

May 6, 1944

PICTURE POST



**HULTON'S
NATIONAL
WEEKLY**

In this issue :

INVASION: A WARNING

MAY 6, 1944

Vol. 23. No. 6

4^D



A stage-coach of the seventeen-eighties on the Coventry run. The large basket at the back carried extra passengers. Organised services were now being operated between all important points of the country. The improvement upon the first coach of 1657 is notable.

CAVALCADE OF ENTERPRISE

By 1780, over a hundred years had passed since the first stage-coach made its opening run to Chester, and during this time the stage-coach had become an essential part of the country's life. It was still the only accepted form of inland passenger transport, for the canals were just passing through their experimental growing pains, and the railways were then unknown.

The need for the stage-coach having been firmly established, the craftsmen of the day turned to the problem of providing comfort for the passengers, who suffered grievously from the arduous conditions of travel. Springs were invented, glass was introduced for windows and the interior seating improved.

So began another chapter in the evolution of road passenger transport. By the energy and ingenuity of private individuals, it has advanced in three hundred years to a degree of comfort and efficiency undreamt of in the days of its inception.



The British Omnibus Companies Public Relations Committee

BRITISH BUSES

Horrockses

REGD.

*the Greatest Name
in Cotton*

SHEETS · PILLOWCASES · TOWELS · FLANNELETTES · WINCETTES

DRESS GOODS · SHIRTINGS · FURNISHINGS · UTILITY FABRICS · ETC.

HORROCKSES, CREWDSON & CO. LTD., PRISTON, MANCHESTER, BOLTON, LONDON



This national figure is the symbol of all that is best in Tobacco manufacture—Player's Navy Cut.

*Player's
Please*



N.C.T. 51



*Always
crawling
into the picture*

Wanting to be in everything: knowing he's the most important thing to you in this great world where everything is so new, so amusing, and so entrancing.

That happy outlook is his natural heritage, and he can enjoy it throughout babyhood if only you will see that his food is right. For on that so much depends—contentment, placid sleep, healthy progress.

If your breast milk fails, then turn confidently to Ostermilk, the successful baby food. Modified Ostermilk No. 1 from birth to 3 or 4 months, and full-cream Ostermilk No. 2 thereafter, will bring your baby happily along to healthy childhood.

OSTERMILK

FOR YOUR BABY

● Send 3d. in stamps for your copy of the Ostermilk Baby Book, to Dept. 999, Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex

Motorists & Motorcyclists

Renovate the wings, wheels and other metal parts of your cars and motor cycles this easy way.

"Corroid" Jet Black Enamel gives a "like-new" look. In a few moments those rusty and worn surfaces have disappeared—leaving a smooth shiny black gloss. "Make do and mend" with "Corroid."

Sold by Hardware Stores, Ironmongers Cycle dealers everywhere.

Sole Manufacturers
E. HARDMAN, SON &
CO. LTD.
Bedford Street, Hull



CORROID

JET BLACK ENAMEL

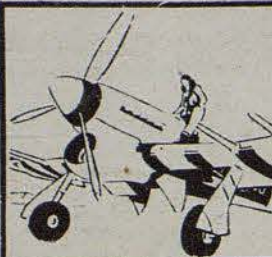
FOOD for FURNITURE



*Keeps
good
wood
looking
good!*

Stephenson's FURNITURE CREAM

STEPHENSON
BROTHERS LTD.
BRADFORD

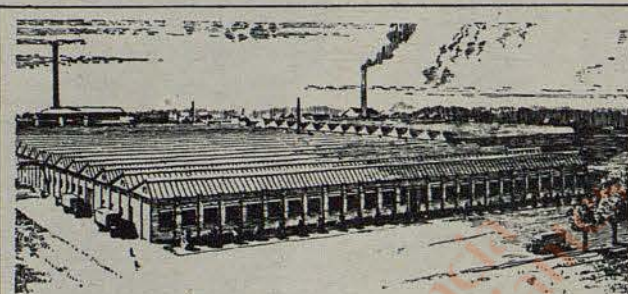


Did you
MACLEAN
your teeth to-day?

**Good
show!**



Macleans Tooth Paste—one size during war, 1/1 tube



One of the largest factories in the world solely devoted in peace time to the manufacture of electric fires and cookers—established over 30 years.

Belling

**ELECTRIC FIRES
& COOKERS**

Many appliances such as our old "Standard" and "Office" type fires supplied over 30 years ago are still in regular use today.

Of course, we are not making fires or cookers for ordinary home use at present, but we can help you by supplying any spare parts should such occasion arise. If you have any difficulty take this advertisement to your usual electrician or write direct to

Belling & Company Ltd., Bridge Works, Enfield, Mdx.

"You can't beat a Belling."

C.R.C. 82a

Clarks styles for the Spring, in their brilliant hues
Blend fashion with comfort—oh, excellent shoes!
Award them your coupons, with never a doubt
Though easy to wear, they are hard to wear out.

Clarks



CLARKS of STREET have retailers in almost every town. Please choose from the styles you find available.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Pretty Hair



... STILL
THE MAIN
ATTRIBUTE
OF
FEMININE
CHARM
Keep your
hair young
& healthy
with

EVAN WILLIAMS
shampoo 6^d
incl. tax.

SENIOR'S FISH & MEAT PASTES

The Best
Possible!

CLEEVES Sweets

FOR THOSE WHO
WATCH "POINTS"

CLEEVES LTD
Makers of Quality Sweets
CLEEVEDALE PARK · LONDON · S.W.4



NOSE AND EARS CORRECTION

IMPROVEMENT of the Facial
Appearance. Removal of signs
of worry, ill-health and age.

Consultation with Specialist free
but only by previous appoint-
ment by letter. Literature 2/6.

HYSTOGEN
(Est. 1911)

30, Old Quebec Street,
London, W.1.

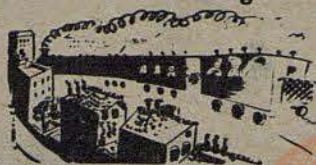
READERS' LETTERS

Do We Advertise Enough?

British advertising remains in a dormant state. Not so with American. In Italy and Arabia, the power and thought of the U.S.A. are impressed on the people around the Mediterranean with magazines like the Italian written Victory, the Arabic written Al Mukhtak (Readers Digest), many others with which you must be familiar. The influence these papers have, and will have after the war, is tremendous, and should not be underestimated. I was firing a Bren Gun somewhere in Italy. When I had finished an Italian soldier came up looking impressed, and asked, pointing to the gun, "American?" "No, British!" said I. He seemed unconvinced. American advertising was oozing out of his eyes. Which is more power to Uncle Sam, for having foresight and good advertising.

Frank Hewson, C.M.F.

Brighten the House Backs



Kathleen H. Ashby, Shelveys Spur, Tadworth, Surrey.

Why is it that so little attention is given to the appearance of the backs of houses? Why can't they be built in as attractive a design as the front, instead of being flat, drab and uninteresting? What an improvement there would be in the view from a railway carriage if they were!

General Forces Programme: Now We All Criticize It

The B.B.C. General Forces Programme seemed to meet with approval throughout the Press when it was first put over. Then Picture Post exploded a mine by publishing Rebecca West's article "The B.B.C. Puts Over a Bad Egg." Now I see that the rest of the Press has turned round; they are suggesting that the programme will have to be scrapped and, according to the Gallup Poll, only 40 per cent. of listeners are satisfied. This is all very satisfactory, but would the other papers have plucked up their courage if Picture Post hadn't set the ball rolling?

(Mrs.) P. Gray, Leigham Avenue, S.W.16.

"War-time Dance Hall": Clergy and Aunts Defended

Jenny Nicholson in her article on "War Time Dance Hall" (April 22), writes: "Of course the opinion prevalent among aunts and clergymen and birds of their feather is that dance halls aren't the sort of place where any child of yours ought to go—not even when they've got the front door key."

I am a clergyman's daughter, was educated at a school for clergymen's daughters, where, of necessity, I came in contact with a good many of the fathers, and am now married to a clergyman, at present serving as an Army Chaplain. I have, therefore, had a good deal to do with the breed, though I have by no means led a particularly "sheltered" life, and I can honestly say that I have in my whole life met only one clergyman who objected to Dance Halls (and that was at least 12 years ago and his views may since have changed). I do, in fact, know several who actually organise dances, and similar forms of entertainment, regularly.

As for aunts—Miss Nicholson is too ridiculous. I suppose two-thirds of the women in this country fall into this category—and do two-thirds of our women disapprove of Dance Halls?

E. M. Buffett (Mrs.), Iffley Road, Oxford.

The Baha'is are Not an Eccentric Sect

May I, as a visitor only, and not myself a Baha'ist, very gently protest at the otherwise fair report of your representative at the recent Baha'i centenary in comparing this remarkably enlightened and international organisation with the "Holy Rollers" and the "I am's"? I, who in Oregon, have seen the "Rollers" at work, as they roll and howl, know that such wilder sects have no kin with the beauty of the teaching of the Baha'is, which is free from all taint of dogma or sectarianism.

Shaw Desmond, Montpelier Row, Twickenham, Middlesex.

What New Zealand Does For Mothers

I read with interest a letter headed "That Old, Old Story of Christmas" (December 24) telling of the difficulties of a Squadron Leader, R.A.F., in finding suitable accommodation for his wife in her confinement, and the best he could do was a small room in a hospital at 25 guineas weekly.

My daughter was under the pre-natal care of the leading obstetrical specialist, and for the event entered the maternity annexe of our Anglican Hospital, where she and her baby were treated with every skilled attention and consideration. The hospital charge for a fortnight was 12s. 6d., and the specialist cost 9 guineas, which included circumcision. These were the actual payments by the patient, the Government subsidising both amounts under its Maternity Benefits of the Social Security Scheme. In the Government Maternity Hospital there would have been no charge whatever for either confinement or doctor. I hope such a scheme will eventuate in England under the Beveridge Plan.

John Turner, Avonside Drive, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Why Is It Always "Old England"?

Why do film producers think that costume plays are so attractive? I have a soft spot for our traditions, but this ramming of "Old England" down one's throat is apt to become overpowering.

When will the "high-ups" in the British show business realise that what is wanted for real entertainment and enjoyment is less of "Old England," and more of "Young England," who, if given the chance, could improve our films and shows a hundred-fold?

Naval Rating (name and address supplied).

The Opposition to Planning: A Correction

In your issue of April 15, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P., suggests that the Chamber of Shipping has made an emphatic protest against the Barlow and Uthwatt Reports. The Chamber has made no such protest and, indeed, it would be exceeding its functions if it did so.

P. Maurice Hill, General Manager, Chamber of Shipping, E.C.3.

The Girl in the Sweater

In "Something New for Spring," (April 22) we said that Yvonne Jacques was the girl in the sweater. Miss Jacques was the girl with the big buttonhole; Miss Irwin was the sweater girl.

FRIGIDAIRE

PAST

world-wide leadership

PRESENT

on Active War Service

FUTURE

will continue to lead

In plans for post-war development, refrigeration and air-conditioning must play an important part. Our great wealth of knowledge and experience is at your service.

FRIGIDAIRE

always builds better

FRIGIDAIRE LTD., EDGWARE ROAD, THE HYDE, LONDON, N.W.9.

Energy in action!



Charm, grace and energy! Such is Marion's health-reward for Mother's wise choice of Weetabix as the "family cereal," which can be enjoyed at any time from breakfast onwards. 'Zoned'—like all cereals—but perhaps you live in a Weetabix area.

