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A matter of concern for all

NE very important thing was brought out by the report released this week on the riot. It could all happen again!

We happen to be a rather unique community with a rather unique assortment of problems. None of them are too serious considered singly. But they are alarming when all joined together in the super-problem they tend to become for part of each year.

As the report brings out, the principal problems in the assortment are

—the Indian Act—that places special assist with letters to their MLA and restrictions upon the Indian concern- MP. ing drinking, thus treating much of our population as second-class citizens. unfortunately, very much more diffi-The Indian is accordingly, and justifi- cult to handle. It is so often a skulkably, often resentful of authority. His ing, covert affair. But at very least resentment, again justifiably, makes we should be bold enough to express no great distinction between the source of the legislation, the police who en- occasion appear overtly and use every force it and the courts who are device of law to make those responsible charged with meting out judgment to feel extremely uncomfortable. those who break it.

2. Many of the Whites keep alive the damnable lie of white superiority over the native population. Some of these people live in Prince Rupert. Others are visitors. Between them is woven a web of discrimination which restricts the use by the Indian of certain facilities that should be the right of all.

3. There is a serious lack of places of entertainment in, and an equal lack ond rail terminus and the focal point on a shelf in City Hall.

of canneries, other industries and communities for a large area.

Now, what are we going to do about all these things? And we certainly have to do something unless we wish to continue with the threat of fresh—and possibly more serious riots hanging over us.

In the matter of the Indian Act, it is to be hoped that City Council will badger and continue to badger the provincial and federal governments. until the Royal Commission urged by the report to study the Act becomes a 1. We are saddled with legislation reality. In this, individual citizens can

> The problem of discrimination is, our condemnation of it when it does on

The third matter, that of recreational facilities, could perhaps partly be alleviated by local companies and/or unions erecting places where their employees or members could get together. Other port cities have their seamen's homes and recreational centers. Why not for example a fishermen's centre for Prince Rupert?

One thing is to be earnestly hoped. That is that this report—for which its of access highways from, a city that creators John Guthrie, W. H. Murray claims to be "the key to the great and K. H. Harding deserve a very big northwest"—the Canadian West's sec- vote of thanks—is not left to moulder

Definition of obscenity

which would enable the law enforcement agen- teristic" is "the undue exploitation of sex, or cies of the country to recognize obscenity when of sex and any one or more of the following they saw it, Prime Minister Diefenbaker's gov-subjects, namely, crime, horror, cruelty and ernment undertook a task which might have violence." In that phraseology some at least defied the wisdom of Solomon. The long- of the looseness of earlier attempts to define awaited answer to the question as to how the obscenity appears to reside. promised definition would be worded so that In the two words "dominant" and "undue" the courts could act upon it confidently has now been offered to the Commons by Justice Minister Fulton in a bill containing several proposed changes in the Criminal Code.

Unquestionably this definition is an improvement over what the police and the courts have had for their guidance up to now. Even so, there are holes in it. This section of the amending bill represents many months of patient search for just the right words for a definition which emerges as a sentence only 40 words long and an illustration of the inadequacy of language. It may be that obscenity like facial ugliness is impossible of precise definition. So much is in the eyes and mind of

the render or the beholder. If this bill passes, any publication may be

In essaying to define obscenity in terms deemed to be obscene if "a dominant charac-

there is such latitude that decision must be reduced to the personal opinion of the trial judge or magistrate. How much "exploitation of sex" is undue and how much permissible? are salacious in the extreme?

If, however, reliance upon the opininon of -The Victoria Colonist.

May not a single chapter of a book make it obscene? Or must a court dismiss a charge of obscenity simply because it is not the dominant characteristic even though parts of it

those who sit in judgment could be excluded from the process of justice, there would be no need for judges or juries. Determination of guilt or innocence rests upon opinion, and the degree of latitude written into this definition may prove to be a good thing, besides being

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Anti-Red drive poses problem for Nehru

By JOSEPH MacSWEEN

presented Prime Minister Nehru, currently spark of their "non-violent" rehelilon being visiting that Red-ruled Indian state, with an unhappy choice.

