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

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1944

Post-War Wonders

In describing postwar wonders to be realized, perhaps a little cynicism was intended by Mr. R. E. Mutch at the conclusion of his address on Tuesday at Trinity Church Men's supper; nevertheless there was really more truth than poetry in it. For example, the Associated Press reports that a "vest pocket" furnace that can be hung from a rafter in the attic and will generate enough energy to heat a 10-room house now awaits its turn on the post-war assembly line.

The heater, of which there are several types, is another example of how the necessities of war have stimulated engineering progress toward the comforts of future homes.

In war, it has been used to dry soldiers' laundry, to heat hospital tents, to dry parachutes, to de-ice airplane wings. As to future possibilities—

Imagine an arrangement in which a clock mechanism might turn on the heater in your car during breakfast, so that when you go to the garage you will find a warm car even before the engine is started. You may not even need a garage; just a roof over the car to keep the snow off. The heater will prevent freezing.

And when winter comes, Mr. Hemming will be delighted to learn, instead of shovelling snow off the sidewalk, just turn on the heater and watch it melt away. And there is the possibility of de-icing streets, saving thousands of dollars in snow removal.

The basic principles of design for the heater have been thoroughly established, Lynn A. Williams, Jr., vice-president of the Stewart-Warner Corporation, explains.

For illustration, take the "vest pocket" gasoline-burning edition that weighs 20 pounds and is 20 inches in diameter and 15 inches long—about the size of an office wastebasket.

The heater uses the spiral accelerating flow design, is hermetically sealed and has a small combustion chamber. Made of a stainless steel alloy, this heater, Mr. Williams says, is sufficient in most climates for a 10-room house.

The engineers do not regard gasoline as a good fuel for household use but believe the principles they have developed are applicable to the burning of fuel oil, or manufactured or natural gas.

The gasoline or fuel oil would be fed automatically to the heater from a supply tank buried in the cellar or lawn. If a smaller heater is used, Mr. Williams foresees a fuel container attached to the unit which could thus make the heater portable.

Science and Social Absolutism

We hear much nowadays about science and social planning. What actually do these words connote, and what ground is there for the popular conception that theories of state socialism have a higher scientific value than those on which our traditional democracy is based? Even those who believe in democracy are inclined to concede this point. Yet it is highly debatable. In an article in the current issue of *The Nineteenth Century And After* on "Science —its Reality and Freedom", the opposite view is presented with considerable effectiveness.

Science, the writer points out, has no definite programme, but merely follows a tradition; it continues, imitatively, the efforts which once led to its first pioneer successes and expands them ever further on lines which follow up their primary inspiration. It does not even claim to possess a criterion from which one relative truth can be definitely preferred to another. It advances without forethought, entering at each step the nearest opening and totally ignoring what the future step shall be. Yet this process, in its entirety, represents a vast and majestic social undertaking; offering to hundreds of great minds in each generation a lifelong scope for the ardor of their creative genius, and offering again, when they die, new fields to their successors, throughout the centuries. Science teaches that it is both vital and eminently practicable for society to place itself at the service of human ideals, defined only by tradition, and to entrust itself to their guidance—rather than to try to subordinate their demands to the advancement of concrete and visible social interests.

Who are those who would deny the teaching of science? Marx claimed the primacy of class interests as the reality behind all the higher manifestation of thought in society, and his followers, quite logically, concluded that once all classes are abolished, all intellectual and moral ideas are to be subordinated to the collective needs of Society. The German Fascist philosophy replaces Class by Race; the superior race has to impose its unlimited will on the world, and to subordinate all manifestation of the mind to its interests. Marxism aims at the universal good; Fascism seeks the advantage of only a limited group. The difference is profound but it does not impair the fundamental agreement of the two movements in their repudiation of all traditional ideas as guides to social action. The philosophies of both movements assert that the material interests of society must override all considerations and they both endow society with an absolute right over the minds of its members.

In reply science demonstrates by its own life, by the life which springs from it everywhere, that society must undertake tasks only dimly perceived and lying essentially beyond man's comprehension.

