1910 — PRINCE RUPERT DAILY NEWS — 1961

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

JOHN F. MAGOR, President
J. R. AYRES, Managing Editor

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1961

City needs dog bylaw after 51 years

It is time that the City of Prince Rupert acquired a dog-bylaw and passage of such legislature should rank high on the agenda for the 1962 City Council. For 51 years, successive City Councils have dodged this issue, claiming that besides costing money to hire a poundkeeper and install a pound it would also be quite difficult to administrate such a bylaw and keep track of the city's canine population.

There have been several incidents where uncontrolled dogs have bitten children and now that an alderman's child has been bitten the matter has been brought to the fore again. This is not to say that an alderman's child is more important than an ordinary citizen's son or daughter, but the elected member is in a better position to do something about it because the average citizen fails most times to do anything about demanding his rights.

We would venture to say that the dog population is almost double the total of dog licences but for years City Council has failed to do anything about it. Dogs run wild, they are a nuisance, they can cause traffic accidents, they are often a danger to tiny children.

The young municipality of Kitimat has already taken the bull by the horns and tackled the dog situation. It wasn't an easy task. It meant hearings and controversy but it finally passed a dog bylaw. Prince George City Council is pondering the same thing.

The fact remains that a bylaw stating that no dog, off its owner's premises, should be out of control of its owner. This means either on a leash or within hailing distance and sight of the owner.

It is a sorry state of affairs when there is not only not a dog bylaw but the majority of City Council does not know where the city pound is or the identity of the pound-keeper.

For the information of those aldermen who haven't taken the trouble to find out yet, the pound-keeper's name is Anton Vell and the pound, such as it is, is at New Floats. It is time the poundkeeper was placed on full time, an adequate pound built and the children and citizens given the protection of a proper dog bylaw. It might seem a hardship for dog-owners to begin with, but it will be a benefit for all concerned if operated in a sane and common sense manner.

CANADA - U.S. OUTLOOK

Relations may become more strained in 1962

By HAROLD MORRISON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Rumblings along the Canada-United States border may become intensified during 1962 as the two neighbors come to grips with a growing list of perplexing issues ranging from hydro power to world trade.

Acrimony and suspicion caused by at least one dispute have led some American officials to question whether Canada-U.S. relations can continue to be held up as a model for the rest of the world to follow.

That dispute involved the Columbia River power treaty, which the U.S. is waiting with growing impatience for Canada to ratify. Ratification is being held up by a continuing disagreement between the Canadian and British Columbia governments over the disposition of Canada's share of the power.

As the dispute spread border relations were ruffled in November by one of the most pointed charges of interference ever voiced by a Canadian cabinet minister against one from the United States.

Diplomats on both sides found their ingenuity taxed in hurried attempts to play down the dispute as Canadian Justice Minister E. Davie Fulton accused U.S. Interior Secretary Stewart Udall of taking the side of British Columbia in the power issue. Udall denied the charge.

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Power was one point of contention. Oil was another. But here Canada's victory was clear-cut. Udall had sought to restrain oil imports from Canada by voluntary means and Canadian authorities refused to go along. Udall also had sought to reduce compulsory import quotas on oil from other countries. President Kennedy rejected his proposal and ordered another long study of the situation.

For this Canadians were thankful, for as long as the U.S. took no action against oil under compulsory control, there could be little strength to argument that oil from Canada, which is not controlled, should be restrained.

In the field of general trade policy Canadians watched the U.S. government with a mixture of apprehension, suspicion and hope. Canada strongly suspected that the U.S. played a major role in Britain's decision to seek membership in the European Common Market, a move that could wreck the Commonwealth preferential trade system and reduce Canadian markets in Britain.

But the U.S. held out prospects of even bigger market opportunities for Canada through far-reaching U.S. government proposals to negotiate broad tariff cuts with Europe with the understanding that most countries including Canada would get advantage of the lower rates.

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The Kennedy proposals, however, will prove worthless unless Congress approves them. A bitter congressional battle is expected.

Defence also will be a big cross-border issue in 1962 as American military leaders wait to see whether the Canadian government accepts nuclear warheads for the two squadrons of Bomarc anti-aircraft missiles being set up in Ontario and Quebec.

Canadian failure to accept them might force a troublesome rearrangement of American continental defence plans. Kennedy was reported to have taken a personal hand in urging Prime Minister Diefenbaker to reach an early decision.

Despite the bickerings, disputes and frustrations in relations between the two countries, there was a great reservoir of goodwill. The prime minister visited Kennedy last February and Kennedy returned the visit with a trip to Ottawa in May.

