THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1945

British Policy In India

An emphatic note of urgency is struck by the United Kingdom Government's statement of policy for India made in both Houses of Parliament. The statement reaffirms in the clearest language the intention of His Majesty's Government as announced September 19 to convene a constitution-making body in India as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government have not receded from that policy, but India is in the grip of an electoral campaign and insinuations are being handed from the platform reflecting on British good faith. The burden of these unjustified suggestions is that His Majesty's Government are planning postponement of the accession of India to Dominion status and that they may use the proposed discussions between the Viceroy and the elected representatives of British India and representatives of the Indian States immediately after the elections as a delaying factor.

It is pointed out in London that while there will be no delay on His Majesty's Government's part in striving to secure the wisest measure of agreement on the method of framing India's future-made constitution, it will be for the Indian Parties to see to it that their differences of aim and outlook are not allowed unduly to defer the consummation of India's self-governing aspirations.

It is in furtherance of British policy as stated and reaffirmed on December 4 that the Government has decided to send a non-partisan delegation to India. These representatives of the chief British political parties should be able personally to contribute to the removal of misunderstandings as they will certainly testify to the earnestness of British intentions and the sincerity of British good-will.

Finally it is observed that the December 4 statement concludes by sounding the necessary warning that the British Government during the transition period which must intervene before India becomes fully self-governing "could not permit any attempt to be made to break down the loyalty of the administrative services or the Indian armed forces and that they will give full support to the Government of India in securing that their servants are protected in the performance of their duty and that the future constitution of India shall not be called into being by force or threat of force."

India will have need of internal peace both for settling the many difficulties inherent in her constitutional problem and for tackling successfully the extensive projects for social and economic welfare which the Government of India have outlined, and for the execution of which His Majesty's Government are giving every encouragement. Until the new constitution comes into being the Government of the country will have to be carried on with due respect for the maintenance of law and order and for those charged with their maintenance.

Orders-In-Council

Canada is not the only country having trouble with orders-in-council. Britain is also having hers. Early this month, the House of Commons at Westminster gave second reading to a bill designed to introduce a uniform and more satisfactory method of handling the problem.

The bill, known as the "Statutory Instruments" bill, provides that all orders-in-council must be printed, numbered and placed on sale by the King's Printer. Exceptions to this rule can only be made by a specific act of Parliament and would presumably only apply in cases of orders touching on security.

There is no obligation, under the bill, to lay orders before Parliament unless again there is special provision for this to be done in an act of Parliament. Where they are subject to annulment by resolution, however, they must be laid before both houses and a forty day breathing space allowed in which they can be voided.

Thus Britain's new bill would seem to remove the worst feature of the order-in-council, namely the possibility of the existence of a large body of unpublished law. By it they will be made as public as any other form of law and this is what is needed.

Service Needs Streanlining

The war in Europe has been over more than six months; the Japanese war three. Hundreds of thousands of servicemen have returned from overseas stations and been discharged to civilian life. There are more men looking for jobs today than there are immediately available vacancies.

And yet, notes the *Financial Post*, the Department of Labor is continuing an employment system born of wartime necessity and geared to an emergency economy, when jobs were plentiful and urgent, workers few and hard to find.

Employers of labor now have been granted the great privilege of publishing their names in advertisements for help wanted, but the application must still be made through the cumbersome channels of National Employment Service. Ex-servicemen may receive "open permits" and shop around for jobs if they hear of openings, but even they must still return to the Department of Labor's local chieftains and spend as much time waiting in line to have thier permits approved as that particular bureau sees fit.

The quickest way to get at the heart of the present unemployment problem, The *Post* suggests, would be to remove the long queues of men waiting for employment bureaux to pass them through the extensive process of documentation and inquisition now in vogue. Let men and jobs come together in the most direct manner possible, and then let the department concern itself with the kernel of the problem—the men who are left unemployed.

It is the *Post's* contention that National Employment Service should continue to function, but as a service, not as an executive authority. It should stand ready to provide workers for jobs that develop and cannot be filled through normal, free channels. It should be advised of employment vacancies as they occur and as they are filled, so it can help men who do not know where to look for work. But it should not be permitted to impede this country's normal business and industrial development by insisting on handling, individually, the placing of every one of Canada's 4,000,000 workers.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Our designated Governor-General, Sir Harold Alexander, was born this date 1891.

