

Allocating Starvation

The Combined Food Board in Washington, representing the United States, Britain and Canada, is busy with the most remarkable duty of our time. It is allocating starvation. It is deciding where, and when, and how many thousands of people will starve to death during the next six months.

A Canadian representative sits on that board. He is party to all the decisions made. But, lest Canadians react harshly toward the board, it should be recognized it has no alternative. It has no power to gather food and rush it to the hands of the starving. It can only recommend to the Governments whose representatives sit on the board how the known available supplies should be allocated.

Faced with a desperate overall shortage of all kinds of food stuffs, the board does what is provided. Every decision it makes in allocation must mean that some human being is doomed by that decision to death.

The New Republic, in a superb summary of the worldwide famine of 1946, has made the following trenchant observations:

In China, the famine has started. People are eating grass there now, and dying. It will get much worse and nothing much can be done about it.

India comes next: Famine time there is about June 20. Here is an interesting little equation:—India ought to have at least 2,000,000 extra tons of grain by June 30. After that 10 people will die for every ton that is missing. It is now expected that India will get only 60 per cent of that 2,000,000 vital tons. That is 1,200,000 tons. The deficiency of 800,000 tons multiplied by 10 people is 8,000,000 dead from starvation.

Then comes Europe. Mass deaths are unlikely there but hunger and malnutrition will carry off the aged and rickety will get the younger children and babies, of course, will die too.

The New Republic proceeds to launch a bitter attack on the United States Government for shirking its responsibilities to a starving world. It points out that millions of gallons of ice cream are being consumed. If converted into powdered milk this would save the children of Europe. UNRRA food shipments have declined steadily since the first of the year. The United States is not fulfilling its commitments. As long ago as last December Mr. Lehman, then director of UNRRA, warned of an impending grain shortage. After ignoring the warning the United States Government belatedly started a drive for voluntary rationing. Consumption of bread, paradoxically, has risen 15 per cent in the United States over last year. Consumption of ice cream is breaking all records. And all this in the face of the warning by Mr. Herbert Hoover that 20,000,000 children in Europe are in desperate need of food.

The New Republic concentrates its fire upon the American Government. But what about Canada? What are we doing at the moment that gives us much cause for pride?

Mr. Gardiner, the minister of agriculture, passed through Winnipeg over the week-end. He said he did not think that many farmers in the west were hoarding wheat in the hope of getting higher prices. But surely this attitude leaves a great deal to be desired. Is there, in fact, any wheat at all in western elevators and on western farms which can be shipped to Europe? If there is, why is the whole country not being mobilized to get it moving?

Mr. La Guardia, the director general of UNRRA, went out to the farm land of North Dakota and Minnesota and personally appealed to the farmers to get their wheat to market so that human lives could be saved. Surely this is an example which Canadian statesmen might emulate with benefit to all mankind.

And what about the consumption of ice cream and bread in Canada? What harm would it do if not a single Canadian got a bite of ice cream this summer—if we would save the lives of babies and growing children in Europe and Asia? And are we doing all that is possible to save lives by the prevention of waste? Perhaps, in some places. But too often plates go back to the kitchens with food on them that is sheer waste.

Canada has so far met her food commitments. But have our commitments been high enough? Unless we can ship every last pound of available food abroad in time to save the lives of starving people, who shall say that we have met our commitments?

Nor will this famine pass with the summer. It will continue through the fall, into the winter and on into next year. And what, at the moment, is Canada doing about the long term famine problem that could not be improved by vigorous government leadership and clear understanding by the people of the facts of death in a starving world?

Winnipeg Monarchs Did It Again

It is nice to have the O.H.A. Memorial Trophy back in Winnipeg again for Winnipeg, which has produced more junior hockey champions than any other Canadian city, is the nearest thing to a permanent home that trophy will ever have.

In winning the championship for Winnipeg, the Monarchs did it the hard way. The wear and tear on their supporters' nerves at home was beyond description. The thousands who clustered around their radios Saturday night for that frantic third period will be days in getting back to normal.

