

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1952

Remembrance Day

The remembrance of former days and departed friends is bitter sweet. In the case of those who died in war it can make us sentimental or cynical, although it would be better if it made us resolved. Very few of the young men who died in the two world wars were seeking glory. In the Second World War in particular they went into it as into a dirty job which had to be done and which they did not feel they could leave to "the other fellow" to do.

They did not think, following the aftermath of the First World War at any rate, that their fighting and sacrifice would solve the world's problems. They had a simpler aim—to stop Hitler and all he stood for. They were content to leave to statesmen the problems of making this a better world in which to live. Their job was to see that the world as they knew it was not destroyed by a mad dictator who promised to set up a regime to last "a thousand years."

They did their part. In two vast struggles aggression was stopped in its tracks. Today another generation has been called to stand ready to resist aggression from a new source. It cannot be expected that the new sacrifices will in themselves bring a solution of the world's difficulties but they must be made. Only by their courage are statesmen given chance after chance to find a solution. The red poppies we wear today are reminders that we have been given a second chance and a third chance for a free world. They are also reminders of the cost.

Airline Competition

Since the end of the Second World War competition in scheduled regional air services was "virtually eliminated" reported Transport Minister Cheverier to the convention of the Air Industries and Transport Association of Canada at Quebec. That was necessary, he explained, to enable operators to build up regional business. "We now have considerably more twin-engine or larger transport aircraft in the hands of the commercial operators of this country than we had two years ago" claimed Mr. Cheverier.

The Government is now permitting a limited amount of competition in scheduled services, although Trans-Canada Air Lines continues to hold a monopoly in trans-continental traffic and the Government is giving active encouragement to non-scheduled services, particularly in the development of the north.

It is probably inevitable that in a country of as great distances as Canada that air lines require to have their traffic protected from competition in order to be able to provide all the services deemed necessary. It is noteworthy, however, that the Maritime Provinces have received decidedly improved air service since Maritime Central Airways was permitted to extend its operations, including some which replace schedules formerly the exclusive preserve of T. C. A.

At any rate monopoly is being gradually eliminated, albeit somewhat slowly, and we may hope that further extension of operations by local operators will be allowed. The potential traffic under conditions of adequate service should be the criterion for deciding when the exclusive franchise enjoyed by Trans-Canada Air Lines and Canadian Pacific Air Lines should be shared with private operators.

TV And The Coronation

There is a strong popular demand in the United Kingdom that the whole ceremony of next year's Coronation in Westminster Abbey be broadcast by television. Those who are opposed to this suggestion—and they appear to include Prime Minister Churchill—are dismissed as old fogies who are out of touch with the times and who do not grasp the fact that the Coronation should be the occasion for a great and spontaneous public demonstration. But there is another side to the question, which is emphasized by a writer in the London Observer as illustrating the peculiar and barely understood rule that the Monarchy plays in a democratic society.

The Coronation ceremony is essentially an act of dedication, in which not only the Queen but all those who are present join. It is essentially spiritual and religious and, like all religious ceremonies, its value is in

the sharing by those who are present of a great spiritual act. Queen Victoria may have had to hide sandwiches near the altar; peeresses may have to sustain themselves with stimulants through the long hours of the ceremony; there may even be some in the Abbey who do not share in the act of dedication and who have come only for the spectacle. But the fact remains that if the spiritual character of the ceremony is denied, it might just as well be enacted in the circus arena at Olympia. It is recalled that no protests were made when the funeral service for George VI was not televised or filmed. Is the act of dedication at the Coronation ceremony any the less solemn? Those who wish the ceremony to be televised have not yet answered this point.

There are some, says the Observer writer, who think that the filming of the whole ceremony should have been banned as well as the televising of it. This might have seemed more logical; but, in fact, there is an essential difference between filming and television. Television takes people into the Abbey at the moment when the act of communion with God is being made. Films, seen after the ceremony, however, become historical records. Those seeing the film are not asked to share in the act.

"It may be against the democratic spirit of the age to exclude the viewers from the Abbey," concludes the article. "But this should not be taken as the final argument. For the whole paradox and part of the strength of the British Monarchy is that it, too, is against the spirit of the age. It preserves precisely those things which democracy in theory abhors and in practice cannot provide. That is the reason for its existence; and the moment Monarchy becomes indistinguishable from the democracy it heads and represents, it will have ceased to have a function."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Remembrance Day 1914-1918, 1939-1945.

