THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1944

Momentous Six Months

In the six months that have passed since D-Day momentous progress has been made in the conduct of the war. The Allies in that period have chased the Germans out of all France save a small corner of Alsace-Lorraine and a half a dozen besieged fortresses on the Atlantic coast; out of all Belgium and Luxembourg and a considerable part of Holland. More than that, five Allied armies now are fighting inside Germany and the battle for Germany's highly vital Rhineland goes on with savage ferocity. The war has moved to the Reich itself.

In that time, and on the Western Front alone, the Allies have captured 750,000 Germans, have killed and wounded scores of other thousands. And almost daily bombers from the United Kingdom have torn and blasted German industry and Germany's war effort.

Even this is not, of course, the complete picture of German reverses in half a year. An informed quarter in Paris estimated that the enemy have lost another million men on the Russian front and 300,000 in Italy. These months also have cost them Romanian, Bulgarian and Finnish aid, have seen the armies of those satellites withdrawn from the war or turned against their former master.

Those same months have seen the Russians moving forward into East Prussia, the Germans driven from the last bit of Russian soil, parts of Czechoslovakia and Poland, most of Yugoslavia and all of Greece cleansed of the defiling Boche. They have seen by far the greater part of Italy captured, as emphasized by the splendid exploit of Canadian and British troops in taking ancient and historic Ravenna, far up the leg of Italy on the Adriatic.

Despite this encouraging progress, the war is by no means won. In a statement which would have shown more sincerity had it been made before the conscription issue came to a head, Prime Minister Mackenzie King warned that the situation in Europe "has taken on a seriousness that few if any of us can hardly imagine." "I doubt if members of this House can even begin to imagine what the war is like at this moment," he added. Acknowledging this to be true we can still reflect, of course, that the situation must be very much worse for the enemy.

Silent Ministers

In Parliament last week Justice Minister St. Laurent said he supported the conscription order-in-council because it permitted him to hope that compulsion will never be used. The other Ministers sat silent, as Mr. Diefenbaker said, "divided in discord." But worse than this was the silence which answered Mr. Diefenbaker's charges that discrimination is already being used in fulfilment of Mr. St. Laurent's hope. The Opposition member declared on his own responsibility that at Petawawa draftees were being told that if they would volunteer their enlistment would be postdated six months, which would mean increasing the gratuities they would receive; that the non-commissioned officers among them have been promised their ranks would be confirmed, and that all "volunteers" can secure their voluntary service medals in 12 instead of 18 months.

So there is to be not only discrimination among the draftees, but discrimination against the men who have been doing the fighting on the western front and in Italy. For draftees to retain their non-commissioned ranks would mean that they would outrank many of the troops overseas who were reduced in rank on going overseas or on transfer from one arm of the service to another.

Yet no Minister stood up to deny that such inducements were being made. And none said that if they were he would repudiate them. How then, asks an exchange, can the nation have confidence in the equitable application of the King-McNaughton formula? Who can believe that the discrimination between Provinces, which Mr. Diefenbaker established from the Government's own figures, will not be continued, and continued for the purpose of restoring the Government's prestige in Quebec, if that is possible?

Britain And Food

The London Economist has warned Britain against an unsound attempt to maintain its wartime agricultural industry after the war. Such an effort to produce at high cost many farm products which can be secured more cheaply elsewhere, by the export of efficiently-manufactured goods, will certainly reduce the total income of the British people. Moreover, it will gravely affect the future trade of the world and especially the trade of Canada. Not only for reasons of sentiment but for its own prosperity, Canada is bound to co-operate fully with Britain in solving this problem, even to the extent of giving Britain free goods in the immediate period of dislocation after the war.

However, the problem is two-sided. Britain needs from Canada and other exporting nations as much cheap food and raw materials as it can get, on the best possible terms, and it needs freedom of entry to markets in other nations which will permit it to pay for these imports. But if Britain is to secure these markets it must be prepared to admit imports with the least restriction possible. And in deciding the terms on which she will import, Britain must consider, as a main factor, its agricultural industry.

