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General Manager

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1959

### Respect for the courts

blems are much the same as in this country the courts deal a great deal more harshly with those who flout their authority. It is typical of the British character that the institution of the court commands respect sometimes less in evidence in "newer" lands, and that while minor breaches of the law may be excused or mildly punished, the poof is liable to fall in on anyone adopting a defiant or contemptuous attitude towards the court itself.

An illustration of this somewhat anachronistic survival of judicial authority appeared in a report from London the other day telling of what happened to a motorist who was caught the cancellation of licence for a further themselves do not compel it? 20 years. It is noteworthy that it was

VER in England where traffic pro- the accused's first offence of driving while disqualified.

In this country public reaction to such a sentence would be one of outrage, in the prevailing but mistaken notion that driving while under suspension is a trifling misdemeanor.

The courts themselves have contributed to that attitude, and thereby to lowering of respect for the law, by their lenient punishment. The practice is to let a disqualified driver off with a rebuke and a small fine, sometimes after two, three and in one instance five convictions. Yet this is perhaps the one offence in the book in which the elements of innocence or in-'advertence can never be present, and which is moreover in deliberate condriving after his licence had been sus-tempt of court. Some ignorant drivers pended for an earlier offence. The may not understand that, but how can magistrate sentenced him to six they ever acquire respect for the commonths'-imprisonment and extended mands of the court if the magistrates

The Victoria Daily Colonist.

#### Bad for business?

Most people, if asked why they might object to staying at a hotel where some of the guests may have a different colored skin, probably would have a hard time finding an answer.

We say "most" because we acknowledge there are those who have a deep-rooted prejudice: those from the U.S. southern states who hold strong feelings against the Negro, for instance.

But the answer, for most people in Canada \*and in British Columbia, is hard to find simply because ours is a shallow prejudice and is not the result of experience.

Yet, this week, we hear of yet another case: a motel has refused to accomodate a Seattle Visitor and his Negro wife. The official explana- skinned races? —The Vancouver Province.

tion that that "it's bad for business." Is it really bad for business? Now or in the future?

Vancouver is attempting to build itself as a world tourist centre. The booming jet-age and a bustling international airport at our doorstop are aiding that campaign. More and more people of many different races are arriving and the numbers will continue to grow.

What will happen to our international tourist business if we continue to practice racial discrimination in public accomodation? What would we do if a Commonwealth conference or a United Nations meeting were to come to our city with its wide collection of darker-

### All Aboard with G. E. Mortimore

DIARY OF A VISIT TO BRITAIN: London airport looks like a city on Mars, designed

by a science fiction artist. Fantastic galleries and roof gardens, with restaurants, playgrounds and stores at many elevels, command a view of aircraft coming and

going from all over the globe. British Comets and Viscounts, among the fastest and most successful aircraft in the world, come whistling down the gigantic run-

Forty-three airlines, including Trans-Canada, operate from this great sky city. The airport cost more than \$80,000,000 to build. It

employs 26,000 people, including 210 special airport police. Its amenities include a miniature golf course, 24-hours-a-day banking service, a public house which used to be "The Bricklakers' Arms,"

but is now named "The Air Hostess," and a hotel for animals. Controllers in glass-panelled eyries watch and order the movements of distant aircraft. But here was one of those British foibles "that enrage the visitor: In the midst of all these 20th-century miracles, one of the luxurious rooftop restaurants had run out of prac-

atically every kind of food except cheese sand-The restaurant was going to be open for \* several more hours. Why hadn't the manager The direct when supplies began running low? we went to London Airport on a coach Tour from Cove; near Farnborough, where we cad movie.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

were staying. Fare for each of us: six shillings

return, or about 90 cents each. On the way back the coach called at the air forces memorial on Cooper's Hill, Runnymede. Its quiet white cloisters overlooking the Thames are inscribed with the names of 20,000 British and Commonwealth airmen, killed over Britain or Western Europe, who have no known

I saw vases of flowers on shelves inside the monument, inscribed with such messages as these:--

"In memory of our beloved only son, Flight-Sergeant J. S. McKay. Mum and Dad. Aber-

"My darling Stan. Mum."

