Canadian Army Plans For Better Catering Through Army School

CAMP BORDEN, Ont., Nov. 17 — (CP) — When commissioned officers serve Christmas dinner to the men under their command next month, it will merely be an old tradition. But when a group of officers takes over the menial chores of a cookhouse, it's news.

That's exactly what happened during one phase of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps' catering officers' course which has just concluded here.

Designed to give practical experience to catering officers in each of the five army commands, the eight-week course saw 13 officers, including four nursing sister dietitians from military hospitals, and one staff sergeant, peeling potatoes and scrubbing floors.

The course had a minimum of lectures and a maximum of practical work under conditions familiar to any army cook. The result, the army feels, will be better eating for the average Canadian soldier.

Highlight of the course came during one week when the student officers prepared, cooked and served all the meals for 200 other ranks from the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers school and the 23rd Brigade Company, R. C. A. S. C., who are stationed at Camp Borden.

Officers Serve Meal

Clad in cookhouse whites, the officers found themselves dishing up steaming meals to long lines of hungry troops. Neither the officers nor the nurses escaped kitchen fatigues such as pot-washing and scrubbing floors.

Instructors for the course were the chief instructor from the R. C. A. S. C. School of Cookery, Capt. C. D. (Tex) Hazard; staff Capt. Jack Sinden and one officer and three enlisted men from the United States army who instructed in the latest methods and procedures of U. S. Army cooking.

Maj. K. Hatke, who commanded the U. S. instructional team, was impressed with Canadian cookhouse methods.

"Your ideas and films on nutrition are the best I have ever run across," he commented, "and might well be used by the U. S. Army. Your meat-cutting, too, far excels that of ours . . . there is little waste in the methods used by Canadian Army butchers."

Attending the course were: Lieut. C. L. Thurber, Halifax; Lieut. L. F. Jones, Halifax; Lieut. W. M. Therrien, Montreal; Lieut. A. E. Tilley, Ottawa; Lieut. J. R. W. Hider, London, Ont.; Capt. S. C. Way, Winnipeg; Lieut. J. A. Pearson, St. Thomas, Ont.; Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Calgary; Capt. E. B. Robertson, Edmonton and Staff Sgt. F. Dann, Vancouver.

The four dietitians and their army posts were Lieutenants (Nursing Sisters): Janet E. Keay, St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, N. B., Montreal Military Hospital; E. E. S. Wright, Port Hope, Ont., Toronto Military Hospital; Marjorie Willcox, Calgary, Shilo Military Hospital, and Constance E. Pirie, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Calgary Military Hospital.

Mennonites Meet Extreme Hardships In Paraguay

ALTONA, Man., Nov. 16 —(CP) —Extreme hardships and bickering among emigrant Mennonites in their new home in Paraguay soon may drive more of them back to former homes in Manitoba.

This word came today from two Mennonite families recently returned to this district from Paraguay, P. Enns, his wife and two daughters and Jacob Enns and his family who are the latest of the returning emigrants— part of the band of 1,689 who left for South America last summer.

Their reports of conditions in interior Paraguay are confirmed by B. B. Dubienski, legal advisor to the emigrants. He said Mennonite leaders now in Paraguay have urged that no more large groups be sent to the new land until initial difficulties are surmounted and it is known how first settlers make out.

The returned emigrants said a great deal of discomfort suffered by many in the group had bred disputes among them. Others were overcome with sickness.

Many emigrant families camped at Villarrica in tents for several months until a road was built through bush and swamp. They then moved on with the aid of trucks and oxen.

The Enns said the mountainous terrain made it difficult for the Mennonites to make a new start in life.

The returned families plan to start up farming again in the Altona district. They say they now wish to remain in Manitoba.

Dutch Make Wealth From Oyster Farms

EDMONTON, Nov 17 — (CP) — Pearls don't come from oysters at all. So says Dr. Peter Korringa of the Netherlands government fisheries laboratories. The "Pearl oyster" isn't an oyster but a member of another family.

Dr. Korringa, a graduate of the University of Amsterdam, is in Canada to talk over the pearl industry with Canadian businessmen. He took time out during a visit to Edmonton to explode another popular belief. The "Pearl" oyster-lovers sometimes find when eating is just apiece of worthless calcito.