Winning the third championship for their club, the 1946 Monarchs were a great hockey team. Time and again they had to come from behind to stay in the race and always they proved their worth when the odds against them were greatest. But we will leave this phase of their performance to our experts on the sports page. What makes this victory so acceptable to Winnipeg was that it was the product of the boys down the block, the boys next door, Winnipeg boys.

The boys on the Monarchs are Winnipeg hockey players. They learned the game on our outdoor rinks. They came up through the playground leagues. They are normal, Winnipeg boys who together became a national championship hockey team.

To reach the finals they had to win at home. In doing so

they met the stiffest competition from other Winnipeg boys, any number of whom could have held places on the Monarch team. But in hockey it is the team that counts and the boys in the Monarch uniforms had an edge, collectively, that was decisive. This is something which always makes victory over the hand-picked all-star teams of eastern Canada so delectable for Winnipeg teams, and for the people of Winnipeg who are bursting with pride in their Monarchs.

Star Chamber Methods

The acquittal of Dr. David Shugar on a conspiracy charge emphasizes once again the wrongness of the police methods which were used in connection with the espionage cases which are now before the courts.

Dr. Shugar, following his acquittal, stated that between February 15 and March 15 the police refused to permit him to see his wife. In protest, he went on a four-day hunger strike. He said that for the first three days of his detention, he was not informed of the reasons why he had been taken into custody. He further alleged that for 15 of the 28 days during which he was detained he was kept under constant guard in a small, stifling hot room measuring nine feet by eight in which a naked 200-watt lamp burned continually.

When interrogated, Dr. Shugar said, he was "ordered" to talk.

When he asked the Royal Commission investigating the case for legal counsel, he received no reply. These are not methods of obtaining information from persons suspected of a crime which can be in any respect justified under British common law. But they are the methods of a police state. They are the methods of a country where individual liberty and individual rights are denied; where they are subject to the caprice and temper of a state which is prepared to reduce its citizens to slavery in order that its will might prevail.

These are methods, in short, which are intolerable in Canada, and which must not be employed by the Government. The basic legal rights of an individual under Magna Charta must be honored by a government which, for all its virtues, has been strangely lax in this respect. The minister of justice must recognize that it is one of his most important duties to defend these rights, rather than to destroy them.

What was true in the case of Dr. Shugar, was true in the case of almost all the defendants in the current espionage trials. Contrary to all practice under British common law, they were held incommunicado to the point where they could contact neither their lawyers nor their families. They were subjected to star chamber methods that have been abhorrent to democratic peoples for 100 years.

These trials, insofar as the preliminary investigations are concerned, will be held by future generations as a dark episode in the history of the development of Canadian democracy. The public and Parliament must see to it that they do not recur.

A Plan For Western Germany

Some progress appears to be under way at last in the settlement of Germany's western boundaries, the issue which has long held up any real settlement of Europe's political and economic future. The United States Government is ready to accept the French suggestion that the present four-power conference in Paris consider the German problem after it has disposed of its bulging agenda of other European issues. Meanwhile the British Government is reliably reported to have evolved a workable plan for Germany's western industrial areas which has a chance of acceptance by the United States, Russia and France.

The British plan, as outlined by Mr. Drew Middleton in the New York Times and by other responsible reporters, is a compromise between the French demand that the Rhineland be permanently detached from Germany and the return of that area with all its resources to the future German state. The British would leave the Rhineland within Germany. They would place all the heavy industry of this area, the industrial heart of Europe, under the control of a body representing the British, United States, Russian and French Governments; and to exercise this control they would continue joint military occupation indefinitely.

This compromise plan is designed to meet the French insistence that the German state must never again be able to use the Rhineland industries as a basis of aggression. It is also designed to avoid the grave political risks which would follow the political detachment of the Rhineland from the Reich. The British Government is quoted as believing that such a plan would make Germany a continual canker of discontent, poverty and the will to revenge in Europe, would destroy the hope of democracy in Germany and the possibility of general prosperity on the continent. Under such conditions, it is feared that Britain's present enormous costs in policing Germany would never decline but, on the contrary, would increase.

