

DUDE FROM LONDON



cadet Lee, R.A.F. cadet from London now training in Arizona, climbs aboard a pinto pony with assistance of fancy rider Polly Mills at Phoenix rodeo.

THE WAR WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Britain Poured Millions Of Cash Dollars Into American Industry

By Lord Halifax In The American Magazine

Two years before the United States was plunged into the war, the British Government was pouring millions of cash dollars into American industry—to the makers of aircraft engines and propellers, ordnance, ammunition, machine tools motor vehicles, and ships.

The total thus spent since September, 1939, has been \$3,200,000,000.

Most of this considerable sum went for purchases, but fully \$200,000,000 was spent outright to expand factories and build new ones—the very factories which today are leading producers of America's arsenal of democracy.

The airplane industry may be taken as an example. . . . While American capacity for constructing airplane frames was fairly adequate to meet the increased needs, there was hardly any airplane engine and propeller industry at all. It had to be built from the ground up. . . .

The British began furnishing the money for plant expansion and construction, and a total of \$59,000,000 has gone into capital assistance—which means land, buildings, and, most important, machine tools. Six famous American corporations received the bulk of this assistance.

American Advantage

But this is only a drop in the bucket. Altogether British expenditures with the American aircraft industry total some \$1,750,000,000. While this may not seem a staggering sum in the light of subsequent Congressional appropriations, it means that America had an airplane industry built up and operating when she realized her peril—an industry that would have taken a much longer time to

Reveals Secrets Of Self-Defence

"Chin Jab" Effective When Delivered By a Tiny Woman

Major W. E. Fairburn, the British Commando who for many years instructed the Shanghai Municipal Police in the arts of mayhem, reveals some extraordinarily forceful secrets of self-defence for women in his new book "Handa Off!" says "Your Life" Magazine.

For instance, there is the "chin jab." This is a blow delivered with the base or heel of the hand—quite capable of knocking a man unconscious even when delivered by a tiny woman. The right arm is bent at the elbow, palm open forward, much as if you were taking the oath in court. Then the palm is bent backward as far as possible, fingers and thumbs open, something like claws. Now you're ready to sock him—aim to crack him under the chin with the heel of your palm, delivering a rock-crushing blow with follow-through from the shoulder. Amazing, the force a mite of a woman can deliver with this blow! And if it happens to miss the chin, those open clawing fingers will gouge the enemy's eyes should the situation become that drastic.

Suppose somebody seizes you by the throat with two hands, forcing you back against a wall. Roll up the whites of your eyes (that will put him off guard), then suddenly shoot up both your hands inside his arms in a double chin jab, and call the ambulance. Another useful weapon when someone seizes you around the waist in an unwelcome bear hug is the human head. Skulls notoriously vary in solidity, but the dainty head of a woman is entirely capable of redistributing an assailant's features when banged into his face. Use your head—as a battering ram.

Over 27 tons of rabbit skins were sold in Dunedin, New Zealand, in a recent week.

build up had it not been for Britain's earlier assistance. . . .

Or let us consider tanks. The United Nations today have the finest tank in the world—the 23-ton General Sherman. It is the custom in both armies to think of this General Sherman as an American product, and so in one sense it is, but in another it is a joint Anglo-American enterprise.

The forerunner of the General Sherman was a tank the Americans called the General Lee. It was slightly lighter. We in Britain had the Mark VI, which we believed to be a match for any likely opponent until it went against the Germans in the Battle of France and was decisively beaten. We stopped making the Mark VI at once and sent our experienced veterans to the United States to buy quantities of the General Lee. Perhaps you can imagine our dismay in those dark weeks after Dunkirk to discover that the General Lee had all the faults and weaknesses of the Mark VI.

There was no time to build an entirely new tank. British and American engineers sat down together with our men who had been in France and made changes in the General Lee. Even while they were making preliminary sketches British money was being spent to rebuild American factories and equip them with new tools. Out of this surge of effort came the first General Grant, which proved adequate to hold the Germans in North Africa in 1940. But still it was not good enough.

Pulling Together

In the ensuing weeks nationalities were forgotten: Americans, Englishmen, Canadians, Scotsmen worked side by side designing, testing, discarding. American money and British money went over the same counters. And out of this came the new General Sherman, which, as every one knows, was a potent factor in the British 8th Army's brilliant victory over Rommel's vaunted Afrika Korps. . . .

