

Unguided Youths

MONTANA'S ANSWER

Then from the Lake Shore Outlook in Michigan City, Indiana, is another editorial that shows how the State of Montana treats unguided youth delinquents. It is as follows:

"Juvenile delinquency, on the increase nearly everywhere in America, is declining in America. Why? Montana scrapped its juvenile courts two years ago, insisted upon dealing with all offenders, regardless of age, in open court. Their names, addresses, crimes, parents are all completely reported in the

newspapers. The publicity has proven a genuine deterrent to crime. Juvenile felony cases in Montana are down 49 percent, traffic cases 75 percent.

"Judge Lester Lohle, who introduced the 'treatment like adults' practice, says: 'The system is effective because we lecture offenders and their parents in open court so that their cases can be fully reported. It passes responsibility on to the parents. They can no longer hide behind the anonymous charges which used to go on the record in the juvenile court.'

Increase In Crime

We are getting, almost daily, statistics which show a great increase in crime, and most of us cry out, "why don't THEY do something about it? We refer to our elected representatives—national, state, county or city levels. We seem to forget that we, the people, could be as responsible as our elected officials. For, the attitude, the spirit, interest or apathy of the mass of people are reflected in our courts of law, and we may be criticizing ourselves when we protest the lack of law enforcement.

It must be discouraging to sheriffs, policemen, and other officers to spend time and risk exposure to violence in making arrests only to find that the law-breakers are set free on technicalities which a lawyer can always find. And also, even after sufficient evidence is offered to convict of serious offenses a jury, emotionally swayed by the pleadings of a lawyer, will fail to convict, or ask for leniency. It is strange that so much sympathy can be offered

for the offender, and the victim of his crime forgotten. Those who have suffered are left to nurse their own grief, while the offender is frequently let go to offend again.

We have just read of a case where the evidence against a dastardly murderer and robbery case was conclusive; yet the perpetrators of the crime have secured, on a technicality, a new trial—and we would almost be willing to wager that a new trial will bring a lighter sentence.

It is such things as these which creates disrespect for our courts, and a lack of trust in elected officials. But the public must accept its share of blame. It is lack of public support, or public apathy which creates the situations which we deplore. No society can long live and maintain itself in prosperity and peace without discipline. Lack of it in the home, schools, and in the courts accounts for the great increase in crime.

Religion In The Here And Now

REV. N. C. DUNCAN

There are many aspects to our life here on earth. In the nature of things there is a practical side which is very important. There is work to be done. In the very beginning the Divine command was that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. In our time this area of life includes all of the technical skills which have added much to the conveniences and comforts of life. This side of our earthly life is not to be despised, but evaluation, use, and dedication made to come under the spiritual elements in our human lives. In the logical parlance we call this work.

But there is another side to our nature which we call spiritual. We are souls inhabiting bodies, and this aspect of our nature calls for activities of the spiritual qualities of our being—which includes worship, prayer and meditation. Jesus, while living a human life, was active in working in practical ways to enrich human life, while at the same time undergirding His whole life and activities with His high concepts of the value and dignity of human life. He declared that He must be about His father's business, and saying "We must work the works of Him who sent me."

He was careful, however, to take time out for prayer. Mark tells us of His arising early, and going into a quiet place for prayer. This is as essential for our spiritual growth as bread is to sustain

our physical existence. He tells us that we should enter into our own rooms, shut the door, and pray. Only so can we shut out hindering noises, and put ourselves into direct communication with the spiritual energy, understanding, and the high purpose of our being. Our age tends to overemphasize the work side, the practical aspect of this life—and we are learning, or, we ought to learn, by the mess in which the world finds itself today, that we are paying a terrible price for failure to look at life as revealed in Jesus, and his injunction to "seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. For without the spiritual and practical aspects of life accepted and merged in harmonious cooperation, life for both the individual and society, become unbalanced. There is today no lack of the practical side. What we need is a reemphasis of the spiritual. We need apartness for prayer and meditation.

Sincerity is a great virtue, rarely exhibited and seldom appreciated.