Whether a plan of Allied administration of German industry will satisfy the French, the Russians or the Americans remains to be seen but probably will be clear by the end of the present Paris conference. The fact that the German problem is to be raised in this conference at all indicates how grave the Allied governments consider it. While they have been mainly occupied with the periphery of the European peace settlement—Italy, the Balkans and Finland—the core of the settlement, in Germany, has remained largely untouched since the Potsdam formula was laid down and it, by general admission, is not working.

Today's Scripture

Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near.
Isaiah 55:6.

Macklin Of The Free Press

1863-1946

THE person is exceptional of whom it can be said that those among whom he lives find it easy in his absence to summon a complete image of him before the mind's eye. Such an exceptional person was Edward Hamilton Macklin, who died at the age of 83.

His personality etched itself on the memory—his penetrating, friendly eyes; the small, pointed beard which became jauntier as the years made it and his moustache whiter; his turn of head and play of features; his neat, light, alert figure and the whole impression of him as a keen, shrewd, able man who knows men and affairs, a man with a quick sense of the humors and ironies of life; a man gifted in many ways and with many sides to his personality.

As Mr. Macklin grew older he seemed to grow younger and his lively, curious, sympathetic interest in the human spectacle increased. If growing old means loss of sympathy and inability to assimilate new ideas and adopt new viewpoints, he had not grown older as the years passed. With all his strong, and at times formidable, power of will and his dominating energy and decisiveness, he had a warmth of heart which kept him from ever failing in quick, understanding response when his sympathy and pity were aroused.

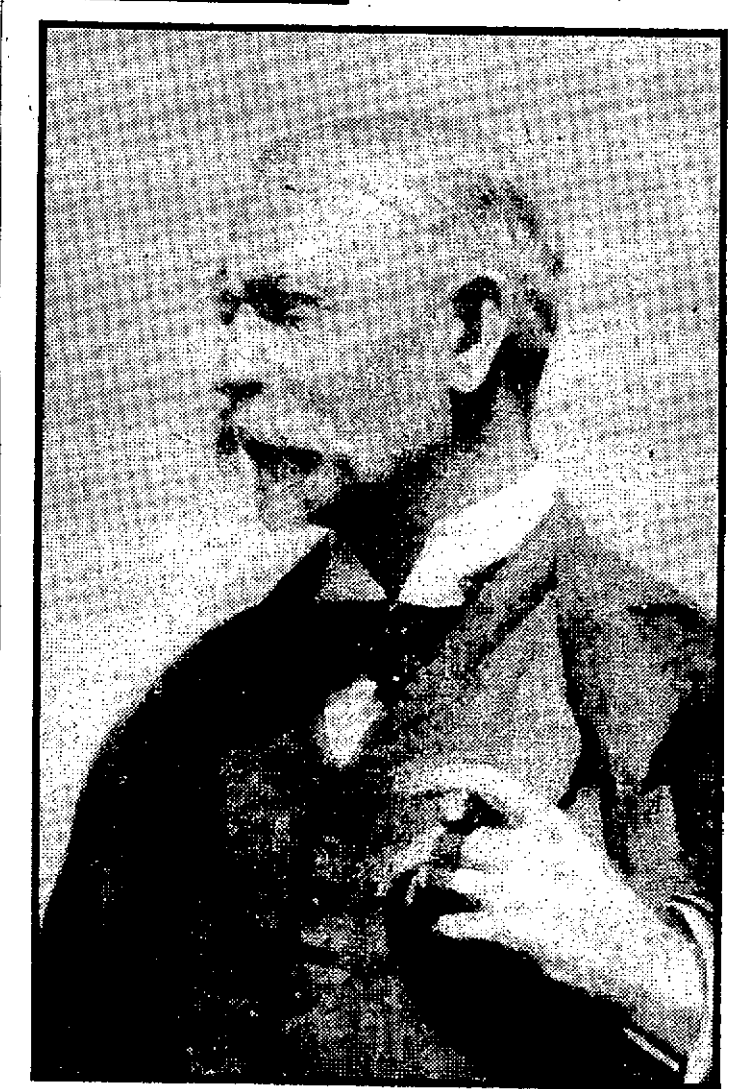
Born in Hamilton on March 9, 1863, Mr. Macklin got his first job on the old Toronto Globe as an office boy in the business office. A year later a disgruntled employee shot and fatally wounded Hon. George Brown, Father of Confederation and editor of the Globe. Young Macklin was in an adjoining room when the shot was fired and was one of the first to reach the wounded statesman.