Topsy-turvy world

According to dispatches from the scene, a lady in Kansas has a new house which she shares with six children and where the living room carpet is installed on the ceiling. The explanation offered is that the carpet in its unusual wall-to-wall location gives things a warm feeling and has worked an amazing improvement in the acoustics. It is alleged that the noise the six children make has been muffled to a most gratifying degree. Perhaps the reasons for the extraordinary arrangement are as stated, but it also leads to some additional suspicion that this is just naturally a topsy-turvy world. — Memphis Commercial Appeal

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

de Gaulle injuring friends, ignoring enemies

By ALAN HARVEY
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Every so often a story goes round that makes one weep for France.

The latest is about an Algerian named Chitti who was taken into custody by police and later beaten to death after he had attacked one of his captors.

Fairly commonplace; in the grim cycle of violence and reprisal that has become the Algerian pattern, nothing spectacular about one more death.

What startles outside observers is that a policeman named Hanon, the only one who will admit to any action against Chitti, has been charged with wounding a prisoner "in a manner to cause more than eight days' incapacity."

The result is that Hanon is being tried in a court that cannot impose severe penalties.

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The case prompts this comment from Cassandra, writing in the London Daily Mirror:

"Terrible things are happening in Paris these times, this day, this hour that Montaigne, that Montesquieu, that Voltaire, that Daudet and that Briand would never have believed of the land they served and loved so well."

Cassandra goes on to quite horrifying accounts of tortures practiced by French paratroops. The story has not been published in France because the paper that tried to print it, the weekly L'Express, was seized by the government.

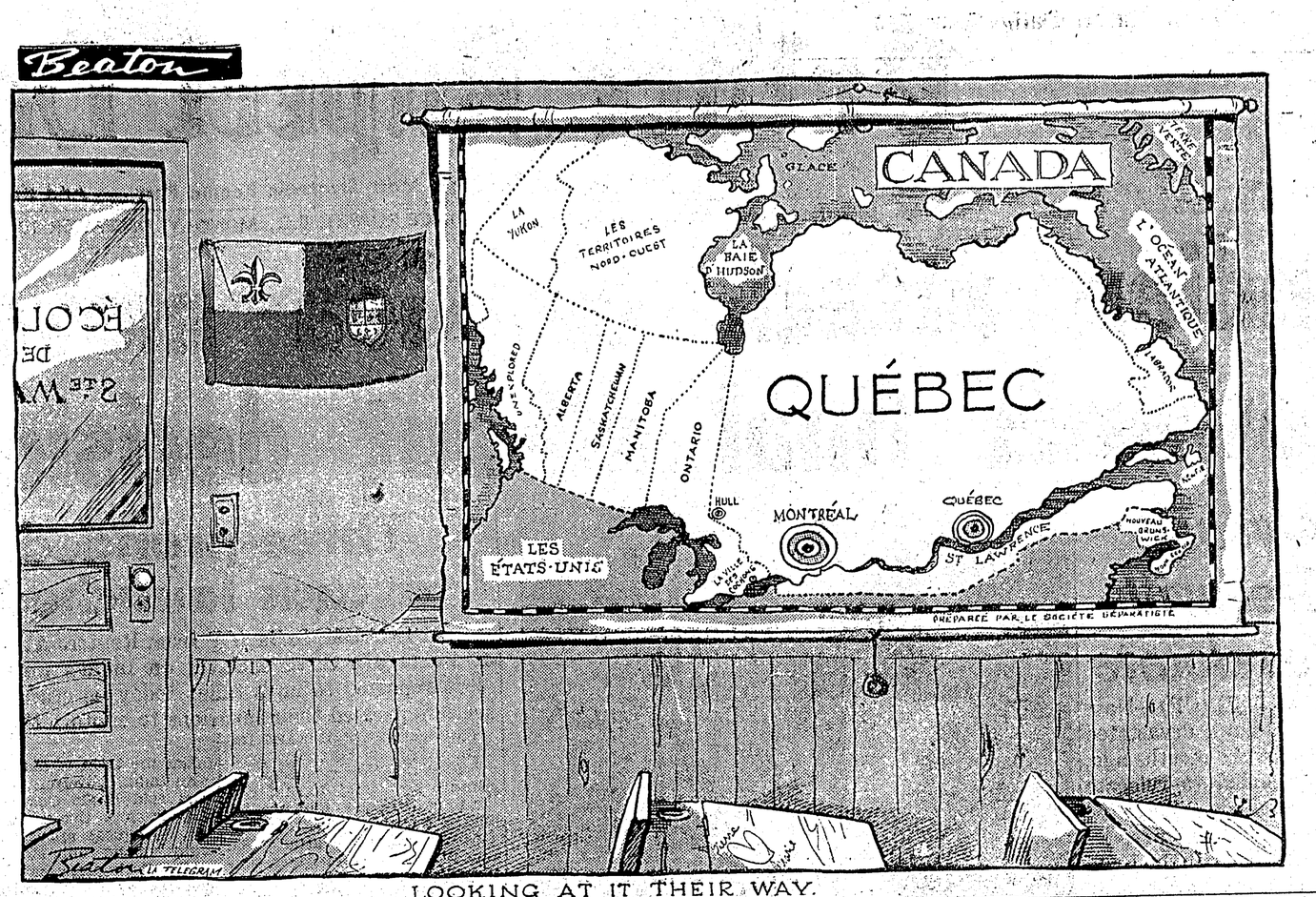
The action draws attention to what many observers regard as the gravest weakness of President de Gaulle's government. He does everything he can to silence his left-wing critics, though broadly they share his ideas on Algeria, and yet seems blandly indifferent to the dangers on the right.