It is all to the good that Trade Minister Howe and party will tour South America early next year. The term "barnstorming" applied to the expedition, however, gives rise to some qualms. It is difficult to imagine Mr. Howe as an aerial gypsy.

A new name for H.M.S. Powerful will be required when that aircraft carrier replaces H.M.C.S. Magnificent in the Royal Canadian Navy. It would seem appropriate to re-name her after a Canadian mountain range, although seamen might recoil slightly at H.M.C.S. Rocky.

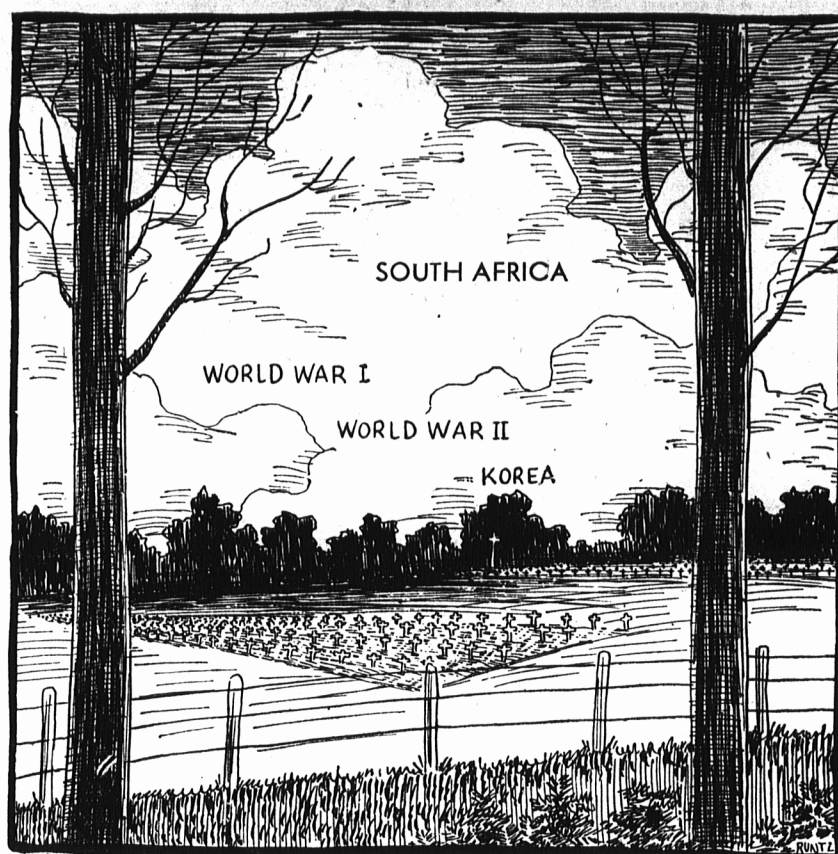
Most reports of the development of nuclear energy emphasize its probable high cost compared with other industrial sources of power. Dr. Gunnar Randers, director of the Norwegian-Dutch Institute of Nuclear Research, however, claims that in general the cost of power from atomic energy is at least as cheap as other sources of power and maybe cheaper.

Violet Vanbrugh, English actress, sister of Dame Irene Vanbrugh. Like her sister, she sustained a number of roles with high distinction, among them being Queen Katharine in an all-star revival of "Henry VIII" and Lady Fairfax in "The Knave of Diamonds". By command of King Edward VII she played Portia at Windsor Castle. A notable film success was her role in "Pygmalion."

In Ireland long term plans for decentralisation are now being considered and the building of further industries in cities such as Cork, Limerick, Galway, etc., will probably be encouraged in the future. In the city of Dublin the already top-heavy population has been increasing at a steady rate, so that considerable development is taking place in the surrounding areas, as well as a certain amount of reconstruction in the older parts of the city centre.

Although the Island has had its fame spread abroad in many ways, the number of times it has been shown on the screens of commercial theatres from coast to coast has been few indeed. It is a pleasure therefore to congratulate the National Film Board and its representative in the Province, Mr. H. B. Chandler, M.A., B.L.S., on the filming and presentation of a short feature entitled "P. E. I.'s Flying Farmer," the star of which is Mr. Elton Woodside of Clinton. In addition to successfully operating a farm, Mr. Woodside has during the past number of years done private and commercial flying from a hangar and airstrip built on his own land. He has responded to many calls for "mercy flights" and in conjunction with Paul's Flying Service assisted on many occasions with the Guardian airlift to West Prince. It is one of three subjects in the featurette "Eye Witness No. 44" showing at the Prince Edward Theatre.

