

Our English Section

Canada's War Record

Nearing the third anniversary of its entry into war, Canada is turning its energies to total war in a way which far surpasses anything, in peace or war, undertaken by a nation of 11,500,000 people.

Although dollars and cents are an inadequate standard to gauge the war effort of a nation they reveal the growing power of Canada in arms and men. This year, it is expected, Canadians will spend over \$3,300,000,000 on war—the Army, Navy, Air Force and on shipments of munitions, food and materials to Britain. The total of these expenditures is roughly twice the total cost of the First Great War from 1914 to 1920, including the cost of demobilization. It is also a large increase over the first two years and seven months of the present war, during which time \$2,221,889,000 was spent.

With the money needed for non-war purposes Canada will spend not less than \$3,900,000,000 this year, which is equal to nearly eight years of peacetime spending. It is expected that with greatly increased taxation and compulsory savings, there will be a deficiency of \$1,755,000,000. It will be necessary to raise the largest part of this amount by war loans and war savings certificates.

To obtain the highest revenue in Canada's history, taxation has been increased sharply on incomes and many forms of goods and services. Entirely new taxes have been imposed.

Income taxes and national defense taxes, which are now raised separately, will be combined with the compulsory savings deduction and taken from salaries and wages, or will be collected by means of compulsory instalments.

Heavier taxation will lower the living standards of Canadians. For example, a single person without dependents with an income of \$3,000 will pay \$1,064 in income tax. More than half the income of a person, in the same class earning \$10,000 is taken by these taxes. A married man with two children and an income of \$3,000 will pay \$668 a year in income tax; with an income of \$10,000 in this group, \$4,546. In all cases a proportion of the tax will be returned as savings after the war.

The rate on excess profits will be raised from 75 per cent to 100 per cent with 20 per cent of the amount raised at this rate returned after the war for the rehabilitation of business and industry in the post-war period.

Luxury goods are being further taxed. Taxes on cigarettes, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, soft drinks will be increased. Additional taxes are being placed on transportation, long distance telephone, telegrams and cables, and furs. New imposts will be made on a wide variety of luxury goods and entertainment.

Speaking of the sacrifices necessitated by the new taxes, the Finance Minister stated:

"Will this mean a reduction in our standard of living? Certainly. The war will not be won disputing as to whether labor or agriculture or employer or employee should get a larger share

of a swollen national income. It will be won, not alone by the valour of fighting forces and the skill of generals but by the willingness of the people at home to make necessary sacrifices—willingness to make those sacrifices first and not after all other groups have made them."

MEN

As manpower shortages become more acute because of the need of men for the armed services and munitions factories, the National Selective Service plan has been extended to direct workers into jobs where their skill will be most useful to the war effort.

Employers must now notify the employment office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission when a vacancy occurs, as well as when additions to or layoffs from staff are in sight. To fill vacancies he must employ a person sent him or approved by the employment office. Women are now within the employment control of Selective Service and are included in this regulation.

All males between the ages of 17 and 69 not gainfully employed must register and report every two weeks thereafter until employed.

The number of unemployed persons has been reduced to the lowest level in Canadian history. It is estimated that nearly 5,000,000 persons are in the armed services, on farms, or in civilian industries and services. Of a population of 11,500,000, a relatively small number of persons is left upon which the Dominion can draw to fulfill its war program.

MUNITIONS

The factories of Canada are important to the world-wide war program of the United Nations. Canadian munitions have been used in every battle of the war since Dunkirk—in the Philippines, in Greece, Crete, Russia, China and the Middle East. They are being used in the defense of Canada. Last year the value of Canadian-made munitions was greater than the total produced in the whole of the last war.

The existing war production program is expected to reach its peak early in 1943 when 910,000 persons will be employed directly and indirectly on war production.

The aircraft industry alone now employs about 50,000 persons where in pre-war days it employed about 1,000. The shipbuilding industry, which is working on a \$550,000,000 program, employs directly and indirectly about 60,000; chemicals and explosives, over 45,000; tanks and mechanical transport, about 67,000 directly and indirectly.

The majority of munitions plants are now fully toolled and staffed and are approaching peak production. Rifles, machine guns, sub-machine guns, naval guns, 25-pounders, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns are being made in increasing numbers. In six months more explosives are being produced than in the whole of the last war. The output of ammunition now exceeds all previous records. Factories in the country are making hun-

dreds of thousands of shells of 18 different types each month.

In Canada's munitions program almost every variety of modern weapon and military equipment is being made.

NAVY

The Royal Canadian Navy was founded only 32 years ago, but it draws its inspiration from the centuries-old tradition of the Royal Navy.

Among the navies of the world Canada's sea force is not large. But its rate of expansion has no parallel. Since the outbreak of war its manpower has been multiplied 20 times to more than 36,000, and its ships, 30 times to more than 400. Thousands of recruits are waiting to enlist. By next April the Navy will have a strength of 44,000 men and 500 ships. More than 1,100 Canadians are serving in ships of the Royal Navy.

