

The Brunswickan

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For the second time within six weeks the University of New Brunswick mourns the loss of one of her sons who has been killed in service with the Royal Canadian Air Force. Pilot Officer L. A. Clements graduated from U.N.B. last year after an admirable record in studies and student affairs. He was a splendid officer in the C.O.T.C. and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his men. His death will be very deeply felt by all students in attendance at U.N.B.

The Brunswickan on behalf of the student body of U.N.B. extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased.

War Propaganda

The subject of the limitations of freedom of speech in war-time seems to be at present a contentious issue throughout the Dominion of Canada. A great many individuals of some standing have received a great deal of criticism from outstanding Canadian newspapers for statements, which, to say the least, could be termed unwise. In a country of ten million people there cannot possibly be complete and absolute agreement on all matters of government policy. We have no sympathy with radicals who seek notoriety by coming forward with statements of disloyalty to the British Crown, which would tend to convey abroad the impression that Canada is wavering in her allegiance to the crown. However, all Canadians realize that there is almost one hundred per cent support of the Empire's policy in the war and the great publicity given to statements of certain groups which are far in the minority seems hardly worthy of the attention of Canada's great dailies. We reprint below a very interesting editorial from the McGill Daily.

(McGill Daily)

Since the start of hostilities, there has been marked interest shown in the methods employed to disseminate war news. Likewise considerable attention has been paid to the degree of restriction placed upon the expression of individual opinion on these topics.

With this in mind it is opportune to consider what is meant by "the right to freedom of speech" especially under war-time conditions.

We may grant at the outset man's right to freedom of speech. However, the word "freedom," as used here, must be defined. It is obvious then, that freedom of speech means freedom to speak the truth—as one sees it.—It does not give anyone the right to lie, even when the law of the land doesn't forbid it. Again the right to freedom of speech is limited to the known rights of others, either individuals or the state. Thus we have laws against libel, perjury and sedition.

In short it must be realized that this freedom of the written or spoken word can and

The Brunswickan and the Students

With this issue the Brunswickan completes publication for the Fall Term and the year 1939. During the past year the staff of the paper has endeavoured to publish each week a journal which should keep U. N. B. students informed as to what is going on "up the hill" and to some extent to give students the chance to try out their literary talents. Just how far we have succeeded rests with the students. Admittedly there are many improvements which can be made in our paper, and the greatest guide for the editor in making improvements is in valuable constructive criticism from the student body. It is only through knowing what the undergraduates like or dislike that we can pattern the paper to suit the best interests of all.

must be of a restricted nature.

Hence the government, in time of war, has a perfect right to censor the utterances of its citizens, if the safety of the nation is at stake. It must be remembered, however, that such censorship must be guided carefully. The restriction of public utterances, in a democracy, is a serious step to take. Hence in blunt words, no government has the right, under the pretext of war, to impose a censorship any stricter than is absolutely necessary for the preservation of national security.

Any sound system of ethics recognizes that the existence of a right calls into being a corresponding duty. Hence once the citizens of a country lay claim to the moral right to speak freely, they shoulder the burden, the duty, the responsibility of using and not abusing this liberty. Since war-time conditions exist, and since definite censorship under the War-Measures Act, is at present imposed on the country, the above mentioned duty falls upon two classes of people. Those whose utterances might conflict with the censorship laws, have the duty of remaining silent. A far graver responsibility, however, is shared by those statesmen and journalists whose opinions may be freely expressed. This class of people, who are our sources of information at the present time, have the solemn duty to print or speak the undistorted truth. Under this heading comes the question of war propaganda. It is obvious that our press and our politicians must present facts concerning the war in a cool, logical manner. They take upon their consciences a great responsibility, if they attempt to stampede the public along a certain course of action by calculating appealing to hatred, or other emotions. The decisions that a citizen must make regarding the war are of paramount importance, both to himself and to the state. Surely the must be rendered after a cool summation of the facts and must flow from blind hysteria.

To add to the responsibility that lies upon our newspapers and our governing bodies, one of the fundamental tenets of our democratic way of life is at present totally under their control. We refer to that spirit of tolerance for the other person's opinion. Without this the democracy for which the nation is struggling is a sham, purely and simply.

Therefore, considering the facts as they apply to Canada our press has no right to attack under the guise of patriotism, that class whose ideas concerning war differ from those of the group in power. This class of people, under the present laws, cannot defend themselves from verbal attack. We are not condemning this condition, but we are contending that their rights, as defined, must be respected.

There is no logical contention against a necessary limitation of free speech in time of war, but there is a strong objection to unjust advantages taken from this limitation.



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The Inquiring Reporter

This is what they told us but what do you think?

Q. Why do you go to College?

Answers:—

It's not to get a husband anyway. I came to get my Ba. Ba.—Doris Fleiger.

I sometimes wonder.—Neil Ganter.

To have some fun.—Betty Ritchie.

For the same reason that anyone goes to college.—Gerry Rising.

To learn how to tell nice girls from naughty girls.—Hugh Brennan.

To have a good time.—Jean King.

I like to play football.—Jim Colby.

In the hope that I may get a wife You know I have the future of our race to think of.—Whiley Tomlinson.

It seems to be the conventional thing to do so I'm doing it.—Art Blakeny.

Yes, that's why!—Marj. Barberie.

Agent: "Sir, I have something here that will make you popular, make your life happier, and bring you a lot of new friends."

Engineer: "I'll take a quart."

Man has 2 ends—one to sit on and one to think with....His success depends upon which one he uses most.

Give a man enough rope and he'll do something knotty.

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