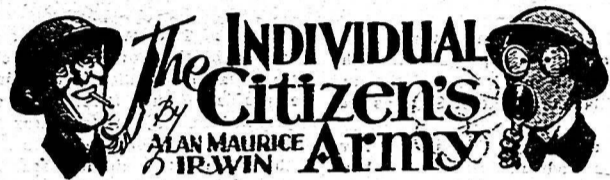


RUSSIA'S ACE GIRL SNIPER



Lieut. Lyudmila Pavlichenko, Russia's famed woman sniper, is greeted on a recent visit to New York by Victor Feduchine, Soviet Consul General. In the background is her fellow delegate to the International Student Assembly, Lieut. Vladimir Pohlensev, sniper credited with killing 152 Germans with 154 bullets.



A Weekly Column About This and That in Our Canadian Army

A suit of battledress, as the only uniform available to a soldier, can be expected to last six months. If it is eked out by the issue of a cotton drill uniform in the summer the length of time before replacement becomes necessary is lengthened by a few weeks. When, in addition, a soldier is issued with a "walking out" uniform to wear in the fall and winter months the battledress can be expected to last at least nine months.

What is all that about? You ask.

Just that when you are clothing or equipping an army you think of durability, utility, and the public purse. The main idea is to give each soldier everything he needs — but nothing more than that.

Which is a good target for us soldiers in the Individual Citizen's Army to aim at. In other words, let's buy only what we need and preserve what we have.

There are many organizations in the Army charged with seeing that soldiers have everything they need, that they take care of what they have and that what is no longer usable for its primary purpose is salvaged for some other use.

We have dealt, from time to time, with the Ordnance Corps, the "Q", or Quartermaster-General branch and the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps but so far we haven't got down to the housekeepers of the different units yet.

These "housekeepers" are the Quartermaster Sergeants. There are two varieties, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants and Company Quartermaster Sergeants. I nearly forgot the top man, the Quartermaster who is the responsible commissioned officer in each unit.

The unit organization is: Quartermaster, a commissioned officer, who is usually a Captain; R.Q.M.S., a warrant officer, second class and a Squadron, Battery, or Company Quartermaster Sergeant who is the senior non-commissioned officer of the company ranking next below the Company Sergeant-Major.

These men function as a supply service for the unit and are responsible for obtaining all arms, clothing, equipment and rations for the men in their care. But, and this is a big "but", they are also responsible for the care, maintenance and return of those articles or for a satisfactory explanation of clearance of them.

Thus, through this chain of responsibility, the people's purse is watched, care is taken of the people's property used or worn by the soldiers and provisions is made — through the chain of responsibility — for the collection and return to the Salvage Branch, R.C.O.C., of used or worn articles that can be repaired or otherwise salvaged.

"If it's good enough for the taxpayer." That would be a good motto for us to adopt. Then, conversely, "if it's good enough for the taxpayer, it's good enough for the Army," must be true, too.

That refers to material things. As regards the preservation and conservation of material things the Army can show the rest of us the way.

A full record of everything issued is kept in the Company and

Regimental Quarter-Masters store. That record shows just when Pte. John Canuck was issued with his coat or his battle-dress or his boots. It records the loss by Pte. Canuck of any of his equipment — and passed that information to the Paymaster so that deductions can be made.

Do we do that in our homes? In other words are we taking enough care of what we have to enable us to play our part in blocking the infiltration of inflation forces? Or are we rushing off to the store to buy something we don't need because the style has changed — or because we just plain want it?

I heard an indignant citizen (feminine) say the other day that she saw dresses in a window that "certainly had not been simplified." Sure! Why not? There are still many retailers who have clothes in stock that were manufactured before the simplification orders were made. Are these to be wasted?

These are the things we must guard against. Turn that spare money for a new suit or coat into War Savings, or save it for war taxes — in other words, do as the army does, make what you have last by taking care of it, by buying carefully in the first place.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has stated emphatically that the rationing of clothes is not imminent. But that does not mean we should go on buying sprees. It means that we should be good enough soldiers of the Individual Citizen's Army to ration ourselves.

