man serving two years and another of watchful attention by the attorneyserving six or eight months for the general's department. same crime," he said. "It doesn't make Mr. Scott's observation that 50 per for happy prisoners."

Neither does it make for justice. dispensation of justice will always also is disturbing. For while zeal is to be subject to the human element of be commended in police and in prosindividual magistrates and judges.

With that we have no quarrel.

But an offence in one locality is and money to defendants. just as great an offence as in another,

The degree of offence is so varied He told a Canadian Highway that it is impossible to card-index pen-

B.C. in fines and sentences imposed Uniformity in penalties, however, "In Oakalla you come across one magistrates' conventions and a subject

cent of careless driving charges brought before him in a two-week Under our judicial system the period should never have been laid, ecutors, they must also remember that unjustified charges mean loss of time

-The Vancouver Province.

U.S.-influenced students reflect Canada's flaw

By C. J. HARRIS Canadian Press Staff Writer

In what was certainly an unrigged television quiz, 15 students at the University of Manitoba caused a furor by seeming to know more about American than Canadian affairs. The students were in their first to fourth years at the university. While all knew that George Washington was the first president of the U.S., more than half could not name Canada's first prime minister.

Every student identified Davy Crockett as an American frontiersman, but not one could place all four of La Verendyre, Hearne, Champlain and Dollard.

More than half failed to name any American poet, writer or novelist but more than three-quarters could not call to mind any Canadian in those categories.

Asked to identify any Canadian magazine, the answers included The Saturday Evening Post, Time, Newsweek and The Times. None of be written. the 15 could name four Canadian political parties; more than half did not know the date of Confederation.

While the students' lack of knowledge about Canada is regrettable and rather astonishing, their familiarity with things American is hardly surprising.

We are influenced by the U.S., and not by have been better taught. chance, in every field of communication popular music, magazines, books, motion pictures, radio and television programs.

In all these fields the Americans produce more than can be sold in their 180,000,000population market, and the 17,600,000-population Canadian market is a handy place to dispose of the surplus. The same situation applies to a multiplicity of manufactured articles.

But while the factor of Canada's limited population presents the American with few problems as an overflow market, it gives the Canadians many problems as a main market. Book publishing is a ready example. On

even a really well-known Canadian book about, say, Sir John A. Macdonald, the typesetter is likely to make more money than the author, while the publisher and his shareholders would count themselves fortunate if the venture recovered its cost.

With 10 times as many potential buyers, as in the U.S., many more such volumes could: To the same of the

At some time in their schooling the 15. Manitoba students must have known the answers to the Canadian guestions they

Perhaps they should have learned their lessons better, and perhaps those lessons should

But if most Canadians don't know enough about Canada, one reason is the country's relatively small, widely scattered population.

U.S. coins had to go

may be, the time had to come when U.S. Montrealers of the particular kind of currency currency would be excluded from circulation in which he wished to be paid. in Canada,

U.S. coins among the change in his pocket has scribers will pay one Spanish dollar for every been increasing. This must be explained by advertisement inserted in the said paper during something more than the casual distribution of U.S. coinage in this country by tourists. There have been signs that U.S. currency is being away. Canada has had a currency of her own. dumped in Canada, in the hope of taking advantage of the differential in the rate of exchange.

So long as this foreign coinage circulated, often at its face value, the temptation to such dumping remained. It has become, in disappear. Canadians doing business with a certain sense, equivalent to counterfeiting. American tourists will welcome this new policy. or clipping the coinage of the realm.

There was a time, of course, when coins of most nations on earth were circulating in would have to be discounted. Canada, as currency. A merchant's till, 150 years ago, might have Mexican and South American coins, U.S. coins, as well as coins from the United Kingdom and the nations of but it will be no longer necessary for the

When announcement was made by Fleury Mesplet in 1778 that he was about to bring

Difficult though the period of transition out the first issue of The Gazette, he informed

"The subscription money," he said, "will Everyone knows that the percentage of be 2½ Spanish dollars per annum. The subthree weeks successively."

Those conditions have long since passed But the increasing circulation of U.S. coinage has brought about a partial reversal to old

Now that the refusal to accept U.S. currency in Canada is becoming general, it is likely to for it will relieve them of the painful obligation of telling Americans that their coins

Tourists coming here from the United States will learn to equip themselves with Canadian currency. It may be a bit more troublesome, tourist to hear, every time he pays a bill, that his money in Canada is not worth its face value. -The Montreal Gazette.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

U.S. candor may not cheer little powers

By HAROLD MORRISON Canadian Press Staff Writer

employing the U-2 spy plane incident as a Elsenhower's general orders. weapon to launch a major diplomatic offensive

His latest foray, at a Moscow reception Monday night, clearly indicated that he will appear at the May 16 Paris conference table armed with an assortment of veiled threats, belligerance and dire warnings, sweeping aside his temporary role of brother of humanity seeking world peace.