Here is the writer's conclusion, which is worth pondering: "When man's faith in human ideals decays, he inevitably turns to the worship of power and material welfare. The destruction of faith in our age was originally started by people dazzled and misguided by the successes of science. Today this destruction, having reached its logical completion, has become a threat to science itself. Respect for the ideals of science cannot be restored except by recovering the common ground on which all human ideals are jointly founded. Scientists must help today to re-vindicate the ideal of truth in all its aspects, which jointly constitute the heritage of Christian civilization; they must feel concerned with the entire cultural, political and economic order of society on which the integrity of that heritage depends. The foundations of science must be laid down afresh as part of a new comprehensive reassertion of faith."

EDITORIAL NOTES —

Civilian bomb casualties in England for February were the highest in any month since May 1941. The total number of casualties for the month was 2,673 persons killed, missing and injured.

* * *

Father Joseph Damien, Belgian missionary to the lepers of Hawaii, died of leprosy contracted in the course of his labours, at the age of forty-eight, this date, 1889, was eulogized by R. L. Stevenson, and recognized as a hero of the Faith.

* * * *

Canadian liquor control boards or commissions can import unlimited quantities of rum two years old or more but they cannot release for consumption more than 70 per cent of the alcoholic spirits sold during the year ended October 31, 1942, a federal excise department official announces.

* * *

The Spitfire fighter plane has a new engine, the Rolls-Royce Griffin, which has a 23 per cent greater capacity than its predecessor, the Rolls-Royce Merlin. The Griffin has a two-speed, mechanically-driven supercharger and performs equally as well at low levels as at a height of 25,000 feet, the height at which most air battles take place.

* * * *

Defence headquarters, in a statement issued to clarify regulations covering the wearing of civilian clothes by army personnel state soldiers cannot wear "civvies" unless on leave of not less than seven days. Officers are authorized to wear civilian clothes while on leave at any time or while taking part in athletic exercises for which a special dress is necessary. Members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps may obtain civilian clothes while on furlough or pass more than 36 hours.

* * * *

A big emergency medical organization has been set up in the United Kingdom to treat casualties when the Western Front is opened, it has been revealed. In town areas across Britain large mansions have been taken over and new buildings have sprung up. These have been furnished with hospital equipment shipped from the United States. The layouts include gymnasiums and other rehabilitation facilities. Doctors and nurses have been transported from the United States and Canada to make up the staffs. English W.A.A.F.'s and A.T.S. also have been trained as nursing orderlies.

* * * *

Mr. A. E. Honeywell, of Ottawa, partner in the law firm of Honeywell, Low and McKenna, has been appointed secretary of the Progressive Conservative Association of Canada in succession to Mr. R. A. Bell, recently promoted as National Director. Announcement of Mr. Honeywell's appointment was made by Mr. P. D. MacArthur, newly elected president of the association, after executive action which followed the second annual meeting of the association early in March. Mr. MacArthur also announced the reappointment of Frank E. Leonard, former M.P. of Dundas, Ont., as Treasurer of the association. Mr. Honeywell, son of Judge and Mrs. A. E. Honeywell, of Toronto, was born in Ottawa and received his high school education at Lisgar Collegiate, and then graduated, in turn, from the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. He was called to the bar in 1936 and returned immediately to his home city to engage in the practice of law.

* * * *

A parliamentary reporter says: "Signs of growing apprehension on the part of the Liberals about the increasing strength of Mr. Bracken, the job he is doing in acquainting the public of his party's program, have been apparent since early in the current session, and a line of attack was shown equally clearly by Mr. King when he criticized Mr. Bracken for not having a seat in the House." The enlightened program that came out of the Winnipeg convention together with the acceptance of the leadership by Mr. Bracken is still regarded as the greatest single setback to the hopes of the Socialist-C.C.F. group. The latter organization's publications and field force are now attacking Mr. Bracken on the basis of his well-known record in the province of Manitoba, where he held the reins of government from 1922 through to his entering the larger, national field in December of 1942.