Huns Stop Work For Civilian Uses

Fritz Sauckel, Nazi high commissioner for the employment of all labor, has announced that all industrial production for civilian purposes in German-occupied countries must cease immediately, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich said recently.

Only factories supplying the German army and the German civil and military occupation authorities will be permitted to operate.

Working hours in the occupied countries have been increased to 54 hours weekly and a decree subjecting workers in the occupied countries as well as foreign workers in Berlin to "the most severe military discipline" has been enforced, the Exchange Telegraph report said.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

COWS GO TO WAR

In 1939, dairy farmers were providing the people of Great Britain with 750,000,000 gallons of milk. In 1941, in spite of labor shortage and restrictions on imported feeding stuffs, they produced 940,000,000. In May last year, in one month, they provided 103,000,000 gallons and now they're beaten even that high level. As a result of this record the ministry of food has been able to announce recently that, until further notice, there will be no restriction on the sale of milk. — (Brandon Sun)

JEEPS AND BEEPS

First we had jeeps and now we have beeps. A jeep weighs more than two tons but a beep weighs about 500 pounds. It is capable of high speed, uses comparatively little gas and can climb an acclivity that would be impossible for an automobile or a truck. The beeps are likely to be highly useful for certain military purposes and are being used already in United States training camps. — (Fort William Times-Journal)

HONOR THEM

Look for a small silver badge in the lapels of men, some in non-descript clothing. The badge with a crown on top carries the letters "M.N." It stands for the Merchant Navy, and those lads you see wearing it are in port after being torpedooed or running cargoes through submarine-haunted seas and dodging dive bombers. Honor them! — (Vancouver Sun)

LACKING

Elocution is a good thing. But it doesn't go far enough. It merely teaches a man how to speak — not when or how long. — (Kitchener Record)

GET IDEA ACROSS TO COWS

The milk bonus to farmers may do much good. The farmers know about it, the dealers, too, but do the cows know? — (Niagara Falls Review)

MAKING REDUCTION

English wives are starting a campaign for an equal share of their husbands' pay envelopes. What moderation! — (London Free Press)

AGE OF CHIVALRY

Or courtesy, 1942-model: A man giving up his seat in the bus to a woman who is taking his job away from him. — (Windsor Star)

CURE FOR AILMENTS

If you get out and work to pay the doctor, I may cure your ailments. — (Calgary Albertan)

Rockefeller Center, in New York, is the largest privately-owned business and entertainment center in America.

Fine Wool Cloth Made In Canada

100 Percent Canadian Worsted Is of Superior Quality

With wool taken from Alberta sheep, Canada can now produce worsted cloth which compares with the finest type produced anywhere, according to experts who have examined samples submitted by manufacturers, says the Hamilton Spectator. Canadian woolen interests are proud of this achievement and state that it represents a concrete fact which justifies the claim: "From the sheep's back to yours, 100 percent Canadian."

For Armed Services

This cloth will not be available to civilians while the war lasts, as the mills are being employed almost exclusively in filling the needs of the armed services. When a victorious peace has been won, however, woolen men are confident that this all-Canadian product will hold its own with the best British woollens, which enjoy a high prestige throughout the world, may not be seriously affected by this competition, as they cover the entire field of cloths and the range of their weaving includes almost every type that the ancient art is capable of producing. As long as Britain has access to Australia's choice wool clip, her markets are not likely to be threatened.

Of Superior Quality

Canadian suit lengths in the past have had to overcome considerable prejudice from discriminating buyers, who usually chose the British product because of its softness and general excellence, as compared with the hard and wiry feel which often marked the domestic product. The disadvantage from which Canadian cloth suffered lay in the combing, a process that was not successful in this country. This lack has now been overcome, and the result is a finished material that redounds to the credit of every group concerned, from the farmers who raised the sheep to the spinners and weavers who have demonstrated that worsted of superior quality can now be made in Canada.