As the *Economist* explains in detail, Britain was compelled in this war to raise every ounce of food it could extra from its land, regardless of cost. In this process it has achieved an amazing food production which has aided it greatly in beating the German submarine blockade. But some of this food has been bought dearly in high production costs, which have been paid partly in high prices and partly by enormous government subsidies to farmers.

If Britain attempted to maintain such production in peacetime it would still have to be subsidized and the subsidies would have to be paid by the British consumer. The Economist warns the British farmer that he cannot expect the taxpayer to carry this load indefinitely when it is obvious to him that he can buy cheap food in countries like Canada, which can produce it more efficiently. The British farmer, says the *Economist*, should realize now that his only sound course is to produce such protective foods as vegetables, fruits and dairy products and perishable foods which he can produce economically, and to favor the importation of such things as wheat and meat from the countries naturally suited to their production.

EDITORIAL NOTES

General McNaughton has had provided for him a safe seat in Gray North, Ont.

* * * *

It is regrettable another airplane accident has to be recorded; it shows learning to fly is even more dangerous than learning to drive a car.

* * * *

The political crisis may be all over, but that does not mean everything is now plain sailing in the Department of Defence. It will require a firm hand and wise direction to restore military law and order so far as the malcontents in the home defence forces are concerned.

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The City Literary Institute in London has received 15,000 applications from people who wish to resume the studies which were interrupted when they gave up their leisure hours in order to undertake Civil Defence and other wartime duties. The majority of these applicants are people over 35 years of age.

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A special fibre now being manufactured in Britain is claimed to be the strongest in the world. The new fibre, called "Fortisan", is manufactured by British Celanese, Limited, England. Its many wartime uses include parachute canopies and cords for dropping supplies from aircraft. In addition to its immense strength and extreme thinness Fortisan fibre has very high insulating properties, so that it is especially valuable for covering electrical wire. In this capacity it is far superior to silk. Other advantages claimed for the material are high heat-resistance and low moisture content—the latter only nine per cent. Fabrics made from this fibre weigh only 0.85 ounces per square yard.

* * * *

Robert Browning, English poet, died this date, 1889; wrote voluminously, and much of his poetry and philosophy was dark and misunderstood; what he lacks in poetical form he makes good in thought and vigour of expression; his profound knowledge of the mind and heart of man, his fearless optimism, his manliness, his tenderness, and his humour account for the high appreciation in which he is held by cultured readers:

We find great things are made of little things,
And little things go lessening, till at last
Comes God behind them. . . .
It is wiser being good than bad
It's safer being meek than fierce;
It's fitter being sane than mad.

* * * *

From the University of New Brunswick comes the story of a college freshman whose desire for an education has, to date, surmounted innumerable obstacles. According to an article appearing in a recent issue of The School, Reid Scott, of Gloucester County, New Brunswick, this fall entered U.N.B. as the Beaverbrook scholarship winner for the northern part of the province. The eighteen-year-old lad's home is on a farm 10 miles from Bathurst, where his father carries on salmon fishing in addition to farming. One of six children, Reid covered grades I to VIII in a rural school one mile from his home. Since it was impossible for him to go on to the Bathurst High School, he enrolled in the New Brunswick Corresponding School. For four years he helped his father with fishing and farming and, at the same time, completed the work of grades IX, X and XI. Last July he wrote his matriculation examination at Bathurst, passing with first division marks and winning the Beaverbrook scholarship for Northern New Brunswick, a scholarship which will cover the entire cost of his four-year-course in electrical engineering.

* * * *

"Why do so many women hesitate to make a first blood donation? (asks Mrs. Florence Murray in *Montreal Gazette*). Mainly for two reasons. Some say, 'My husband won't let me; my health won't stand it.' Perhaps this is so. Competent doctors at the clinic will soon settle that point. I myself was rejected on my third visit, to my great surprise. I was told to build myself up and have since given several donations. I am indebted for the excellent advice. The second reason is fear of ill effects. It is true that while the great majority notice no effects whatever, there are a few who feel faint or otherwise below par for a few hours or even a day or two. Well what of it? Isn't this a light price to pay for saving a soldier's life? Plasma is precious beyond price. Should we grudge it if it costs us some discomfort—some inconvenience? All of those who are not yet donors; who are weighing the pros and cons; who can't bring themselves to go to the phone and call up the clinic, should visualize a soldier dying for lack of plasma. If they could see him, they wouldn't hesitate, would they?"