Moanwhile the United States is trying hard to pull itself from the diplomatic gutter. After a po-minute briefing of 18 congressional leadors, Monday, State Secretary Horter Issued a statement acknowledging that the U.S. had sent unarmed civilian reconnaissance planes over Communist territory many times as vigil- ; coming meeting in Paris," he maintained. arico against the possibility of the Russians Jaunching a surprise nuclear attack.

"I will say frankly that it is unaccoptable that the Boviet political system should be guards against surprise attack and aggresgiven an opportunity to make secret prepara-, sion." tions to face the free world with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction." Flerter haid.

Admitting the striking candor that the U.S. had been breaking international law by penetrating foreign territory, Mortor said instructions for "extensive aerial surveillance" of

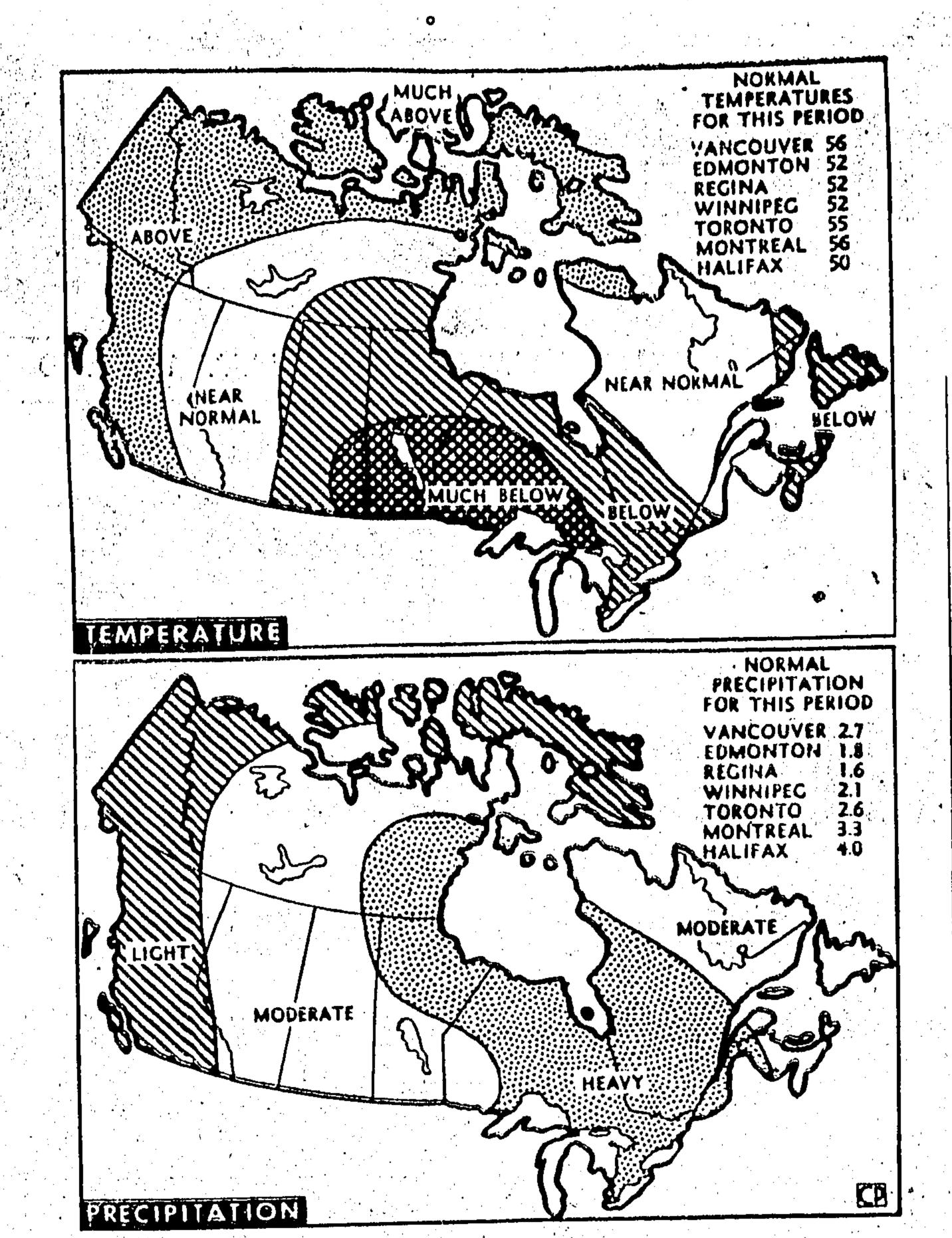
WASHINGTON (P)-Nikita Khrushchev is Communist lands were issued under President

Thus, Elsenhower was aware of the general apparently designed to keep the West off nature of the spy flights such as that made by balance on the eve of the summit conference. civilian pllot Francis Powers in a U.S. U-2 jet plane. Powers was shot down 1,200 miles inside Russian territory on a May 1 photoreconnaissance trip that, Khrushchev said, started at Peshawar, Pakistan, and was to have ended at Bodo, Norway. Norwegian and Pakistani officials have denied any knowledge of the espionage operation.