Weetabix
MORE than a Breakfast Food

Weetabix Ltd., Burton Latimer, Northants.

SMALL SIZE
2 POINTS 7½p
LARGE SIZE
4 POINTS 1/1p

WX42A

BY AIR FROM SWITZERLAND!



5 YEARS' WRITTEN GUARANTEE

No. 416. Gents' fully guaranteed Accurist. 15-jewelled bench-tested Swiss lever movement in handsome 9-ct. solid gold case; best quality leather strap. £16. 4. 6. inc. post.



Accurate time-keeping is a vital necessity to many of us today and a limited number of 'Accurist' watches are therefore still imported from Switzerland under Board of Trade licence.

To secure the watch illustrated, write your name, address and model No. 416 on a postcard. You will be advised when your 'Accurist' is ready for despatch. Until then send no money. Limited variety of other models also available. Send 1d. for illustrated leaflet.

Lawrence Feder

DEPT. KK23, 92 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.1



WHAT WILL IT BE!

HERE IS A MASTER CRAFTSMAN, one of the most highly skilled glassmakers in the world. This blob of molten glass is being shaped by blowing and swinging... into what? Not oven-glass but one small part of a war-winning machine. Phoenix quality and materials are vital to our war effort, and it is such national work that now engages our skilled craftsmen and limits our production of oven-ware. When the war is won and normal production resumed, Phoenix oven-ware will once again be in plentiful supply everywhere.

PHOENIX
REGD. TRADE MARK
THE CLEAR GLASS OVEN-WARE

Clear and stays clear



Even now, hundreds of thousands of pre-war Radiac shirts are still giving excellent service... which is just as well, considering the quota restrictions and the ever-increasing demand for shirts with a reputation for quality.

If, however, you must buy a shirt, and you are lucky enough to get a Radiac, you may be sure of one thing at least... you've got unbeatable coupon value.

Radiac
QUALITY SHIRTS

Made by
MCINTYRE, HOGG, MARSH
& CO. LTD.
Shirt Manufacturers for 100 years



RADIANT and lovely, the centre of excited attention... if there's one day above all on which a girl wants to look even better than usual it's on her wedding day. So for this very special occasion choose an Icilma make-up. There's no lovelier powder base than Icilma Foundation Cream for giving the skin an enchanting, velvety-smooth surface, and no more exquisitely silky powder than Icilma for completing this vision of prettiness. And to keep this beguiling look for extra hours, try this completely new powder technique; you may like it, or you may not, so be sure to try it out before the great day. Take plenty of Icilma Powder on a wad of cotton wool and press well into the Icilma Foundation you have already applied; don't rub. Dust off surplus powder. Wet another scrap of cotton wool under the cold tap and wring out thoroughly; then press into the skin and leave your make-up to dry and "set." But, remember, whichever method you use, with Icilma Preparations your skin will have a soft rose-petal finish that won't need re-powdering for hours and hours — and you'll look all the prettier for that.

Icilma

FOUNDATION
CREAM
3/6 2/2 10½d

FACE
POWDER
2/2 10½d

ICILMA CO. LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX



CAN HAVE PERFECT Confidence...

that supreme self-assurance which thoroughness in matters of intimate hygiene can give. Get this booklet "Hygiene for Women" so sympathetically written by Nurse Drew. It explains how easy it is to effect a new adjustment in life consonant with modern conditions. Rendell's Products provide the solution and inspire a condition of physical and mental well-being. Ask your chemist for a copy of the booklet or send 3d. in stamps direct to:—

NURSE DREW, 414, Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

RENDELLS
FOR FEMININE HYGIENE
PRODUCTS

APPROVED BY DOCTORS & SOLD BY CHEMISTS

FRY'S COCOA

and all's well



5th QTR LB • 9½th HALF LB

THE FAMILY FOOD DRINK WITH THE REAL CHOCOLATE FLAVOUR



THAT SWIM SUIT—use it to a RAG then pop it in the BAG

ANYTHING that can be used for mending is reserved for the Home Front. But directly it is too worn for wear or mending—into the Rag Bag it goes for Salvage. Woollen swim-suits help to make uniforms and equipment for the Forces. All rags are wanted most urgently for essential war needs. Rags make gun wadding, surgical supplies, maps, and have thousands of other war uses. Put out your rags—even grimy ones—in a separate bundle for collection or sell them to the Rag and Bone man.

Put out RAGS—WASTE PAPER—BONES—ready for the Salvage Collector when he calls.



Never, NEVER put your Salvage in the dustbin!

Issued by The Ministry of Supply

RS.1—809



Phillips

Rubber Soles and Heels
are worth waiting for!

PHILLIPS RUBBERS LAST LONGEST

Have no doubt about healthy gums — protect gums as well as teeth with

S.R. TOOTH PASTE

Don't ignore a speck of blood on your toothbrush. It is a warning of gum-bleeding (gingivitis) and gum-rot (pyorrhea). Use "S.R." Toothpaste, which contains Sodium Ricinoleate, the dentist's own remedy for gum troubles.

New Size 1/3 (including tax)

Return all empty tubes to your retailer and help the Red Cross & St. John Fund

GR 134-925

D. & W. GIBBS LIMITED, LONDON, E.C.4



Less Time for Housework - more need for

Housewives engaged in war work find Mansion—the quick and brilliant polish for floors and furniture—a great help in keeping the home bright, clean and healthy.

MANSION POLISH

SUPPLIES ARE LIMITED and your Dealer may be out of stock. When you get your tin USE IT VERY SPARINGLY.

Fitness in the Fizz!

HARROGATE HEALTH SALTS

Sparkling Eyes, Sparkling Health, Sparkling Energy—from Sparkling Harrogate Health Salts.

9^D FAMILY-SIZE TIN 3/9

The Harrogate Tablet Co. Ltd., Harrogate

Do your teeth add to your charm?

the answer's on the tip of your tongue

Use Pepsodent. Then feel with your tongue how its super-cleansing Irium has flushed stain-collecting film clean away.

7½d. and 1/3 Inc. Tax

Pepsodent Tooth Paste 1/3 and 2/2 Inc. Tax

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FOUNDER **EDWARD HULTON**

Picture Post is Published by Hulton Press, Ltd., 43-44 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 7400 (22 lines).

HOW TO MAKE YOUR Wisdom LAST EVEN LONGER

CHEMIST EXPLAINS



THE Wisdom Toothbrush is known as the longest-lived toothbrush. It will outlast 3 ordinary bristle brushes. Yet the following simple rules will make it last even longer;

- (1) Rinse toothpaste off brush; dry well.
- (2) Brush briskly, not harshly.
- (3) Avoid hot water on the brush.

Wisdom TOOTHBRUSH

OUTLASTS THREE BEST BRISTLE BRUSHES

MADE BY ADDIS LIMITED, MAKERS OF THE FIRST TOOTHBRUSH IN 1780



IF YOU CANNOT GET DRESS SHIELDS

There is a shortage of dress shields, but you can still protect your frocks and uniforms from perspiration stains by regularly using Liquid Odo-ro-no. This quick, safe deodorant gives complete protection from under-arm odour, keeps the heaviest uniform fresh as a newly washed cotton frock, and gives you a sense of perfect confidence, however crowded your sleeping or working quarters. So remember, for absolute certainty of personal freshness it is essential you get Odo-ro-no—the original deodorant.

LIQUID ODO-RO-NO

THE COMPLETE SHIELD AGAINST UNDER-ARM ODOUR AND PERSPIRATION MARKS

You can obtain Odo-ro-no Liquid in two strengths, REGULAR (lasts for seven days), INSTANT (three days). In medium and small sizes.



SAVE COUPONS

by using **Fairy Dyes** for

101 Household Purposes
30 Shades and Colours

FAIRY DYES LTD · GLASGOW N.W.

HERE IS THE HANDIEST HEALTHIEST HEALING

ADAPTOPLAST

FIRST AID DRESSING

From your Chemist - 6d. & 1/- Tins
Product of CUXSON, GERRARD & CO. LTD.
OLDBURY, WORCS.
MAKERS OF CARNATION CORN CAKE

USE THIS NEW

Soothing Balm for Quicker Healing

D.D.D. Balm not only stops skin irritation and soreness but it quickly reaches the root of the trouble. Its anti-septic properties set up a rapid process of healing and prevent skin troubles spreading. Even obstinate skin troubles such as eczema, acne and disfiguring rashes are quickly healed. This non-greasy Balm is also effective in healing cuts, burns, or open wounds.

From all chemists at 2/- (inc. tax) per jar.
D.D.D. BALM
FOR ALL SKIN TROUBLES

DOGS always PREFER SPILLERS SHAPES

Partial Eclipse

We used to pride ourselves that there was no part of Britain where you could not get Whiteway's Cyder. Now that is changed. Cyder, like many other things, is being zoned to save transport and labour. We can send our cyder only to certain areas, and many people who for years have held Whiteways in high esteem, must now be denied it until zoning ends. To the lucky ones in the Whiteway zones we extend our congratulations; to those who must forgo their favourite cyder, we offer our sincere regrets.

WHITEWAYS CYDER ZONED

This is the correct price to pay for our Medium-Sweet or Dry Flagon Cyder.

Snowfire BEAUTY MAKERS

For ever — and a Date!

Friday
My lovely Ann,
Will you keep all
next Sunday free for
me? I'll phone you
when I arrive. I can't
wait to see you again
my Sweetheart. To think
that a wonderful girl like

CREAM
POWDER
LIPSTICK

ANNOUNCEMENT by EDISWAN

In addition to meeting the heavy wartime demand for Mazda Valves, good supplies are being made available to the listening public. Most types are already in production. Ask your Dealer for details of types available.

THE MOST FAMOUS SET MAKERS USE

MAZDA RADIO VALVES

Advertisement of The Edison Swan Electric Co. Ltd.

"Just taking a little holiday, Mr. Barratt!"



A sapper's life has its ups and downs, and it's a treat to walk along a road again without wondering whether every moment is going to be your last. Especially is it good once more to

Walk the Barratt way

Barratts, Northampton—branches all over the country



This N.F.S. Girl writes:

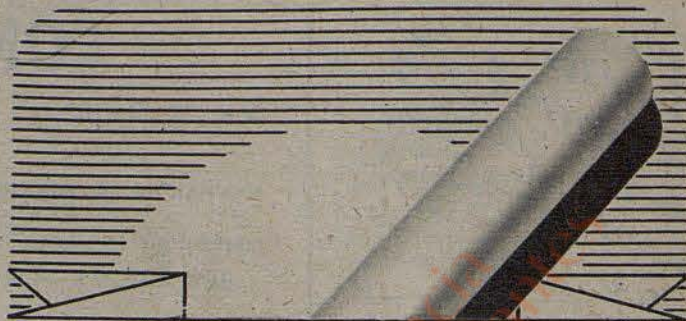
I use Eucryl
Tooth Powder
because it is so
nice and fresh
after a tiring spell
of duty.



A clean bloodstream is
to the body what high
grade petrol is to the
Spitfire. Therefore—



— every morning take
**ENO'S
"FRUIT SALT"**
2/- and 3/6 a bottle (tax inc.)



du MAURIER



THE FILTER TIP CIGARETTE

Bank Notes

The
Chancellor of the Exchequer
says

"Too many notes are still being hoarded;
it would be very much in the interests
both of the hoarders and the State that
these surplus notes should be deposited
in a bank or invested in war loans."

