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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1944

Post-War Europe

The problems that will face the United Nations after the liberation of Europe will probably be vaster and more complex than any others in history. They are outlined in a valuable booklet prepared by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, "Occupied Europe: German Exploitation and its Post-War Consequences" (Oxford University Press).

The first section of the booklet gives a summary of Germany's organization of occupied Europe: the vast shifts of population; the mechanism of economic exploitation; and the food situation resulting from the confiscation of supplies in occupied and satellite countries. The intricate system of controls set up in the various countries over-run by Germany are clearly outlined. These include countries absorbed into the greater German Reich, those annexed for development as colonies or dependencies, and others left with a degree of nominal independence under strict German supervision.

A distinctly favorable condition for the long-term economy of Europe has been that, as a result of bombings and other necessities of war, industries outside the Reich have acquired a knowledge of German processes and patents, especially in chemicals and synthetics, both of which may play a large part in European reconstruction. Germany has been forced by the danger of aerial attack to bring into production new industries in central Europe.

The problems of immediate needs in liberated Europe are considered in the light of a long drawn-out defence, in which case they will be magnified by a German policy of maximum hindrance and ruthless destruction, and a sudden collapse.

In the latter case, in addition to the problem of supplying food and medical supplies, there will be the necessity of controlling the immediate flow home of scattered and conscripted populations, and the unravelling of the entangled economies of the liberated countries. Some idea of the magnitude of the task is conveyed by the estimate, that the immediate minimum needs for foods, seeds, fuel, clothing, and medical supplies of the eight European countries to be liberated will amount, for the initial period only, to more than 45 million tons, 23 million tons of which will need to be shipped from overseas. This is a phase in which Canada may be expected to play an important part.

In this connection a statement made in the House of Commons, Ottawa, this week by Mr. Brooke Claxton, parliamentary assistant to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, is significant. Referring to the plans of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, he said plans are being made "to bridge the gap between starvation and survival for tens of millions of people who have been crushed under the heel of the enemy, and to assist in restoring to their homes nearly 21,000,000 persons in Europe alone who have been displaced by war." Reports from enemy occupied countries showed that actual conditions of destruction, starvation and under-nourishment "exceed our worst imagination, and as the war goes on these conditions will get worse." An estimated 30,000,000 tons of food would have to be imported into Europe in the first six months after the armistice, excluding the requirements of Russia; and of this some 14,000,000 tons would have to be taken from overseas. Some 20,000,000 would have to be restored to their homes.

Enlistment Margin Slim

Last week Director of Selective Service Arthur MacNamara said 98,000 recruits will be required by the three armed services this year—26,000 for the air force, 12,000 for the navy and the balance for the army. Mr. MacNamara also admitted that the military call-up results in many of the young men volunteering for the air force or the navy. Others who await draft orders before donning the uniform go to the army. If they do not choose to volunteer for overseas service they remain in Canada.

Unless the Government changes its present policy respecting their use there is no assurance that the 48,000 men for the active army can be raised this year. Voluntary enlistments in the active army for overseas service, a contemporary notes, fell steadily month by month, in 1943. In November the enlistments numbered 3,565 and in December the estimate was 3,500. The rate of enlistments by months since the first of the year have not been disclosed, but it is evident that the Defense Department is travelling on a very slim margin.

Ribbentrop's Nest Egg

The New York Herald Tribune says in a copyrighted article that Joachim Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister and former champagne salesman, secretly operated a wine business in the United States until his venture was seized by the alien property custodian in September, 1943. Ribbentrop's American venture prospered initially, according to The Herald Tribune, but the company began to fear its German connection would be noted. The company then took the following steps, The Herald Tribune says, to cover its tracks. Controlling shares were transferred to Adolph Hech, vice president of the firm and a naturalized American of German extraction. Later control was transferred to the Combined Investment Corporation of Wilmington, Del., a Dutch-owned firm with German connections. A third exchange, this time through the Vinco Subsidary, transferred stock to a firm in Buenos Aires, called Securitas S. A., owned by the Swiss bankers for the Henkell company. But Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, seized the company on September 8, 1943, and sold its 235,000 Ribbentrop-owned shares for $350,000 to two American citizens, Samuel Lentz and Malcolm Woldenbergs of Newark, N.J. The Herald Tribune says Ribbentrop is reported to have $3,165,000 in foreign currency in Netherlands and Swiss banks and that Reichsmarshal Goering is said to have $3,575,000 in cash and securities outside Germany, some of it in New York and San Francisco banks.

