

Canada Is Important Spoke in Allied Wheel

(This is the third in a series of articles, giving highlights in the history of the United Nations).

Canada and the United States

In other parts of the world the children have grown up with the certain knowledge that many of their neighbors are not their friends, that war will inevitably come to them as it has to their fathers for generations. We, who have never known the agony of instinctively distrusting our fellow men, do not realize how lucky we are in having such agreeable neighbors. The Canadian-American relationship is unique in the world. Two countries of such similarity in size and natural resources might well have become deadly rivals. Instead we have the inspiring spectacle of 4,000 miles of unfortified frontier.

The war emergency has brought the two countries into increasing-

the Canadian Rockies, has the biggest rodeo (they call it a "stampede") in the world. British Columbia has a logging industry which rivals our northwest. We even have the same minorities settled in the same areas: Germans in the wheat country, Japanese in the truck-gardening districts of the west coast.

The two countries differ in the distribution of their population. Whereas the United States is now fairly well settled throughout, the fringe of civilization in Canada runs in a 300-mile band along the United States border. The northern stretches are largely untouched frontier land, vast stillnesses broken only by the occasional hunter or trapper; more recently by the noise of mine operations in the newly developed radium area. Canadian summers are shorter, the winters longer and colder than ours. Children still go to school

Area. — 3,694,900 square miles (roughly the same size as the United States including her territories and dependencies). **Population.** — 11,419,000 (less than that of New York state). **Capital.** — Ottawa, Ontario. **Principal cities.** — Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Quebec, Ottawa. **Form of government.** — The Dominion of Canada is a self-governing British nation. Both her federal and nine provincial governments conform to the British pattern. The Parliament consists of a House of Commons, whose membership is elected for five-year terms, and a Senate whose members are appointed for life. The present Prime Minister is the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King. The representative of the King is a Governor-General, at present the Earl of Athlone. Provincial premiers and legislatures have much the same powers as our state governments. **Flag.** — Red ground with Union Jack in upper left-hand corner, Canadian Arms in center. **War contributions (July, 1942).** — Army, 475,000; navy, 34,000; air force, 120,000. Total volunteers for overseas, 500,000. Casualties, 5,500 (to the end of June, 1942). Food, 2,000,000,000 pounds (bacon, wheat, flour, cheese, eggs, honey). Raw materials, aluminum, nickel, asbestos, zinc, copper, lead, platinum, mica, sulphur, gold, pitchblende, wood pulp. Industrial production, all kinds of munitions and war equipment. With one-eleventh the population and one-sixteenth the national income, Canada early in 1942 was producing at one-fifth the rate of the United States. Money, 54 per cent of everyone's income.

ly close cooperation. The first step was the permanent joint defense board, projected by Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg, N.Y., in the summer of 1940. The second important step was the Hyde Park declaration of 1941 which was designed to gear the economic war effort of both countries. This agreement paved the way for the joint committees on materials, economics, and war production which have subsequently been established.

The Country

There is a story that some Spanish explorers who were searching for gold in Canada finally cried in disgust "Aca Nada"—"There is nothing here." These men didn't stay long enough. Canada is now the third gold-producing country in the world. Her natural resources are rich although only partly developed. She has a virtual world monopoly of asbestos and nickel. Most of the fur coats worn by American women originate in the Canadian forests. So does most of the wood pulp for our newspapers.

Canada has our same geographic regions and the patterns of existence in each region are very similar to ours. Life in the maritime provinces is much like life in New England. Quebec and New York state have dairy industries. Canada's manufacturing is centered in Ontario and western Quebec, just north of our middle-western industrial centers. The wheat farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have the same droughts and dust storms, the same problems of surplus production as our wheat farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Calgary, in the foothills of

in 40-below-zero weather. Sleighs and dog sleds are common winter conveyances.

The People

Canadians show the traces of both their English heritage and American environment. Canada grew up within the framework of the British Empire. English traditions are her traditions. Politically, Canada has remained tied to the mother country.

But the Canadian way of life is really the American way of life. Canada has the world's highest standard of living next to ours. They too are gadget users. There is an automobile and a telephone for every nine people. Sixty-six per cent of their homes have electricity. They listen to our jazz, use our slang, eat the same food. They are baseball fans, although hockey is their national sport. They like to sit on the front porch and gossip the way we do. They join the same sort of organizations. Their political beliefs parallel ours very closely.

Canadians combine British caution with Yankee shrewdness. There is less divorce in Canada. There is more convention. Religion plays a stronger part in their life than it does here. Canadian Sundays are quieter. Canadians share the American spirit of enterprise. With less than one per cent of the population, Canada has made herself the fifth trading nation in the world.

French Canada

Canada is the only country in the western hemisphere that has two official languages and two distinct cultures. Her earliest settlers were Frenchmen. When England

finally acquired title to the country in 1763, the French residents were numerous enough to maintain their own racial integrity. Now they comprise one-third of the population. They live mostly in Quebec province. They do not look to France as their mother country although Montreal is the second largest French city in the world. First and foremost they are Canadians. French Canada is Catholic.