But believers in the saying that oysters should only be eaten in months with an "r" in the name are right, Dr. Korringa says. Oysters breed during the summer months and are then inedible. Oysters reach the peak of their popularity during the Christmas season in Holland, one of the world's leading oyster exporters.

Oysters For Christmas

They are part of most Christmas dinners in the Netherlands and a good eater can consume two dozen at a meal.

Dr. Korringa says oyster culture in Holland is a profitable business. Many oyster farmers are quite wealthy.

Canada and the United States are "far behind" Holland in oyster culture, except for parts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Dr. Korringa says.

In Holland, oysters are planted in huge beds, and in the 78 years the industry has been producing, many special strains have been developed in search of the most edible variety.

Eisenhower's First Choice Was Alexander

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 — (CP) — Field Marshal Montgomery got the job but Field Marshal Alexander, now Governor-General of Canada, was Gen. Eisenhower's first choice as commander of British forces in the campaign in western Europe.

The story is told in Eisenhower's book on the war, "Crusade in Europe", being published next Monday.

He says he understood originally that either Alexander or Montgomery was available. They then had rank of general.

"At that time I expressed a preference for Alexander, primarily because I had been so closely associated with him and had developed for him an admiration and friendship which have grown with the years. I regarded Alexander as Britain's outstanding soldier in the field of strategy. He was, moreover, a friendly and agreeable type; Americans instinctively liked him."

ORPINGTON, Kent, England — (CP) — Concert pianist Dame Myra Hess, giving a recital here, stopped and declared: "This piano is doing its best, but it is like entering a donkey for the Grand National. I hope everyone will club together and buuy a new one."

Cigaret Loses Exchange Value On German Curb

By GEORGE BRIA

BERLIN, Nov. 17 —(AP) —Currency reform in western Germany has changed the fortunes of many a black market and brought the world a thriving new one.

The cigaret, once good as gold on bargain counters of the defeated, plunged dizzily in western Germany with the birth of the Deutsche mark. It held nearly its own only in blockaded Berlin, buoyed up in the uncertain swirl of crisis.

American cigarets used to bring about 100 marks a package. After currency reform they dropped to about five marks. Taking into consideration the fact that the mark was slashed on a 10 for one basis, the new price for cigarets still reflects the heavy blow dealt to this black market.

In Berlin, however, a package of cigarets still gets around 10 west-marks.

Candy bars, coffee and soap, which opened many doors to easy money in the first days of occupation, also have lost much of their barter power. Men say they would rather work for the marks.

The new mark itself, resting on the European Recovery Program, made two nations out of Germany overnight, one rooted in the coal pits and forges of the Ruhr, the other chained to the dismal economy of the Soviet occupation.

A black market sprung up in Berlin as soon as Russian authorities followed the western currency reform with a money change of their own and banned the Deutsche or "Clay" mark from east Germany. The "Clay" mark hit a four for one ratio with the Soviet or "Sokolovsky" mark, and with slight fluctuations has held that ratio.

Exchange Rates

Military payment certificates (scrip) used by Americans and Britons get about 11 marks for $1 in western Germany. Real greenbacks buy 13 to 14 marks. New York set the exchange rate there at six to 10 marks for $1. At present there is no international rate except for import-export transactions where it is pegged at one mark for 30 cents.

The cigaret and candy markets in western Germany dwindled greatly even before currency reform was adopted. The boom was in the first days after the war when a week's army post exchange ration would keep a man living comfortably for a month on marks from the ration sale.

Small fortunes were built by changing marks into dollars at 10 cents each. Currency reform stopped that.

The cigaret market thrived for a couple of years, however, on shipments from overseas until these were banned in 1947.

Barter in post exchange items was still good for laundry: work around the house and auto repairs, but it no longer built fortunes.

The new mark dealt a death blow to all this in western Germany, outside Berlin. The cigaret no longer is the factor it once was in German life, and its value is less than in French or Italian black markets.

RCAF Survey Photo Squadrons Map Canada

(By H. Dene Hodgson, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

OTTAWA, Nov. 17 — (CP)— The R. C. A. F. has gone all out to map Canada—for peacetime as well as war purposes.