EDITORIAL NOTES —

Clinical trials of Indian-grown penicillin have had very satisfactory results in healing infected wounds and war injuries. It is simply spread in the wound and the results produced are amazing.

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From Northern Rhodesia comes copper, used for wire in driving bands for shells and (as brass) in cartridge cases. It is the largest producer of copper in the British Empire. Some of the labour is supplied by African women volunteers and production goes on for 24 hours a day.

* * *

It still has nine lives. "Fluff", a Persian ginger cat, nervous and emaciated and very much the worse for wear—but still alive was rescued from under a pile of debris after being buried for sixteen days after a house had been hit during one of the recent air raids on London.

* * * *

Over 500,000 volunteer farm workers will be needed in Britain this year, because farmers will have more than 500,000 extra acres to harvest. From 150,000 to 200,000 volunteers for agricultural camps will be needed, more than 200,000 school children during holidays; up to 60,000 members of volunteer land clubs who give regular help to farmers and market gardeners will be needed and also more members from rural areas to join the Emergency Land Corps.

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A silverplated horseshoe forged by a Yorkshire blacksmith has been retired after a brief career as a "Little Brown Jug" in the grim game of air war. An R.A.F. bomber crew carried it as a charm—until they were shot down over Germany. A Nazi fighter pilot seized it as a good luck piece, and was promptly shot down over southern England. The Air Ministry confiscated the jinxed horseshoe and sent it back to the smithy with orders to keep it.

* * * *

"A boy o' pairts" will get there sooner or later, whether or not he leaves school at an early age. Thomas H. Raddall, this year's winner of the Governor-General's literary award for fiction with "The Pied Piper of Dipper Creek" left school at fifteen, entered the army, and lead a roving life for four years, then took an accounting course. The winner of the creative, non-fiction award was Prof. John D. Robins for his "The Incomplete Anglers". He left school at the age of twelve, and later mixed work with education, and finally graduated from the University of Toronto. The competition is held annually by that admirable organization, the Canadian Authors' Association.

* * * *

Royal Canadian Mounted Police are holding something original in the way of illicit stills—an "alky" maker in the form of a permanent wave machine. The machine, a "vapo-curl" type, was seized by the Three Rivers detachment. Along with the machine, R.C.M.P. Constable J. L. T. Desmarais seized a barrel of mash and quantities of alcohol, yeast, molasses and other ingredients in a Cap de la Madeleine house. The permanent wave machine operates along the same lines as big metal coffee percolators seen in restaurants, its curlers being heated by steam. In this case, the curlers were disconnected from the electrically heated steam unit and distillation of alcohol substituted for hair-waving. Daily productive capacity of the still was believed to have been in excess of 10 gallons.

* * * *

More than 2,000 British airmen who have trained in Canada have married Canadian girls. Most of them have returned to Britain, leaving their wives behind, but they all don't intend to remain there. Hundreds have enquired about Canadian citizenship and the treatment they would be given by the Canadian government should they decide to make their homes in Canada after the war. Many, however, intend to take their wives to Britain when arrangements can be made. Mr. Walter Herbert, secretary of the Canadian Committee, a Canadian organization established a year ago to answer questions and acquaint British airmen with Canada and Canadian ways, has a sheaf of letters from airmen which indicate they look upon Canada as a post-war land of opportunity. Part of the work of the committee and the British mission is helping Canadian wives join their husbands who have been posted back to England.

* * * *

Adolf Hitler, German Nazi-Fuehrer, born this date 1889; a soldier of the last war, he organized the National Socialist Party, which on his assumption of power in 1933, became the only legal party, the political background of the State; power and responsibility lie with the Chancellor, the Leader of the Party, the Reich having delegated its legislative power to the Government, retaining for itself only consultative functions; the National Socialist State is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans, with minor exceptions, can not be members of the civil service or serve as journalists; Jews are particularly discriminated against, and may not hold any responsible position in trade or finance; in the economic system, trade and employers unions are barred, being replaced by an organization under State direction; the foreign policy is aggressively national, with the intention of accomplishing eventually the union of all Germanic people of the world in the General State, and the subjection of non-Aryans to them, whether domiciled at home or abroad; it was Hitler's heedless pursuit of this policy that landed the world in its present holocaust—wholesale destruction on sea, land and in the air.