If you have a bank account, use it, and
combine caution with patriotism.

If you have no such account, go to a
bank and ask the Manager to help you.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED



Fortune will fill the cup
again with—

Schweppes



THE VISION: The day of deliverance for Europe. The day when the people laugh and sing and cheer. The day of frenzied welcome for the men who come to restore freedom, and end slavery.

THE REALITY: The day of battle. The day when the greatest agglomeration of the engines of war will clash. The day when Europe will shudder and the people will hold their heads.

INVASION: A WARNING

Invasion across the sea is something utterly different from a direct land campaign—far more complex, far more dangerous, more laborious, and therefore slower. From its problems Napoleon and Hitler each shrank back. To-day our whole nation is keyed up for the effort. But we must also prepare ourselves for losses, disappointments, and the frustration of delay.

"WE'VE got a fairly big job on—it's just like shifting the City of Birmingham." The officer who made this remark was talking about the job of shifting an army across the sea, of getting it into action and keeping it in action. The parallel with shifting the City of Birmingham may be an exaggeration or it may be an understatement. But it vividly brings home the magnitude of the job if we remember one thing—that something comparable to the City of Birmingham hasn't merely got to be shifted: it's got to be kept moving when it's on the other side. Where is this vast agglomeration of men and materials being shifted to? The Germans say its destination is the other side of the English Channel. We can tell the Germans where we are going to. We are going to a desert. We are going to a place where there will be no food to eat, no water to drink, no roads or railways to travel on, no petrol in the pump, no roofs to shelter beneath. That, at any rate, must be the basis for all planning for a Second Front. We must take everything with us—and take it in the teeth of the fiercest opposition. We are, in fact, undertaking the greatest amphibious operation in history: so vast in scale and so complex in detail that the supreme consideration must be the orderly carrying-out of a Plan.

A grasp of the size and intricacy of this organisation, which will be set in motion when the Second Front is launched, is essential for one reason. If we have that grasp, then we won't get impatient if delays and disappointments occur, or if the drama of this crisis in the war is not immediately so lurid as our imaginations have led us to expect.

How is the plan worked out? When the first landing craft reaches the coast of Europe, the men in it will have entered a stage in their journey which, from beginning to the end, has been planned by *logisticians*, acting under the order of the Supreme Commander. It is they, in their offices in London and Washington, who work out the mathematics which will decide how, at the right time, the right men will meet, at the right place, with the right supplies, to engage in an operation of war. Logistics, in its ideal form, is a science—the applied mathematics of military movement and supply. But because other factors—such as the enemy and the weather—are liable to interfere with the plans of the logisticians, logistics remain in practice an art. Nevertheless, its mechanics are vital to a modern army, and their application must be scientific.

Take the division as an invasion unit. About 15,000 men must be assembled, say in the Midlands,

and transported to W. Europe. Perhaps the division is spread out over an area of 20 square miles. To conceive the problem which the Chief of Staff sets his logisticians, imagine a townlet of 15,000 people which has to be picked up, lock, stock and barrel—except for its immobile property—and dumped in a neighbouring country. Under the most favourable conditions, with sanitation, shops and civil arrangements already provided in the reception area, that would be a confused and difficult undertaking. Only in the first stages of the division's move to its embarkation ports can it hope to enjoy normal transport conditions.

What distinguishes an Army division in movement from the migrating townlet is that the division moves according to a co-ordinated plan and routine, involving twice as many collaborating troops as there are troops in the division. Remember that the division is not self-sufficient, except as a fighting and administrative unit. For example, in the U.S. Army, the Engineering Heavy Bridging Units are Army Troops, which deal with the needs of two divisions. The 4th Echelon Maintenance Shop consists of Army Troops which are concerned with three or more divisions. These units of higher formations than the divisional troops are called the "divisional slice." When the division moves for-

THE EUROPE WE SHALL ENTER WILL BE A DESERT: MEANS OF COMMUNICATION



The Germans Will Destroy All They Can

A demolition squad in Zhitomir, near Kiev, gives us a foretaste of what to expect. The guerrillas will have done their demolitions as well.

ward, 30,000 men of the "divisional slice" are involved. They are important factors in the logistician's calculations.

The first phase of the division's move is the inspection, or what the Americans call, the "show-down." Every item of equipment and every vehicle—the average is one vehicle for every seven men—is laid out at the assembly point for examination. If there is a shortage, the requisition must be made at once. But there mustn't be too much of anything because that would interfere with the delicate estimates of the H.Q. planners who have allocated the petrol and space. When that is all done, the division is ready to move. The U.S. Army describe this as "packing up." At this point, their division is helped from the "divisional slice" by the truck companies of Corps Troops.

How the Troops Are Embarked

After the preliminary concentration, the division, when it nears its embarkation point, is distributed at the marshalling area into smaller units, made

up in accordance into the craft which will carry them. Is the sea-crossing to be a short journey which can be made in L.C.'s? Or is it to be a longer journey made in 300-ton coasters? G4 of the U.S. Army, in conjunction with the War Office and the Ministry of War Transport, have a permanent joint planning committee which concerns itself with the most economic use of ships' space. They must also have a liaison with Washington so that they don't use tonnage needed for the Pacific. The logisticians must work out the details to the nearest inch.

It's no good trying to pack a 10 ft. truck under a 9 ft. 10 in. bulkhead; and the tonnage which a ship can carry varies according to the volume of its cargo. A 10,000-ton cargo vessel could carry a greater weight of gold bars than it could wheat or Bren carriers. In deciding what ships they can use for the different purposes of a landing operation, the G4 and War Office planners have to use two different units of carrying capacity—the Long Ton, which is 2,240 lbs.—and the Ship Ton, which is 40 cubic feet.



The Germans Will Steal All They Can

In Russia, the German farm workers drive their cattle with them as they retreat. In W. Europe the Germans will try to leave no food.

Military vehicles account for one-third of a invading division's cargo, measured in ship tons, though only one-fifth in terms of long tons. An error in calculation by the logisticians might jeopardise an expedition.

How the Vehicles Are Taken

How should the vehicles be carried across the water? Should they have petrol in their tanks, which is what the soldiers prefer, or should they be empty, which is what the shipping authorities prefer? In the latter case, there must be arrangements to drain the tanks at the embarkation point, and fill them at the disembarkation point. The logisticians must have plans for either alternative. They must also have an encyclopaedic knowledge of weather and tides, which on some coasts vary considerably. They must ensure that the right kind of craft engineers, with suitable pontoon equipment, will be used for the operation. Signallers, engineers, ordnance, Quartermaster, transportation, chemical warfare, medical corps,

A SHOCKED AND BATTERED CIVIL POPULATION WILL BE HOMELESS AND



The People Will Need Comfort and Shelter

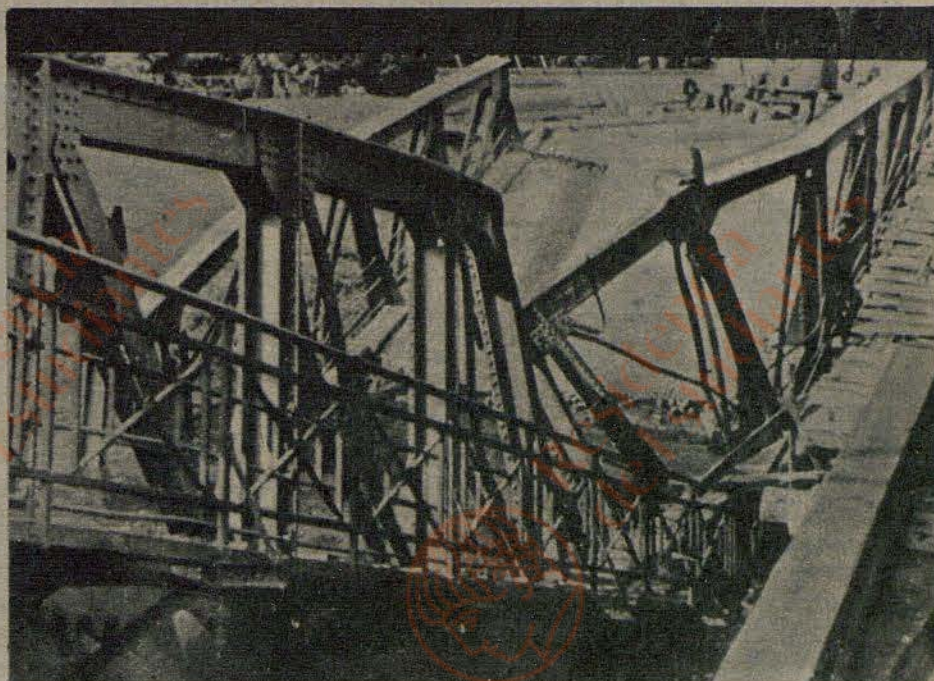
Supplying the invading army is formidable. Supplying the refugees who are homeless and aimless is even more formidable. They must be evacuated from danger areas and given shelter.



The People Will Need Food

Southern Italy presents a warning. Disease must be fought. So must the Black Market.

WILL HAVE GONE, EVERYTHING USEFUL DESTROYED OR CARRIED OFF



Rebuilding Will Have to Start From the Foundations
Air-raids, artillery fire, mines will all add to the general destruction. Our troops will need the materials to put up temporary buildings.

Except on the Map—Lines of Communication Will Vanish
Bridges will be blown up and collapse, like the bridges in Poland. The engineers will have to rebuild to get mechanised forces across.

area petroleum and general purchases, all in the U.S. Army, come under G4, which, in turn, is subordinate to General Lee, Deputy Commander of the E.T.O. and General of the Services of Supply. Logistics and operations are thus intimately connected.

The actual loading of supplies and equipment into the vessels is a matter for careful planning. The first things which will be needed by the invading unit must be the last to be loaded. "Combat loading" implies that the small craft and their accessory equipment which land are ready for battle at once. The troops in these craft carry, as rations, "Small packs" or, in the U.S. Army, the B., C., D., K., or the '5 and 1' ration. In the second stage of invasion, "Combat loading" gives way to "Unit loading"—that is to say, each unit which beaches brings with it complete stores and equipment in larger craft. The U.S. Army has special Port Battalions which have the job of quick unloading of these vessels. Attached to them are amphibious Truck Units—Dukw Companies—

which unload supplies from off shore. When the enemy has been pressed back and the Harbour Craft units have cleaned up the dock with tugs, floating cranes and barges, "Convoy loading" begins—the third stage which means that a group of ships now brings comprehensive supplies for the entire assault force. Once that stage is passed ordinary "commercial" shipping starts—shipping according to indents from the Q.M.S. Each individual who lands requires 6 to 8 tons of equipment and supplies. To maintain a fully-balanced division in the field, the average requirements are 1,150 tons per division per day. That is the planner's yardstick for invasion.

After the Bridgehead is Secure

Once the bridgehead is secured, new logistical problems arise. Ammunition is continually being spent and must be replaced. The captured area must be developed. Petrol and ammunition can't be stored together. In territory occupied by the U.S. Army, the railways will be operated by

Continued overleaf

IN NEED OF ALL THE SIMPLEST NECESSITIES OF LIFE



The People Will Even Have to be Given Water
In Naples, the Germans cut the mains, and the Allies had to put in a temporary system. Here long queues wait to get at the taps while the city's most splendid vehicle passes—a hearse.



The Refugee Problem
How can they be kept off the roads that remain—the roads needed by the army?