This year, tackling in dead earnest a survey job for which there is no parallel in the world planes of the service's two Air Photo squadrons snapped 911,936 square miles of territory, much of which was previously uncharted.

Some idea of the immensity of the task can be obtained from the knowledge that the estimated land area of Canada is roughly 3,500,000 square miles.

The 911,936 square miles photographed this year was more than double the 400,000 covered in 1947, which itself was a record year. It was nearly half as much again as all the air photography done from the time the work began in 1921 o the end of 1947.

Factors mainly responsible for the increase were: good weather this summer; establishment of a signals system by which contact can be made with aircraft in the field, even in far northern areas; improved supply lines to units in the field; setting up of a choice of areas to be photographed, so a unit can work on one area while another is closed in by bad weather; the "tri-camera" system, by which larger areas may be shot with a good degree of accuracy; use of long-range Lancaster aircraft in the tri-camera work; and full use of all available "photo" weather.

Actual areas to be photographed in any summer are established by an inter-departmental committee on survey work, which co-ordinates the requirements of military and civilian branches of government, and also takes into account non-government needs.

Some of the areas to be photographed are so badly hemmed in by clouds that only a few days a year are suitable for air photography, which must have absolutely no cloud and a minimum of snow and ice.

Fly All Day

When good weather comes, air crews stay out all day. Ground crews sleep by day and service the aircraft at night. One crew this year had a week of clear weather, and its crews flew an average of 10 1-2 hours a day for seven days running.

"In our business," said Sqdn. Ldr. R. F. Milne of Windsor, Ont. commander of No 414 squadron, "the cardinal sin is to have an aircraft on the ground in photo weather. When a run is on everybody has to pitch in."

Sqdn. Ldr. Milne's unit, comprising 12 Dakotas, handles vertical photography which is more accurate than the tri-camera variety. A shot taken vertically from 12,0000 to 18,000 feet up covers only a four-square mile area with sufficient accuracy for this type of work. This year his aircraft flew 113,000 linear miles on its photo runs, obtaining 270,880 square miles by this method.

In the eastern Arctic, Baffin Island region, the Ungava region of northern Quebec and Labrador, No. 413 squadron under Sqdn. Ldr. C. L. Olsson of Fort William and Ottawa, covered 641,030 square miles by the tri-camera method, which can produce maps to the accuracy of four miles to the inch. To do this, his squadron had to cover only 40,000 linear miles.

Tri-camera photography consists of one vertical camera and two oblique cameras mounted in such a way as to give a strip from one horizon to another with each simultaneous three-camera shot.

Spends Thirty Years Checking Mystry Artist's Life

(By Robert Hewett)

LONDON, Nov. 17—(CP)—Did Joseph Mallord William Turner, England's famed but eccentric master painter, really live a Jekyll-and-Hyde existence after his supposed funeral in 1851?

A Bristol schoolmaster thought he did, although public records show the great painter died and was buried that year in St. Paul's Cathedral.

For 30 years Frederick Pickles, head of St. George's School in Bristol, spent all his spare time in tracking down and trying to solve what he called the "mysterious and baffling" story of Turner's life.

He ended up convinced that Turner lived in hiding for many years after his "so-called death" in 1851 and left many unknown masterpieces.

Pickles kept his hobby to himself during his lifetime. The strange story was disclosed recently in the will left by the schoolmaser, who died last April at over 80 years of age. It was greeted sceptically by art critics.

In his will Pickles wrote he had "for the last 30 years been engaged in continuous research work on one subject only—the whereabouts and occupation of the mysterious and baffling world renowned artist Joseph Mallord William Turner."

Always Eccentric

Declaring that painter "played the part of Jekyll and Hyde from his youth upwards," Pickles said that "his final disappearance in the year 1851, the date of his so-called death, was just in keeping with his previous practices.

"Turner lived to be a very old man," Pickles added, "and his final refuge was in the neighborhood of Bristol, where he had relations and boyhood recollections.

"At his death he left many fine paintings and innumerable small sketches"

Pickles said in his will that he had purchased several such pictures. He said that he could identify them as Turner's work even though they were unsigned.