Notes By The Way

"Slot machines," says a dispatch, "are being converted into pooby traps for the enemy." Converted? —Chicago News.

Guests in some hotels are being asked to make their own beds if they stay more than a day. Soon there will be no point in staying out of the Army.—Christian Science Monitor.

We had better all of us open our eyes. We cheat ourselves if we permit the possibility of a sudden German collapse to become fixed in our minds as the probability. There may be collapse, but because the more likely alternative is the bitterest and most costly fighting of all the war it is folly to let our public and private behaviour in any degree seem to be governed by an unreasoning persuasion that we are near the end of the war.—Vancouver Province.

This orgy of public scandal in the Los Angeles court room was nothing in aid of the cause of good manners or good morals. There are sins of human conduct which are not crimes at law and which ought not to be made the occasion of a Roman holiday. What was wrong with this trial at Los Angeles was that it should never have come into court at all.—Vancouver Province.

All ranks of the three armed services who have been mentioned in despatches will soon be wearing a small bronze oak leaf. After the last war, those who were "mentioned" wore a palm leaf superimposed on the victory Medal ribbon. In this war, since a silver maple leaf is already issued to denote service overseas, the oak leaf is worn beside, not on, the service ribbon.—The Legionary.

Stephen Leacock carries with him the affection of human beings who were made to laugh when laughter was like bread to the hungry senses. Leaving a world so obviously in need of a sense of humour, it is all a man can ask that his fellows should be unable to remember him without a smile, that laughter should be the ultimate expression of their love. — Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

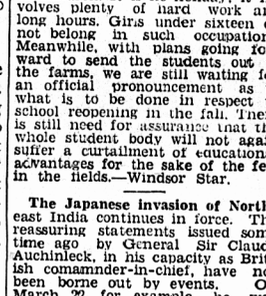
We warn the enemy that, on the day when accounts are settled, nothing will weaken our determination to punish the guilty. The Nazi invader shall be paid in full for all his crimes. He shall be paid for murdering women and children, for desecrating the dignity and honor of those whom he condemned to death, and for defiling their heroic memory by laying accusations that they had served foreign agents and enemies of Poland. —From the Official Publication "Poland Fights."

A British private soldier has saved the life of a Jap prisoner, taken on the Burma border, by giving his blood. When the Jap was captured he had lain several days with a badly damaged leg and without food. His companions were dead around him. His leg was gangrenous, and he at first refused to eat. He finally took food when a British officer agreed to eat out of the same dish to prove it was not poisoned. The doctor said that only a blood transfusion would save him. A British private who had stormed the Jap positions volunteered. Today the Jap is on the way to complete recovery. — London Daily Mail.

As we got this story, a suburban matron steamed into the Biltmore, late for an appointment with her husband, who had arranged to take her to lunch with a business acquaintance. Not finding him in the lobby, she made for the dining room. At the entrance, the headwaiter asked if he could help her. "No, thank you", the matron said. "I just want to go inside and look for my husband. He's lunching here with a friend." At this, the headwaiter unobtrusively blocked her way and casually inquired, "A lady?" "No a man", she said "Oh, that's all right, then", he said, bowing her in.—The New Yorker.

Good sense is shown in the rule to the effect that only girls over sixteen will be permitted to go on farms this year, under the plan for recruiting students to help in the fields. This is no job for younger children. It is no holiday; it involves plenty of hard work and long hours. Girls under sixteen do not belong in such occupations. Meanwhile, with plans going forward to send the students out to the farms, we are still waiting for an official pronouncement as to what is to be done in respect to school reopening in the fall. There is still need for assurance that the whole student body will not again suffer a curtailment of educational advantages for the sake of the few in the fields.—Windsor Star.

The Japanese invasion of North-east India continues in force. The reassuring statements issued some time ago by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, in his capacity as British commander-in-chief, have not been borne out by events. On March 22, for example, he was quoted as "minimizing the seriousness of the Japanese threat" and as calling the enemy's drive into the Manipur district of Assan "a diversion." Now that Japanese columns have cut one major communications artery and are endangering the railroad which hauls supplies to the Chinese-American army in North Burma, General Auchinleck's record as a military analyst looks fairly unimpressive. Nor is it possible to forget that he was relieved of his command in North Africa a year ago last August after a heavy and totally unexpected British defeat. At present we are being told that the Japanese have paid a considerable price for their achievement and that, in any case, they may be caught by the monsoon season if they are not careful. That is scarcely an explanation of why the Japanese, who are everywhere else on the defensive, should be able to invade a base from which the Allies themselves were supposed to be preparing to launch a large-scale attack.—Kansas City Star.