12,500 TONS IS THE WEIGHT OF A FULLY-EQUIPPED INFANTRY DIVISION, APART FROM FOOD AND ALL MEDICAL STORES.

WHAT IS NEEDED EVERY DAY

330 TONS
Ammunition for Guns,
Small Arms, A.A., etc.
Explosives and Mines

80 TONS
Lamp Oil, Fuel for
Cooking, etc.
Food, Disinfectants,
Hospital Supplies

10 TONS
Medical Supplies,
Post, NAAFI Supplies, etc.

180 TONS
Petrol, Oil, Greases, etc.

30 TONS
Spare Parts for Weapons,
Vehicles, Signal
Equipment, etc.

50 TONS
R.A.F. Stores



HOW THE DIVISION IS MOVED

In 179,101
Packing Cases

In 4,165
Three-Ton Lorries

In 7,216 Ten-Ton
Railway Trucks

In 7 Ten Thousand
Ton Ships

FURTHER SUPPLIES WHICH MAY BE NEEDED

Field Engineering Stores: 100 to 200 tons
Stores for Port and Railway Repair: 100 to 200 tons

OUR OWN GIGANTIC PROBLEM OF SUPPLY : What a Single Division Needs—and the Germans Expect a Hundred

Take 15,000 as the number of men in the division. These men need twice as many men again to collaborate with them—the "divisional slice" of troops who maintain and service and supply. And once the division has gone overseas that is only the beginning of the problem, the supply lines, which grow longer and longer, must be kept open and running smoothly.

Railroad Battalions, divided into companies track and train maintenance, and train-driving. Each battalion will have control of, say, 100 miles. In charge of a group of battalions is a Grand Division, the H.Q. unit for a complete railway line. Everyone knows what complex mathematics are necessary to work out a railway time-table. In an invasion, trains must be run to schedule as though they were taking holidaymakers to the sea. There will be hold-ups, derailments and casualties. But the ultimate relation of men, time and place must be preserved. Together with the Motor Transport Corps, which deals with transport while the bridgehead is being enlarged, the military railway service is planned by logisticians.

Traffic to the battlefield is a two-way affair. The returning transport and men, shot up and battered,

present the planner on a small-scale with the problems of a major withdrawal, except that it has to be made against a constant forward flow of troops and supplies. Casualties are highly perishable: they are not self-supporting, and must have individual care and treatment on their journey. At the same time, the Medical Service of the division must be as mobile as the division itself. It can't be tied down because of unevacuated sick and wounded. The logistical principle in evacuation is to remove the patient no further to the rear than his condition demands, since for every casualty evacuated, two men must be moved—the casualty and his replacement. In the U.S. Army, the Division Medical Service consists of a Medical Battalion with an H.Q., three collecting companies and a clearing company. Stretcher bearers and ambulances take

casualties from a Battalion Aid Station, through the Collecting Station, which is like the emergency ward of a large hospital, to the Clearing Station. When this limited treatment is complete, the patient is sent on to Army Hospitals.

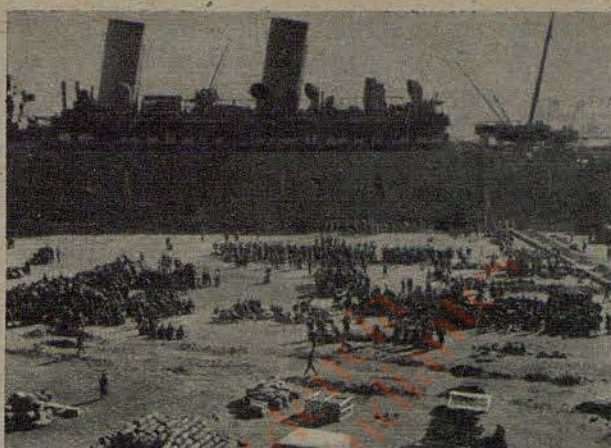
Evacuation hospitals are only set up when the beachhead has reached an appreciable depth, perhaps 15 miles behind the front line. From here, the wounded are passed back to the Communications Zone, which operates trains and ships to places outside the battle area. Transport planning is, therefore, a matter of life and death on the battlefield. The planning of medical supplies is equally vital. In the field, the medical corps sets up depots of general medical stores, each of which is enough for 10,000 men for 30 days.

Now that you realise the difficulties of all this



THE SIX STAGES: The Dumps

The weapons, the equipment, the stores—all have to be assembled and inspected.



The Troops Assemble

The first to go are split into smaller units—according to the ships available.



The Assault Troops Embark

The first to go take with them the equipment they need, and "small packs" as rations.



The Beachhead is Established

Every unit that beaches now brings with it complete equipment and stores in bigger craft.



The Vital Railways Are Won

After the fighting troops will come battalions to repair them and put them in service.



The Vital Airfields Are Seized

Deep behind the beachhead the battle for air supremacy is fought out and the airfields seized.

planning, one question is bound to occur to you. Does it put strategy into a straitjacket? Does it take away all freedom of action from the Commander-in-Chief to his Commanders in the field?

What is the Price We Must Pay?

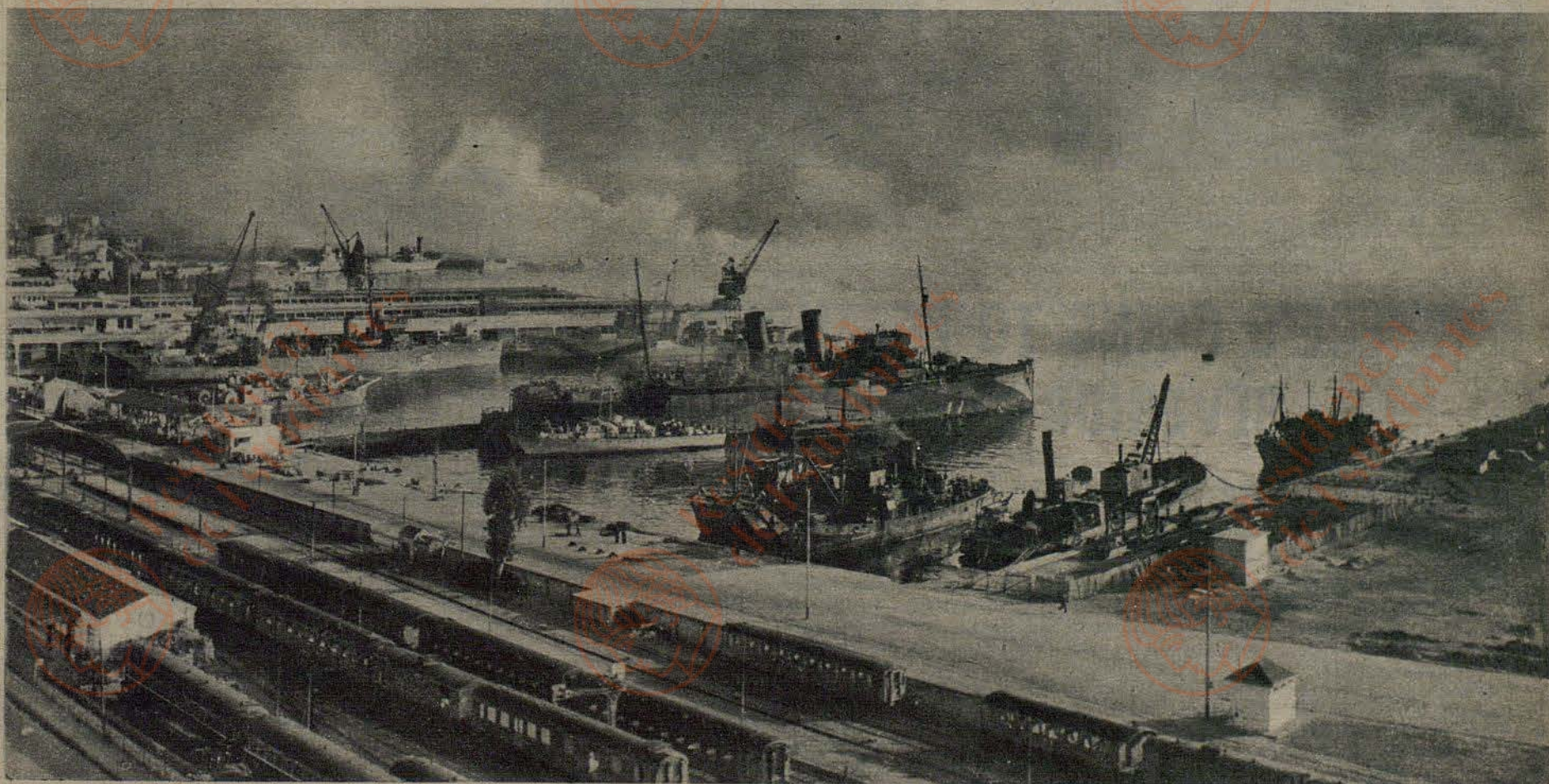
The need for an exact adjustment of means to ends certainly prevents the Strategic Plan from being switched overnight into an Alternative Plan, once the General Plan has been set in motion. The C. in

C. asks his logisticians to work out several alternative plans, from which he can choose his own invasion plan. But the Strategic Plan has its own momentum, and only the tactics by which it is executed can be altered. Within the Strategic Plan, the logisticians will propose various alternatives, according to tactical situations which may arise. But however flexible the Commander's tactics may be, he is limited, in the long run, to the logic of mathematics which says that 15,000

men into craft with a capacity of 10,000 won't go.

No system of logistics, however perfect theoretically, can mean victory, unless the captains who carry out its intentions know the art of war, and the men who do the fighting have the power to endure its rigours.

But the over-riding fact is this—without planning on this scale a modern army would become a bewildered rabble, and a theatre of war would become a scene of indescribable chaos.



THE FIRST MOMENT WHEN INVASION CAN BE SAID TO HAVE SUCCEEDED: A Deep-Water Port is Won

Ships of the invading force unload in a deep-water port, freely and in safety. This is the final stage of unloading when "commercial" shipping starts—that is, according to the indents of the Quartermaster Sergeant. Now supplies pour in and the campaign mounts to its climax.



Sunday Tea With the Beveridges: The Moment Before the Guests Arrive
At the Master's Lodgings, University College, Oxford, Sir William and Lady Beveridge are having some American officers to tea. They do this every Sunday when they're at home.

THERE'S GOING TO BE ANOTHER BEVERIDGE REPORT

Sir William Beveridge has finished his report on Full Employment. He is sending it to the printers at the beginning of this month, and it should come out in June.