The schoolmaster's son, Group Captain Kenneth F. Pickles, RAF said his father never gave the family any details of his investigations. A spokesman of the National Gallery said the statements were "rather suspect."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says that Turner's mind "had evidently given way" in his later years In 1851, the Encyclopedia says, the painter disappeared and later was discovered ill in a Chelsea lodging house. He died the next day, Dec. 19, at the age of 76 the Encyclopedia says, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

British Party Leaders Congratulate Princess

LONDON, Nov. 16—(CP)— Britain's party leaders today laid aside political quarrels in Parliament to congratulate Princess Elizabeth on the birth of a son who may some day be king.

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

Even Willie Gallacher, Communist member responding to the Government's formal resolution in the House of Commons, declared, "I will make no adverse comment."

But in Northern Ireland, Nationalist members of the Ulster House of Commons walked out rather than vote on a similar resolution offered by Prime Minister Sir Basil Brooke. It was adopted in their absence with one dissenting vote, cast by Socialist Republican Harold Diamond.

Princess Elizabeth and the Prince were reported by physicians to be making satisfactory progress at Buckingham Palace where the baby was born Sunday night.

Manufacturing In Canada Set Record In 1947

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 — (CP) — Canada's manufacturing industries turned out a record of $9,976,497,000 worth of products in 1947, the Bureau of Statistics reported today.

This was a 24.2 per cent increase over 1946 and an advance of 10 per cent over the previous high point in 1944 when manufacturing was directed to war production.

Higher prices, however, contributed substantially to the gain. The Bureau's index of the physical volume of production on the base 1935-39 equals 100 stood at 106.3 in 1939, jumped to a high of 187.7 in 1943 and then declined steadily to 150.3 in 1946. It is expected that when final figures for the index are compiled, the 1947 index will be only about 158.

The physical volume of production thus increased by 49 per cent between 1939 and 1947 compared with a 187 per cent increase in the gross value of production.

Employees engaged in manufacturing, which in 1947 totalled 1,120,000, were still below the record number of 1,222,882 employed in 1944. Between 1939 and 1947 the increase in employment was approximately 70 per cent. The amount paid out in salaries and wages in 1947 was, however, at an all-time high figure of $2,069,624,000, showing an increase of 18.9 per cent over 1946, and a rise of 180 per cent over 1939.

The wood and paper products group with an output valued at $1,953,379,000 ranked first in importance in 1947. Iron and its products came second with $1,768,919,000, animal products $1,267,858,000, textiles, $1,056,869,000, non-metallic mineral products $550,847,000, chemicals $446,015,000, non-ferrous metal products $1,041,041,000 and miscellaneous industries $111,850,000.

MAY BE OIL FIELDS IN AFRICAN DESERT

UPINGTON, CAPE PROVINCE, South Africa, Nov. 17—(CP)— The Kalahari Desert may have valuable oil deposits, A. P. Audas, mining expert, said on return from a trip into the desert.

North-east of the Nossop River he found a large area of coal deposits, and he said there are indications that oil also exists in the area.

Churchill Wanted Drive On Berlin Eisenhower Reveals In War Book

By John Dauphinee
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 — (CP) — Anglo-American armies did not drive to take Berlin in the final stage of the war because Gen. Eisenhower opposed Winston Churchill and was supported in doing so by the combined chiefs of staff.

This is the supreme commander's own explanation, given in his book of the war, "Crusade in Europe," to be published Monday, Nov. 22 (by Doubleday and Co. Inc. and Doubleday Canada, Ltd.)

He says he believed a "take-Berlin-before-the-Russians" policy would have been strategically unwise and stupid.

The decision he made—it has since become the subject of much debate—is only one of numerous occasions on which, Eisenhower says, he argued with the then British Prime Minister on how the battles in Europe should be fought.

"Crusade in Europe" indicates that, from the day combined headquarters were set up until they were disbanded after victory, there were numerous occasions when British and American political and military leaders did not see eye to eye.

Most of the disagreements were over where the main assault on fortress Europe should be made. Eisenhower, strongly backed by Gen. George Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, put first emphasis on a cross-channel invasion. Churchill and some of his advisers—at first, anyway — felt great advantages might be gained by exploiting the Italian campaign.