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

An historical survey of the problem, and of legal measures to cope with it.

By W. E. Bentley, K.C.

V.

By reason of the law's excessive emphasis upon individual rights and its neglect of the common weal, law is seen by many to be inimical to society. A new spirit has been created. No longer are violations of those basic individual rights, originally regarded as constitutional and fundamental to society, treated as important or as matters of serious concern. A greater need has arisen. The present situation is regarded as transitional. New and greater changes are impending. The common weal of the nation; the interdependence and common weal, not only of the British nations and peoples, but of the nations and peoples of the entire world, are becoming the current coin of our thoughts in plans for the future of the world. No longer are we thinking individualistically. No longer dare we be isolationists. In the world of plenty of this new concept, no individual will suffer deprivation. Every one will have enough. Individual rights will be merged in the common wealth and rights of all.

The condition which confronts mankind, with the duty of making a decision upon this new and fundamental problem, did not arise during the present war. It grew strong long before the war. The tendency has been given but added momentum by the exigencies of the war.

The Social Ferment

Lest there be any possible doubt or questioning or any misconception regarding the movement mentioned, it may be well to refer to its extent. The movement is not a political one; it is social and spiritual.

Most important declarations have been made by "The World Conference of the Churches on Church, Community and State," which met at Oxford in 1937.

"The Council of Clergy and Ministers for Common Ownership", referred to as (CCMCO) is an organization composed exclusively of clergymen and Ministers of Religion. It was formed at Leicester in May, 1942. Its President, the Bishop of Bradford, has declared:

"Our present economic system is immoral and un-Christian. Its appeal is nakedly to self-interest; its technique is economic competition It leads to the exploitation of the weak by the strong, it promotes class-selfishness, class-division and international war. It is a worship of Mammon, and, as such, is a moral outrage."

The CCMCO itself declares:

"We believe that the private ownership of the great productive resources of the community is contrary to Divine Justice, and inevitably involves men in a self-centered way of life. We believe that the common ownership of these resources, with due regard for the freedom of the individual, more nearly expresses the will of God for man's life on earth as revealed by Jesus Christ. We pledge ourselves, as an essential part of our Christian duty, to work for this end."

The "Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility" is an organization consisting of representatives of all the chief Christian communions in Great Britain (except the Roman Catholic. The Archbishop of Canterbury is its chairman. There are various other organizations in England.

In the United States, there are the "Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America"; the "World Alliance of International Friendship through the Churches"; and the "Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches."

In Canada, there is the "Fellowship of a Christian for a Christian Social Order", and other similar organizations.

All these organizations and conferences have important declarations and announcements in line with early Christian teaching indicating the need of change in the present social and economic system. The social fervent pervades every country

In the light of this new movement and of the changed conception regarding the place of law as it affects the welfare of every class of society, let us see what reflection, if any, of this movement has been cast upon, or can be discovered in, the modern treatment of Juvenile Delinquency. First, let us see what new aid has been brought to the application of the Law or Religion of Love, in dealing with juvenile offenders, and whence comes the assistance.

(To be Continued)

The Poets' Corner

THE EARTH CHILD

Out of the veins of the world
comes the blood of me;
The heart that beats in my side is
the heart of the sea;
The hills that have known me of
old, and they do not forget;
Long ago I was friends with the
wind; I am friends with it
yet.

The hills are grey, they are
strange; they breed desire
Of a tune that the feet may march
to and not tire;
For always up in the distance the
thin roads wind,
And passing out of sight, they
pass not out of mind.

I am glad when morning and evening alter the skies;
There speaks no voice of the stars but my voice replies;
When wave on wave all night cries out in its need,
I listen, I understand; my heart takes heed.

Out of the red-brown earth, out of the grey-brown streams,
Came this perilous body, cage of perilous dreams;
To the ends of all waters and lands they are tossed, they are whirled,
For my dreams are one with my body, yea, one with the world.

—Gerald Gould.

SPIRIT'S SPOOR

According to Indian legend, the Finger Lakes in New York are the imprint left by the hand of the Great Spirit.

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