* * * *

Religious education in Ontario schools will consist of two periods of instruction each week under regular teachers, Dr. J. G. Althouse, provincial director of education, stated in an address to the Secondary School Headmasters' Association. The two periods of religious education will be in addition to the daily religious exercises in the schools. "Provision will be made to excuse from the religious instruction, or from the religious exercises, or from both, the children of parents or guardians who object, on conscientious grounds, to having their children take this training," he said. He said that "very little would be left to the individual teacher" in handling the religious courses, and that the education department believed that "both the course and the method of teaching should be clearly outlined in a text, and in a manual available to all who are interested. New teachers starting next year through the training schools will be trained in religious instruction," he said. "But next year the course will be given by the present teaching staffs." The proposed course in religion has been developed from those in other Canadian provinces and in Britain, he said, praising the co-operation of the clergy in helping to shape the course.

Notes By The Way

One of the things that must puzzle foreigners is the use of adverbs as adjectives that it is all right to say "the then king," but all wrong to say "this here king."—Toronto Star.

The shirts he buys, complains a Washington senator, have such short tails that he never knows whether they are in or out. If the senator is surrounded by smiling faces, he may safely assume that the tail's out.—Toronto Star.

Scientists now declare the sun is 93,005,000 miles from the earth. It seems we spend most of our time making up for the defects in our early education. We were always taught that the distance was only 93,000,000 miles.—Windsor Star.

Officials of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are tactful. Smoking by its personnel is not forbidden, but smoking on the street is "frowned upon." No doubt the frown will be more effective than a command.—Toronto Globe and Mail

Canadian motion pictures, says Leonid Altzav, Russian director visiting this country, can teach his ciuntry much about Canada. The trouble is that the Russians have probably been "learning" about Canada from American films depicting life as Hollywood thinks it is lived here.—Windsor Star.

Sugar and cereals have been rationed in the Greater Calcutta area of India. Delhi has decided to ration certain basic foodstuffs and other essential commodities. Calcutta's cereal ration is slightly more than seven pounds a week for adults and half that for children between two and twelve. The sugar ration is slightly more than a pound a week.

Soybeans by the carload were loaded in southern Manitoba last year. It is something to talk about, considering that 12 years ago soybeans were a novelty, even in the United States, which last year harvested a crop of more than 200 million bushels. Canadians each year consume the production of about 2,000,000 acres of edible oil crops.—Newdale (Man.) Post.

The fine of $2,500 imposed on a Hamilton man for hoarding groceries furnishes a reminder of the fact, which seems to be forgotten by a good many people, that it is still an offence to accumulate supplies beyond the reasonable needs of a household. A hoarder of goods is entitled to little sympathy, since his hoarding simply deprives other people of the ability to buy their legitimate requirements. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

We rather like the retort of The London, Ontario, Free Press to a charge that because men remain seated in street cars the age of chivalry is dead. "Yet these," says the newspaper, "are the men who when they are home wash dishes, rock the baby, tend the furnace, paint the house, carpenter in the basement, walk the dog, pay the taxes, ward off the bill collectors, figure out income taxes, go downstairs at night to look for burglars, mend frozen pipes and make their wives a cup of coffee in the morning."—Edmonton Journal.

Now and then we all meet a girl in whose presence we just sort of sit back and admire. One like that is Second Officer Myrtle Allen, a fine looking New Jersey girl just home from 18 months in England, where she ferried heavy bombers from factories—one of the original 25 American girl flyers taken to England in 1942 by the famous Jacqueline Cochran to release R. A. F. boys for combat flying. Myrtle flew her own small plane before joining up, getting her air hours while working in the advertising dodge here. She loved her ferrying job in England—and she tells me that after the war she'll keep right on in some form of aviation. —New York Post Columnist.

To curb juvenile delinquency in Harlem, the board of education in New York City, in co-operation with the New York Foundation, has begun a two year demonstration program in three selected public schools. The aim is to utilize to the full all the facilities of the schools and the community. The program calls for keeping the schools open in the evenings for both youth and adult activities, to provide after-school and Saturday recreational opportunities, guidance and direction for maladjusted children. The school board's program is to be correlated with the services of the libraries, museums, churches and social agencies. — Toronto Star.

The bomber had been almost ripped apart by German cannon, says Jack Tait in The New York Herald Tribune. The ball turret gunner was badly wounded and stuck in the blister on the under side of the fuselage. Crewmen worked frantically to extricate the youngster, but there was nothing they could do. They began to jump. The terror-stricken lad screamed in fear, as he saw what was happening. The last man to jump heard the remaining crewman, a gunner, say, "Take it easy, kid, we'll take this ride together."