I have mentioned machine tools. . . . The normal volume of the American machine-tool industry is \$250,000,000 a year. Long before the United States began its armament program, Great Britain launched a program of "float orders" in the American factories . . . the effect of which was to form a pool of standard machine tools from which both British and American firms could draw. By mid-1940 this pool was an accomplished reality—and the volume of the industry had been raised to \$350,000,000.

By the time of Pearl Harbor the annual volume had risen to \$750,000,000, three times its pre-war size. But far more important was the fact that indispensable machine tools were on hand to make possible the overnight conversion of many factories to wartime ends.

I have been told that the output of machine tools in America is expected to reach \$1,500,000,000 next year—a growth which could hardly have been achieved without initial British impetus.

Concerning Ships

Before we leave the industrial phase of Britain's co-operative war effort, let us examine the matter of ships. Some people would be surprised to learn that the Liberty ship being turned out in the United States today is basically of British design, and that two of the shipyards now achieving production miracles were built with British money.

The story begins in September, 1940, when the British Merchant Shipbuilding Mission came to the United States to place orders for 60 cargo vessels. After surveying the field, they could find no shipyard or group of shipyards capable of building them rapidly. They decided, therefore, to build the yards.

Sites were selected and purchased at Richmond, Cal., and Portland, Ore. Two brand-new American companies were formed to build the yards and the ships. One of these, the Todd-California Shipbuilding corporation, at Richmond, had for its president Mr. Henry Kaiser, who "um" that moment had never built a ship.

It is hardly necessary to speak of Mr. Kaiser's exploits. He built the shipyard and 30 ships in approximately 18 months. Less well known, but hardly less spectacular, was the achievement of the new shipbuilding company at Portland, which accomplished a similar feat in 22 months. The entire project cost the British \$125,000,000.

The most recent figures I am able to find show that Great Britain's war production per head of population is still greater than that of any other nation on earth. That doesn't sound like business as usual. . . .

Populations Compared

Britain has a population of 33,000,000 between the ages of 14 and 65. Of these, 22,000,000 are working full time in either industry, the armed forces, or civilian defense. This is equivalent to the mobilization of about 60,000,000 people in the United States.

Women between the ages of 20 and 30 are liable to conscription in the armed services, and while all women between 19 and 45 have been registered for employment, those between 18 and 20 may only be engaged through the offices of the employment exchanges. . . .

Nor can it be said with any truth that Britain is building up stockpiles of surplus materials of war while continuing to take what she can from the United States. In 1941 we exported four times as many aircraft as we received from other countries, and sent out 15 times as many tanks as we took in. . . . And thus we arrive at the moot question of lease-lend.

What some Americans often forget is that lease-lend is reciprocal. It works both ways. Supplies furnished to the American troops prior to and during the invasion of North Africa may be cited as an example. During the last six months of 1942 these supplies represented approximately 1,125,000 ships' tons, of a value which cannot be estimated. They ranged from airplanes and assault boats to candy and beehives.

An Important Gift

Typical of the spirit of lease-lend, I think, is an incident which occurred in the last few days before the invasion, when American fliers discovered they needed radio equipment of a new type. They had no such equipment among their supplies, but the R.A.F. had some. Without an instant's argument, R.A.F. fliers stripped their own planes and helped install their apparatus in the American machines. Beside this it seems almost ridiculous to mention that British lease-lend supplied American troops with 2,000,000 blankets, 2,000,000 sets of underwear, and 4,000,000 pairs of wool socks. . . .

But perhaps the story can be summed to most comprehensively in the language of dollars and cents. In the last war the United States War Department alone spent more than \$2,000,000,000 for supplies in Great Britain and France. This time, up to December, 1942, all United States forces together spent only about \$1,000,000.

Londoners 'Mail' Bombs To Adolf

Savings Stamps Bought and Plastered on 500-Pounders

Thousands of Londoners, and Canadian and American soldiers, too, from a crowd of about 1,000,000 pushing through Trafalgar Square, bought savings stamps and plastered them on two 500-pound bombs in the square "for delivery to Hitler."

The biggest London crowds since the Coronation packed the square in a great rally to buy savings stamps and certificates in the second day of the capital's "Wings For Victory" week. The Government hopes to raise £150,000,000 in the week.