"Pilot Officer Angus McKenzie. Our dearly loved and only son." A spiral staircase led to a cool, windowed chamber at the top of the building. Far below, the old Thames meandered toward the sea, between banks of forlage. I saw a small

boat come in sight and vanish behind the. trees. Away to the left was Windsor Castle. The fields were a checkerboard of green and dry gold. Somewhere down on those fields, King John signed the Magna Carta. Some people had been laughing and chat-

tering when they entered the shrine. All of them looked serious when they came out. They had that half-embarrassed look that people show when they come out of church, or a

## Labor issue tests U.S. internal morality

By HAROLD MORRISON Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United States faces an acid test in Internal morality—the distance it is willing \* to travel to curb crooks and racketeers who amay masquerade and front as legitimate union

As things now ennear, it would seem President Eisenhower will have to settle for something less than the tough measures he has Lendersed, or perhaps end up with no legislation

Two years of investigations by the Senate labor rackets committee has disclosed what appear to be shocking practices among some unique allegations of underworld dealings; fraud and corruption thrust against the Teamsters Union executive, headed by James Hoffa. The committe says that if Hoffa is not

blocked, he may successfully destroy the enthrome "decent" labor movement in the United States. Clearly, the situation calls for action, and Congress is well aware of the temper and mood of the country. But while action of come

wkind is indicated, there is a doop split in the

country as to what should be done. In the big struggle for new laws new opend, in the House of Representatives, three pro-Johns have been aired—one a soft, the other \* medium and the third a really tough approach to the issue. The "soft" one was killed by the

Willoush Wednesday. 'meaning the House of Representatives approved the toughest of the three possible mensures. A formal vote on final passage will be taken Friday. Now the bill goes to a conference of the Senate. What will happen there is un-

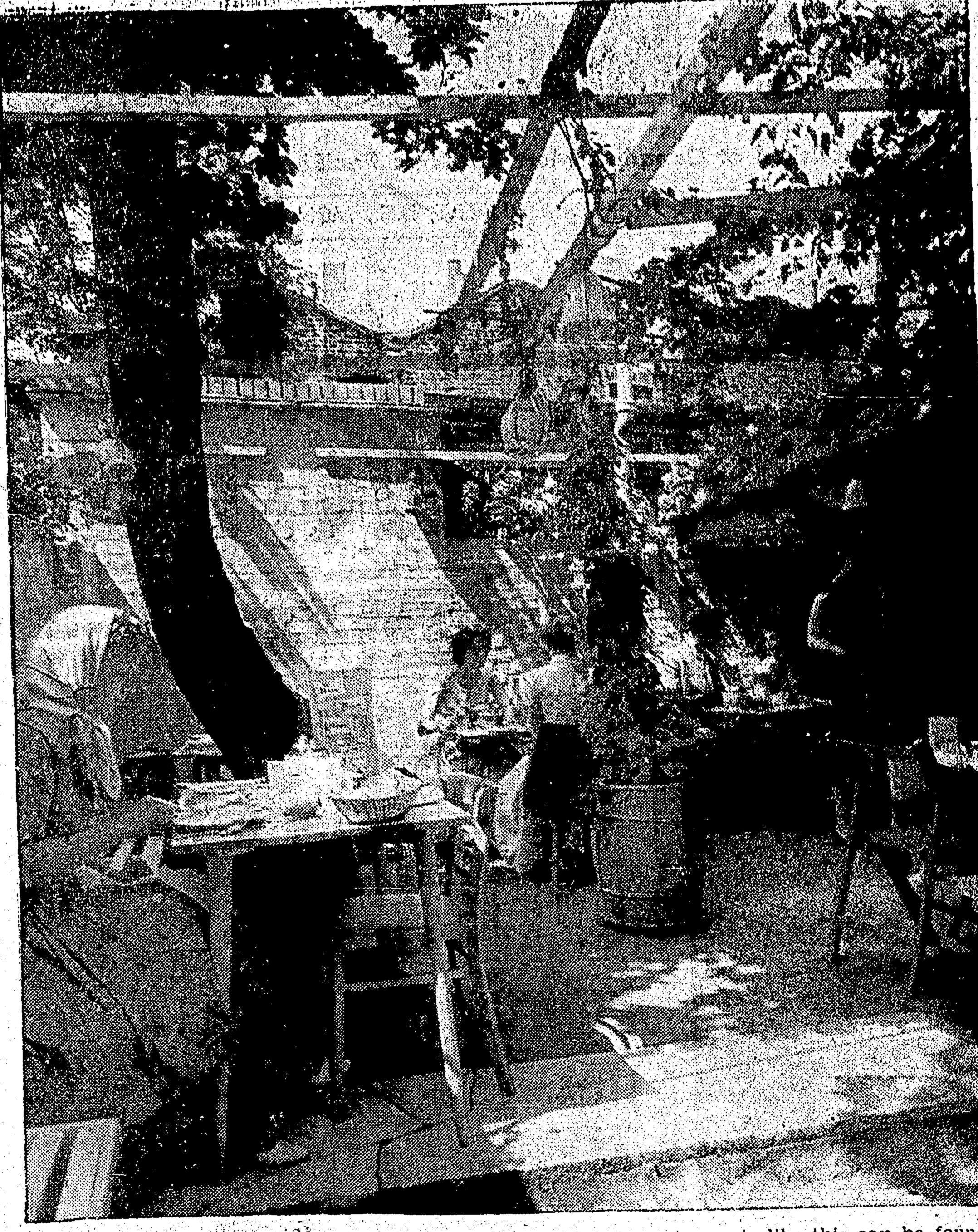
certain since the Senate has passed a lessstringent labor measure. Eisenhower endorses the tough approach and