It may well be that the urbane prime minister, while content that the Communist state regime has hit a rocky road in Korala, wishes, that his supporters there had waited a while before starting their campaign—until election time, for instance,

Nehru's Congress Party is in power not only in the central New Delhi government but also in all 14 Indian states except Kerala. The Kerala branch is among the combined opposition forces trying to bring down the Communist government of E. M. S. Nambood-

But Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Congress Party president and Nehru's daughter, has stated that the state party command is acting on its own, without authorization from antional headquarters.

TWO DECISIONS As the real power in the National Party, Nohru is faced with a decision on whether the Kerala adherents should receive full-scale backing. As prime minister, he must decide whother conditions in Kerala warrant intervention by the central government to restore

The Communists won power in a reasonably free election two years ago and would normally remain in office until at least 1982, when the

next election is scheduled. But opposition political parties, backed oby n Christian-Hindu alliance, are demanding

Canadian Press Staff Writer The anti-Communist campaign in Kerala has—that the Communists get out now, the main an education law that would increase the government's control over private schools and

Other factors, including an unemployment roll of 2,000,000 in a population of 14,000,000, are adding to the unrest. The opposition maintains it is justified in using the time-honored methods of passive resistance to bring down a Communist government even though t was elected in a legal way.

CONGRESS FEARS But some sections of the National Congress Party are said to fear that for the central government to approve such action would set a dangerous procedent for constitutional government in India, They fear the Communists

would retaliate in kind in other states. Nohru may also be reluctant to move against a Communist government even though it was just now because of possible reactions from outside India. Red China is still smarting over India's role in the Thotan affair,

The opposition groups, are using some of the techniques of Mohandus K. Chandhi but observers say they lack the spirit of the Mahatma, who preached a passionless approach in his struggio against the British;

Despite the non-violent character of the campaign, police have killed 12 demonstrators since June 12 and arrested thousands, Some factions have indicated that only violence would reduce Nehru to Intervene, abolishing the state government and calling new clee-



reedom of the Press

hat precisely is meant by that familiar phrase, freedom of the press'?

undamentally it is not a special privilege reserved for newspaper publishers. It is rather a phase of a much larger freedom -- the freedom of all men to speak their minds openly and without fear. The press claims no right which should not belong to every citizen in a democracy. But freedom of the press is an all-important part of this larger freedom because under modern conditions, the press is the principal agency by which the ordinary man receives the information he needs to judge the actions of his rulers and make up his mind on public affairs. Without newspapers, or with only gagged and blindfolded ones, he is in the dark, and helpless. An unfettered press is therefore one of the essential bulwarks of a democratic nation.

any proof be needed, it is supplied by the record of the totalitarian dictatorships which have darkened the twentieth century. Rigid control of all sources of public information, and especially of newspapers, was the cornerstone on which all these regimes --- Nazi, Fascist and Communist alike --- were founded. Without it, they could hardly have lasted for more than a few months. With it, they could keep their peoples in blinkers and drive them on any course they chose. The calamities of our age, its fear and insecurity, stem in no small measure from the simple fact that at critical periods great sections of the earth's population have been prevented by their rulers from learning the real news of the world.

hese examples should provide a warning against any attempt, by governments or by private interests, to restrict the essential freedom of the press. A free people must stand on guard not only against direct censorship but also against more insidious encroachments. Normal freedom is not enough. The only truly free press is one which can record the news faithfully and comment on it frankly without fear of direct or indirect punishment. Neither the press nor the public is safe with anything less than this.

Il liberty, of course, involves obligations. That of a free newspaper is to be truly free. It must strive to be thorough, accurate and unbiased in its reporting, sincere and thoughtful in its editorials and resistant to all outside pressure. It must be both cautious and bold-cautious until it knows all the facts, bold when it is sure of its ground. It must above all be inspired by devotion to the public welfare as its staff understand it.

uch a newspaper is worthy of the privileges which the free peoples of the world have traditionally granted to their press. Such a newspaper is also the best guardian of the liberties of the people.