THE last Beveridge Report was an official one, ordered by the Government, when Arthur Greenwood was Minister in charge of Reconstruction affairs. The new Beveridge Report is an independent piece of work. He has done it on his own initiative. He has been advised by economists and statisticians in Oxford, Cambridge and London, he has talked to business men, and he has had the co-operation of the Trades Union Congress. The only people who have not co-operated—because

they have not been allowed to—have been the civil servants. In fact, Sir William has not been officially in touch with the Civil Service since, as Chairman of an Interdepartmental Committee of civil servants, he signed his social insurance report on November 20, 1942. The idea of working on Full Employment came to Sir William Beveridge while he was still writing his Social Insurance Report. One of the major assumptions—Assumption C—on which his scheme for social security is based



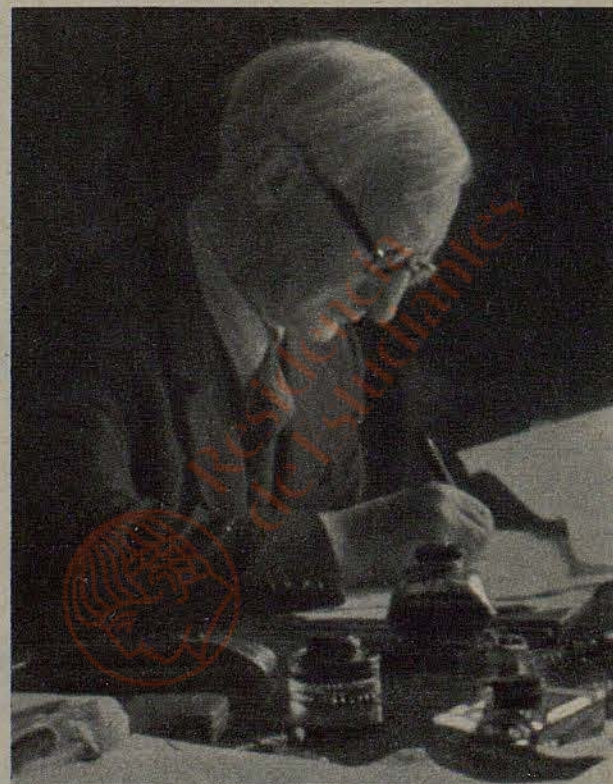
The Guests Are Shown Round
The Master takes Capt. Lyon and Major Ross round "Univ." and tells them its history. He has been Master since 1937.

is "the maintenance of employment." He has now set out to show how this can be done.

Beveridge is the world's leading expert on unemployment problems. As a civil servant in the Board of Trade in 1911 he was largely responsible for creating the present system of unemployment insurance and the network of employment exchanges. His book "Unemployment—a Problem of Industry" published in 1909 is still the classic text-book. He advised the Government on the Unemployment Act, 1934, and has since been chairman of the Unemployment Statutory Insurance Committee.

The "maintenance of employment" doesn't mean that nobody at any time will be unemployed. It means that there will always be vacant jobs for those out of work, and the degree of unemployment will depend on the mobility of labour. Unemployment Insurance will become, what it was originally intended to be, a benefit to tide over a period of waiting between jobs.

Beveridge thinks that unemployment can be kept



The Last Corrections to His Report
In the Master's study, he goes through the typescript of his Unemployment Report.



The Guests Wait for Tea-time

Five Americans have come to tea—three from New York, one from Philadelphia, one from California. Lady Beveridge's daughter, Mrs. Burn, is third from the right.

lower than ten per cent. of the insured workers. His method is to ensure an adequate flow of spending by the community, by businesses, by government and local authorities. And the details will be unfolded in his new Report.

In the meantime, busy as he is, Sir William finds time on a Sunday afternoon to entertain American soldiers stationed in Oxford. He and Lady Beveridge do this every Sunday, and the Beveridge tea-parties are famous on both sides of the Atlantic. In the long, high-ceilinged room of the Master's Lodgings, University College, Oxford—suitably the address is Logic Lane—American officers can feel at home. Sir William and Lady Beveridge have been on a lecture tour in the United States and they are anxious to do all they can to build up Anglo-American understanding. This informal contact is a very good way of doing it. In a tour of the college, the Americans are impressed by its traditions and antiquity; Major Ross, from Long Island, says, "Why, any one of these chairs is older than our

whole country!" They see the mulberry tree planted by James II in the Fellows' Garden. They see the door where Shelley pinned up a pamphlet on "The Necessity for Atheism," for which act he was "sent down." They see the Hall, the Chapel, the kitchens and the Common room where the dons take their after-dinner port. The port, Sir William tells them, was famous even in Dr. Johnson's day.

Beveridge shows them round, has tea with them, and returns to the study where his book is in its final stages. He is a curiously isolated figure in British life. He is perhaps the greatest expert alive, and yet he is completely neglected by the country's leaders. His Social Insurance Report has lain on the shelf for nearly 18 months. His earlier scheme for fuel rationing was rejected in 1942.

Two questions must be asked—

Will the Government pay more attention to the Employment report than they did to earlier Beveridge reports? and What will Beveridge do next?

MARGARET STEWART.



The Man with a Plan to Master Unemployment

Sir William Beveridge believes we could keep unemployment well below ten per cent. of the insured population. This was set as the danger limit in his famous Social Security Report.



The Unexpected Visitor

Mrs. Noel Paton, looking round the college, meets the Master. Her relatives were undergraduates.



The Minutes of Relaxation: An Exchange of Views About America

Capt. Clarence Lyon, of Spokane, Washington, talks to Sir William about medical services in America and Britain. His host was in the States last year, and recalls his experiences



NEWS OF VICTORY COMES TO A RUSSIAN VILLAGE: A Girl Reads a Letter Which Tells of Battles and Men That Will Live for Ever in the History of the World

THE Russian village has known what war means. Down among the cherry trees there is still the charred wreckage of German tanks. Out in the woods, there are still great clearings blasted where the battle raged. But now the woods are silent, and grass is growing in the meadows over the places where German

bodies used to lie in surprised attitudes. Spring has come and the war is raging far away. The earth is grassy again and the villagers are making it grow faster and faster, to give all the food it can for the Red Army. But the village boys are still away fighting in places with strange names, even in places outside Russia,

and the most exciting moment of the day is when the mail comes. The men and women gather round the girl who has had news from the front. The old men stop working. The children stop playing. Everybody listens to the simple, formal messages that bind together the men at the front and the loved ones at

home. Everybody listens in a silence only broken by an occasional sigh or grunt of wonder. Presently the message will be put away—to be taken out tomorrow to be read again. And in all their hearts is a single thought. The war must be finished quickly, so that we can get on with the job of rebuilding our country!



HIGH VOLTAGE TESTS: Control Desk
An object is going under test at Queen Mary College Laboratory, London. In the observation gallery the operator controls the voltage.

SCIENCE NEEDS MORE AID

Is the Government doing enough to encourage science? We need more laboratories as up to date as this one—at London University.



A Film of the Test is Made
A research student handles a Duddell oscillograph. This provides a film record.

THE Government has become interested in using our scientific brains, stimulating scientific research and helping scientific teaching in the Universities. The Government will become even more interested if it pays attention to the anxieties expressed by M.P.s in the recent House of Commons debate. How impossible it is to keep abreast of modern scientific thought without adequate money and equipment is shown by looking at an up-to-date laboratory, such as the high-voltage laboratory at Queen Mary College, London University.

What do they do in this laboratory? What is the purpose of all this elaborate equipment?

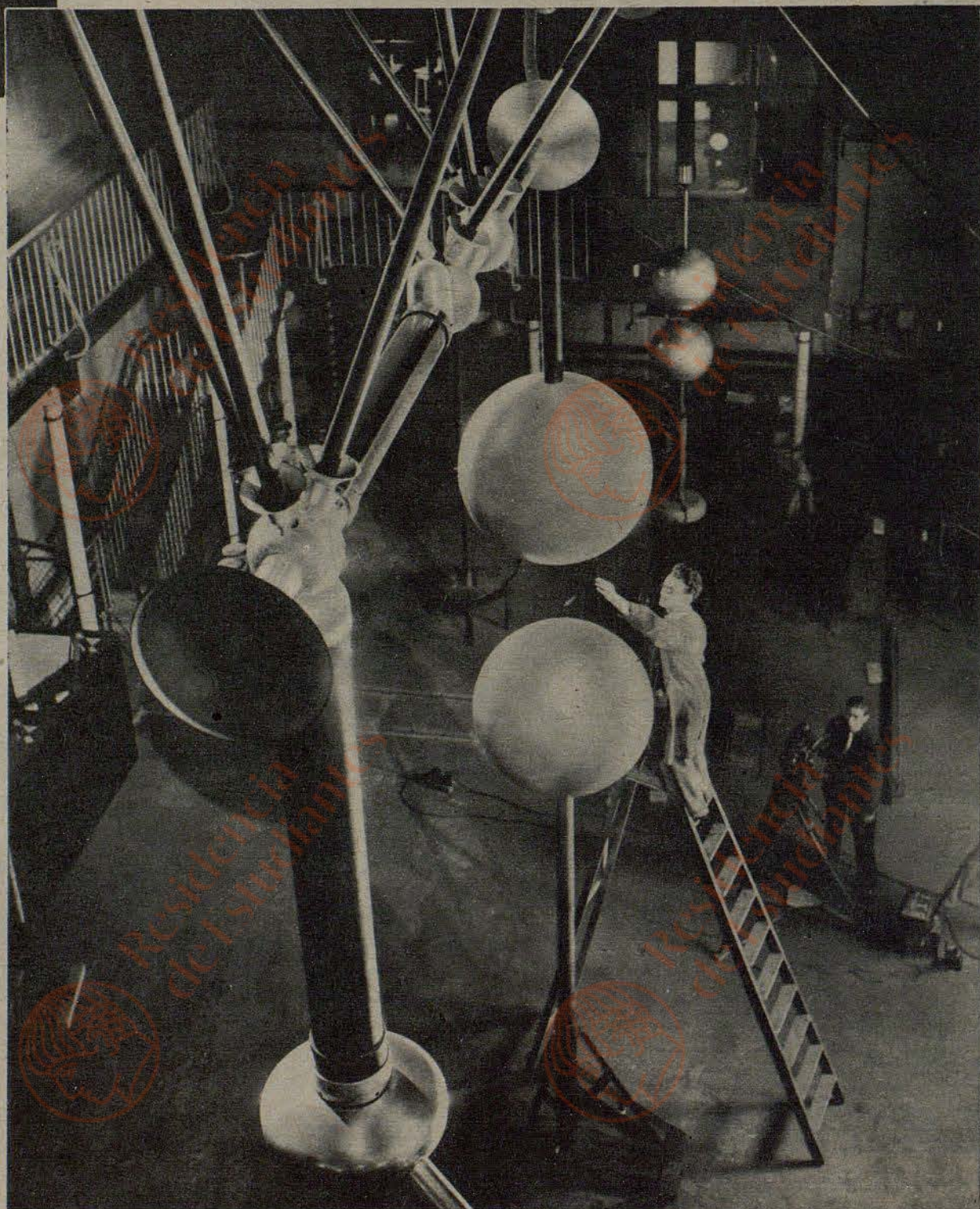
If you have electric lighting in your house, you probably know what the voltage is, and it isn't likely to be more than about 230. So, when you learn that a million volts may be suddenly generated without warning in an electrical transmission system, you'll realise that there is a certain amount of danger about. This danger arises during a thunder-storm, when the lightning produces in the supply lines high voltage waves which travel at such a speed that they pass any given point in a few millionths of a second. In such abnormal circumstances, there may be a lot of damage done to transformers and generators on the electric system, and the job of the electrical engineers is to provide adequate insulation for the high voltage conductors.