In other words, he injures his friends and leaves his enemies unmolested.

Twist 'too much'

We approve of the policy of making foreign visitors feel at home but this dance the teenagers are doing for the benefit of any African tribal dancers watching is going too far.

— The Parksville (Missouri) Platte Company Gazette.



LOOKING AT IT THEIR WAY.

GOALS TOO GREAT

Forceful, confident, imaginative Kennedy now asking for prayers of American people

The promise of active, vigorous leadership was a persistent note in John F. Kennedy's election campaign. How successful has he been translating pledge into reality: This is the second of three articles on the U.S. president's performance in his 11 months in office.

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—No man can properly judge the leaders of his own time.

Yet when you try to answer the question—how is John F. Kennedy doing after 11 months as president?—you quickly run into something hard to pin down and impossible to prove: The quality of the leadership he offers.

It was Kennedy who put this emphasis on leadership in his election campaign.

Obviously the goals are too great for the most daring and imaginative leader to reach in 11 months. But in this town you can get a first-rate argument over whether Kennedy has made a decent beginning.

Those around Kennedy, naturally, insist he is on his way.

Republicans dutifully peck away at Kennedy.

U.S. "DRIFTING"

Possibly the complaint heard most frequently, sometimes from those friendly to the administration, is that for all Kennedy's talk about the United States needing a strong sense of purpose it still seems to be drifting.

One high Republican says Kennedy's own behavior creates confusion:

"He is emphatic against a summit conference, and yet he goes to one. He is emphatic on Laos, and then he lets it trail off. He sends up a farm program, and says this is what he has to have, and when it's changed around completely, he says this is what he wanted after all.

"He says he wants a balanced budget and then he says, 'No, I don't. He talks about a missile gap and then one of his men says how strong we are. Which, of course, is true.

"It's no wonder the picture of Kennedy comes through a little smoky."

Those around the president aren't disturbed by his criticism from an obviously partisan source, or by complaints from some Kennedy supporters who feel everything is moving too slowly.

Critics have found the easiest way to hit a president is to shoot at those surrounding him.

PROFESSORS ABOUND

In Kennedy's case, the complaint has usually been that the White House is overstocked with college professors.

But an official in a position to know says Kennedy is well pleased with his choices.

"Of course," he said, "he's more pleased with some than with others.

But it's easy to criticize a president; it's harder to be one. And no one has learned that more quickly than John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

On July 25, at the end of a radio - television address, he said:

"When I ran for the presidency of the United States I knew that this country faced serious challenges. But I could not realize, nor could any man realize who does not bear the burdens of this office, how heavy and constant would be those burdens. . . ."

And Kennedy, who only six months before had spoken so confidently about leadership, now said: "I need your good will and your suport and, above all, your prayers."

With the classics

SONG TO CELIA

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
And I'll not look for wine.
The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine;
But might I of Jove's nectar sup,
I would not change for thine.

I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
Not so much honoring thee
As giving it a hope that there
It could not withered be.
But thou thereon didst only breathe,
And sent's it back to me;
Since when it grows, and smells, I swear,
Not of itself but thee

Ben Johnson.

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

SPARKY SAYS

Clear Out "Junk"
from cellar, attic, closets!

Don't give fire a place to start!

All Aboard with G. E. Mortimore

The doctors have played a sneaky trick on us. They have made us live longer.

As a result of their hocus-pocus with new miracle drugs and preventive needles, the average human life-span has been stretched by 20 years or so.

The trouble is that the country isn't prepared to have us stay so long.

We are in the position of dinner guests who suddenly decide that we want to spend the night. The host and his wife are frantically scratching around upstairs for extra damp cots and trying to conceal the fact that they really don't know where to put us.

Many old people are not getting much enjoyment from the bonus years that science has given them. They are imprisoned in damp, gas-smelling rooms, living mainly on bread and coffee, with nobody to talk to.

There are two ways that we can brighten the lives of elderly people. One is the long-range way—work to get more low-cost housing and nursing rehabilitative care for the old people who need it.