George Meany, head of the 15,000,000-member AFL-CIO, has openly opposed him. What worries Meany is that in the rush to destroy racketeers, Congress also may curb the organizational powers of legitimate unions.

The issue has boiled down to whether the country should allow so-called blackmall picket. ing and secondary boycotts. These are practices vhereby a union could picket a plant and other firms dealing with it if the plant management won't sign a union contract. The significance of this is that the union can carry out such tactics even when the plant's employees nave signified they don't want the union to act

Elsonhower says those practices should be eliminated but Meany fears that such elimination will reduce the powers of the union to organize new companies. He says it would also prevent unions from advertising sweatshop conditions in some companies.

The Bisenhower-Meany struggle is indientive of what is going on behind the keenes in Congress. Meany charges that manufacturers are bohind the Elsonhower demands for lough action. It is this one argument which above all others which may force, a compromise in Congressional legislation, for there is little doubt that in some ways manufacturers would benefit by the complete elimination of the two-organiuntional practices which Elsenhower condemns.



MADRID? PARIS? No, the heart of London, where little restaurants like this can be found tucked away down almost any side street, with food to tempt the appetite of the most discriminaing gourme. Open air restaurants are becoming more and more popular in London. This particular spot is the Thieves Kitchen Restaurant. —British Travel Association photo.

#### LETTER BOX

of the Premier.

general revenue.

Another of the many areas

in which the Premier's argue-

ment may be questioned is in

terms of school debt. According

to law, 50 per cent of school

debt must be borne by the pro-

vincial government out of gen-

eral revenue. At the present

time, the provincial govern-

ment's share of the school debt

stands at \$43,000,000. As B.C.

is suffering from a chronic

shortage of classroom space, it

is obvious that the school debt

will continue to increase, and

this debt is not, in any man-

ner of thinking, self liquidat-

The PGE railway is another

so-called contingent liability

with a huge bonded debt, and

no monics assigned to a sink-

ing fund. By means of some

rather odd juggling of figures.

Mr. Bennett showed a profit

of almost half a million last

year where proper books would

have shown a loss of over half

1 million. If this condition con-

tinues, the provincial treasury

A phony claim

to phony dobt reduction

From The Toronto Tolegram

apparently a short one. Pre-

mier W.A.C. Bonnett of British.

Columbia colobrated the olim-

ination of his province's debt

after seven years of Social Cro-

gram's Vancouver correspond-

ont, Ivors Kelly, B.C.'s debt sit-

untion is not nearly as rosy as

the premier paints it. Far from

being eliminated, the total di-

Mr. Bonnott is free to alter

his bookkooping methods as he

goos fit, but it sooms incredible

that many of his olectors would

awallow his assortion that the

Ho has loaded it upon agan-

If one would be successful in

.....Mary Bakor Eddy.

the future, let him make the

class and boards, such as the

B.C. Fower Commission.

most of the present.

rect and indirect debt has more

than doubled singe 1952.

dabt doosp't exist.