Future For Textiles

Under the stimulus of government help, sheep raising in the Dominion is becoming an important phase of agriculture, and farmers throughout the country are rearing more of the animal that is a dual source of profit from wool and meat. It is interesting to observe, too, that Alberta is well adapted to this vital production. If the prairie provinces can be used more largely as grazing lands for sheep, the soil's fertility should soon be restored and the danger of dust bowls removed. It should all make for a balanced farm economy in the West and at the same time ensure a good future for the Canadian textile industry.

THE WAR - WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Present Situation In Air Greatest Reversal Of War

On the night of Sept. 7, 1940, planes from Goering's Luftwaffe reported to number 700 bombed London in what Berlin described as the heaviest air raid in history, writes the New York Times. They killed 366 persons and wounded 1,300. It was one of those frantic blows which were to knock England out of the war and destroy the British Empire. Only a miracle of defense forced the Nazis to quit on the verge of victory.

Today, two years later, the sky above London is usually serene. But night after night the dark sky over Germany is filled with hostile planes dropping loads of explosive which Goering's fliers of 1940 never dreamed of.

Shadows Over Reich

Two shadows stretched across Hitler's Reich last week. One was the shadow of Red Army bombers, striking from the Russian steppes 1,000 miles east of Berlin. The other was the now-familiar shadow of the R. A. F., reaching out from British airfields 600 miles or more to the west of the German capital.

In a surprise attack Soviet planes smashed at Berlin, at the sprawling port of Stettin on the flat shore of the Baltic, at nearer targets in Warsaw, Danzig and the East Prussian city of Koenigsberg. In the west Sterling and Lancaster bombers of the Royal Air Force blasted Saarbruecken, coal and steel center of the highly industrialized Saar Valley, whose inhabitants in 1935 voted to end French control and return to the Reich. Later British planes winged south over terraced vineyards of the Moselle, on up the Rhine to drop destruction on Karlsruhe, communications center near the Black Forest. Budapest was bombed for the first time, Bremen was hit again.

Bombs Talked

British sources called the raids highly successful, reported small losses. Moscow spoke of many fires set by Red airmen. But to military observers the Soviet operations were chiefly important as proof that Russian bombers can now strike effectively at the heart of the enemy land. The R. A. F. had already reached out to Berlin and beyond. Now it was Russia's turn. The shadow from the east had met the shadow from the west. Where they merged they blotted out the last German hope of escape from aerial bombs, turned a one-front war into all-embracing war from the air. The fact lent weight to Moscow's warning that "long nights-of terror" lie ahead for Germans.

The Russian aerial operations appeared to be on a scale comparable with heavy R. A. F. raids of the past. The achievement

aroused speculation in many quarters. Were the new long-bomber fleets products of Russian factories? Were they American-built Flying Fortresses sent to Russia via Africa and the Near East? On these questions, as on the location of the bases whence the bombers came, Moscow remained silent — let bombs do the talking.

No Relief For Germans

This situation in the air is the greatest reversal of the war. Not until the war ends will we know what Germany has suffered. We can guess what a 1,600-plane raid on Cologne means by multiplying the explosive load dropped on London two years ago by possibly five or six. When Russian planes bomb Koenigsberg, Warsaw, Budapest and Berlin, and British planes bomb Duisburg, say, and Frankfurt, Leipzig, Hamburg and Bremen, all in a single week, we can guess the effect on German morale by considering what might have happened if the Luftwaffe had been able to scatter bombs on Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Southampton even while it was punishing London. Every German must know today that there is no relief in sight. All fear that if America can bring its air force across the ocean such a storm will be unleashed as never broke on any nation.

