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You, too, can raise a delinquent

Juvenile delinquency, as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and others emphasize, becomes a graver problem all the time — both in the extent of the crimes committed by juveniles, and in the crime's seriousness. If you, as a parent want to join the parade and raise a delinquent there are certain rules to follow Frank Brabant, an authority on the subject, lectures around the country, recently listed them. Here are a few:

From infancy onward give the child everything he wants, so that he'll grow up thinking the world owes him a living. Don't give him any spiritual training. Avoid use of the word "wrong" — it may give him a guilt complex. Do everything for him, so that he'll become accustomed to throwing all responsibility on to others. Give him all the spending money he wants, and never insist that he earn any of his own. Satisfy his every craving and sensual desire—after all, denial may frustrate him. Take his part against neighbors, teachers and the police. When he gets into real trouble, apologize by saying, "I never could do anything with him."

These rules aren't hard to follow and abide by—great numbers of parents have, as surging juvenile delinquency shows. You, too, can produce a delinquent, simply and easily. The authority adds one more observation: "Prepare for a life of grief. You will be apt to have it." — The Ketchikan Daily News.

Accent on reform

The prison reform announced by Justice Minister Fulton logically follow the strides he has already made towards a penal system in which the emphasis is on reform and rehabilitation rather than punishment.

To such improvements as parole, increased emphasis on training and reduction in the number of death sentences carried out, Mr. Fulton adds four new measures:

(1) A seven-hour work day for prisoners, to keep them busy and make federal prisons self-sustaining.

(2) Increased evening recreational and educational activities.

(3) Segregation of old convicts and hard cases from new prisoners.

(4) Gradual release from custody, beginning with evenings out, temporary release for job interviews and possibly even the right to take a job outside prison in daytime while returning at night.

Like any reforms in penology some of these may work and others not. But the Minister of Justice shows commendable willingness to experiment. The goals are to have fewer convicts returning to old ways after they have paid their debt to society and prisons less burdensome to the taxpayers. These are worthy objectives. — The Toronto Telegram

Congregations sometimes trying to ministers

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Remarks ministers get tired of hearing:

"That was a wonderful sermon, Dr. Spires. But wasn't it the same one you preached last year?"

"My husband sends his regards. Unfortunately, he couldn't attend services this morning. He had a golf game he simply couldn't get out of."

"The collection came to $38.50, a British farthing — and three buttons."

"Why is it ministers are always asking for money, money, money? Don't they ever think of anything else?"

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"If this church was run on sound business principles, there wouldn't be any deficit."

"I can do without a new dress for another year, dear. But we simply have to find a way to get you a new suit. You can't afford to look so shabby."

"Instead of preaching so much against juvenile delinquency, why doesn't he do something about his own kid? He's about the wildest boy in town."

"He's such a nice man. I wonder why he never became a bishop?"

"Wake up, John. He's finished his sermon."

"Sorry, sir, we no longer have a minister's discount. We abolished it several years ago."

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"Sure, I know he's against sin, but that isn't enough. What I want to know is, what's he for?"

"The church finance committee wanted to increase your salary, Dr. Spires, but decided the remaining funds should be spent on repainting the recreation centre."

"What does he want to build a new church for, anyway? This church was good enough for my great-grandfather. It ought to be good enough for him."

"Frankly, sir, some members of the congregation think you had better stick to your last — and leave the town's social problems to the politicians."

"Why is he so dead set against bingo? If we got a good bingo game going, we could afford to roof the church in gold leaf."

No change in forecasts of late recovery

By FORBES RHUDE
Canadian Press Business Editor

With one month of 1961 ending, forecasts for the remainder of the year have changed little from what they were at the 1960 year-end.

They still hopefully look for some improvement in the latter part of the year, but so far nothing shows on the horizon to indicate a real advance.

It can be remembered, however, that forecasts suffer from a real handicap, which George Shea of the Wall Street Journal sums up as follows:

"The problem of economic analysis is that although it seeks to look forward it can do so only by looking backward."

In other words, analytic forecasts are likely to be projections of past statistics and trends. They are loath to take chances in assessing imponderables, and such things as hunches or intuition are regarded as not quite respectable.

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One of today's unknowns is the success or otherwise which the new United States administration will have in guiding the American economy, and what happens across the border is a key to much that will happen here. For the moment, at least, statistics from across the border are rather dismal.