Our war "privations" in Canada are utterly trivial when compared to what the people of Britain have had to bear, and what many of them are now facing in the evacuation of their homes. One has rightly said that what we in Canada spared from the cruel and devastating ravages of war, owe to "those sturdy Islanders who could not be cowed or driven into panic," is beyond all computation. They have won and richly deserve our deepest gratitude and affection.—Halifax Herald.

Though as yet Canadian troops have seen comparatively little action, the grim toll of war has started. Many of our men have been killed, and this, of course is tragic. But to the men themselves, an even greater tragedy is represented in the fact that we have suffered, to date, 389 amputation cases. Time heals the grief occasioned by death, but it does nothing for men who are maimed. These 389 who have already lost limbs, and the many others who will suffer similar disabilities, pose one of the greatest challenges to Canada. These men have to live on, handicapped as they are. Modern science and and training can, of course, improve their lot greatly, and can make a large proportion of them self-supporting. One of the essential, fundamental features of our rehabilitation program must be to make available to these heroes the best in the way of help to enable them to take their place in the community with self-respect, rather than as objects of charity.—Windsor Star.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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

By W. E. Bentley, K.C.

1.

The terms "Delinquency" and "Crime", although they deal with the same problem, have different applications.

"Delinquency" is a term usually applied to young persons; "Crime" is applied to those who have reached maturity.

"Delinquency" denotes a physical act. It is a "falling away from", such a falling away, possibly through weakness or inability, from a prescribed level or plane of conduct.

"Crime" denotes a mental action. It is a decision made with respect to something observed or seen. Three stages or conditions are implied: (1) a view; the act of the eye in seeing, or discerning, such as seeing two courses of conduct, a right course and a wrong course; (2) the act of the mind in coming to a decision as to which of these courses is to be taken; and (3) the selection of the wrong course. "Crime" thus indicates deliberate choice; "Delinquency" is neglect or failure of duty.

As the selection of a wrong course was presumably made only after a clear understanding and view of what was being chosen, Crime was punished accordingly. There were no half measures. There was no mitigation of punishment, no extenuation, no justification. Actions were either right or wrong and were so dealt with.

The Measure of Punishment

As in this view there were no degrees of guilt in offences, so there were no degrees in punishment. It was "like for like": like offence, like punishment. If a life was taken, a life should be forfeited. If less than a life was destroyed or injured, then less than a life should be required in punishment. The law ran: "Life for life; eye for eye; tooth for tooth; hand for hand; foot for foot; burning for burning; wound for wound; stripe for stripe."

Punishment was weighed out with equal scales. "Talis" meant "such like"... of such or the like kind or quality. Hence its name, The Lex Talionis; the law that there should be the same kind of punishment imposed upon the offender as the offence he had committed. The quality of punishment was always fitted to the crime. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," was at all times regarded as a principle having divine sanction.

These penalties for offences were not judicially inflicted; there were no courts of justice, no trials, no convictions. It was for the individual himself who was injured to pursue his rights, and inflict the punishment. By universal custom he was entitled to do to the aggressor exactly what the aggressor had done to him. This was the law. This was his right; this was even his duty. In the most serious case of all, that of murder, his nearest blood-relation, the Avenger of Blood, not only had the right, it was his sacred duty, to avenge the deed. In the early stages of society the command for vengeance was regarded as the most righteous and sacred of all feelings; the man who failed to exact vengeance was regarded as devoid of honour. The Lex Talionis, retaliation or retributive justice, was thus regulative of private vengeance.

Transmissibility of Guilt

The idea of the transmissibility of guilt, "visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children," was for a time an added punishment which was not abolished until later. Even the regularly constituted courts of justice which later took over punishment from the private avenger, in specially grave cases inflicted capital punishment upon the children along with their fathers. In a special degree was blood-guiltiness hereditary. If the Avenger of Blood could not lay hold on the murderer himself, he might lay hold on his family. The custom prevails even to this day among Bedouins or desert Arabs.