* * * *

It will be something of an innovation for a portfolio member of a Government to visit here between elections, and this should insure a hearty welcome to Fisheries Minister Bridges when he comes to visit our fishing centres.

* * * *

An admirable choice in preparing the preliminaries for a permanent Defence Force is the selection of Major-General E. G. Weeks, who began his military career here as a signaller prior to Great War I.

* * * *

Montreal stores are not expected to deviate from their usual schedule and will be open until 5:30 or six on Christmas Eve. The four Quebec Liquor Commission stores that ordinarily operate until 10 in the evening will continue to do so on Christmas Eve.

* * * *

Where ignorance is not bliss. Peter McCluskey, 3874 Evelyn street, Verdun, who claimed he thought he was printing prayers of Confucius and not Chinese Lottery tickets, was found guilty of printing the lottery tickets and fined $100 by Chief Judge Gustave Perrault.

* * * *

"All I know is what I read in the daily newspapers", said Will Rogers, and twelve million Canadians got most of their information from day to day in exactly the same way.

* * * *

The organization of the Veterans' Affairs department in our midst, under the direction of Col. Conrad, is, let us hope, the first step toward re-establishment of this Province as a military district separate and distinct from Nova Scotia. It was under Premier Laurier, when the late Col. Moore retired, that we were forced into union with Halifax district, and the arrangement has never worked satisfactorily so far as we are concerned.

* * * *

The largest dry-dock in the world, recently opened to traffic at Capetown, South Africa, can easily accommodate the gigantic liner "Queen Elizabeth." At the opening ceremony, Mr. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Transport for the Union of South Africa, stated that the building of the dock was completed, after many difficulties had been overcome, in the record time of 16 months and that thanks for this success were due to the British Admiralty, who had supplied the various machinery and equipment necessary.

* * * *

Llewellyn, the last of the independent Princes of Wales, was killed in battle with the English at Builth, North Wales, this date 1282; since then the title is not actually inherited; it is conferred by special creation and investiture on the eldest son of the British King soon after his birth. Edward I, to gratify the national feelings of the Welsh people, promised to give them a prince without blemish on his honour, Welsh by birth, and one who could not speak a word of English. He then, in order to fulfil his promise literally, sent Queen Eleanor to be confined at Caernarvon Castle, and the infant born there, had of course, all the three characteristics.

* * * *

Province-wide sympathy and from far beyond, will be extended to the Hon. J. A. Mathieson and his family in their great bereavement. Mrs. Mathieson for many years held a leading place among the women of the Province, her great ability and natural desire to be helpful, being at the disposal of many worthwhile movements, especially in the early days of such organizations here. She will be perhaps best remembered for her long and valuable association with the I.O.D.E. as Regent. All her life she was the centre of literary and artistic circles, and her home became practically a salon reminiscent of the old days of literary London. Even as a student at Prince of Wales College she set the literary pace, and was leading member of a Shakesperean Club, of which alas, she was the last surviving member. Though a staunch and inspiring upholder of the Conservative cause, of which her husband was so long the able and successful leader, she never took any public part in political organizations, though her advice and assistance were sought and greatly appreciated by those who did. As a daughter of the Hon. David Laird, the outstanding statesman of his day and generation, Mrs. Mathieson was brought in intimate contact with the leading men of Confederation, and entered largely into the life and work of those early political pioneers. Later when her father became Lieutenant Governor of the North West District, it fell to her lot to organize and develop social life there, which she carried out with striking effect. Back in Charlottetown, Mrs. Mathieson was among the first to realize the desirability of women being in closer touch with education of the young, and helped to organize and carry on for a number of years, the School and Home Association. Her works do follow her in this respect, for her example has inspired the women of the present day to extend the work still farther in the School Improvement League.

Notes By The Way

Oh, yes, even as recently as the turn of the century, girls sometimes stained their fingernails, but they did so hulling walnuts.—Kitchener Record.

In this wave of crime, what this country needs is more plowing matches. Who ever heard of a good plowman who didn't go straight?—Ottawa Citizen.

Canada, says Mr. Howe, in the future will manufacture many articles never made here before. Meanwhile the people would welcome larger production of such old-fashioned things as underwear, stockings and socks, men's shirts and suits.—Ottawa Journal.