Notes By The Way

Soviet foreign policy expressed in simplest terms, is as follows: Firstly, peaceful relations with all the states irrespective of their political system. Secondly, economic and political co-operation with all states on the basis of sovereign equality and independence of the contracting parties (co-existence of two systems). Thirdly, alliances with any state with the purpose of protecting both partners from acts of aggression. Fourthly, categorical renouncement of imperialist expansion at the cost of other nations. Fifthly, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states. Sixthly, strengthening of the coalition of the freedom loving nations in the fight against the Fascist aggressors. — Col. A. Galin, of the Soviet Foreign Office.

Beatrice Lillie's return to America after an absence of five years, brought on an avalanche of night-club, movie and radio offers. When Miss Lillie, or rather Lady Peel, was here last she was offered a role in a Bing Crosby picture. "First you're a bar-maid," the producer told her, "and in the final scene you become a titled lady — Lady Buffington." "I'll play a bar-maid, because I'm not a barmaid," Lady Peel told him, "but I'll not play a Lady, because I AM a Lady." — Leonard Lyons, in New York Post.

It's pretty certain that in the next few weeks people will be shot for foxes, rabbits, patridge, woodcock and various other animals and birds. They always are at this time of the year and nobody seems to have been able to figure out a way to stop it. As inevitably as autumn follows summer, excitable individuals tote firearms to the woods, lose their heads, blaze away at unseen targets. It would be an unusual year in which nobody killed the father of six children and wound up giving a coroner that lamest and silliest of all explanations—"I thought he was a duck." — St. John Telegraph-Journal.

A recent issue of the Cartwright Review, one of Manitoba's worthy weekly papers, carries a note stating "that an error crept into the report of the marriage of Miss Mary Lovely, which appeared in last week's Review. We omitted to give the name of the bridegroom, and we now hasten to make amends by divulging his identity." We must confess that on browsing through the Review of that particular week we read the account of Miss Lovely's charming wedding and did not notice anything missing. And who would, with the possible exception of one person? Bridegrooms are necessary evils at weddings anyway. The least they can do is to be as inconspicuous as possible. The way they try to get their new dark suits mentioned in the wedding write-ups is an ungallant attempt to steal the limelight. The Review did the right thing in the first place. It should never have published an apology.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Owing to the shortage of fodder in Germany, a stern Nazi decree has just been issued requiring every hen to produce at least 70 eggs per annum. The official order has caused considerable consternation in the barn-yards of the Fatherland, for Section 2 unequivocally states that if the egg production falls below the necessary total of 70 the hen-owner will suffer unpleasant consequences. Our own Hentelligence Department reports that, rather than take any chances in the matter, roast chicken, fried chicken, and chicken fricassee are becoming increasingly frequent items on the German farmers' menu.—Christian Science Monitor.

What courage, what steadfastness and faith the home front exhibits as these later days of global war demand the nation's full strength! And how often calm and patient trust is rewarded. A page in the Sunday Kansas City Star which includes ten stories about local boys in the service well illustrates the point. Four of them are about missing men—but three others are sequels to previously published stories of the same sort. One tells that a missing bomber pilot is a German prisoner, another that a pilot reported missing over France has returned to his base in England, and the third how a gunner who had bailed out of a bomber over Belgium in April had returned to England after having fought with the Belgian underground. The current film, "Since You Went Away," a commendable example of inspirational picture, offers a beautiful model of conduct for a family under the stress of war. It is unusual for a motion picture to end with a quotation from Scripture, and the verse from Psalms so used not only is appropriate to the plot but might well be a guide for the conduct of many today: "Be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart, all we that hope in the Lord." — Christian Science Monitor.