Another way is to cheer them up now, by taking them for a drive or asking them to the house—perhaps for Christmas dinner.

Many old people—whose sons and daughters have grown up and moved to a distant place, would be pleased to be invited into the home of a young neighbouring couple, as honorary aunts and uncles to their children.

The Packsack of Gregory Clark

Copyright: Canada Wide

For some years past, an elderly friend of mine has been giving silver dollars as his Christmas gifts to his grandchildren.

Every Christmas, along comes grandad with a load of big flashing silver dollars to be put in the stockings.

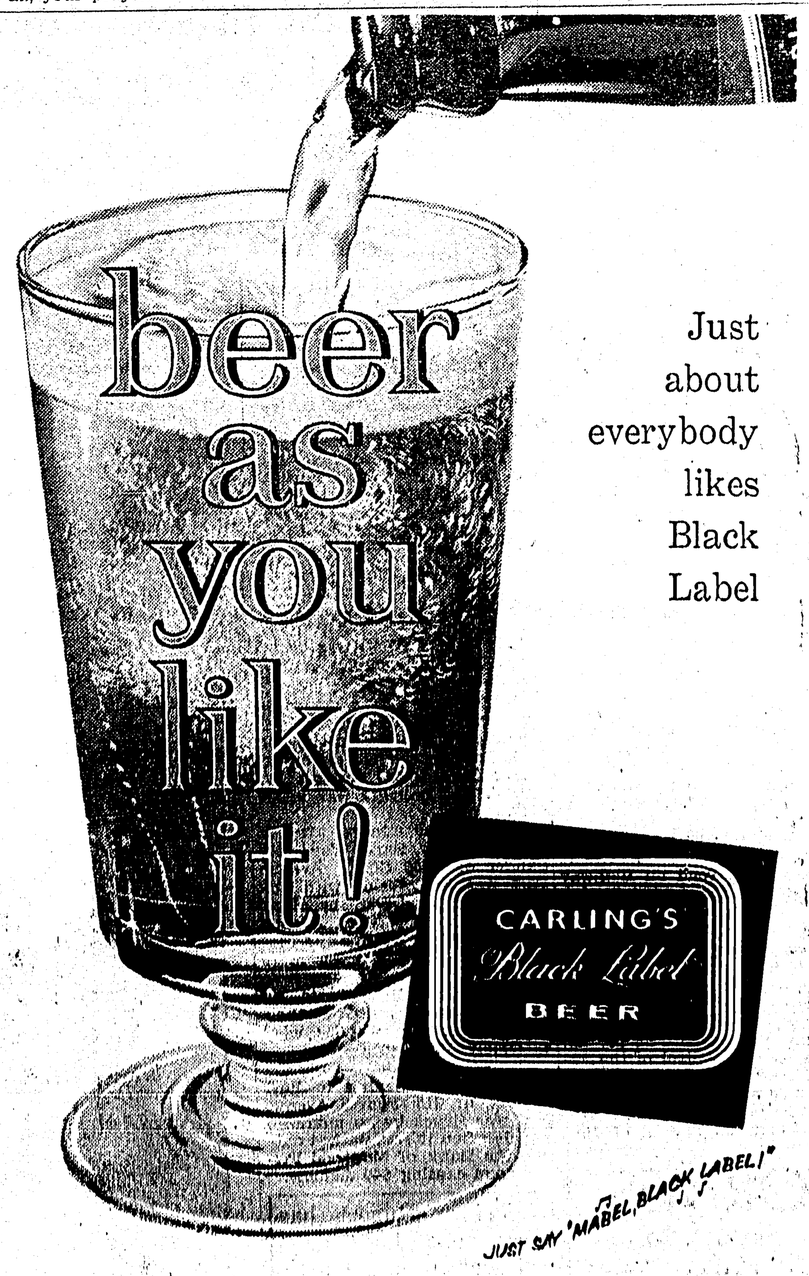
"It saves me so much trouble," he told me. "I don't have to push around in the stores trying to find suitable gifts."

"But," I pointed out, "your grandchildren are growing up a little, aren't they? Where a silver dollar was a satisfying gift to a little boy of four, especially if you counselled him not to spend it, but to put it away and save it, it wouldn't be quite so impressive a gift if he's eight now, or 10.

"Well, as a matter of fact," said my friend, "he's 12, the one you have in mind. I have given him a silver dollar every Christmas. He now has 12 of them; and I tell him if he saves until he is 21, he will have $21."

"With which," I pointed out, "at the rate the dollar is shrinking year by year, he will be able to go out and buy a necktie with the proceeds of his years of thrift and the generosity of his old grandpa."

So he's shifting to 25 bills; more perishable.



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