We Will Remember Them



Inscriptions "In Memoriam"

(R. M. H. in the Ottawa Citizen)

At many a war memorial service today across Canada the living are paying homage to the dead of two great wars. On all or most of the stone monuments and cenotaphs there is carved an inscription or two. There may be only a brief "For God and Country", or "Lest We Forget", or a few lines from the Bible, or a verse from John McCrae's immortal "In Flanders Fields". Curiously enough, this last-named was first published in the humorous weekly, Punch. There have been few soldiers' memorials erected since the last war and there have been few if any lines by poets of our time inscribed on them. One wonders if any memorial war poetry has been written about the last war that compares with the best of McCrae, or of Kipling.

Kipling's consummate ability to write lines that deeply expressed a nation's sorrow over the loss of its men in battle is apparent on many monuments in Canada, and in other parts of the world. The poetry he wrote during the years 1914 to 1918 is a veritable mine for memorial inscriptions, and they still serve today. In the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower there are four of them. His name does not appear there, and few people know who wrote them.

The inscriptions in the Peace Tower are perhaps not as appropriate now as the day they were carved there. Another war has intervened. The response to his lines may be stronger in those who vividly remember the carnage of Canada's sons in the first great war. But that now seems long ago. And to the younger generation war has become a more impersonal matter of mechanized, rather than of human, destruction.

Three of the inscriptions carved in the white stone of the Memorial Chamber are taken from Kipling's "The Children", written in 1918. From the third verse is taken the line, "Not since her birth has our earth seen such worth loosed upon her". The following lines are from the fourth verse: "Nor was their agony brief, or once only imposed on them. The wounded, the war-spent, the sick received no exemption: Being cured they returned and endured and achieved our exemption".

And from the next verse of the same poem these lines are taken: "The flesh we had nursed from the first in all cleanness was given up to the malice of Heaven". The other Kipling inscription in the Memorial Chamber is from his poem "The Verdicts" (Jutland) 1916: "They are too near to be great, But our children shall understand When and how our fate Was changed, and by whose hand".

Inscriptions from the work of two Canadian poets are also in the Memorial Chamber. There are the lines by McCrae beginning, "To you from falling hands we throw the torch".

The other selection is by a poet who is comparatively unknown and deserves no other claim to literary fame. For many years the authorship was a mystery; even the architect who chose the lines could not recall their origin. It was not until recently, and after much diligent searching by a late officer in the Department of National Defence, that the authorship was uncovered. The poet himself did not claim the honor for many years, and indeed derived some enjoyment out of the publicized attempts to trace him.

The Age-Old Story

There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love.

The Poet's Corner

ABSOLUTION

The anguish of the earth absolves our eyes Till beauty shines in all that we can see. War is our scourge; yet war has made us wise. And, fighting for our freedom, we are free. Horror of wounds and anger at the foe, And loss of things desired; all those must pass. We are the happy legion, for we know Time's but a golden wind that shakes the grass. There was an hour when we were loth to part From life we longed to share no less than others. Now, having claimed this heritage of heart, What need we more, my comrades and my brothers? —Siegfried Sassoon.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

TRIAL SHIPMENT

"Another market has been found for potatoes. And if the business proves a paying one the shipments over the western division of the Intercolonial Railway will be greatly curtailed. Mr. James M. Auld, of Charlottetown, is now loading the schooner 'Wild Fire', lying at the northern side of York Point Slip, for Philadelphia. He proposes to ship about 400 bushels, or 1,500 barrels to that port. If the shipment turns out satisfactory, Mr. Auld will dispatch the next cargo from Prince Edward Island." —St. John Telegraph, Mar. 26 1881

Had chosen a poem submitted by a local citizen, Dr. R. H. Arthur, who later explained that the verse had been recommended to him by a soldier who had fought in France. Whenever the origin, the inscription on the Sudbury memorial runs as follows:—"They braced their belts about them And crossed, in ships, the sea. They fought, and found six feet of ground And died for you and me."

