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

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1946

The Veterans' Land Act

Despite the fact that the terms of the Veterans' Land Act have been fully discussed in the Legislature and reported in the press, it has been suggested that many prospective applicants in this Province are still unaware of the opportunities held out under this legislation. There is no doubt, at any rate, that it is essential to our agricultural industry to retain younger people on our farms, and that the best settlers we can obtain are our own war veterans. Premier Jones' advice in this connection is worth recalling. Speaking in the Legislature last March, he said: "There is a good reward today in farming if you are not afraid of good old-fashioned work. The possession of a piece of land and improving it is the reward that a farmer gets, and I am surprised that veterans do not see the advantage of tranquility and a quiet life and the satisfaction of seeing their families growing up around them on the farm. What is happening now in the middle west is that there is a tremendous rise in land values. When that comes here, I hope then that anybody who has any belated thoughts of going into farming will keep out of it. Now is the chance, when land values are down, of getting into farming."

The Veterans' Land Act is administered by a director under the Minister of Veterans' Affairs, and it is intended to give a new meaning to the term land settlement in the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. It provides three distinct types of establishment, towards each of which the state bears a substantial part of the cost by means of conditional grants.

The Act provides a maximum of $6,000 to cover cost of land, improvements, livestock and equipment, including fishing equipment. The maximum for land and improvements is $4,800; for livestock and equipment or fishing equipment it is $1,200. At the time he makes application to purchase the ex-service man must deposit in cash 10 per cent of the cost of land and improvements, namely $480. He then signs a contract to repay only two-thirds of the cost of land and buildings, or $3,200 over a period of twenty-five years with interest at 3 1-2 per cent amortized. The annual payment including principal and interest is $194.14. The entire $1,200 cost of stock and equipment, plus $1,120—the difference between the cost of land and buildings and what the veteran pays—is borne by the state. In this case the state conditional grant is $2,320, or 33 per cent of the total cost of the farm establishment.

The Act forbids the sale, assignment or other disposition of the property by the veteran within a period of ten years following the date of his establishment unless the full cost of the land, improvements and chattels is paid. In other words, the conditional Government grant may be realized by the veteran only after ten years performance in meeting settlement conditions and terms of contract. There is nothing, however, to prevent a veteran securing a farm or small holding of greater value than $4,800 provided he is in a position to pay the excess cost in cash at time of establishment. The veteran may select his own farm or small holding in any location, but the farm must be such that, in the opinion of the director of the Act, it offers a reasonable opportunity for successful rehabilitation. This last provision is most important, and on it depends the whole success of the scheme.

Provision is made for the granting of loans at 3 1-2 per cent interest to veterans who own farm land and may require funds to resume farming operations. Advances not exceeding 60 per cent of the value of the land or a maximum of $4,400 may be made to pay off a mortgage, effect improvements or buy stock and equipment.

There is no question but that this Act presents one of the best opportunities under any legislation for returning veterans, provided, of course that they have the ambition to make good farmers and are safeguarded against the danger of being placed on run-down farms, which too frequently happened after the First World War.

Mr. King's Many Worries

The fine compromising hand of Mr. King, says the *Montreal Gazette*, will have to be extended to extricate his party from the difficulties caused by the launching of the Canada Day sloop. It sailed through the House with flying colors, but it wasn't until it reached the Senate haven that Parliament, press and people began to see in it the mystery ship it seems to be. What makes it more troublesome is that it got the blessing of the Government in the House, even though it was launched by a private member, and it was this administration sponsorship that muddied the waters in the other harbor. It did not, however, deter valiant Liberals from vigorously assailing the measure.

A spirit of compromise seems to have risen in the Senate though, and it will remain for the Prime Minister to fully explore and exploit the possibilities of a peaceful escape from a stormy situation which some Liberals say must be attributable to the government's own strange readiness to stand behind a flighty private member enterprise.

The same applies to the distinctive flag problem, which has been deliberately put away in cold storage awaiting the return of Mr. King. The joint House and Senate committee has eliminated all but two designs—the Red Ensign with the Union Jack and the Drapeau Canadien without the Union Jack. There, too, it is said, a compromise might be achieved by inserting a white patch, regarded as distinctively French, on the base of the Ensign.