> Horter argued that shooting down of the plane should be a positive asset to the Big Four leaders in discussing ways of easing world

"Far from being, damaging to the forth-"this incident should serve to underline the Importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safe-

This argument may be less effective in its final impact on world opinion than Khrushchev's strong tone, warning the little powers of the world that they may face extermination from Soviet bombs if they continue to lease their territory for American millitary bases operating against Russia.



BRIGHT OUTLOOK-While Central Canada and the eastern Prairies will have below-normal temperatures during May, according to the 30-day outlook of the United States weather bureau the Prince Rupert area will enjoy above-normal temperatures and light precipitation. Maps detail predicted temperatures and precipitation across the country for the month. Tables give normal readings for various centres. These maps are based on predicitions of the weather office which says its monthly outlook is not a specific forecast and that a change in weather/ -CP Newsmap. pattern may produce major errors.

JAMES K. NESBITT

Visiting newsman soon finds every hour rush hour in Japan

TAKARAZUKA, Japan—This is the theatrical heart and home of Japan—the old Japan, where the kimono is worn. where you can hear the fascinating, musical clack-clackclack of the geta on the narrow streets.

This is the Japan of which we all dream, gentle and leisurely, in strong contrast to teeming, screaming Tokyo, that almost frightening giant

It was but an hour to Takarazuka from P & O-Orient Lines Himalaya, in which I to a young teacher of English,

It was drenching rain when we stepped from the train the water was running in torrents, but rain is so much ate to see and feel it—a warm rain, though wet. We bought ourselves oil-paper parasols. and, thus protected, went down a long, curving walk, under the cherry blossoms, and we felt not at all strange with thousands of Japanese — old women, bent and wrinkled, old men, not bent, because they didn't do much hard work when they were young, leaving it to their womenfolk, young mothers, their babies on their backs, and of course, the schoolchildren, in those never ending waves of school children that flow like a great and friendly tide over all Japan. The children are everywhere, seeing (the sights, learning geography, trying out their English on we foreigners.

We came now to an amusement park, in the centre of which is the world-famed Takarazuka Theatre, which sends its magnificent dancing week.

troupes to many parts of the world. The theatre seats 4,000 people, and it was filled, and is every day. It was a performance we shall never forget, four hours—nearly 200 performers, color, brilliance, superb settings, costuming so elaborate that it leaves one breathless. It's no wonder Takarazuka is taking Canada and U.S. by storm. Unfortunately, the full magnitude of the performance as seen here cannot be transported across the

crossed the Pacific, from her shepherding his boys and The train was jammed; it's ed, the boys stood around in rush hour every hour in Japan. admiration. "They are happy to see we can understand each other," said the teacher. I told him someday he must come to Canada. He said, no, that day, part of Japan we felt fortun- would never come, for Japanese are not paid much and cannot travel abroad. Therein lies one of the great frustrations of Japan. The people are hungry to see the world, but they cannot. It is going to be to our own selfish advantage to see that they do.

At intermission time I talked

The thought flashed through my mind how splendid it would be if 50 British Columbians would put up \$1,000 each to bring such a teacher and 25 of his students to our province.

It was a memorable day in beautiful, dream-like Takarazuka and all too soon we were walking back to the station under the cherry blossoms, and then into the crowded trains again, and then came the mad taxi ride through the streets of Kobe back to the Himalaya. And I made one resolve: that God willing, I would come - back to Takarazuka for a full

clerk of my acquaintance is a skilled mechanic who works an eight hour day, 40 hour a thumping big manufacturing plant.

But he has a part-time job, all day Saturdays, working in a grocery store at highly nonunion hours, to wit, from 6 a.m. in the morning when he starts to help get will be a starts

the store and stock in readiby which time the atoro is tidled up after the Satur-

time job is far loks than the wages he earns as a union member in the factory. But in addition to the cash, he gets his wook's supply of grocorios and mont at a discount, and of the highest quality.

"But how about your lolsuro?" I asked him. "What about weeknds that seem to be such important fringe beno-

he said. "My children are too small to take on weekends. I'm buying a house. To put it plainly, I need the 'money.

And working in a grocery store is a change, a relaxation, a lot of fun and human contact for me. You see, as a youngster, I was delivery boy for a week, standing at a lathe in family grocer. And I must have fallen in love with the grocery business. Who knows? Maybe I can pile up enough money as a mechanic and a part-time clerk to buy a grocery store some day."

There are other fringe benefits than leisure.