Eisenhower pictures Churchill as a man with tremendous interest and drive to take part in anything, constantly participating in strategy and even military tactics. But he presents him as a man who viewed the war not only as a military problem but also as a means of obtaining post-war political advantage in Europe.

United States policy, as he shows it, was to treat the war as strictly a military problem, to be ended expeditiously by any means at hand.

British and American viewpoints clashed in Churchill's desire to invade the Balkans; in his opposition to the invasion of southern France; in his opposition to intensive bombing of communications in France before the cross-channel invasion; in his oft-repeated views on the importance of the Mediterranean theatre; and in his demands for an all-out drive to capture Berlin.

But, for all the differences he mentions, Eisenhower's theme is that allied forces are the only way to fight a successful modern war. He points to supreme headquarters as a standing example disproving the old military maxim that coalitions cannot fight successfully.

"Crusade in Europe" depicts Gen. de Gaulle, then leader of the fighting French forces, as a source of trouble for Eisenhower.

On the eve of D-Day, Eisenhower relates, de Gaulle demanded that he be recognized as the ruler of France, and that he alone could give orders to the people of France on co-operation with the Allied forces. Since President Roosevelt was unalterably opposed to giving de Gaulle such recognition, Eisenhower says, he had to pacify the temperamental French General without committing himself.

Release Names Of Missing U. S. Fliers

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 16 — (CP) — United States Air Force officials at nearby Fort Pepperrell today officially released the names of persons who were aboard a U. S. B-25 twin-engined bomber, missing since Nov. 5 on a flight to Stephenville, Nfld.

The names are: Capt. R. W. Myers, Capt. M. M. Liles, Lieut. P. R. LaForce, Technical Sergeant P. G. Manzey, Lt.-Col. E. S. Hicker, U. S. air department and Maj. H. L. Forsythe, U. S. ordnance.

Meanwhile, U. S. planes based at Gander continued search for the aircraft, which took off from Washington. It was last heard from near the naval base at Argentia, in Southern Newfoundland, and is believed to have plunged into Placentia Bay.

Bad weather has hampered the searchers since the operation began and they also came upon two false leads — the wreckages of two aircraft lost in wartime.

Parachute parties were dropped to investigate the wartime casualties, both of which were found in isolated and densely-wooded areas. Both U. S. army and navy planes have taken part in the hunt.

An almost-continuous search is being maintained by ground search parties.

Garson, Winters In New St. Laurent Cabinet

Hon. Stuart Garson, former Manitoba Premier, new Minister of Justice.

Mr. Garson formally resigned as Manitoba leader last week. He was at swearing-in ceremonies at Ottawa where Louis St.-Laurent takes over.

Mrs. Garson ... shown here with two daughters, Marjorie and Eleanor.

Hon. R. H. Winters, newly appointed Minister of Transport.

It's Never Too Early To Arrange For The Greatest of All Gifts

What is the greatest of all gifts in the physical sense. Is it not good Health? Most everyone will agree it is, and most people know that the second greatest menace to health is Cancer. The main cause of incurable Cancer is DELAY. But let us emphasize EARLY CANCER IS CURABLE in the majority of cases. You will know if any of the following symptoms suggest that you should visit your doctor immediately.

DO NOT NEGLECT:

Any mass, lump, swelling or hardness on the face, neck, lip, tongue, in the mouth in the breast or elsewhere in the body.

MEN:—Cancer of the lip is most prevalent among men and generally begins in the lower lip.

WOMEN:—All lumps in the breast should be presumed to be cancer until proved not to be. Many cases can be cured if a diagnosis is made early.

An ulcer sore or cracked lip which does not heal within a month demands attention.

Any unnatural bleeding is a sign.

Attend to a wart or mole that starts to increase rapidly.

Hoarseness which persists past the duration of a common cold may be serious.

Difficulty in swallowing your food or indigestion which develops after the age of 40 requires investigation and probably X-ray examination.

Do not wait for pain. Pain is a late symptom.

Remember to see your Doctor now. Early Cancer is Curable in the majority of cases.

It's Never Too Early To Arrange For The Greatest of All Gifts