It was a very great advance in the administration of law and justice when the duty of revenge was taken over from the individual by society at large. In that great change recognition was given to the principle that laws exist for the safety and protection of society; that a violation of public law is an offence against the public, not merely an offence against an individual. Public prosecution takes the place of private vengeance. In theory at least, revenge becomes punishment.

But while prosecution for offences eventually became recognized as the function and duty of the State, the idea that punishment was retributive remained during many centuries. Attainder and corruption of blood, disherison and degrading of the heir of the offender, thus punishing the children for the offence of the parent; outlawry of the offender himself so that anciently an outlawed felon might be "knocked on the head like a wolf" by any one that should meet him, were some of the survivals of the original conception that an offender against the laws of the State should, if his offence be sufficiently grave, not only forfeit all right to the protection of the law, but by corruption of blood causes even his children to be subjected to vengeance from the State.

(To be continued)

This War—Four Years Ago

By The Canadian Press

APRIL 15, 1940—British and French troops landed at several points in Norway. R. A. F. bombed Stavanger airdrone for the sixth time. Britain moved to guard Allied interests in Iceland. Germany admitted reverses at Narvik.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

FISH MARKET TENDERS

Sir,—We note by this morning's Guardian details of the tenders submitted for the City Fish Market.

Whether you have been misinformed or have omitted it by mistake, we would like to point out that the tender you specify as submitted by this firm omitted the most important feature of our tender. We offered to install complete electric refrigeration at our own expense to make this a modern and sanitary Fish Market.

After having handled large quantities of fish for years it is our opinion that a proper Fish Market absolutely requires this type of refrigeration. It is our opinion that the citizens of Charlottetown are not satisfied with the lack of such refrigeration and conditions which existed formerly in the City Fish Market.

I attended the last meeting of the City Council at which the tenders were considered and I am at a complete loss to understand the attitude taken by the members of the Council as expressed by their votes, by which they declared themselves as being satisfied with former conditions. One member stated that he was not in favor of taking the fish market away from the fishermen and it would be interesting to know who these fishermen are? To my knowledge the dealers in this market for the past number of years are not fishermen, and therefore could deserve no special consideration as such. Another councillor who has time and again gone on record as favoring economical city operations and the necessity of obtaining the utmost revenue expressed surprise at the amount offered in our tender, in spite of the fact that we did offer a definite net rental to the City. I would like to hear from this councillor the amount of net revenue collected from the Fish Market less expenditures for cleaning, decorating and remodelling in the last five years. I think the amount of our tender would very favorably compare with the City's former revenue.

When tendering we offered what we considered to be a fair rental, taking into consideration the services we guaranteed to supply and as rather heavy taxpayers expected a fair consideration of our offer by the Council, instead of which in our opinion the whole matter was not examined in the light of the interests of the citizens. We asked for no monopoly as we stated we were agreeable to allowing three of the former dealers to share the market with us on Tuesdays and Fridays, asking that they reimburse us for this privilege at a rate no greater than the rental paid by them for the same space last year, we to be responsible for the cleanliness of their operations. This clause was misrepresented as being only extra revenue for us, when actually we could have profitably tendered for twice the amount we offered and had a complete monopoly of the fish business in the market.

I am writing this letter only as an explanation to the citizens of the City to provide them with information which has not been given them by the published accounts of the proceedings.

I am, Sir, etc.

W. R. MacNEILL

For (Roop's Ltd.)
April 14, 1944.

The Poet's Corner

STUBBORN EARTH

As though a cruel and incendiary hand
Had set the torch, uprooted forests,
And laid waste the land—
Earth burns. Ploughed under,
Lost in the pocked ground, the root
Will give no sign, the seed will lie
With the other young and let the thunder
Rock the dark bed of the hurt soil.

Caught in the stern logic of steel,
The season passes the fourth cycle
And the year turns on the implacable wheel.

But earth, the stubborn mother, bears
In chaos the sacred seed,
In the quiet dark, beyond the deed.
Stronger than death along the shattered street,
Earth, the imperial flowers, scorns defeat.

—Elizabeth J. Buchtenkirk in the New York Herald Tribune.

THE NATION'S SECURITY
lies in the home . . .

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