The expansion of the Canadian Navy is limited to the number of ships available for duty. Destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers and many types of smaller vessels are being rushed to completion for the Navy in Canadian shipyards.

The task of the Navy is three-fold: to guard the Canadian coasts, to seek out and attack the enemy, and to escort convoys of cargo ships and troop transports.

The most notable service of the Canadian Navy has been in convoying munitions-laden merchant ships. Its duties have been further increased by the westward extension of U-boat operations into Canada's home waters. U-boat attacks have, in fact, been carried into Canada's inland waterways. Two merchant vessels have been sunk by torpedoes in the St. Lawrence River. Enemy vessels have shelled Vancouver Island on Canada's West Coast.

In the current year the estimated cost of the Navy's operations is \$260,000,000, equal to the total spent in the previous two and a half years of war.

ARMY

The Dominion is developing an army overseas, which for its size, will be the most heavily armoured and hardest hitting force in the world.

Army expenditures this year will total \$1,000,000,000. Canada is determined to spare no expense in ensuring that Canadian soldiers are second to none in training and unexcelled in the quality of their arms and equipment.

At home, since the outbreak of war with Japan, Canada has been increasingly concerned with the defense of her territory. The tempo of defence preparations has been accelerated. The East and West Coast areas have been placed under two commands. The air, sea and land services in these areas have been placed under the single command of the senior officer in the territory.

To give mobile reserve support for existing and projected defences on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the 7th and 8th

divisions are being mobilized. The Reserve Army of more than 130,000 is being revitalized to strengthen home defences.

The Active Army now numbers more than 320,000, a large percentage of whom are overseas.

The army in Britain is being reinforced by a steady stream of new contingents to bring it up to projected strength of three infantry divisions and two armoured divisions, in addition to two army tank brigades and thousands of ancillary troops and reinforcements.

The army overseas is being trained in commando-type tactics in preparation for more lightning assaults on enemy-held territory, and for the day when it will be in the spearhead of invasion forces.

Scrap Rubber Will Do It!



MY PLEDGE

As an Italo-Canadian Housewife

I realize that it is my duty, as a patriotic Italo-Canadian housewife, to place my home on a war footing. Therefore I AM RESOLVED:

TO COMBAT DISCOURAGEMENT by being cheerful in face of difficulties, privations and sufferings and by keeping a burning faith in the rightness of our cause and its ultimate success.

TO COMBAT INDIFFERENCE by displaying a keen interest in our war effort and by actively participating in war work.

TO COMBAT DISUNITY by subordinating personal differences, by working harmoniously with others and by refraining from useless criticism.

TO COMBAT WASTE by careful planning, by salvaging unused materials and by adhering strictly to all rationing regulations.

TO COMBAT INFLATION by cooperating in the Government's efforts to establish and maintain price ceilings.

TO COMBAT ILL-HEALTH by serving nutritious foods not required for shipment overseas, by making use of sensible wearing apparel and by a judicious allocation of time for rest and leisure.

La questione dell'India

Molti semplicisti oggi lanciano con voce sicura la condanna dell'Inghilterra perché "ostinatamente" rifiuta l'indipendenza all'India. Tutti costoro non hanno capito ancora di che si tratta.

Quali siano le disposizioni dell'Inghilterra oggi, sull'indipendenza dell'India, può arguirsi dall'uomo che essa ha mandato a trattare coi Indiani — SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS. Il ministro Cripps non solo è stato sempre un uomo dalle vedute liberalissime, ma è stato anche in particolare, e sempre, un caldeggiatore dell'indipendenza dell'India. Eppure con tutta la sua buona volontà per gli Indiani, non ha potuto consigliare altro che quello che l'Inghilterra sta oggi facendo.

Egli ne ha fatto un'esplicita e chiara relazione tanto al parlamento inglese, che in un messaggio agli Stati Uniti. Ha detto come egli avesse formalmente promesso agli Indiani completa indipendenza per metter su un GOVERNO PROPRIO, appena la guerra fosse terminata, e come, nel frattempo, una RAPPRESENTANZA DI CAPI INDIANI sarebbe chiamata subito a far parte del CONSIGLIO SUPREMO ESECUTIVO del Viceré dell'India.

La proposta è stata assolutamente rigettata da GANDHI e dal CONGRESSO PAN-INDIA NO, coll'ingiunzione che gli Inglesi se ne vadano SUBITO e definitivamente dall'India, lasciando l'India a se stessa. L'India verrebbe così lasciata in un CAOS COMPLETO, senza una forma di governo, senza un'amministrazione, con popolazioni contro classi che si combattono continuamente e che solo il braccio prudente e forte dell'Inghilterra è riuscita sinora a tenere in limiti ragionevoli pur non potendo evitare tutti i guai.