Among Canadian forecasters, E. C. Gill, president of Canada Life Assurance Company, expects a reversal of inventory liquidation in the latter part of the year, and a modest element of firmness. He also looks forward to an increase in Gross National Product in 1961 of about two per cent from 1960.

This increase would be in the same percentage range as the 1960 increase over 1959.

Most other forecasts are around Mr. Gill's figures, and so indicate continuance of a sort of high-level recession, in which we make some advance but not enough to fully employ our expanded economy and growing population.

Even the forecasts of moderate over-all increase in exports to the United States to offset the possibility of a decline in exports to Europe. Accordingly, some good news from across the border would be most welcome.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Kennedy warns Congress of perils ahead

By HAROLD MORRISON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The gloomy picture President John Kennedy paints of freedom and democracy in crisis must be viewed to some extent in the light of his own battles with a reluctant Congress.

"Our problems are critical," he said in his first State of the Union message. "The tide is unfavorable. The news will be worse before it is better. And while hoping for the best, we should prepare ourselves for the worst."

His speech to Congress — where a powerful conservative alliance of southern Democrats and northern Republicans waits to thwart some of his liberal proposals — stressed that "life in 1961 will not be easy."

"Wishing it, predicting it, even asking for it, will not make it so. There will be further setbacks before the tide is turned. But turn it we must . . ."

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While the Democrats control both the House and Senate, there still are sharp divisions between southern and northern Democrats and the southerns, by reason of seniority, are in charge of some key committees.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, who is backing Kennedy, already has a fight on his hands in a drive to enlarge and liberalize the House rules committee which Kennedy legislation must hurdle if it is to get the chance of full House discussion and vote.

Veteran reporters says Kennedy is disturbed over the possibility that the prestige of his fledgling administration may be hurt if the Rayburn drive is smashed.

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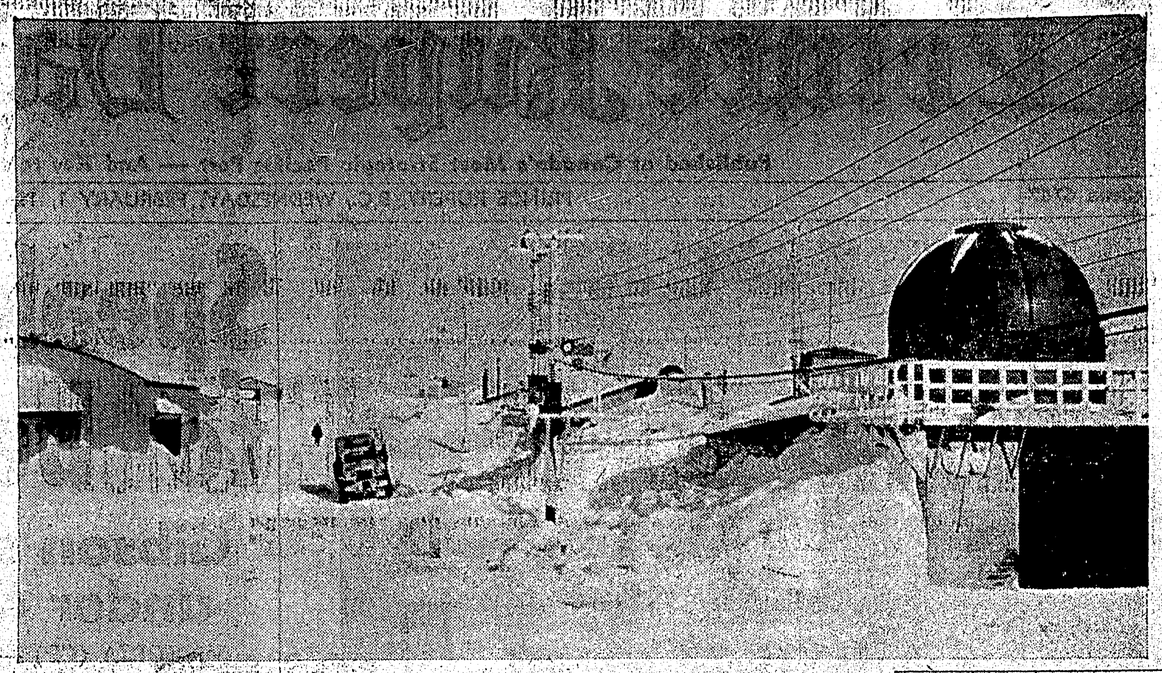
So Kennedy's speech serves a number of purposes. It seeks to gird the country and the Western alliance against the forces that menace democracy and seeks to enlighten Congress as to risk it runs if it thwarts the government's programs.