Fortunately for us, a good deal of work has been done on "lightning voltages" and their main

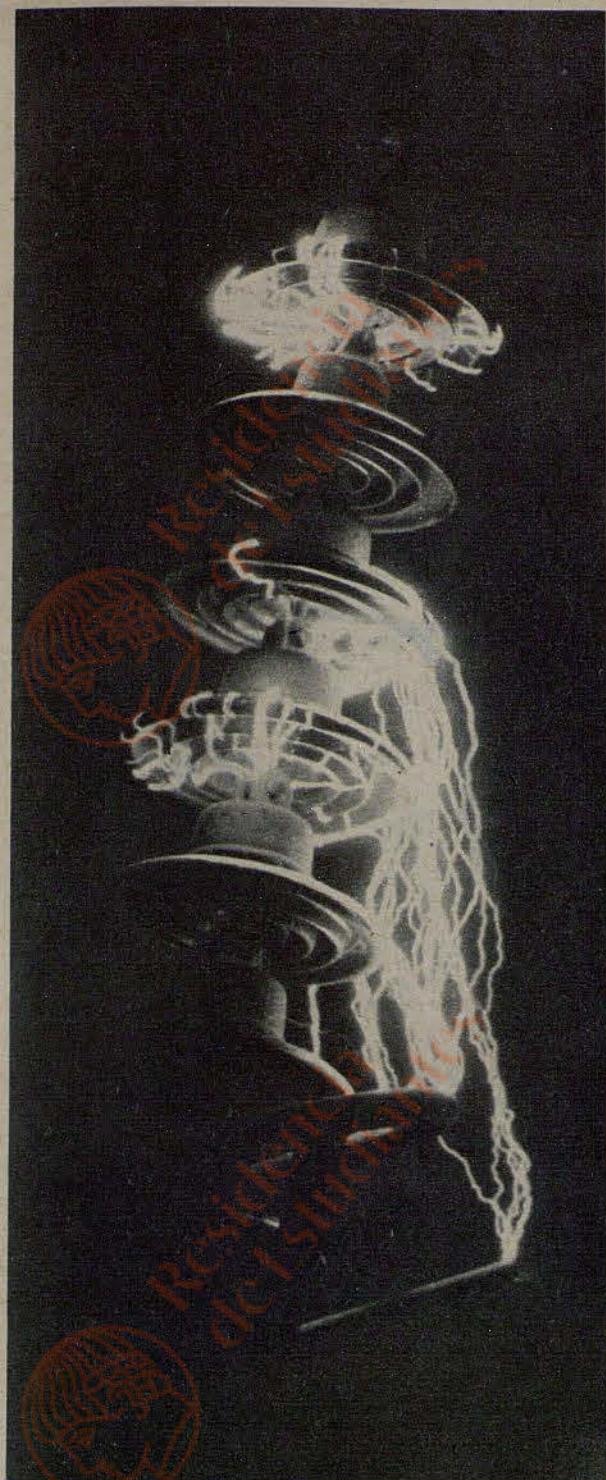


The Flash-Over

At the critical moment, there is a discharge between the two spheres.

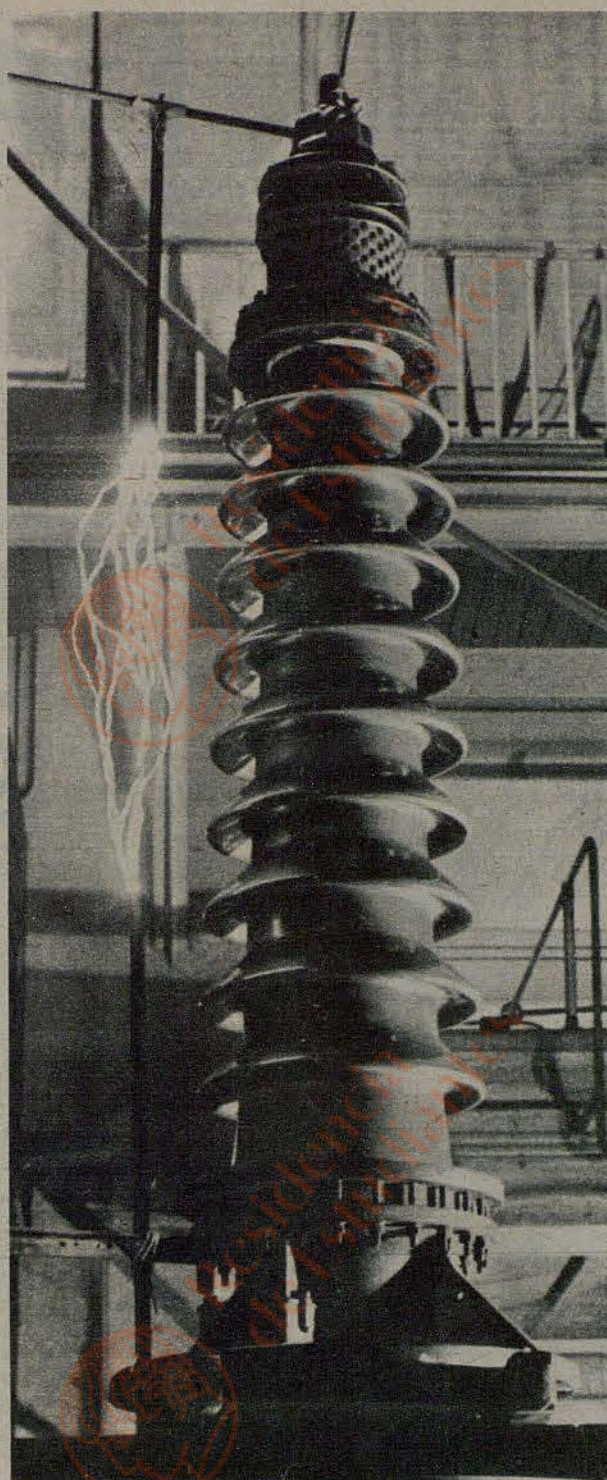


How the Voltage is Ascertained: The Distance Between the Spheres is Measured
The metal disc, bottom left, is the terminal of the transformer. This is connected with the high-voltage system of horizontal metal tubes, which is connected with the object under test.



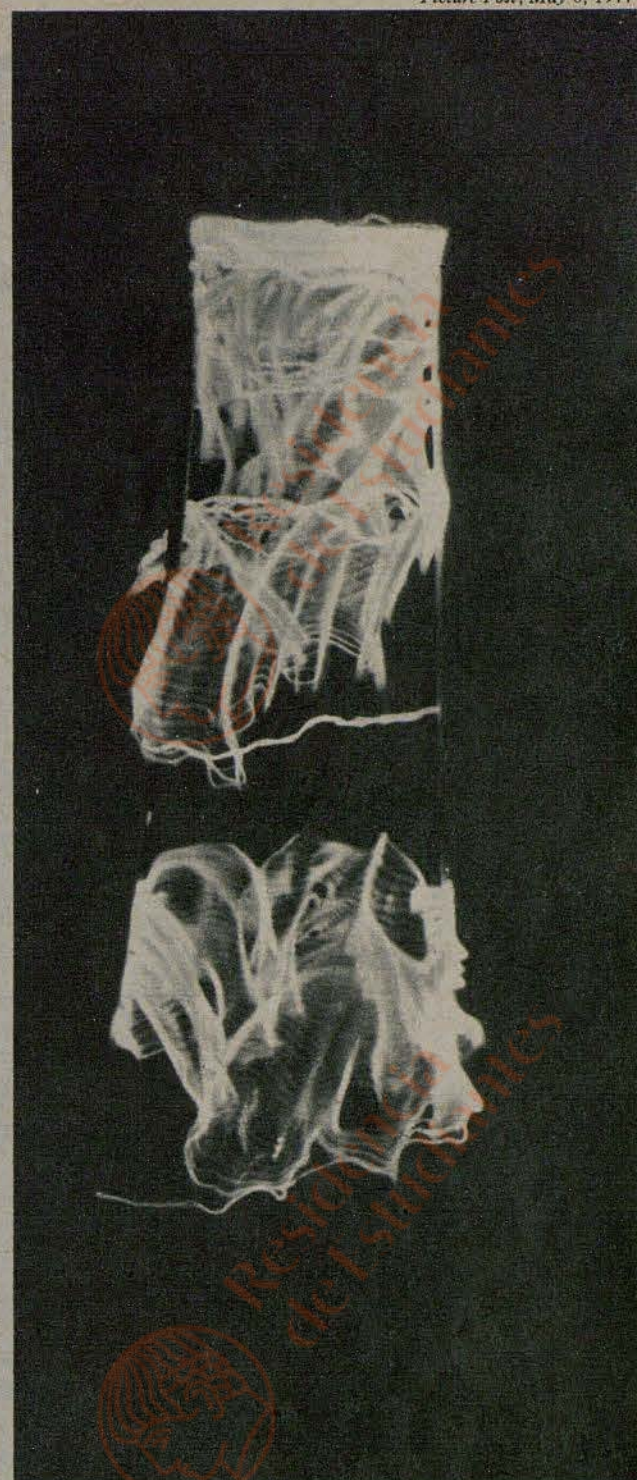
The Insulator Under Test

When the flash-over occurs, the highest possible voltage has been reached.



The Flash-Over Across a Rod Gap

This time the discharge passes between two rods. The insulator is of the "bushing" type.



The Pattern of the Discharge

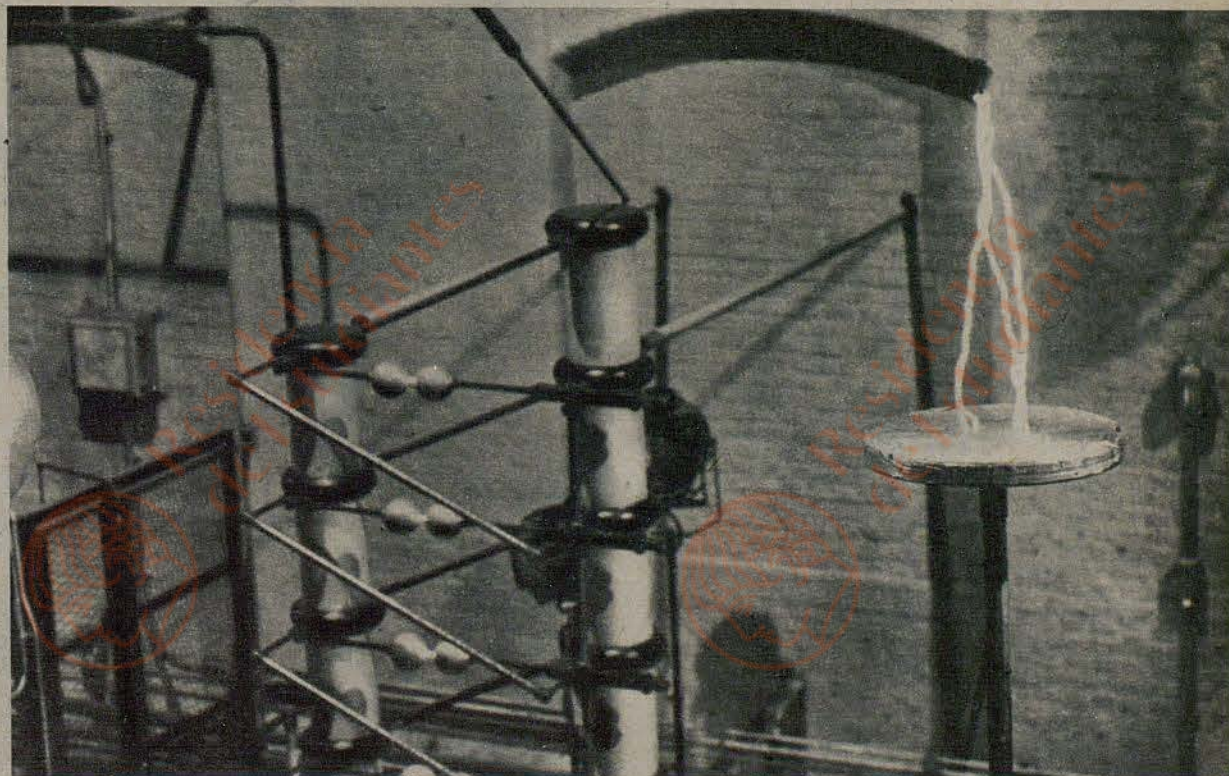
It is like filmy drapery but changes its pattern with the speed of "lightning."

characteristics are pretty well established—for instance, their high velocity and their magnitude. This information about travelling waves of voltage has been obtained by the use of an instrument called the cathode-ray oscillograph—an important item in any high-voltage laboratory. It uses a beam of cathode rays which can follow the rapid change in the voltage of the wave produced by lightning. The beam is arranged to fall on a photographic plate, and provide a permanent record.