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Come è chiaro, Gandhi ammette la possibilità del sacrificio completo della causa alleata in Oriente, ed in particolare della Cina, e non ne fa nessun conto. Preferisce di trascinare tutti alla rovina per finire ad avere il caos in casa sua.

Con questa gente non si può più ragionare. Bisogna ricorrere alla forza. Il corso che segue l'Inghilterra oggi, è l'unico che può seguire una nazione che abbia la testa sulle spalle.

Quando poi la vittoria sarà ottenuta, allora l'India potrà formarsi il governo che vuole, sia pure attraverso rivoluzioni sanguinose. Saranno affari suoi.

Oggi sono affari nostri.

Gandhi stesso ha confessato poco fa che l'ANARCHIA sarebbe l'unico risultato, ed ha aggiunto: "Ma io dico agli Inglesi: DATECI IL CAOS!"

Se non si fosse IN GUERRA, si potrebbe dire: andate tutti alla malora e rompetevi le corna tra di voi. Ma oggi l'India tiene una POSIZIONE ESSENZIALE nel conflitto dell'Oriente, anzi nel conflitto mondiale. In India ci sono tante forze inglesi che americane, cinesi ed indiane alleate, mentre la salvezza della Cina dipende assolutamente dalla sicurezza alle spalle nell'India.

Tutte queste forze alleate con basi importantissime di aviazione, verrebbero perdute per gli Alleati e le porte sarebbero aperte ad un'invasione giapponese. Qui non si tratta solo della salvezza dell'India; si tratta della Cina, dell'America e dell'intera CAUSA ALLEATA. E perciò questi rivoltosi indiani devono essere naturalmente trattati come nemici nella guerra che combattiamo.

Vedete come Gandhi si esprime in proposito: "Noi non vogliamo queste truppe alleate per nostra difesa e protezione. Se la fortuna ci favorisce, i Giapponesi non avranno forse alcuna ragione per ritenere la nostra nazione, quando gli Alleati se ne fossero andati... L'AIAUTO AMERICANO equivale all'fine di questi rivoltosi indiani devono essere naturalmente trattati come nemici nella guerra che combattiamo.

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dreds of R.A.F. units in every theatre of war.

The R.C.A.F. has a personnel exceeding 115,000, exclusive of airmen of other nations attached to the Air Training Plan.

An increasing number of Canadian graduates of the Air Training Plan will be retained in Canada for home defence. The estimated expenditure for home war establishment this year is more than twice last year's figure.

FOOD

One of the vital divisions of Canada's war effort is the production and shipment of agricultural products. In the national selective service plan for mobilizing man-power the necessity for maintaining full production is recognized by the stabilization of farm labour.

Prairie farmers grow vast quantities of grain to meet British and Canadian needs. Not less than 600,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork products will be shipped to Britain this year.

More is now being delivered in a single week than in the whole of 1931. Cheese totalling 115,000,000 pounds and nearly 32,000,000 one-lb. cans of evaporated milk were shipped to Britain in the past year. Export of eggs this year will be 50 times the pre-war volume.

Un discorso accademico

Quando il duca di Richelieu fu ricevuto all'Accademia francese, il suo discorso fu molto lodato. Gli si diceva un giorno, durante una riunione solenne, che lo stile era perfetto, pieno di garbo e di spontaneità, e che i letterati scrivevano forse più correttamente, ma non con tanta grazia.

Vi ringrazio, signori, disse il duca, sono lusingato di quanto mi dice. Non mi resta ora altro a dirvi che il mio discorso l'ha scritto il signor Roy, al quale riferirò le vostre lodi.

geva la bambola col premuroso affetto di precoce maternità. La gonnella succinta, a righe verdi, un grembiulino rosso, i piedi nudi, tutto su d'un fondo di cielo d'un tenero cilestrino: il cielo puro di Mondello.

La signora Giulia si commoveva davanti a quel quadro e non trovava parole per esprimere il tumulto delle gradevoli impressioni che provava. In uno slancio di tenerezza disse al figlio: "Benedette queste mani che sano far tante belle cose".

Stavano soli, tutte due, in contemplazione. Sali una voce alla finestra aperta.

— Signor Corrado!

— E il professor Restelli — disse Corrado andando alla finestra.

C'erano tutti: i Restelli, la signora Carlotta e la figlia.

— Veniamo a sniderla. Che le accadrà? Non si vede più da un pezzo.

Salivano i saluti alla signora Giulia.

— Benvenuto alla compagnia. Vengano su — invitò Corrado.

Ma tutti preferirono rimanere nel giardinetto ove Corrado e la madre si affrettarono a raggiungerli.

— Perché quest'esilio? — domandavano a Corrado.

— Ho lavorato, sono andato presto a letto...

— Niente letto, la vogliamo con noi, deve far penitenza con

noi...

Profittando d'un momento che rimase solo con la signora Silvana, Corrado le disse:

— Vuol venire un momento di sopra con me? Desidero di mostrare un quadro che ho dipinto di recente, in questi giorni.