Next comes the controversial redistribution measure. The resolution before the House, in the name of the Prime Minister, calls for a joint address from both Houses of Parliament to the British Parliament calling for approval of extensive changes in the B. N. A. Act, where it determines Federal representation. These are really revolutionary for they provide for a complete alteration of the method of determining total membership in the House. Previously Quebec's population was the pivotal figure; now it is proposed to be the population of the entire country.

More than one cause for controversy will flow from this measure, predicts the *Gazette*. Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec has spoken strongly for a recognition of Provincial rights in determining representation in the House of Commons, while Government and even CCF members contend that House representation is none of the Provinces' business.

Even after the British Parliament meets the wish of the Canadian Parliament there remains the ticklish job of adjusting constituency boundaries to remove territorial and population injustices. This has always been the worst feature of the decennial legislation, and has too often provoked bitter party fights, made the redistribution committee sound or look too much like a donnybrook fair. A former Liberal cabinet minister at one such meeting poked his walking cane through a constituency map to protest against proposed changes to the boundaries of his own riding. It may be the Prime Minister will, to save time and trouble cause this contentious business to be deferred until next session.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

At last there is a reasonable prospect of a housing scheme for Charlottetown.

* * * *

It is fairly certain that a 10 per cent cut in the corporation tax and another 16 per cent reduction in the personal income tax will be contained in the Budget.

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These cool days are appreciated by no one, but less so by the residents at "Maple Hills" who are without household warmth due to the shutting down of the central heating plant there.

* * * *

William Butler Yeats, Irish poet and playright, born this date 1865; was the outstanding figure in the Irish literary revival of fifty years ago; his writings, which include poetry, drama and prose, are marked by individuality of thought and vision, and subtlety and delicacy of expression, his poetry perhaps making the greatest appeal:

But I, being poor, have only my dreams,
I have spread my dreams under your feet;
Tread softly, because you tread on my dreams.

* * * *

The world is very small even without the help of airplanes. When Corporal Joan Christian from Norfolk Island, a descendant of Fletcher Christian of the Bounty, joined the WAAAF, and went to New South Wales to train, she met an American Air Force lieutenant whose name was Christian and who was also a descendant of Fletcher Christian. And the resemblance was remarkable.

* * * *

It takes all sorts of people to make a Christian world, but according to the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, whatever Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, so-called Christian educator, may be in the eyes of his followers in Japan, and in those of his friends in this country, he is persona non grata so far as Allied headquarters is concerned and from our point of view, with good reason. Kagawa's brand of Christianity won him many friends in U. S. A. and he played subtly on their sympathy to win support for early Japanese expansion plannings and undertakings. When, however, the United States was attacked, he became an open exponent of Japanese aggression and a propagandist of the most dangerous type. Once Japan was defeated his chameleonlike "spirituality" enabled him to again don the cloak of a "Christian" leader and of an American "friend." In this, alas, he is not singular.

* * * *

At Ottawa, chiefly in Liberal circles (says *The Letter-Review*), there is growing discussion of Dominion election possibilities. The Prime Minister keeps his intentions a dark secret, but those who claim to be able to predict the unpredictable say that he is definitely determined to get out of active public life; to retire in great glory, at a time when, unquestionably, a majority of the Canadian people feel that he has not been too bad a national leader, and a minority believe that he has been an inspired one; to take no step back into the cockpit of party politics, where his remaining years could scarcely be either comfortable or glorious. In such a spirit, he may, at any moment, retire, especially if he is convinced that it will be increasingly difficult for the present Government to keep easy control of public opinion. A transfer of the Prime Minister's post would almost certainly mean an election. No issues are available on which the country can be stampeded by the Government. Labour trouble provides no safe platform for an opportunist coalition, which is a fair description of the Liberal Party after Mr. King's long leadership. The Progressive Conservatives have not produced a platform, but some planks, such as higher farm prices, which may help to build one. The C. C. F. is wrapped in gloom, especially since strike trouble is alienating possible middle class votes.

Notes By The Way

Swing musicians don't get what they should, a band leader complains. Not in a law-abiding country. —Hamilton Spectator.

Opportunities might be more easily recognized if they didn't come disguised as hard work. —Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

If Canada is to keep the outside world going with engineers and trained nurses, it's about time our taxpayers got some foreign help financing our expensive schools. —Toronto Telegram.