As outlined by The

The stop from phony money

SCRAP INDIAN DEPARTMENT The Editor,

The Daily News: There have been many good laws passed on behalf of the Indians, but when it comes to actual administration through the Indian Department, it's like milk going through a separator; it comes out mostly skimmed milk."

I have been asked: What is the Indian Act? I think it can be best answered by how it is administered by the Indian Department. I shall mention a few cases.

I know of a widow who had to leave her children with her sister while looking for a job over here because she received no aid from her Indian Agent. She was recently notified that she had to go back to her children or else they would be taken away from her. Now wonder how she is feeding and clothing her children.

I know of another widow. who had \$500 with which she hoped to pay down on a small house for her children, so she was considered financially capable of looking after her children. Yet I see in Hansard where MP Frank Howard mentions that Ontario Indian widows with children received \$180 per month. He received no satisfactory reply when he asked why the same amount wasn't paid throughout Canada. So it seems to me that each agency must have its own interpretation of the Indian

An enfranchised Indian cannot adopt his own relations's children imder any circumstances if they are under the Indian Act.

In some agencies an Indian cannot even sell his surplus livestock without first getting permission from the Indian

I know of a large family who received \$50 per month in relief from the Indian Department last winter. A cousin, with two-children, living off the reserve only three miles away received \$122 per month

from the Welfare Department. I see by Hansard that the Indian Act is being amended again. Why keep amending such a complicated piece of an act that no one seems to undorstand?

t believe it would be best for all if the Indian Act and the Indian Department were done away with, and the Indians put under the trained personnel of the Welfare Department. They can retain their present reserves tax free. don't think that would be asking too much after losing such a big country as Canada.

IVAN ADAMS.

FOLLOWS HITLER The Editor,

The Daily News: 'Now that Mr. Bennett's 'Roman Hollday' at Kolowna is past history, and B.C. has no debt, just a small matter of approximately \$500,000,000 in so-called contingent liabilities,

porhaps it would be wise to

look a little closer at the claims, may be called on to bail out the PGE for the full amount of its

bonded debt, which stands at In effect, Mr. Bennett is sayover \$100,000,000. ing that no further payments No matter how the debt is are required out of the general handled, one fact remains revenue of the province to paramount-We, the taxpayers, meet debt commitments. That must pay it; whether it is is, all provincial debts will now classed as net debt, or continbe self liquidating, or will, for gent liabilities. However, it example, in the case of the Toll does not seem good business to Authority be paid from collecovertax the people to buy back tions at toll bridges. two and a half per cent bonds, But are the Premier's conlong before their date of matingent liabilities all self-liturity, in order to make good a quidating? An examination of

political brag while on the provincial law shows that the other hand the government Provincial Government is reagencies borrow money at four quired to pay two percent of per cent. Remember, we pay, the total borrowings of the Toll either way! Bridge Authority from general Mr. Bennett seems to calculrevenue. In the fiscal year endate that he can bamboozle the ing March 31, 1959, the Propeople of this province by his vincial government paid \$1,own odd methods of bookkeep-800,000 to the Toll Authority ing. He evidently believes in from general revenue. As time the theory put forth by the late passes, and the Toll Bridge unlamented Adolf Hitler: That, debt increases, the provincial if you produce a falsehood government will be required to monstrous enough, its very impay larger sums of money from pact will stun the people into

believing it! I sincerely hope such will not be the case in B.C. Sam McCready,

> President, Prince Rupert CCF Club.

The Editor, The Daily News.

Your editorial Wednesday was stupid, but A. McPhec's letter Friday was stupider.

EDITOR'S NOTE - Signed "articles, and editorials credited to other newspapers do not necessarily reflect the views of The Daily News.



LYAIL A. DÀGG APPOINTMENT of Lynll A.

Dagg, of Vangouver, as director of public relations for Zellorbach limited is announced by G. Gallaway, prosident. Mr. Dagg succoods Donald H. E. pointed director of public relations for Ford Motor Com-pany of Canada Limited, in Toronto, A nutivo of Analgotchowan, Mr. Dagg was for-morly a wall-known Wostern with nowspapars it Edmonton, Vancouver and Crown Zollerbach in 1988. The appointment is effective September L.