Mixed feelings will greet the announcement that Lady Astor, first woman to sit in Parliament, will not seek re-election. She has needled and nettled colleagues and opponents alike, and there are many who would classify her as a nuisance. Yet, after a review of her career, it will have to be conceded that she has been an influence for good. Her worth will not be found in any light she has brought to foreign affairs, but rather in her contribution to those issues which are of closest interest to women. She made herself their voice in Parliament, and in their name campaigns zealously for widow's pensions, guardianship laws, temperance, and improvements in the educational system. Low wages, too, become an object of her interest and target for her scorn, which could be subtle or barbed, according to her mood. Naturally, she has enemies, and sometimes they have stopped at nothing in their attempts to discredit her. She has been, for instance, linked to the so-called "Cliveden Set," an ideological invention, and reflections cast on her loyalty. But in the test Lady Astor has proved a better Briton than the majority of her critics. — Windsor Star.

Soldiers who get seasick crossing the Atlantic have formed a new organization. It is: "The Association of Americans Who Don't Want to Go Home Until They Build a Bridge Across the Atlantic So We Can Walk." — Leatherneck, U. S. Marines Magazine.

Whether Hitler lives or is in the clutch of madness really doesn't matter. The foul thing he spawned still lives and menaces the world. Nazism remains just as black when headed by a Himmler or a Goebbels as by a Hitler. It must be slain if humanity is to enjoy peace and security.—Hamilton Spectator.

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.

CHRISTMAS ONCE MORE

Sir,—Once more we are at the door of Christmas, that great time of joy and laughter, home-coming and feasting.

One wonders if in this year of terrible agony, sorrow and suffering, we in many cases are not reacting out too far for our own pleasure and happiness, stuffing ourselves with the best in a world that is starved.

For the past few weeks in the stillness of the night I have studied the daily and weekly papers; I have looked again and again at the pictures and groped in my ignorant mind for some small picture of the great suffering of humanity at this very hour.

We cannot begin to understand the suffering that is going on across the vast expanse of war-torn Europe today. Let us picture little children crying their lives away for just a little something to eat, eyes sunken into tiny heads, tiny fingers faded to bones, faces of mothers gone to skin and bones in a last effort to give their all for little tots that God Himself has sent into this cursed world; this world that has been cursed by man himself, cursed by armies of men locked in battle to the death.

Nothing is too terrible for humans to do to others of the same flesh and blood.

When we stop for one moment and watch the pendulum on the clock swing back and forth and think of our own sons and daughters who may be interned in filthy prisons, laughed at, scoffed at and starved, we wonder are we not going too far in our feasting at this season and still crying because the stores are not filled with candies and fruit. Little children of all ages in those battle-cursed lands who know not the taste of candy in their little mouths see nothing but army guns; reach out for something to eat only to be slapped down.

The pictures of those cursed lands make us wonder when we read of women and girls being raped and butchered like cattle, worked like slaves and herded into torture chambers to be put to death, in many cases. We wonder if we here in a land of plenty, basking in the sunshine of life, helping ourselves to life's pleasures, are not going too far at this Christmas season. True we have been sending parcels to those away; we have not forgotten.

But at least one day in the week, on Sunday, have we forgotten to go to church and in serious thought and prayer begged almighty God to crush once and for all the terrible cause of so much suffering that He has sent to this world. Too many of us would sooner stay in bed in the morning. Too many of us have other appointments for the evening to attend churches. Too many of us have no time to go to church with the crowds. No, no time! We will one day have time to die, time to answer for what we have done to erase the sorrow and agony of this day from the world. Many of us will find time to get drunk this season, drunk with greed for more pleasure, more sin, more shame, and forget the agony of this hour that is being suffered by so many so far away to keep it from our little homes.

I am, Sir, etc.,

W. A. O'BRIEN,
26 Spring Park Road,
Charlottetown.

South Africa Facing Vital Domestic Issue

(Canadian Press)

DURBAN, South Africa, Dec. 12 (CP Cable)—An important domestic issue has arisen in South Africa regarding the position of Indians in Natal Province, as affected by three ordinances recently passed by the Natal Provincial Council.

They are the residential-property regulation ordinance, the housing ordinance and the expropriation ordinance.

The greatest exception has been taken by Indians to the residential ordinance, which provides for control by agreement between racial groups of the acquisition of fixed property everywhere in Natal. The three ordinances, in the opinion of the Natal Indian Congress, are instruments in a policy of racial zoning and segregation and in dealing with matters already covered by Union of South Africa legislation, it is contended, they conflict with Union statutes.