Prepared by the Canadian Doily Newspaper Publishers Association

to chooose Islam in overwhelm-

ing numbers. Under Sudan-

ese law, schools must teach

children the religion of their

Islam outrunning Christian missionaries in bid to convert 3,000,000 Sudan pagans

KHARTOUM, Sudan (A)—Christian missionaries are losing ground in their bid to convert the 3,000,000 pagans of the South Sudan to Christianity. After the Sudan became independent in 1956, its predominantly Moslem government quickly curtailed the work of foreign missions in the pagan south. At the same time, Moslem proselytizing was intensified. It

appears almost certain now that the next generation will see these pagans embrace Islam. And their conversion may have a vital impact on the future religious makeup of Africa as a whole. The South Sudan plunges like a dagger into the heart

of pagan Africa. In Nigeria on the west coast and the Somalilands on the east coast of Africa, there already are strong Moslem concentrations. A Moslem South Sudan would give Island a third prong in its penetration into Africa from the solidly Moslem north.

Education is the big weapon used by both sides in trying to win the South Sudan, For nearly a half-century, foreign missionaries had a monopoly on education in the south. But two years ago, the newly independent Moslem government took over all mission schools in that region. WORK LIMITED

Christian mission work in the south now is confined to agricultural, medical, and preaching activities. Christian mission schools still may operate in the North Sudan, which already is solidly Moslem.

The South Sudan always has been culturally distinct from the north. The pagan people there still live in a stone age culture. They speak hundreds of local dialects, go naked, and generally subsist in the most primitive way imaginable. The northerners—who represent three-quarters of the population—are Moslem and Arabic-speaking.

When the British administered the Sudan—from 1899 to 1955—they tended to keep the south separate from the north. They handed education over entirely to Christian missions and subsidized their work, A strong Roman Catholic mission and five active Protestant groups moved into the area.

But now that the government has taken over schools in the north, pagan students are being pressed to identify themselves as Moslem or Christian. And, with a Moslem government and Moslem teachers, the students are certain

Confessions curb a mistake

From The Toronto Telegram

An amendment to the Crimnal Code proposed by Justice Minister Davie Fulton would prohibit reference in newspapers to a confession or admission of guilt by an accused person prior to the completion of his trial.

This is a retrograde stop in the administration of justice which would be a mistake for Parllament to adopt.

Certain elements of the legal profession have been advocating an amendment of this kind for some time. They wish to deny to the public anessential piece of information on which the police and prosceuting officials may be acting, and which the public is entitled to have. In some cases, suppression of the fact that an accused person has confessed may work against the interests of such a person. Has the Minister of Justice considered fully the implications of the chango ho la proposing?

If he has, he will see that the amondment he has brought into the House of Commons will serve to increase rather than reduce the measuro of secrecy that surrounds the administration of justice. Denial to the public of the facts concurning statements made to pollue by accused persons in no way serves the ends of justice in a system that is , founded upon publicity as a protoction for the public and, what is often more important, for necused persons.

The case offered by those who support such a denial has been heard many times at |* lawyers' meetings. It is part of the argument for complete suppression of information regarding preliminary trials and grand jury investigations. The argument is made mainly as a convenience to lawyers and, perhaps, to police officers although the police are often first to ask for publication of a confession.

Mr. Fulton appears to be giving in to pressure from legal Teircles to shut out the light of publicity, whereas the public and the judicial system itself needs more, not less, publicity about what goes on in our courts and public stations.

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Plano Moving, If you have a plano to move, take advantage of our expert service and caroful handling. Kindling wood for sale."

---The Reador's Digost.

What kind of gorilla are you?

In an American city lately a man was arrested for putting on a costume and frightening other motorists by driving his car while disguised as a gorilla. On a television show of recent memory six dainty performers performed daintily one of the more delicate ballet passages from Swan Lake-also disguis-

ed as gorillas. The moral is so obvious that it had better be spelled out, in deference to the professor who once said that nothing requires closer examination than the obvious.

Question number one. Was the driver of the car really disguised?