From the Ottawa Citizen

the United States of a common standard for the inch and pound is a step forward. The advantages to commerce and science are obvious. A thousand yards of cloth in one country will mean exactly the same in the other: so will a thousand tons of coal, or steel. The difference now is minute. But where precise measurements re needed, either for weight or distance, a muisance is cre-

Canada has played a leading role as mediator in arranging the agreement, with scientists National Research Council taking an important

Now that an accord has been reached on the inch and pound they feel a further step should

The countries still using these units of measurementsand bushels, quarts and other unrelated units of measureshould adopt the metric system. But the metric system itself should be standardized throughout the world with the basic measure based on light

The reform would indeed be desirable. The metric system, whether for weights or distances. is based on decimals; makes calculation easier and

more exact. If it were standard Med throughout the world, science and commerce would benefit. Scientists checking one another's calculations would no longer have to translate figures into the type of measure-' ment used in their own coun-. also gain.

try trading corporations would Canada is in a good positionto plead for this change with the two great non-metric coun-

tries-Britain and the U.S. The Canadian government would be performing an important service if it tried to obtain an agreement on the metric system.

#### Lighter side

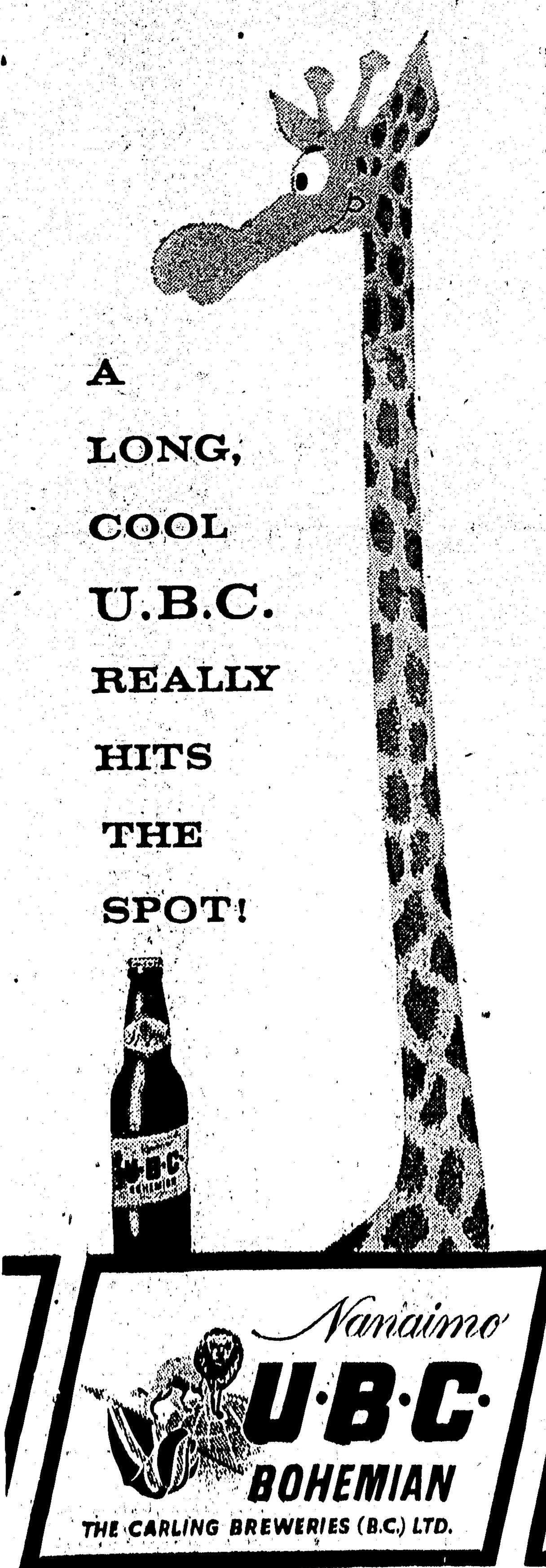
A staid gentleman, an honorary judge at a horse show. was upset by the dress of some of the girls.