* * *

The Indian Congress says they are not in accord with the Pretoria agreement of last April. Drawn up at a conference of Natal officials with Indian representatives present, this was an informal agreement governing infiltration of Indians. The Congress also said the ordinances make the Natal provincial administration a dealer in land property.

In a note to the Congress, Field Marshal Smuts indicated that assent would be reserved regarding the residential ordinance. The Pegging Act—a measure passed in 1943 to halt Indians buying up property in residential areas of Durban—which is to be repealed on the passing of the ordinance will remain temporarily in force while other ways of settlement are being explored. The Prime Minister's note said the ordinance is not in accordance with the Pretoria agreement which thus is dropped and can be considered as of no further effect.

* * *

He intimated that assent will be given at an early date to the housing and expropriation ordinances and added that the Government in its desire to see the "atmosphere of misunderstanding and suspicion" removed as soon as possible suggested the Indian community establish a small standing committee to improve relations between the authorities and the Indian community.

Commenting on this note, the Natal Indian Congress said the repudiation of the Pretoria agreement rests entirely on the shoulders of Field Marshal Smuts and repudiation automatically released the Congress from its share in the Pretoria agreement.

The Smuts note added that, as the Pretoria agreement failed in its object, it has become necessary to explore a settlement along other lines. It said the government thought this could best be done by the Broome judicial commission completing its task. The Government's wishes in this respect were conveyed to Mr. Justice Broome who headed a commission studying relations between Indians and other nationalities.

A. I. Kajee, leader of the Natal Indian Congress deputation which saw Prime Minister Smuts previously, said in an interview that until the Government vetoed the residential ordinance the work of the Broome commission would remain stultified and forestalled.

Field Marshal Smuts' note said if the Indian community wished to send a further memorandum on the matter of the ordinances, the Government would give it attention, provided there was no delay. Meanwhile the ordinances are being studied by legal experts and assent may have to be reserved temporarily for technical reasons.

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Men And Supplies

(Hamilton Spectator)

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Europe, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, has reiterated his appeal for more men and material. The length of the war, he asserts, depends upon the response of the workers on the home front to this plea for increased production. The Supreme Commander is not alone in his opinion. President Roosevelt told a news conference that there was a shortage of necessary things like ships and shells and that this shortage has already resulted in a costly loss of life. As far as the situation in the United States is concerned, the falling off in production has arisen from the practice of workers quitting their jobs and the necessity of filling their places.

It is to be noted, too, that General Eisenhower, while careful to avoid any suspicion of involving himself in Canadain politics, when asked a direct question regarding the conscription of draftees, made it plain that "there is a job here for every man that is fit for battle." In forceful language, he warned of the toughness of the fight ahead and again emphasized the responsibility of those at home to give the fighting man "everything he needs to fight with." Far from there being any thought of easing up, then, the situation obviously calls for increased effort all along the line.

The Homework Question

(Brantford Expositor)

The question of the wisdom of having pupils in the schools do homework has been under discussion for a long time.

There are those who claim that children should not be burdened with school studies out of hours, and who take the ground that the time spent in school is long enough in which to do the work given proper direction. The superintendent of schools in Missouri has proposed the early elimination of homework by allowing periods of preparation in the classroom, where the teacher can aid and guide the pupils in their recapitulation of the next day's tasks.

There is not much that is new in this plan, but nevertheless, it has much to commend it in these days of overcrowded homes in towns and cities, where the children in so many instances find it difficult to obtain a suitable place for quiet concentration on their lessons. The distractions in the modern home today, and particularly in apartments, is hardly conducive to effective study. Homework is perhaps beneficial within reasonable bounds, but too much of it is a burden, both to the pupils and to their parents. If an arrangement, such as the superintendent of schools in Missouri suggests, can be successfully worked out and applied, it might be well to try it.

This War—Four Years Ago

By The Canadian Press

DEC. 12, 1940—Sheffield hard hit in German night air raid. Royal Navy shelled Salum and Bardia in Western District. Twenty thousand Italians reported captured in retreat from Sidi Barrani. Lord Lothian, British ambassador to the United States, died.

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