This kind of work has become more and more important, with the rapid extension of the British grid system which takes electrical power at high voltages all over the country, and therefore introduces new problems for the electrical engineer in designing insulators capable of withstanding the enormous electrical stresses applied to them. In 1919, power was transmitted in this country at 11,000 volts. The present-day grid system, whose pylons carrying the high voltage conductors are now familiar landmarks, operates at a pressure of 132,000 volts.

To give an adequate "factor of safety" in operation, the apparatus used must be tested at the enormous pressure of half a million volts. Modern high voltage laboratories can generate high voltages to order by means of special impulse generators. At Queen Mary College, the generator can actually produce a million volts, and the discharge resembles a miniature lightning flash.

Industry will need more and more engineers trained in high-voltage theory and practice.



The Generator That Produces the Lightning

Two long parallels of condensers are joined by a number of horizontal sphere gaps and wire-wound resistances. The generator can give 1,000,000 volts in a form like natural lightning.



The Ryker Twins Play the Pooka-Pooka Music
Sometimes they break off and help beat out the rhythm. Then the other dancers pull and stamp faster and farther.

A VERY STRANGE NEW DANCE

Pooka-Pooka, a tiny Pacific island, gives its name to a new dance in Hollywood.

THE "Ear-Now" step is only one movement in the new dance, which includes the "Pooka Scramble," "Pooka Whirl," "Head On," "Pooka Line" and "Pooka Rhythm March." It originated as a song written by the band leader Hershey Martin. His wife Mayvis Chaney coached the Ryker twins to dance it. They danced it with such success that it's now advertised as the biggest thing in popular dances since the "Big Apple" and the "Lambeth Walk." In fact, it's expected to take its place with "Pistol Packin' Mama" as the greatest wartime craze ever known in the United States.

The Ear-Pull

We're going into the "Ear Now" of the Pooka-pooka dance. There's an advantage in having a lobe to your ear if you like it pulled.



The Hand Squeeze

We don't pull all the time. We wrestle and turn. And then we pull again.



The Climax of the Pooka-Pooka: the Knock-knees

The dancers bump knees, and the lookers-on applaud. Then they take a turn themselves. Tomorrow they teach their friends. So the craze spreads.



The Targets In Flight

Like a flight of duck, the rockets are launched and the fire jets are like white feathery tails. From the earth a barrage of A.A. fire opens up at them. The one at the top has spent its force, and will shortly turn and fall back to earth.

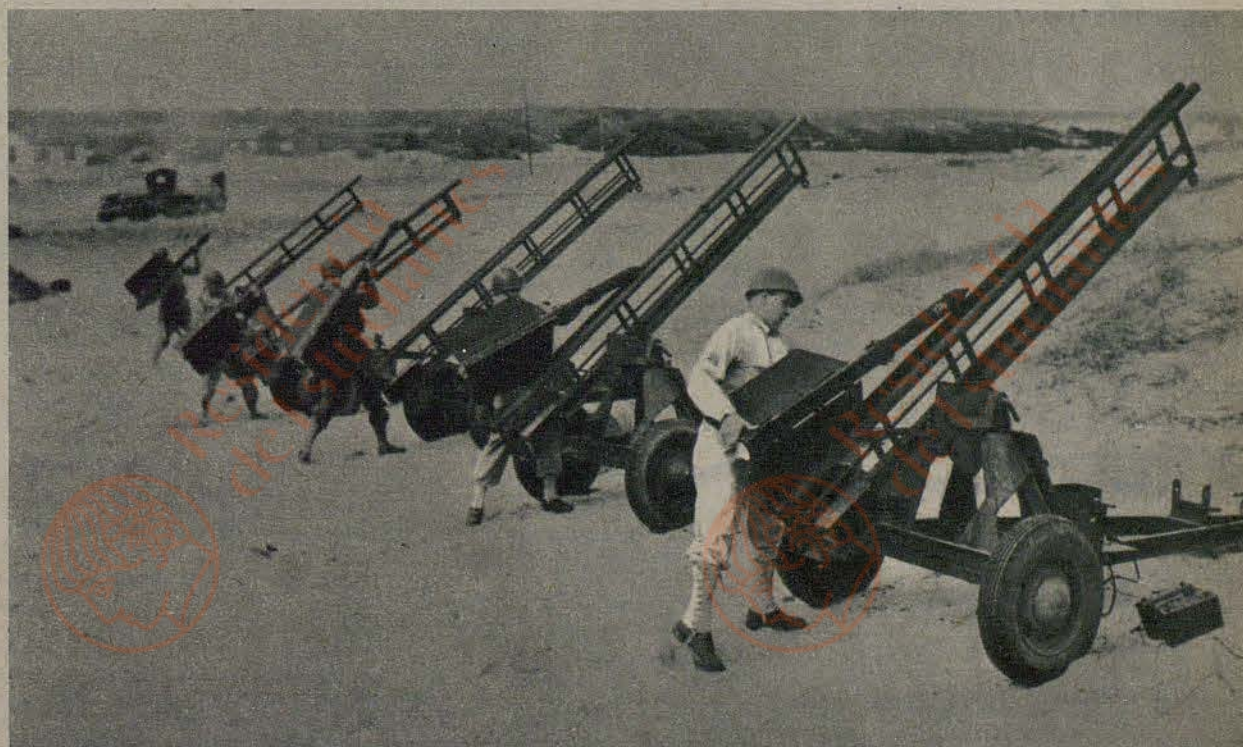


Left: The "Gun" That Launches Them
The crew get their launcher into position while a rocket is carried up to them. It is 59 inches long.

NOW THEY SHOOT ROCKETS DOWN

A new kind of target practice for anti-aircraft guns—in America.

WHEN a rocket streaks from the earth, it travels at 675 feet a second, which is just about as fast as a plane when it goes into a power dive. This gave somebody in America an idea for providing A.A. gunners with their most realistic target. At night-time, when the rockets are painted white and the fire-jets from the triple-finned tail are brilliant against the dark sky, it almost seems like a real air raid. They are caught in a barrage of 50 calibre machine-guns and 40 m.m. cannon, and when a target is hit, it plunges to earth like a wrecked aircraft. So the rocket plays a comparatively humble part in the war after all. The dream of the ballistics expert—to devise projectiles of unlimited range and directed to a precise objective—has not been realised as yet. The rocket has come into its own in the A.A. gun which we are using ourselves, and in the multi-barrelled mortars. Otherwise it has to be content with serving as a target.



The Battery that Provides the A.A. With Target Practice

A battery of launchers are loaded with rockets. They travel at 675 feet a second, which means 450 miles an hour. In fact, they're as fast as a diving plane.



PART I. Thirteen young women kneel at the altar of a Carmelite Chapel. They are Brides of Christ. Before them lie folded the habits they are to wear—the tunic, scapular, cloak, veil, cincture and rosary of the Order. The priest blesses each Bride and her habit, gives each a lighted candle to carry out for the interval.

BRIDES OF CHRIST

The ceremony is at a Carmelite convent in New York. Thirteen young women take the veil.

THE ceremony is in a Carmelite convent in New York, and the *Sponsae Christi*—the Brides of Christ—are about to enter one of the strictest orders of the Catholic Church. When the priest asks them, "What do you

desire?" the young women reply, "I ask the Mercy of God and the habit of the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel."

This ceremony of dedication is divided into two parts. For the first part, the young



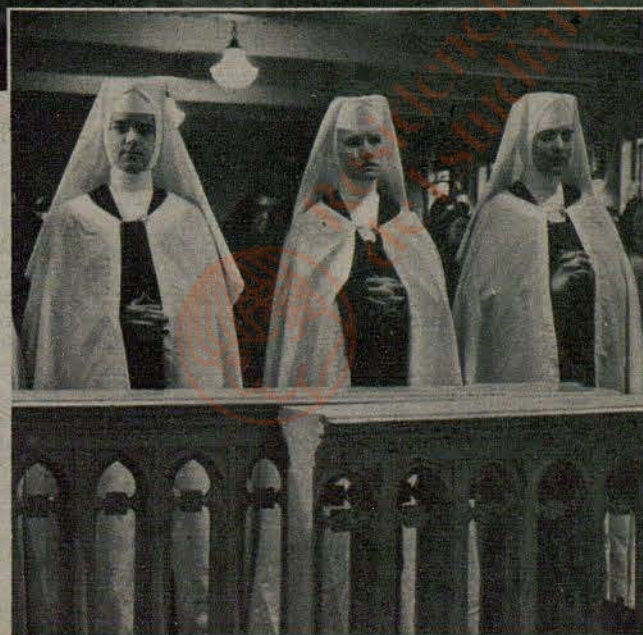
PART II. The same young women—but in the interval they have changed their bridal clothes for Carmelite habits. Now they receive the final benediction. They are novices, dedicated to a life of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Later, their heads will be shorn. They will take perpetual vows and wear wedding rings as Brides of Christ.

women wear bridal clothes. The priest blesses each girl, and the novice's habit she is to wear, amid the chanting of Latin prayers, and the swinging of incense. Then he gives each girl a lighted candle, which she carries when she leaves the chapel for the interval.

During the interval, wedding dresses are exchanged for long robes, hair is hidden under starched white linen coifs. Nuns of the Order help the girls to dress. When they are ready, the Brides return for the second part of the ceremony. In this, they kneel again while the choirs chant the *Kyrie eleison*.

Later, they file up to kiss the altar stone and the celebrant's hand, and he gives each the name by which she will be known.

And now the novices leave the Chapel to sit down to refreshments with their relatives. As members of an active Order, they do not fast, but must abstain from meat three times a week. In a year, their heads will be shorn, white veils will be exchanged for black. Some three years later, they will take perpetual vows, and will wear the plain gold wedding ring that symbolises spiritual and irrevocable union with Christ.





ARGUERS AND ARGUMENTS: "Can We Get Books?"

Sir Ernest Barker, left, Chairman of the Books and Periodicals Commission, talks to John Sargeant, Government of India adviser.



"Can We Get the Film Equipment?"

Dr. J. Slavik, left, is Chairman of the Films Commission. He talks to Richard Johnson, Executive Secretary to the U.S. Delegation.



"Can We Get the Scientific Equipment?"

J. G. Crouther, left, Secretary to the Commission on Scientific and Laboratory Equipment, questions B. Karavaev, observer for Russia.



"Will the New Education Bill Make Any Difference?"

R. A. Butler, President of the Board of Education, is Chairman of the Conference. Next to him sits Miss Nancy Parkinson, Secretary.

CAN THE WORLD AGREE ABOUT EDUCATION?