FROM office boy he eventually rose to cashier of the Globe. After 20 years on the Globe staff he was hired by Sir Clifford Sifton to come out to Winnipeg as business manager of the Free Press. His promotion to general manager came within a year. When Hon. J. W. Sifton died in 1912, he became president of the company and remained in that post until 1935, when he retired at the age of 72.

The aggressiveness and imagination he brought to Winnipeg with him were enduring qualities. In the midst of the expansion of the Free Press he turned to a completely new venture—the organizing of a co-operative news-gathering service on the prairies. It blossomed into the Western Associated Press in 1907 and 10 years later reached maturity in The Canadian Press association. His service to co-operative news-gathering was recognized in 1934 when he was elected honorary president of the Canadian Press.

Mr. Macklin celebrated his golden jubilee in the newspaper business in 1929. On that occasion a group of 61 friends and associates presented him with a portrait in oils which we have reproduced today. As the toastmaster at the testimonial dinner Mr. J. W. Dufosse, editor-in-chief of the Free Press, described his long association with Mr. Macklin in these words:

"When I first met Mr. Macklin I was living in exile in Montreal, and going down one winter night to a skating rink to cheer for the Winnipeg team in a Stanley Cup match, I met a visitor from Winnipeg—a vigorous, active young man, bearded like the bard and filling out as well the rest of the Shakespearean definition—who was engaged in the same occupation; our friend and guest of tonight. We had, in the intervals of our hockey enthusiasm, some talk about the Free Press— with which I had had an earlier connection covering six years—and some talk about the west. He seemed to me a thoroughgoing westerner—I couldn't see any Toronto hangover about him, and my heart warmed to him. Not long afterwards Sir Clifford Sifton asked me if I would be willing to return to the Free Press as editor. Twenty-eight years ago almost to the day I came back to Winnipeg to begin that long, intimate association with Mr. Macklin which justifies me tonight in submitting this toast to your friendly consideration. 'I found the Free Press not in its home behind the old post office, but in a building which I had known formerly as a wholesale warehouse. In a tiny office on the ground floor, with room only for a desk and one or two chairs, I found our friend in action displaying in that contracted



field all those qualities of energy, mind, heart and judgment which have been so strongly manifested since in the larger field which he made for himself.

MR. Macklin came into newspaper management by way of the counting room and of the many evidences of his outstanding business ability none is more conclusive than the executive organization behind the Free Press which he has built, tempered and trained to its high degree of effectiveness. But had he come through the other door his career would have been fully as notable, for he has all the qualities which make for editorial success.

"While there has been a necessary division of labor and responsibility in the Free Press the points of contact between the business and editorial sides have been constant and numerous; and Mr. Macklin has made a valuable contribution to such editorial success as the Free Press has attained.

"He has been swifter than I have been on certain occasions to vindicate the editorial independence of the Free Press. I have always been willing to have him do my fighting for me and, thanks I presume to his Irish ancestry, he has never failed me.

"Business can no longer be one-man affairs; but, no matter how strong the personnel of a thriving institution may be, there is always someone who, if he has the necessary personal qualities, is referred to affectionately as 'the old man'. Someone who has the last say with respect to major policies; someone whose personality so pervades the institution that the officers and staff adjust themselves to it, often unconsciously; someone who sets the standards of obligation between the institution and the public, and within the institution as well—standards inflexible in matters of duty and honor, but tolerant and forbearing with respect to personal relationships. Behold in Mr. Macklin 'the old man' of the Free Press establishment.

"In large business establishments something not unlike a social hierarchy paralleling the system which controls the devolution of authority sometimes appears. There is nothing of this in the Free Press. Ours is a democratic organization; Mr. Macklin is the repository of ultimate disciplinary authority; but he is also the humanist of the institution, with whom any person in the building, whatever his position, can establish relations marked by sympathy and mutual respect. There are few members of the Free Press staff, I venture

From the Golden Books

From: Childs Roland
By: Robert Browning
I shut my eyes and turned them on my heart.
As a man calls for wine before he fights,
I asked one draught of earlier happier sights,
Ere fitly I could hope to play my part.
Think first, fight afterwards—
The soldier's art:
One taste of the old time sets all to rights!