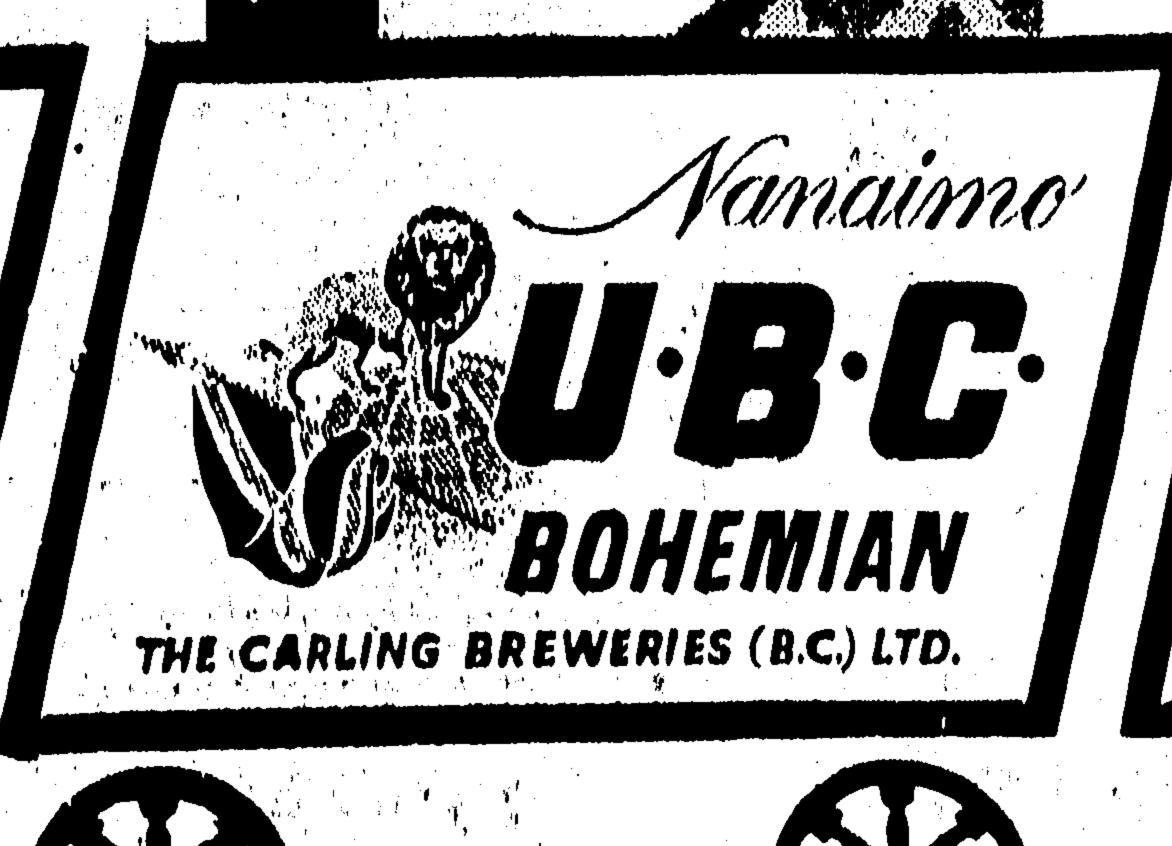
"Just look at that young person with the poodle out. the cigarette and the blue jeans," he decried to a bystander. "Is it a boy or girl?". "It's a girl. She's my daugh-

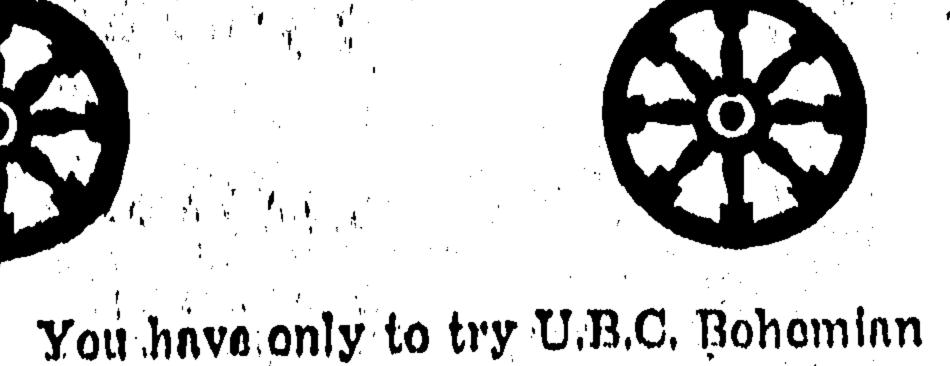
"Oh, forgive me sir," apologized the old fellow. "I never dreamed you were her father! "I'm not," snapped the other, "I'm her mother."

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