Come, and trip it, as you go, On the light fantastic too; And in thy right hand lead The mountain-nymph, sweet

But neither breath of Morn when she ascends With charm of earliest birds;

On this dolightful land; nor harb, fruit, flower. Glistoring with dow; nor fragrance after showers; Nor gratoful Evening mild;

nor rising sun

nor silent Night. nor walk by moon, Or glittering star-light, without thee is sweet.

Do not want to work for education

day a great number of young people who want an education without having to work for it; who would like to be competent without having to take the necessary training; who would like to have the top

From The Saguenay (Que.) Progress posts without being prepared for them. Our young folk have to be convinced, once and for all, that they are destined to failure, that they will lead a miserable existence, if they are not adequately trained, if they

where they have to work constantly with the sweat of their

The first postage stamps issued in Finland in 1856 were



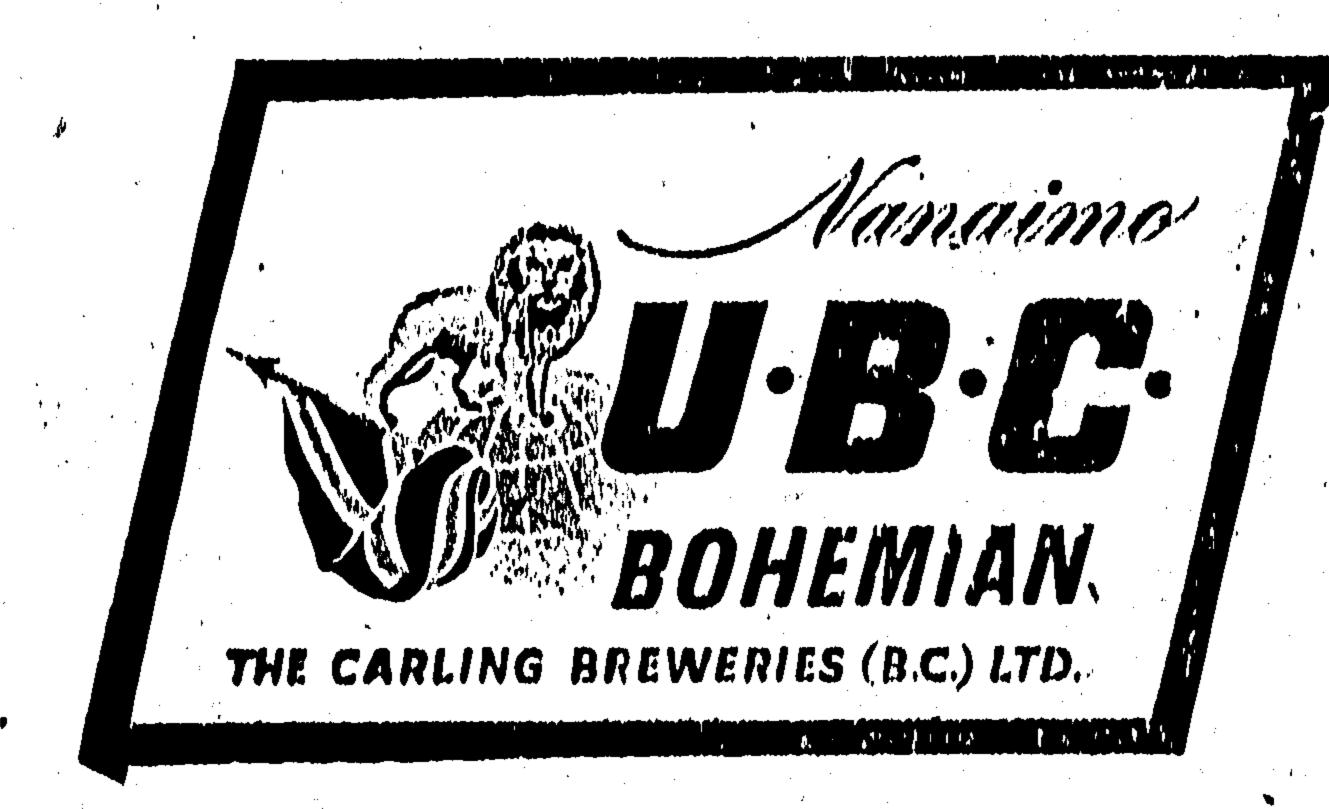
Today, John McMurray and Mary his wife travel to town together. For him the journey to the office is an every day routine. For Mary it's something special -an exciting early start to a day's shopping. For both a busy day lies ahead . . . one during which they'll make good use of the services their bank provides.

Their Personal Chequing Account at The Canadian Bank of Commerce will make settling bills easy and economical for Mary. And when John drops in to make a deposit in their Savings Account, he'll be greeted with the friendliness and courtesy that makes a visit to the Bank of Commerce a pleasure.

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