The Hebrews, thousands of years ago, discovered the vegetable tanning process used in shoe manufacture. The woodshed tanning process was also discovered a long time ago but, unfortunately, discarded all too quickly. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Canada may view with some pride her public school system. It may have its defects, but it has turned out generations of fine men and women. It will continue to do so in spite of the many problems of the day. But that task will be made the easier as more parents come to understand that this, too, is their business; and that it pays to look at your own business once in a while.—Victoria Colonist.

Early this year a new series of Greenland stamps were issued, and philatelists all over the world eagerly bought up copies of the new issues. Now Danish papers ask, who were the sponsors of these stamps, and who made the drawings? Apparently the Danish government is not aware of their issuance and Danish papers point to mistakes in the pictures, such, as for instance on the 30 Ore stamp, the dog team is a drawing of teams as used by Canadian Eskimos and not used on Greenland at all. Who were the sponsors?—From Scandinavian News.

The hospital in St. Thomas is not the only one which is having trouble with drunken patients nor is it the only one which thinks the time has definitely arrived to do something about this problem. The drunk is always an infernal nuisance wherever he may be and it is distinctly unfair to the staffs of general hospitals and their other patients that they should be asked to shelter and treat them. As the Government makes it possible for these alcoholics to get that way and even encourages their alcoholism for the sake of its revenues, it is not unreasonable to suggest that it should set up special hospitals for their treatment.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Some people are always wishing for the good old days when life was much simpler than it is now. Well, some of our rural friends have had a taste of these good old days this fall. We are told that rain made the cornfields so soggy that the corn binder would not work and they were forced to resort to the sickle or short-handed hoe to cut their crop, then load the loose bundles on to the wagon. Harvesting of silage corn, digging of potatoes, even fall plowing, have by force of circumstances been done this fall as they were in the good old days. Those farmers who had to perform these autumn tasks the "back-breaking" way wish for a return of the good old days about as much as the city housewife who had to do the weekly washing on the scrub board because the machine needed repairing.—Kitchener Record.

In the past generation it has been proved that controlled schools in fascist regimes could distort national history and tradition to perverted ends. Even in the democracies history text books have had biased slants. In our nation certain sections long kept alive fallacious concepts of events in our national development. The representatives of the forty-three nations attending the present conference in London pledged the fullest co-operation of their governments for the proposed organization and the formulation of a practical working charter. It is evident that the unbiased teaching of history is one of a number of major matters that need attention. The educational losses of the war must be repaired; illiteracy must be eliminated; general educational standards in all nations must be raised. United action through the International Educational nad Cultural Organization for an honest and unbiased presentation of historical subject-matter is of primary importance in developing international understanding. —New York Times

The Poet's Corner

SEPARATION CENTRE

Now with the door so blessed wide
The time run out, the khaki worn,
Remembrance catches at your sleeve,
Accosts you with a hope reborn.

It cannot hurt to let your mind
Run lightly down the rugged years
To touch the memories where they lie
With fondness or a trace of tears.
(Loud barracks and the smell of men
Good-natured wrangling over cards,
Rough friendships and a wealth of beer,
On duty with the midnight stars.
Blood-comrades on a tortured beach,
Grim fumbling with a rusty bolt,
To crawl, to gasp, to fire blind
Where tracers streak their deadly gold).

Strange gods of horizontal men,
Where will there be, in future days,
The smell of molten coffee, black
With tonic and debris—the blaze
Of friendly beacons in the sky?
Where will there be, when you move on,
The romance of the kill-or-die,
The breathlessness or danger gone?

The past sings madness in the ears
Of men whose listening makes them know
How sane they are to bow their heads
And say goodby and go.

—Sgt. Harold Applebaum in New York Herald Tribune.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

FOR BRIGHTER LIGHTS

Sir,—Now that so many new projects are contemplated for the City, I would like to suggest—"Brighter Electric Lights" for all our City streets. Some of the streets are so dark that one has to fairly grope their way along on a dark night especially after leaving the high-powered lights of the City stores.

Not long ago I was appointed to meet a lady at the Railway Station on her first visit to Prince Edward Island. The first thing she said to me was, "Are you having a 'Dim-Out' here?" I said "No", then she said—"My! This is certainly the darkest City I have ever visited." So let us take a hint and make our City "brighter" as well as "cleaner", as another writer has already suggested.

I am, Sir, etc.

CITIZEN.

IS DR. CHISHOLM MORALLY JUSTIFIED?