"I speak in an hour of national peril and national opportunity," says Kennedy. "Before my term has ended, we shall have to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure. The outcome is by no means certain."

With the alternatives placed so bluntly before them, Congressmen and Senators may be inclined to think twice before placing regional interests above national survival.



SO YOU THINK PRINCE RUPERT HAS IT TOUGH? — This is the main street of Resolute, a combined Canadian and American supply depot, airbase and scientific post about 900 miles south of the North Pole. Attracted by adventure and high pay the population of Resolute battles cold — as low as 61 degrees below zero — to service aircraft without hanger facilities, operate the scientific stations or run government services for Eskimos living in the area. Only two other Arctic outposts, Eureka and Alert on Ellesmere Island, are farther north than Resolute. — CP Photo from National Defence

TIME AND PLACE

By WIGGS O'NEILL

We Got a Good Neighbor

In 1901 my chums, the two Flewin boys, and I left Port Simpson in the little sailing sloop "Helen" on a prospecting trip up Observatory Inlet. What we knew about prospecting you could put in your eye.

However, we had all sat around at various times and listened to old prospectors having big talks, while they were wintering in the Hudson's Bay cabins at Port Simpson, and were familiar with such terms as "Mika Shists," "Bornite," "Peacock Copper," and whatnot, and versed in "Percentages." Although at times baffled a bit on that one, as one old chap in describing his ore samples and their values from the assay returns, would often add them up to 150 and even to 200 per cent in mineral value, not leaving much space for good old rock.

We stayed at Kincolith at the mouth of the Naas River and paid a visit to Archdeacon Collison the venerable missionary and had a pleasant evening with the family. Next day we set sail for Observatory Inlet, and right off ran into a strong head wind and tacked back and forth across the mouth of the inlet, not making much headway. The wind increased until it developed into a bad storm and we missed landing on the point which divides Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet and were driven across Portland Canal in the storm, and landed on the beach on the west shore of the Canal.

It was getting dark and we decided to camp. We had a coal oil lantern with a large reflector on it which we lighted and started looking for a place to make camp. In the lantern light we spotted something that resembled an old shack just inside the bush. On investigation it proved to be an old building made of round boulders, with a board roof and a rough wooden door. As it was raining torrents, we yanked the door open, only to find it was crammed full of old barrels, kegs and boxes. We threw some of them outside and made room to spread our blankets.

The gravel floor was pretty hard to sleep on but the storm was not inviting to go looking for some brush to make the bed softer. We did not bother about getting any supper that night, just went to bed and curled up and let the storm howl.

Next morning we found the storm had passed and we gathered up some wood and got a camp fire going and made breakfast. We noticed the empty barrel and boxes were marked U.S. Government, Port Simpson and the barrels were lime and cement ones. The little shack had been built of round beach boulders stuck together with mortar and our memories got working and we remembered somewhere around 1894 the American Alaska boundary survey took place, using Port Simpson as a base of operations with permission of the Canadian Government at Ottawa. They had two auxiliary sailing vessels, the USS Patterson and the USS Hasler anchored in the harbor all summer as supply ships and a large steam tugboat the USS Cosmos which was continuously running up and back Portland Canal all summer. This shed some light on the origin of the little stone hut where we had camped.

We prospected up along Observatory Inlet the rest of the Fall, staked a lot of mineral claims but never struck it rich. Although in after years I found that when the Anyox Smelter was operating up there, they used one of the claims I staked and named the "Copper King," a big vein of White Bull quartz for flux used in refining ore. But I had let it lapse, so near riches and yet so far.

Several years later the Alaska Boundary discussions and Award, under the jurisdiction of Lord Alverson, took place in London, England and the final agreement and award was agreed on and signed. The contention of the American delegates under the leadership of Mr. Elihu Root was more or less upheld by his Lordship, with the exception of two small islands at the entrance of Portland Canal, Pearce and Wales Islands were given to Canada.