The Outlook Improves

By Grant Dexter

OTTAWA.— Following the speeches of Mr. King and Mr. Drew at the open session of the Dominion-provincial conference Monday morning, it was generally agreed that the differences between the two are so small that a final settlement may be regarded as assured.

In these statements, Mr. King made a slight concession to the hold-out provinces of Ontario and Quebec, while Mr. Drew was extremely careful to rule out of his speech any declaration which would make agreement impossible.

Mr. King was quite clear in his statements and, while there may be difficulty in finding formulae to put them into practice, there are certainly no caveats or qualifications to change the impression he sought to give.

The speeches confirmed the reports already published in revealing the area of controversy as the disposition of the succession duties and the small direct taxes like the Dominion taxes on gasoline, parimutuel betting machines, stock transfers, electricity, etc.

These small direct taxes, prior to the war, were possessed exclusively by the provinces. The Dominion entered these fields as a war measure. More than one of the provinces, in these negotiations, have sought to persuade the Dominion to withdraw from them as a part of the settlement. The Dominion hitherto has refused to do so on the ground that the present income of nearly \$60 millions from these sources is essential to Ottawa's budget.

On Monday morning Mr. King agreed, as a temporary measure and, failing the emergence of some unforeseen crisis like the war, that the Dominion would vacate these fields but in return, in one way or another, would recoup the \$60 millions from the provinces. This could be done by straight deduction from the proposed subsidies, or by the Dominion cancelling its proposal to share in the cost of old age pensions paid to persons between the ages of 65 and 70. All the Dominion really conceded here was the right, during the life of the agreement now to be reached, to increase these taxes.

Mr. Drew welcomed this proposal as a forward step but failed to state definitely whether or no Ontario would be satisfied with such an arrangement.

ON the succession duties the cleavage between Mr. King and Mr. Drew remains unclosed. Mr. King merely restated the previous Dominion offer which is that the provinces vacate suc-

cession duties in favor of the Dominion or that they re-enter the field with their collections to be deducted from the subsidy which Ottawa would pay them. That is, the provinces can go back into succession duties but for every dollar they collect, they will forfeit a dollar in subsidy from Ottawa. They could enjoy the right to impose these taxes but could not make a dollar by so doing.

Mr. Drew, on the other hand, insisted that in return for an exclusive right in imposing income and corporation taxes, the Dominion withdraw completely from succession duties, leaving the provinces in sole possession. He said nothing about compensation one way or the other although from the tenor of his remarks it is a fair inference that he would not quarrel with a reduction in the compensation Ottawa proposes to pay in the general settlement.

Thus the conflict between the Dominion and Ontario is narrowed down to this point of succession duties. Ottawa places emphasis in the importance of retaining this tax. So does the province. The amount of money involved, on the basis of present calculations is not large. But how a settlement could be reached was not indicated at Monday's session.

While the process of mutual concessions brought the greatest of the provinces much closer to agreement with Ottawa, it remains true that even if the remaining problem was solved there would have to be a great deal of negotiation before a final document was ready for signature. Certainly the subsidy payments which have been announced in the various Dominion proposals would have to be recast. If a province chose to repossess the small tax fields there would be deductions. How these deductions would be worked out nobody knows. For example, the Dominion imposes a tax of 3 cents per gallon on gasoline. Would the deduction be based on a per capita figure arrived at by dividing the total Dominion collection into the population as a whole and with the result of this division a particular province? Or would the deduction be based upon the actual gasoline consumption within the particular province? And what about inter-provincial motor traffic?

However, it is felt that if agreement on broad principle can be reached the details can be ironed out by the experts. For the moment, this is where the conference rests.

Debate Over Spain

By W. R. Clarke

WASHINGTON.—In sharp contrast to the concern shown over Iran, the United Nations Spanish debate has aroused only casual interest here. Nor is it likely to increase while attention centres on the council of foreign ministers in Paris. Discussion has been restrained and limited to a few points on which there is widespread public agreement.