Sir,—As I have just had an opportunity to read the text of General Chisholm's recent address in Washington, may I be allowed to make one or two comments upon it and upon the discussion which it has produced?

In the first place: we shall do well to remember that psychology is a very young science, which by its "empirical" nature is subject to much uncertainty and is in constant need of a revision of estimates. It has contributed much to our knowledge and understanding of man's being, and for this we are deeply grateful.

But, as is commonly the case with "youth", it is prone to cocksureness and intolerance. Some of its exponents lack the humility which, more than ever today, is a happy characteristic of the older sciences and of the best type of scientist.

The apprehension of truth requires the co-ordinated activity of the several parts of man's being. It can never be a purely rational process; for "Le coeur a ses raisons que la raison ne connait pas", and "If any man do his will, he shall know of the teaching." Psychologists must recognize (as many do) the limitations, as well as the possibilities, of their science. They cannot leave out of account "the more excellent way" of the great sciences of philosophy and theology; and by themselves they cannot speak a final word about the great realities of human life.

Secondly: it is important to grasp the real issue in the controversy which has grown out of Dr. Chisholm's address, and to fix attention on that particular part of the address which has inevitably produced strong criticism. Some of the things he said can be approved and welcomed. The issue is not the right of Dr. Chisholm as a scientist to continue his work in his particular field, but whether it is morally justifiable for him in his present office (which is set up and paid for by the people of Canada through its government) to make pronouncements which are not merely debatable in the realm of psychology, but are manifestly objectionable on those moral grounds which most Canadians affirm and for which they are deeply concerned.

In a word, are Dr. Chisholm's utterances in his influential and responsible position "ethically proper"? As he is apparently a moral nihilist, this phrase perhaps lacks meaning for him! In that event, his superior officer in the Canadian government must answer for him.

The pleas on behalf of Dr. Chisholm's freedom of expression as a scientist, which have been made by certain groups in Canada and the United States, are thus beside the point. As a psychologist who is no longer in a position of privilege he would have complete freedom to continue his investigations. But in the circumstances, he cannot expect to have it both ways. As things are, he cannot claim a right to make a declaration of "values"; which in any case do not come within the realm of his science, whose function is to observe and correlate "facts."

Thirdly: There is not space to discuss Dr. Chisholm's remarks at length or in much detail; but I would ask to be allowed to criticize his reference to "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil" in the Creation narrative, and the use which he has made of it. In this very beautiful story there is indeed sound psychology. But to claim that a common source of knowledge of distinct realities, declared to be "good" and "evil", is evidence that these things have no essential difference and are "different aspects of the same thing" is not very sound reasoning. Good and evil are constantly intertwined, but they are not undifferentiated.

The whole meaning of the Divine Action which follows the transgression story (of which Action the Bible is the continuous record) is based upon the reality of the antithesis and conflict of good and evil; known by man in his innermost experience as "we ourselves groan within ourselves", and as 'the whole creation groaneth, and travaileth in pain together until now" —and surely never more than in our contemporary world. Incidentally, St. Paul was no mean psychologist. One may therefore be pardoned for hoping that Dr. Chisholm's diagnosis of the human mind is not often so fallible as his "reading" of the Mind of the Creator!

Finally: It is worth reminding ourselves that the great Victorian scientists who were unable to assent to the Christian Faith were nevertheless resolute in upholding its moral expression. If today they would perhaps be surprised at the changes in our scientific understanding, they would assuredly be dismayed at the moral collapse which has followed upon the loss of religious faith. As a remedy for our condition Dr. Chisholm prescribes the quackery of moral confusion. It will be of our wisdom to heed the warning of Isaiah: "Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil!"

I am, Sir, etc.,
(Rev. Canon) W. H. DAVISON.
Montreal, December 4.

INDIA ART-CONSCIOUS

CALCUTTA — (CP) — The Academy of Find Arts, Calcutta, has established four fellowships and six associate memberships which will be awarded to artists of distinction to start with, and thereafter new fellows and associates will be chosen every year.

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LUCKY 13

WOOLLEY, England—(C P)—No. 13 is a lucky number for this little hamlet in the Cotswold Hills. Thirteen men from Woolley went into the First Great War and all returned safely. Thirteen also fought in the Second Great War and they, too returned unhurt.

DONCASTER, England — (CP) —Roman coins unearthed here have been identified as belonging to the period between 259 and 273 A.D.

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