Eight years after these lines were carved on the Sudbury memorial, "E. W. Harold pointed out in his 'Diary of Our Own Peeps' that they were taken, with a few changes, from a poem written by one of England's most pessimistic poets, A. E. Housman. It appears in his "Last Poems", where the last two lines of the selection originally are, "They fought and found six feet of ground And there they died for me."

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The Passing Scene

By Observer A FEW COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS

My knowledge of practical politics on any level is extremely limited. About all I know is what I read in the papers and what little I have been able to acquire by way of general observation over a number of years. Anything having to do with social relations has always interested me and, of course, political affairs in any country—in any democratic country, that is—are full of social interest. For this reason, and because I have lived in various parts of the United States for quite a few years, I venture, to offer a few simple comments on the results of the recent election which has started a new era in American life.

Just what this new era will mean to the United States and to the world—for no part of the world will be totally unaffected—only future historians will be able to reveal. But perhaps there are some fairly obvious implications which may be considered at this time. To begin with, it isn't likely that the new President when he assumes office will make any drastic changes in America's attitude to world affairs. The United States, in its own interest, is so deeply involved in international politics that it would be impossible for any President to erect any considerable isolation barriers even if he should be inclined that way, and there is nothing to suggest that Mr. Eisenhower is so inclined.

At the same time the "one world" concept which the late President Roosevelt did so much to inculcate in American thinking may be in for some modification here and there. For it cannot be denied that, traditionally, the Republican Party has been more nationalistic than the Democrats. The Taft influence, which has never been exactly one-worldly, but it would be wrong to assume that the new administration will be altogether unaffected by it. As time goes on I should expect to see a gradual reduction of aid to Europe, for example. This will not mean a withdrawal from European assistance in any sense that would be to the disadvantage of the Atlantic Pact countries which will have to depend more and more on their own resources in men and money. Perhaps that will be a good thing for all concerned. American money and supplies will still traverse the Atlantic but not, I think, in the magnificent fashion of recent years.

There may be some change too in the United States role in the United Nations. It isn't at all likely that President Eisenhower will find himself in the position of forced to abandon the League of Nations of which he was the principal architect. Just the same things are likely to be somewhat different from what they have been. There are a great many Americans—not all Republicans by any means—who look upon American leadership in the United Nations as a somewhat dubious mark of prestige.

There is a strong feeling that the other United Nations members have not been doing their just share in the Korean war. Whether or not this feeling is justified is a question that could be debated almost endlessly, but it may be assumed that it had a good deal to do with the results of the election. Various Republican speakers harped on it constantly during the course of the campaign and promised, if elected, to press for a change in the situation. From now on we may expect to hear louder and more insistent demands for more men, more equipment and more money from all the nations which are represented in Korea. This is bound to have repercussions in the whole free world. How serious these will be remains to be seen.

United States relations with Britain and the Commonwealth will in all probability remain friendly. The self interest of Americans and the Republican Party itself will assure that, apart from any common bond which both sides like to feel exists in their mutual relationship. Actually, although many British newspapers made no secret of their bias towards the Democratic Party, the new United States administration ought to have more in common with the Churchill Government than the Truman administration had. At least that would be the natural thing to suppose were it not for the fact that our day and under present world conditions, practical politics means more than political traditions and historical alliances.

If we can depend at all on Republican criticism, during the past few years, that the Truman administration, especially the State Department, was "too soft" with Communism, we may expect a stiffening of the new government's attitude toward Russia and that Power's aggressive policies and practices, there will be renewed and more vigorous efforts to wipe out the alleged Communist influence in American affairs. Personally, I should not expect Senator McCarthy to have much direct hand in policy making but there is no doubt that his extreme right-wing manner will be just as evident in the future as it has been in the past.

Indeed, while many hard things have been said about "McCarthyism" from all sides of the political fences, the fiery senator showed surprising strength in the election results.

Canadians generally are wondering what effects the Republican landslide will have on United States relations with this country. Politically it will probably have very little. Mutual self-interest—always the ultimate factor in relationships between peoples and nations—will in all likelihood assure the continuance of mutual aid in any crisis. Neither country can afford any estrangement, regardless of what party may rule either in Washington or Ottawa.

Commercially, the story may be a bit different. The Republican Party has always had a fondness for protective tariffs and we may expect to see some change in methods of trading between the two countries. Whether or not any such change will have any permanent adverse effect on the Canadian economy is a question which it is safe to say the officials in Ottawa are pondering quite seriously at the moment.

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