Number two: Was he not actually advertising a tendency that many human beings show to become "gorillas" the minute they get back of a Number three: Need the com-

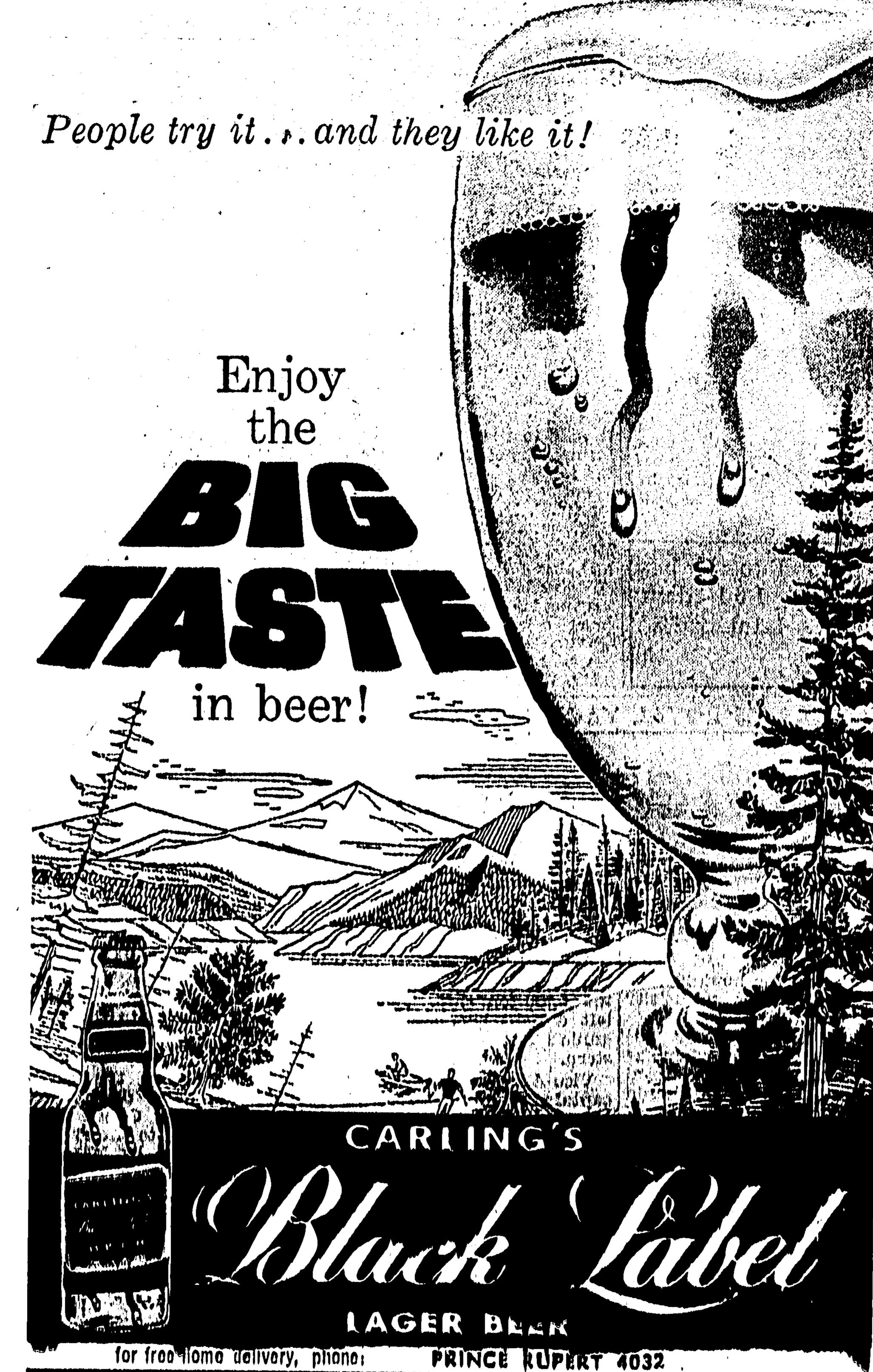
mand of an automobile make an otherwise gentle human being a power-mad potential aggressor against the human

Number four: If people must disguise themselves as gorlllas

From the Christian Science Monitor (with or without the aid of gorilla costumes) might they not tary it a la Swan Lake, taking pride in coordinating their movements with those of other drivers and choosing their objectives with regard to the ensemble instead of (as, alas, they so often do) letting the objective choose them? Number five: Why should points so clear in logic be so moot in practice?

> Now, you ask one, FAST RELIEF FOR RED





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