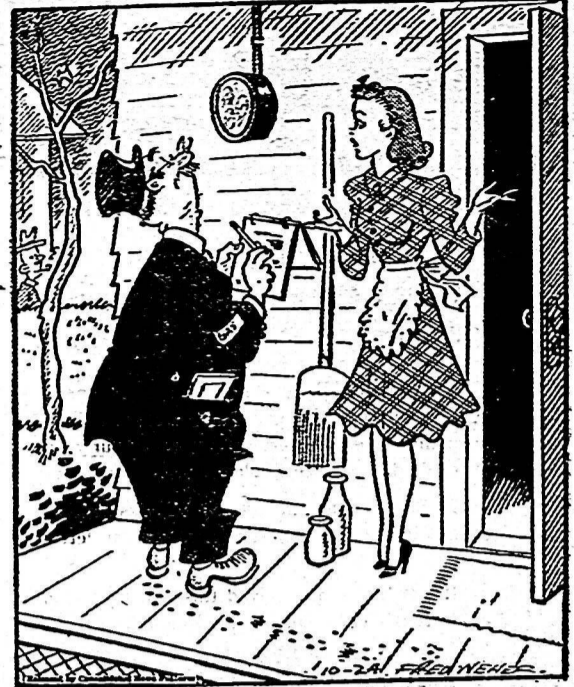
At one time an estimated 100,000 jammed into the square in which a big Lancaster bomber, veteran of many raids on Germany, had been set up. The lions at the foot of Nelson's column disappeared under the swarm of humanity.

"With Love To Hitler"

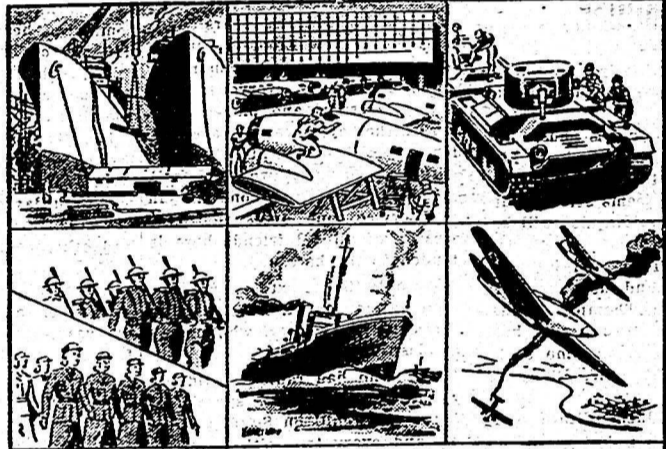
Speakers urged the crowds to buy more certificates and stamps, and to spend less upon themselves. Londoners lined up to buy stamps, and then stood in line again to stick them on the bombs set beneath the Lancaster.

Soon the bombs were covered with stamps, six thick in places. They ranged in value from sixpence to five shillings and the purchasers cancelled them with such messages as "with love to Hitler." The Government prom-

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher



ised that the stamps would be delivered along with the bombs to Germany. The Government's "take" in Trafalgar Square and other London centres during the day was believed to have been a record, £30,000,000 worth of stamps and certificates were sold during the first of the campaign.



Like our sister provinces, Québec has loyally geared all her energies and resources to furthering Canada's war effort. Québec is delivering the goods, in quality and quantity, promptly and efficiently. Her sons and daughters are distinguishing themselves by fighting, serving, working in all phases of the Allied battle of combat, convoy, and production.

Québec is a vital factor in the production of war material and weapons. She produces 40% of the United Nations volume of aluminum, 90% of the total supply of asbestos, 25% of the world's newsprint (70% of all newspapers in the Americas depend on her for paper). Lumbering and mining for war purposes have reached vast proportions in French Canada. This Province supplies enormous quantities of foodstuffs to the United Nations, especially to Britain.

Merchant ships and war vessels, tanks, artillery, shells, aircraft, parachutes, supplies for the forces, ammunition of all kinds, depth charges, innumerable wood and textile war products, chemicals, explosives, are major items of our output from a vast manufacturing complex powered by enormous hydro-electric resources.

War demands on our industries and agriculture, and our increasing participation in the Navy, Merchant Marine, Air Force, Army, and Women's Auxiliary Services, are absorbing all our man and woman power.

Québec supports to the limit every war and Victory Loan and every war campaign for funds, overtopping all objectives. Education is making great strides and is now focussed on war needs. Québec is keeping faith!

We warmly welcome all our fellow Canadians whose business brings them to Québec Province. Though our people toil night and day for our common Victory, our hospitality to visitors is as warm as of old while the quaint charm and scenic beauty of Québec remain unchanged. We cordially invite our friends in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada to visit us again when Victory has been won.

Enquiries promptly attended to at THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC TOURIST AND PUBLICITY BUREAU, 200 Bay Street, Toronto, or Québec City.

QUÉBEC KEEPS FAITH

Bluey and Curley of the Anzacs



"Which is yours, Fritz?"



By Gurney, (Australia)