I had read the evidence submitted by both sides of the inquiry. One thing I remembered reading was, to support their claims the American had contended that some of the stone huts built by the Russians during their occupation of Alaska were still in evidence on the shores of Portland Canal, showing that the present Portland Canal was the original boundary. The thought

Continued on Page 5

See TIME AND PLACE

When women go to work

From The Vancouver Province

Why do married women go to work? What happens to the housework when they do? A team of researchers found some interesting answers when they inquired of 300 women working in a biscuit factory in Bermondsey, London. Not only were the lives of the women affected, but their husbands underwent what many Canadians would consider a revolutionary change of pattern.

Many of the women were motivated not only by the wish for more spending money, but to "avoid the isolation of their homes." They tended to be critical of stay - at - homes after a short period in the factory. Leading a busy life in order to take care of their homes after work, they came to regard non-working wives as "inefficient muddlers."

The husbands often assumed new duties. They were "firmly incorporated" into the weekly routine of washing and floor polishing, and acted as baby sitters when their mates were on evening shift. They never had it so busy.

The children did not suffer. In the area under review there were plenty of close neighbors in apartments, but the researchers admitted that conditions might be difficult in new housing developments. The biscuit making company where the 300 women worked also made sensible adjustments to accommodate their employees — by a system of "approved absence without pay" in times of "domestic stress" such as school holidays.

The report, however, did not comment on the effect on the husbands of a regular time of "domestic stress." Every weekend, it said, there was a "housekeeping blitz" in which both joined. It might have been interesting to test the opinions of the mates of these paragons as they contemplated their "firm incorporation" into domestic duties and their blitzed weekends.

All Aboard

with G. E. MORTIMORE

Will Premier Bennett and his government colleagues be the only survivors if nuclear war hits British Columbia?

It might happen. An "underground capital" with room for the government and some trusted advisers, is to be built at a secret place somewhere in the province.

I can imagine Premier Bennett and the other ministers, clad in radiation suits, emerging from their cellar to gaze at a ruined world.

In some ways, it would be a politician's dream: Nobody left but Social Crediters. No pesky newspapers, no opposition, and no voters.

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Hawaii isn't such a pleasant place for a holiday as it used to be, writes a friend who is visiting Honolulu.

For one thing, the hotels are getting too greedy.

"Formerly, the hotels used to let everyone use their swimming pools and their sections of beach. Now the pools at most of the hotels have signs: 'For guests only.'

"Reading and bridge rooms have been replaced by cocktail bars; the beach roped off, with guests behind the ropes as though they were in a zoo.

"Entertainment that once was open to all, closed off and cover charge demanded.

"The hotels have had the quietest season for a long time, but still insist on holding their high rates.

"But the climate, the lovely people and the cleanliness are still here."

I think my friend is too fussy. I would be glad to escape from our dismal winter and spend some time in Hawaii—even if I had to live in a shack on the beach.

Quote, unquote

Herb Dickson:

"Don't brag; it isn't the whistle that pulls the train.

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J. Paul Getty in "The Richest American" by Ralph Hewins:

"There is more opportunity for a man to achieve wealth at the present time than ever before."

The Packsack of Gregory Clark

— Copyright: Canada Wide

The principle of Communism as far as the international party is concerned is to ensure that all intelligent people are in the party. If a person is intelligent but unwilling to come, body and britches, into the party, he is disposed of. This is indisputable, as far as the communist - controlled areas of the map are concerned.

It is not a new principle in politics. There were long periods of time in Europe in which, if you were not a Christian in the approved meaning of the term, you were disposed of. History consists, for centuries at a time, of the record, of states or communities in which the ruling clique employed the time-honored process of elimination to those who resisted the status quo. And among us right now are any number of people who sincerely believe that the only practical method of handling those who disagree with locally accepted ways and means is to squash 'em, suppress 'em or, for two pins, pack them off to some other place.

But the only thing wrong with the principle, as the Communists are bound to find out, just as our Christian and libertarian foreberas found out, that when the only intelligent people left are of the debased type of intelligence that will pander and submit to force for the sake of security and comfort, then you have a highly selected breed of toadies who collapse of their own fat. It isn't tyranny that changes the shape of the nations; it is toadyism.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Signed articles and editorials credited to other newspapers do no necessarily reflect the views of The Daily News.

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