The War Effort

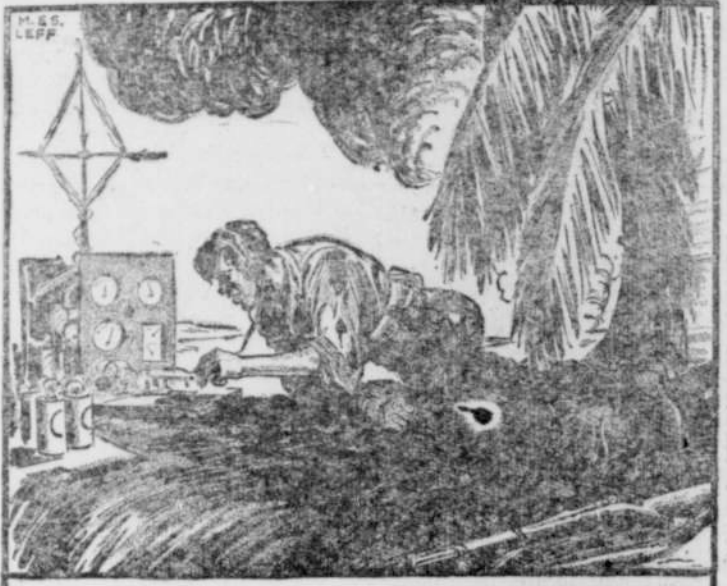
Canada's war effort has been studied with achievement records. One of her most spectacular contributions is the British Commonwealth air training plan. Working with very limited facilities, Canada now has the best pilot factory in the world, capable of turning out more than 30,000 graduates a year. By the end of 1940, air-dromes for 65 schools were completed, one more than had been originally planned for the spring of 1942. A thousand miles of runways have been built, 2,000 buildings.

Service blue appears on the streets of every town from Halifax to Vancouver. A steady drone of training planes fills the air all day and all night. Seven men out of ten in the air force have been Canadians, the rest from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and many of the occupied countries. Canada has footed most of the bill, and it is a large one (estimated at \$2,000,000,000). It costs \$21,000 to train a pilot, \$22,000 for an observer, \$8,750 for a wireless air gunner. The course averages 180 hours flying time to be completed in 24 weeks. Even then the men are only semitrained and must be gradually worked into combat units abroad.

Two Canadian army corps are now serving abroad. The Royal Canadian air force has flown with the RAF from London to Java. A thousand Canadians took part in the Cologne raid. Canada's navy has jumped from a pre-war total of 15 ships to more than 400, her naval manpower from 1,800 to over 34,000. Canadians, traditionally landlubbers, except the men of the maritime provinces, are now proving themselves tough, able seamen. Canadian corvettes and destroyers are taking an important part in Atlantic convoy duty.

On the home front Canada faced the issue squarely and put herself rapidly on a complete war footing. The government has complete control over the domestic economy. In December 1941, a price ceiling was placed over all costs including wages, rents, public utilities, and services. Designs on all consumer goods are frozen to conserve machine tools. Heavy industry is completely converted to war production. Building is strictly limited to

AMERICAN HEROES



Just before the orders to commence firing, our radio station on Midway was blown to bits. Marine Sgt. Harold P. Hazelwood, the operator, was severely wounded by shrapnel. Despite his serious wounds, he assembled parts and sent out the firing orders that saved the day. Your money is needed to "save the day" every pay day. You've done your bit; now do your best—Buy more War Bonds.

war necessities. Gasoline has recently been severely rationed. The famous Mounties (who are now completely mechanized—gone are the days of the hard-riding, two-gun heroes of childhood) have seen to it that no sabotage has hindered the production efforts.

Canada's exports to England have doubled in the past two years. From nothing at all Canada has built a munitions industry which turns out all forms of modern weapons. Canada's women are filling 20 per cent of the 800,000 munitions jobs. Canada is really rolling.

ANSWER BOX

Q. How much does it cost to train a soldier 12 months?

A. The War Department estimates the cost for 12 months of full-time training for a soldier in the U. S. Army is between \$1,500 and \$2,000—the difference in cost is largely the difference between training a foot soldier and a mechanized soldier, the latter being costlier.

Q. I'm over 38 years old. How do I go about getting an honorable discharge from the Army?

A. Here are the War Department requirements: (1) The soldier must attain his 38th birthday on or before February 28, 1943; (2) he must have enlisted or have been inducted into the Army on or before February 28, 1943; (3) he must submit a written request

for discharge prior to May 1, 1943. (Commanding officers are authorized to extend the time in cases where the soldier did not have sufficient opportunity to file his application.) (4) He must present written evidence that, if discharged, he will be employed in an essential industry, including agriculture; (5) his release will not seriously affect the efficiency of the organization to which he is assigned.

Q. Is it improper to wash the American flag?

A. Absolutely not. It is no disrespect to wash or dry-clean an American flag. It is also proper to mend the flag when torn, unless it is in such bad condition that it would be a discredit to the owner if displayed.

Aphrodite. Without Nightie

Evansville, Ind. (CNS) — When a "nut house" caught fire several inmates took advantage of their unexpected freedom. Two women strolled around the area in the nude while a third, clad only in a slip, swiped a bicycle and went for a ride.

American farmers in 1942 produced 20 per cent more food than in 1939, but 13 per cent of it went to the United States armed forces and to our allies.

Use of steel-ringed timber connectors to increase the strength of wood joints saved 400,000 tons of steel in 1942.

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