Few individuals dispute those who assert that they have unusual talent.

Another question—"What do you think of those people who park across the lines in the uptown parking spaces and those people who have no courtesy in their driving in other ways, too?"

It would be refreshing if we could delete from conversation such words as "interesting," "awful," terrific and "wonderful. Why not try grim, stupid, foolish, gay, disgusting, pleasant, and punk?"

Recipe for Communism: Let the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Young people, who in term of years have a great deal more time to do things, always seem to rush about much faster than the older people whose "shadows are lengthening."

The trouble with a teenager is, they don't realize what a wonderful time they are having until they grow older and look back.

It's surprising how many people venture out into deep water who do swim.

We have often wondered if some of the new bathing suits are actually made to go swimming in?

WASHINGTON REPORT

CONGRESSMAN James T. Brodyhill

Only days after the heated arguments and partisan charges about the poverty program, the House of Representatives considered and passed a large and important bill that will result in great returns. The ideas in this Vocational Rehabilitation legislation are not new. In fact, this Federal-State program has been in existence since 1920 and has earned its title as the original anti-poverty program. There was not one dissenting voice against it, a sharp contrast over the lengthening list of reasons for dissatisfaction about the so-called "war on poverty."

The support of the Vocational Rehabilitation program and its genuine achievements over the years has been so general that the mechanism of its operation have been overlooked, it seems to me, by those planning assaults on other areas of poverty and, to a large degree, by the general public.

For almost a half a century, the strength of the Vocational Rehabilitation effort has rested on the cooperative energies and resources of Federal, State and local governments plus the initiative and assistance of industry, business and private group. Since this has been a joint undertaking, the program has achieved a sense of responsibility, an enthusiasm, and a pride in accomplishment that has given it increasing impetus.

Today we know that several hundred thousand persons become disabled each year. When the calamity of disability strikes, the prospect of employment dims, savings are depleted, and families impoverished or broken apart. Bitterness often follows as the disabled person finds that his disability does not meet the rigid requirement for help under the Social Security program. The opportunity to become productive again is the great hope held but by this program to hundreds of thousands of disabled or handicapped people. That hope has been translated into the reality in many cases.

Last year, 135,000 men and women received rehabilita-

tion training. More than 83 per cent of these are now employed and are earning their own way moving them from the bleakness of continuing dependence to self-sufficiency.

The humanitarian consequences of this program are clear enough. But equally important are the economic by-products. Of those assisted last year, 20 per cent had been receiving some form of public assistance or support. An even larger number received support of families, friends, or private charities. Time-tested studies show that for every dollar spent for vocational rehabilitation, the Federal Treasury receives five dollars in income taxes. Contributions by these people actively at work in support of States and communities are at least equally great.

The new legislation makes provisions to increase the number of persons who may be given training to a rate of 200,000 per year and provides new administrative and financing procedures necessary to meet this goal. We can have every confidence that the program will achieve its mission with the same quiet, well-managed effectiveness that has marked its progress for the good of the country through the year.

One of last week's Congressional "spectaculars" was the conclusion of the debate in the Senate on the proposal for a Constitutional amendment to allow a State to apportion one house of its legislature according to factors other than population. This principle has been followed throughout the history of the country and was not an issue until the Supreme Court asserted its "one man vote" concept last year. The Court had assumed new judicial power in response to charges, often justified that some State legislatures had ceased to be representative.

Widespread confusion has followed the Court's decision that both houses in a State legislature must be selected only on the basis of population. To allay that confusion, a Constitutional amendment was proposed to restore the legitimate rights of States struck down by the Court and still assure that the arguments that led to the Court's

action could not arise again. The heart of the proposal provides that the people of each State may decide for themselves if factors other than population are to be used.

When this is done, population referendums must be held every ten years to assure that the apportionment process still reflects the will of the people. I feel strongly

that this is far more democratic and acceptable than the flat assertion of the "one man, one vote" principle of the Court.

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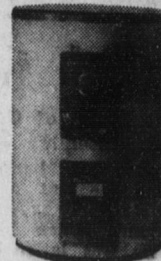
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