Widespread conversion of coal-burning heating equipment to fuel oil is "aggravating" the fuel oil supply situation Perhaps we had better start to work on the climate with atomic bombs. —Ottawa Journal.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, who commanded the French armies at the time of the French collapse, is reportedly ill. It is to be hoped he recovers and is soon able to give his side of a tragic story. He is under suspicion and, indeed, accusation, but in fairness he should not be condemned unheard. — Brantford Expositor.

There seems to be some doubt about Caledon Ont., having been named after the place in County Tyrone, Ireland, where the family of Viscount Alexander originated. The best authorities hold that the Canadian township was so named as a contraction of "Caledonia" and certainly a good many Scots settled there in the early days. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

Every Sept. 1 our neighbor state of Iowa prints a volume containing the name and address of every employee of every department, board or commission of the state government. The salary of each is listed, also expense allowances. The book has 350 pages. It is for free distribution on request. —Chicago Daily News.

The recognition of excellence in literature and science is to a great extent the privilege of posterity, says The Toronto Globe and Mail. The collective judgment of mankind applied continuously over a period of time, winnows the wheta from the chaff, and establishes the standard of achievement which remains the heritage of civilization.

There are many examples of his wit and humor. Just before the Presidential election of 1944 the Ambassador was in the State of Washington and Republicans were watching hopefully for any chance remark by a British spokesman that was favorable to the re-election of President Roosevelt, certain it would swing many votes to their ticket. A reporter asked Halifax whom he would vote for if he had a vote. "Make me a citizen" he answered "and I will tell you". Of the question of India he once remarked, "The charm of the problem is that the further you get away from it the easier it seems. —From N. Y. Times.

Economic collapse is what comes when a government fails to find the courage to put its house in order. What it means to the ordinary man is that his salary or his wages won't buy enough to keep him living decently or, in extreme cases, to keep him from starving. It means that his savings, however painfully amassed lose much of their value and that the same thing happens to his insurance. It means that those with products to sell hold them off the market. It means the piling up of goods in warehouses and the consequent shutting down of factories. It means unemployment. Unemployment means desperation. It may mean revolution —Baltimore Sun.

The whole world is badly clothed. Some articles of apparel are much more scarce than ever before in the memory of living mortals. Yet at this time some omnipotent being in war-scarred Paris removes the pins from his or her mouth and proclaims that skirts shall be lengthened. In former days, such a command from on high was irrefusable. To question was heresy. But today it is different. To buy clothes simply for style rather than for need is all right in the piping days of prosperity, so long as the budget isn't fractured. But to buy them needlessly when men's suits, shirts and shorts are scarce as pearls in oysters is another matter. Calgary Albertan.

Much emphasis is placed during the month of June on bride's dresses. One demure early Victorian dress in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum is of delicate white silk. The neck is low, with an off the shoulder line, and the sleeves very full below the elbow. In an entirely different mode is the dress of an American bride of 1876, the exhibit including her bridesmaid's dress and her going-away costume. At this time the styles were still fairly elaborate, the wide crinoline skirt having given place to the bustle. This fashion had much grace and charm, and was usually enhanced by the wearing of orange blossoms, the wedding dress itself probably being garlanded with them. The travelling costume consisted of a green silk dress with matching coat, and the hat was not unlike the present off the face bonnet with floral trimming. —Royal Ontario Museum News.

It was inevitable that something should be done to encourage the winter feeding of cattle to finish them for the market. Had nothing been done, most of the cattle would have been sold off grass in the fall. Then we would have had a glut of meat in the fall and a dire sortage in the spring, and that would have upset our whole economy body. The solution found by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board through the discontinuance of wholesale ceilings on blue and red label beef, while it will not be popular with the butchers will make it possible to carry on winter finishing of cattle to assure a supply of beef for spring and early summer. That is what the farmers have been asking. At the moment it looks like a happy solution. —Lethbridge Herald.

Brave England Stands

(By C. F. Fraser, Halifax Chronicle)

London, June 1, 1946

People who knew only the prosperous, well-fed England of pre-war days would be disagreeably shocked at the striking contrasts to be experienced here today. The white cliffs along the English Channel still look the same, and glimpses of green fields and hedgerows topped by trees of surpassing loveliness lend a misleading air of unchanging peacefulnes to the countryside as seen from shipboard. Step ashore at Southampton and the differences are at once apparent.