One is approval of the Australian plan for an inquiry. Another is that Russia's ultimate objective is the communization of the Iberian Peninsula. A third is that what goes on in Spain at this time is not, by itself, likely to jeopardize peace. The thought is that it is better to "let sleeping dogs lie," meaning that for the present Franco can do little harm outside his own country but that any communization of Spain would be a threat to peace and a big step towards world domination through communization which, in one large group of American opinion now, is Moscow's long-term objective.

Prior to the current meeting of the security council, the belief generally held here seems to have been that Moscow was seizing, more or less at random, on every opportunity to "needle" the United States and Britain. The hope was to gain some advantage in bargaining or at least retard recovery from the war to a slower pace than in Russia and thereby confirm the Communist thesis that capitalist countries are incompetent, always torn by conflict and are doomed. Moscow's actions have been looked upon as those of an international "Fack's Bad Boy" or as those of someone who didn't know any better, didn't know how to behave in polite society.

IT is believed that President Truman still holds that view and report has it that after the Paris meeting he is going to take a much more active part in foreign affairs.

On the other hand there is a

growing public belief, believed to be shared by the state department, as evidenced by newspaper comment and the addresses of public men, that western and Russian mentalities are poles apart, their political philosophies irreconcilably antagonistic and their conceptions of right and wrong and justice completely divergent. The correctness of this view is made plain by the fact that every basic division in the security council, council of foreign ministers and the United Nations has been the same: Russia and Poland on one side, Britain and the United States on the other.

With the acceptance of that belief recognition naturally follows that Soviet activities are not hap-hazard "needling" but are all parts of a carefully worked out and ruthlessly applied plan of expansion which falls short of armed aggression only because Moscow thinks it can obtain what Churchill called the "fruits of war" without fighting for them.

What is rated here as final confirmation of that was afforded by the New York session of the security council: What was formerly a suspicion is now accepted as fact that while the Anglo-American

combination won the Iran debate and presumably obtained the writing of a moderate treaty, Russia nevertheless has effected domination of the Teheran Government and is well advanced towards reducing Iran to the position of vassal as it had done with other border states.

ACTION has now moved to Spain and, once Franco has been eliminated the techniques of political penetration and "fifth column" as used in Iran will be applied there. Its operation in the Iberian Peninsula, in American eyes, will complete a replica, in reverse, of purpose and events 10 years ago in that country and perhaps be the start of another ideological conflict as it was then.

The obstacle is Franco, a real obstacle, because he has power, military forces, weapons, German advisors and technicians and only recently has acquired the start of an air force from the United States. He cannot be overthrown by Communist action within Spain. Hence Russia's effort, through Poland, to have the United Nations oust him.

Franco and his regime are disliked here as the recent Spanish paper of the state department shows. But there is no element of fear in the dislike. On the other hand Moscow authoritarianism is equally disliked and the dislike is accompanied by fear of Communist power and aggressive ambition.

The international debate up to now has satisfied a large portion of the American public on two points. One is that there is a huge and perhaps unbridgeable gulf between American and Russian thinking and the other is that Russia is ruthlessly on the make. The other most widely held view is that Russia is still uncouth and bad mannered, doesn't realize that it is fostering another world war and will have to be educated.

No Two-Timing

From The Boston Globe
The Russian soldier's passion for "liberating" watches is well known. So when a Russian non-com approached a farmer in his field in Czechoslovakia and asked the time, the farmer was smart enough to keep his watch in his pocket. Instead, he thrust his pitchfork into the ground, studied the shadow it cast, and said, "10:30."

The Russian rolled up his right sleeve. On his arm was a row of wrist watches. He examined them one by one. Each said 10:30. "Thank you," he said to the farmer—and walked off, with the pitchfork over his shoulder.

Birthdays

Dr. Murdoch MacKay, Transcona, Man.; born Bourladyrie, N. S., April 29, 1884, P. M. Fraser, Pilot Mount, Man.; born Turnberry tp., Huron co., Ont., April 30, 1878.