Air Concentration Urged

It is these considerations which lead certain observers in London to urge the utmost possible concentration of air power on Germany now. They feel that the air over Western Europe is the sector of the front where Germany is weakest, and the only sector where the war can be won or lost in the next few months. They complain of the dispersal of planes on secondary fronts, especially American planes. They deplore the fact that we are still able to operate from England only three squadrons of Flying Fortresses and one of medium bombers. If we followed these critics completely we could lose the war on some "secondary front" like Egypt, China or the South Pacific. They forget that Russian planes which are bombing Berlin were possibly built here or in England. Nevertheless, there is much merit in their contention. There is no doubt some unwise dispersal of our own air power and of British air power. It is probable that too many of our planes are either immobilized at sleeping fronts or not put to their most effective use. There should be a stern reallocation. Every ounce of power that can be brought to bear on Germany's open flank should be flying in to the attack.

United States Has Wild Meat Supply

You've been hearing about this incipient meat shortage?

Well, just in case it comes, nature-assisted by the federal forestry service — has cached away some emergency rations in the eastern woods.

The annual big game surplus in the area of Helena, Mont., could feed 5,000,000 soldiers for two months without touching the basic herd stock, federal officials estimate.

The surplus in Montana, alone, could supply 2,300 tons of dressed meat annually, releasing sufficient beef, mutton and pork to feed more than 340,000 soldiers for one month, says State Game Warden J. S. McFarland.

This surplus represents the normal annual increase in elk, deer, bear and antelope, and would leave the herds at normal size for reproduction.

Should an extreme food emergency arise, McFarland figures the stocker herds could be cut in half to release enough meat from this state, alone, to feed well over 920,000 soldiers for one month.

And there would still remain vast untouched flocks of wild sheep, mountain goats, moose, grizzly bear, birds, and fish — potential food for thousands more soldiers and civilians, all protected by the forestry service.

Can Now Order Peace-Time Homes

How would you like to order your peace-time home now, along with that car or those tires you probably intend to get when they become available?

In Britain they're making plans for 4,000,000 houses to be built when the time comes — after the war.

The Ministry of Health says they'll be built along the lines suggested by the people who will live in them.

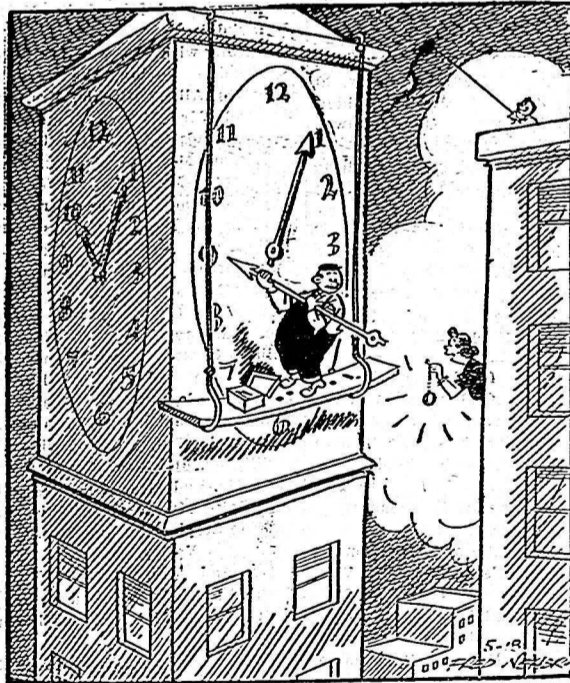
The Ministry has been collecting ideas from the public to help it decide what type and size are wanted, and how they will be outfitted.

To double-check against the public's whims, it will issue a booklet of architectural drawings based on public suggestions, thus giving everyone a chance to complain about features he thinks were omitted or should have been omitted.

Sept. 1939

At 3:20 a.m. Friday, Sept. 1, 1939, a lone German bomber raided a Polish air base on Hel Peninsula, and with mounting violence the Nazis swept on toward Warsaw. Two days later Great Britain and France entered the conflict with normal declarations of war on Germany.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher



"Know anything about fixing a watch?"

REG'LAR FELLERS—Fair Enough

By GENE BYRNES