Southampton was severely blitzed during the Battle of Britain. The scars are still ugly and terrible. Much of the dock area is a shambles of twisted iron and piles of brick and mortar. The High Street was a target for one of the worst raids of the war, and much of the business area locks as did the North End of Halifax after the explosion of 1917. Gaping holes, weed-grown and unsightly, mark the entire west side of this seaport's main shopping street. It is just as if the south side of Barrington Street from Spring Garden Road to Buckingham had been reduced to rubble.

* * *

The Canadian delegation to the Imperial Press Conference was met at the Southampton docks by officials of the Southern Railway and taken on a tour of the town. English folk take an almost touching and quite justifiable pride in showing visitors from abroad the visible scars of war. It was only after this glimpse of Britain's foremost Channel seaport that we were taken to two special railway cars and treated to what, by almost any standard was a sumptuous luncheon. Hors d'oeuvres, consomme, roast lamb, fresh vegetables ice cream and coffee, coupled with sherry, burgundy and liqueurs for those of the party so inclined provided a welcome contrast to the monotony of ship's fare. English restaurant cars surpass Canadian diners both in comfort and appointments—roomy armchairs, with individual tables set for two, spotless linen and perfect service.

At 3.30 our cars were attached to the regular boat train for London. The ugly rows of shabby brick that mark the outskirts of Southampton were quickly replaced by the beauty of the English countryside. The sweep of green fields, looking almost manicured, so intense and careful is the cultivation, interspersed with stretches of woodland of beech and oak in the New Forest, almost unchanged from the time of William the Conqueror, with an occasional quaint old world village, flashed by as we sped toward London. Rhododendrons in full bloom and other flowering shrubs provided a colorful backdrop to the greenery of the countryside.

As the train passed through the Surrey town of Basingstoke tea was served on board — in comfortable silver pots, and accompanied by toast, butter and jam. Towns and villages at more frequent intervals marked the outskirts of London and by the time we reached Wimbledon the rows and rows of two-storey dwellings topped by chimney pots stretching endlessly in every direction, indicated that we were nearing our destination Passing Clapham Junction, busiest railway intersection in the world, we slipped by block after block of bomb-scarred, shattered ruins — roofless dwellings and half-demolished warehouses that still bear testimony to London's ordeal during the blitz—and then finally Waterloo Station, terminus for most boat trains from the Channel ports.

* * *

Canadian Army headquarters in London provided transport for the party, and we were quickly driven to our respective hotels via station wagon, our luggage following in an army truck. From the great gloomy expanse of Waterloo into the mean little streets south of the river the outlook is not inspiring, but as one emerges upon the magnificant new Waterloo bridge and the sweep of the Thames Embankment unfolds, the never-to-be-forgotten thrill of seeing London for the first time can be experienced again.

To the right lies Somerset House, looking dingy but dignified and beyond, the great dome of St. Paul's looming against the smoke of the city. To the left the Embankment curves away, revealing the clean outlines of the Savoy, Shell-Mex House, New Scotland Yard and finally, just beyond Westminster Bridge, Big Ben and the spires of the Houses of Parliament Red double-decker trams shuttle back and forth past Cleopatra's needle, sister monument to the one which now stands in New York's Central Park. Then into the swirling traffic of the Strand, midst myriad taxicabs, trucks, cars and busses to the Savoy, temporary headquarters until the party moves to Grosvenor House in Park Lane, where the Imperial Press Conference is to be held.

* *

London has always been a dingy-looking city as seen through Canadian eyes. Today it looks dingier and more down at heel than ever before. Peeling paint, dirty brick and stonework, shabbily dressed people, and the scars of war all convey the impression that the capital of the British Empire is no longer the centre of wealth and luxury that it once was. People look tired and they are tired, in a way that Canadians have never been. Just how tired they are, and how drab and austere the life they are still called upon to face can only be appreciated after seeing something of the shops and tasting some of the food in restaurants and hotels. The generous hospitality of the Southern Railway was something that we were not to experience again, something, indeed that few visitors to the British Isles experience under any circumstances nowadays.

The Poets' Corner

RETRIBUTION

"In Europe they are starving," someone said,
And reached to take another slice of bread.
. . . We who live well, who eat and cannot see
The faces of the dying, shall not we
Behold our nourished flesh drop from the bones
It clothed so warmly, while the trumpet tones
The desolate, unfed, unclothed, unshod,
Speak to us in the very voice of God?
And we, who would not hear our kin, shall hear
Him Who made the ear.

—Audrey Ayexandra Brown.

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Grim Record

(Australian News Letter)

One of the grimmest reports of sadism ever compiled is the final report of an Australian Board of Inquiry under Sir William Webb, later appointed chairman of the tribunal for the trial of major Japanese war criminals.

Page after page of the 1062 in the report tell of shocking treatment, far too horrible to be reprinted in any publication intended for general distribution.

The printable pictures etched by the 248 witnesses of the fate of 12,000 to 14,000 Australian prisoners-of-war has became more or less familiar from the Board's first report and from the stories of survivors and the general conclusions by the three jurists, headed by one of the most distinguished members of the profession in Australia are a terrible indictment.

The report states: "It would be difficult to find in the conditions of slavery in any country at any time anything worse than the Japanese conduct towards their prisoners of war. It was in the interests of slave owners to keep their slaves working, but it would appear to have been the purpose of many Japanese to ensure their slow deaths by a maximum of work on a minimum of food. Under such treatment men normally of splendid physique declined in health and contracted nutritional and other diseases and finally died deaths of black despair."

* * *

Major-General C A. Callaghan, commander of the 8th Australian Division, testified that face slapping and beating of officers by guards was common. If a prisoner had a button undone a sentry would beat him. General Percival and General Wainwright were frequently slapped. Lieut.-General Sir Louis Heath suffered an eye injury during a beating.

Brigadier A. S Blackburn, VC, who was GOC AIF in Java, said he was in camp with Allied generals, Governors, and Chief Justices, including General Percival and General Wainwright. He saw Japanese privates strike all these men. General Percival was severely beaten by a private allegedly for dirty fingernails. General Callaghan's weight fell from 13st 6lb to 8st 5lb.

Brigadier Blackburn was punched, kicked, starved and confined in a narrow cell without cover in bitter cold until he signed an undertaking to obey Japanese orders without question. Although on one occasion he stood to attention and bowed when a Japanese sentry appeared, he was beaten until he fell, and then kicked.

The report outlines an almost incredible "manual of torture" designed to make officers talk. This was related by Captain W. M. Drower to Major P. J. Campbell, of NSW, who was attached to HQ, AA, 8th Division.

The full torture procedure was that the officer to be interrogated would be told to drink from a drugged cup to loosen his tongue If he refused to talk, his teeth and nails would be drawn and the drug poured down his throat through a funnel. Crushed ice would follow, and then boiling water if he complained of the cold.

* * *

Flogging with rubber truncheons came next. If still silent the officer would be subjected to heavier torture, having his bones broken one by one with hammers of various weights.

Hot coals would be placed against the soles of the feet, and then followed an operation of "changing the sex" of the man. Red-hot pokers and lighted cigarettes were also employed.

Drower declared that this detailed account was repeated frequently to him and in a gloating manner.

The report says attempts to escape were penalised by execution without trial, often after frightful punishment lasting for days and sometimes weeks. Men who wandered outside the compounds, perhaps delirious from illness or in search of food, were beaten and finally executed, some in circumstances of horrible butchery.

"Many prisoners who were executed for attempted escapes had not really tried to escape, but were the victims of revenge or a sadistic desire to kill", the report states.

Tortures described in the report include:

(1) Stoppage of blood circulation, causing frostbite and necessitating amputations;

(2) Forcing men to eat large quantities of rice, followed by large quantities of water, causing great pain;

(3) Beatings on tropical ulcers with pick-handles, hammers and steel wire;

(4) Holding of live electric wires;

(5) Confinement in small cages with daily beatings.

Of 1,300 British and Australian prisoners in a forced march from Sandakan to Ranau, Borneo, in February last year only six survived.

Many other forced marches are listed.

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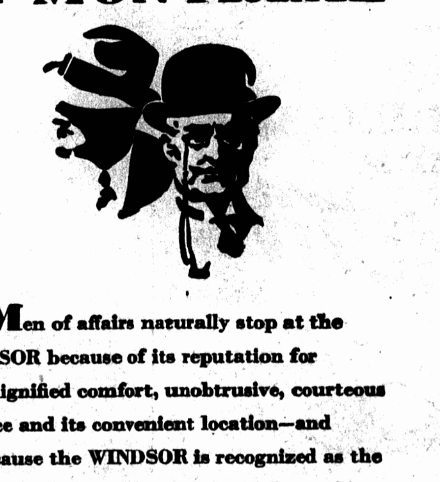

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