When we free Europe we shall have an incomparable opportunity to help international understanding through education and re-education. Are we ready to seize the opportunity? Time is short, but the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London has made a beginning.

THE job of re-educating the world is part of the relief job which we shall have to map out now if we are to give anything more than piecemeal and spasmodic help to the most acutely suffering peoples as soon as the war finishes. In Europe, without Russia, there are about eleven million people who have been forcibly moved from their homes and who must be resettled; in Russia, there is another large number of these unwilling migrants, and it is estimated that there are at least fifty millions in China. These figures give some idea of the vastness of the problem which will face us immediately, and for which some plan must be made now. Most important, the problem of relief is not merely one of size, it is one of complexity, and in no subject is it more obviously complex than in that of education. To-day, in Great Britain, we are facing a shortage of the essential materials on which any educational system is based—the teachers, the

buildings, the equipment. The educational problem here is formidable enough; it will be infinitely more formidable in Europe, where the material destruction is so much more widespread and fundamental, and where the countries most in need of rebuilding will be those least able to finance the necessary supplies. But the problem is not merely a material one. The figures for the forcible migration of peoples are significant because they illustrate the extent to which the life of the individual—and that means, to educational authorities, the child—has been torn from its moorings.

Take the problem of France alone. At least a million people were driven from their homes when the Germans attacked in the west or left their homes to avoid the German occupying authorities. In addition, France has over 600,000 settlers from Germany and had, when war broke out, over half a million refugees from other countries. All these

people will want, or have, to go back to their homes; that is the transfer problem within the country. Then there is the other branch of what will be a two-way traffic; well over a million Frenchmen are prisoners of war, about 275,000 workers have been sent to Germany, and 160,000 have been deported, chiefly from Alsace-Lorraine, to Germany and Poland. All, or nearly all, these people will want to go back to France. And, this vast re-migration means that the schools in which Europe is to be educated will be working with a moving population for a long time; that will greatly increase the material difficulties.

But, even when the children are settled within schools, that is only the beginning of the job. Many of these young minds have entirely lacked the settled background which a child needs most of all in its formative years; many have grown up under influences which are pernicious and which will have



The Meeting at Which a Momentous Step Was Taken in International Education
The Allied Ministers of Education meet. They accept a draft constitution for a United Nations Organisation of Educational and Cultural Reconstruction. If this constitution is accepted by the Governments, internationalism will grow out of relief work.



"How Can the Polish Schools be Rebuilt?"

Dr. John W. Studebaker, left, is U.S. Commissioner for Education. Next to him is Professor S. Glaser of Poland.



"What is the State Department's Attitude?"

Dr. Ralph Turner, centre, is an official of the U.S. State Department. Richard Johnson is on the left and Dr. Slavik, right.

to be undone. Education is difficult enough, but re-education is infinitely more so—and that is what we shall have to organise, not only in Germany but throughout Europe; many of the children will be starting their education at ten or eleven years old. And the problem has become even more formidable because Hitler has attacked the "intellectuals" or "intelligentsia" with special venom, has seen in universities the stronghold of opposition to his tyranny, and so has inevitably weakened the nucleus of independent minds who should lead the re-education of the Continent.

The problem is a double one, and should be tackled from two points of view. When we organise supplies of material equipment, we must remember not only the amount of destruction but the intensity of the psychological problem caused by forcible migration; even if France and Britain had suffered the same amount of material damage, France would remain a far more stupendous educational problem than Britain because her mind has suffered too. And, of course, sooner or later we come up against the question: "How far should an international authority try to exert pressure on any country as to what happens within its own borders?"

The magnitude of the problem only emphasises the urgency of tackling it. A start has been made at the conferences of Allied Ministers of Education who met under R. A. Butler's chairmanship at the

invitation of the British Council. Thanks largely to the initiative of the American delegation under J. W. Fulbright, a tentative draft constitution was prepared for a United Nations Organisation for Educational and Cultural Reconstruction, and, if this constitution is accepted by the Allied and Associated Governments, an international educational authority will be able to work parallel with the Food Conference and U.N.R.R.A. The work already done by the Conference has been to set up expert Commissions to estimate what Europe will need in the way of books and periodicals, scientific, laboratory and cinema equipment. A list of the thousand best British publications since 1939 has been made, as well as a list of over 300 scientific and learned periodicals; the books have been bought with a British Government grant, and will be housed in an Inter-Allied Book Centre in London; in addition a committee is planning a history of European civilisation for students between sixteen and eighteen, and a handbook of suggestions for history teachers. This kind of work can go on whether the draft constitution is accepted or not. But the setting up of the Reconstruction Organisation is the main objective, for out of its experience in relief work would emerge a basis for lasting international co-operation. Time is short. We must have a plan for re-stocking the mind of Europe as comprehensive as our plan for re-stocking its stomach.



The American Chairman
J. William Fulbright plays a leading part at the Conference.



The Wine Label Necklace

A charming necklace is made from wine labels strung on a chain. The idea is Digby Morton's. Rahvis' large black felt hat is worn well back.

JEWELLERY AND HATS

New hats and accessories freshen last year's frocks and suits.

NEW hat-line to watch for—the back-of-the-head hat is newer than the sailor that tilts over your eye. Large bonnets or cartwheels are worn flat on your head, or pushed back farther still. Felt caps perch at the back, and even your old sailor is worn on the level. American women have carried this new line farther still, and are wearing cloche hats of the 1926 variety pulled right down on the head—such a difficult shape to wear, that we don't recommend it for our own limited resources. The new hats on this page, together with the charming cretonne bonnet on the cover, are designed by Rahvis.

New jewellery to hunt after—Victorian gilt jewellery for your neck, your wrist, your lapel. A new necklace is made out of wine labels, still to be found in most junk shops. A new lapel ornament is a tiny flower-holder with a bow of velvet ribbon. The charming novelties shown here are from Digby Morton's collection of antique jewellery.



Old Ornaments Make New Jewellery

Gilt balls and a cameo are made into a bracelet. Dangling coins and an old brooch make a lapel clip.



Something New For Your Lapel

First, a silver anchor brooch. Second, a gilt flower-holder hung from a velvet bow. Good on a black suit.



New Angle for Sailors

Newer than the hat that tilts forward is this white cotton sailor, by Rahvis, worn at the back of the head. A white bow sits high on your forehead. Fresh and charming with print and cotton frocks.

A BETTER WAY TO STOP STRIKES

A new regulation has been passed against strike-agitators. Was it necessary? Will it work? In this article, the Industrial Correspondent of the "Financial News" examines the real causes of strikes and indicates how to tackle them.

THE new regulation 1AA, considered by the House of Commons last week, is unnecessary. Under this Regulation now wage-earner discussing working conditions can ever be sure that he is not making himself liable to a maximum penalty of five years' penal servitude or a fine of £500, or both. It is expressly designed to deal with anti-war agitators, but the "Trotskyists" could and should have been dealt with long ago under existing powers. Mr. Morrison can lock them up under Regulation 18B whenever he chooses. Their periodicals could be suppressed under 2D (once applied to the *Daily Worker*) or by withdrawing of the paper quota as from the anti-Soviet *Wiadomosci Polskie*. It is absurd to imply that the Trotskyists are leading the sensible British workers by the nose. The workers of Britain are well aware that strikes tend to delay victory, but are occasionally goaded into rash acts by unredressed grievances. This is the real cause of strikes.

How to Remove the Real Grievances

Apart perhaps from a few of the more "controversial" issues, such as the miners' demand for nationalisation of the coalmines, the main grievances could easily be removed. The Government should take far more effective steps to explain the industrial needs of the war, including programme changes involving transfer. Trade union negotiating machinery should be speeded up. One way would be to give higher status and authority to the workshop leaders. Joint Production Committees and trade union recognition should be made compulsory. The Government should take over one or two firms whose high-handed attitude to labour is provocative, as examples to the others.

The magnificent part played by women in the war effort should be recognised by giving them a square deal, paying them the rate for the job. And it is necessary to tackle the question of ironing out wage anomalies in order to facilitate transfers.

These are the kind of measures required to end wartime strikes. But what has actually happened?

Consider the mishandling of the coal question. It has taken two and a half years for the hitherto underpaid miners to secure a reasonable national agreement. Every concession has been made either grudgingly, belatedly, or in niggardly instalments. So, despite the improvement in the miner's lot, the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust has by no means been dispelled. In fact, it has been fostered by the open hostility shown by some employers to the Government control scheme. By constant pin-pricks, miners have been provoked into hasty action with a view to discrediting both Government control and union leadership. If anything like the latest wages agreement had been offered with a generous gesture two years ago, how much trouble might have been avoided!

Fatal Delays in Settling Disputes

In engineering, a dispute that goes through all the stages of negotiation takes from nine months to two years or more to reach a settlement. This delay was the real cause of the strike last year at the Scottish Rolls-Royce factory involving thousands of women. When, finally, a Special Tribunal found that the case originally made out by the shop stewards was substantially justified, the women won large increases in pay. Only then was the pent-up irritation released. While the parties retired to work out the detailed application of the award, the anti-war elements seized their moment, circulated the wildest rumours, and succeeded in leading the girls out on strike. But it was the delay in righting a wrong that gave the Trotskyists their chance.

Likewise at Barrow, where anti-war elements played a certain role in the strike at Vickers, the workers had a long-standing grievance, dating from long before the war, in the shape of an unpopular premium bonus piece-work system. Misunderstanding over the latest award of the National Arbitration Tribunal was merely the last straw which gave the trouble-makers their opportunity. It is noteworthy that, although the strike was condemned by all, it could have been foreseen; and, within a month, not only had the immediate issue

been cleared up, but the premium bonus system had been scrapped. Naturally enough, the agitators have not failed to point the moral. Meanwhile, they had succeeded in disrupting the local machinery of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and in severely undermining the Union's prestige throughout the country. But, within six months of the settlement, the position was completely restored, a new district committee, free of trouble-making elements, was well-established, and the atmosphere in Vickers was better than for years.

The basis of much discontent, especially in engineering, is the low wages paid to women. Although the proportion of women employed has risen by leaps and bounds (it is up to 40 per cent. of the total labour force in aircraft), the gap between men's and women's earnings has widened since the war. The latest official inquiry shows that, in the first pay-week of July last, an average woman's pay packet was just half a man's. Whatever the merits or demerits of "equal pay," a gap of this size cannot possibly be justified.

The most intense resentment in recent months, however, has arisen out of the action of employers in giving effect to changes in the arms production programmes, and the unequal application of the Essential Work Orders. Programme changes involve staff changes—"redundancies." In discharging workers no longer required, many employers are accused of getting rid of leading shop stewards. There has been a spate of cases of alleged victimisation. Although the National Service Officer must approve, it is usually not at all difficult for the employer to make out a technical case for dismissing any particular employee. It is inevitable, however, that if a number of leading shop stewards are dismissed the workers suspect the worst. The position is made more difficult by the creaking of the machinery designed to inform workers of the reasons for changes in programmes, and sometimes by an employer's rather high-handed attitude. But the remedy is plain enough. The workers' representatives should be fully consulted and asked to assist in working out the details. Where this has been done, there has been no trouble. If this is considered impracticable, it should at least be possible for the authority to take into consideration not only skill, but also trade union and workshop responsibilities.

What Happens in the Courts

There are still some firms which regard trade unions as their worst enemies, and others which flatly refuse to recognise them at all. Such firms are still free to do so, despite Government policy of encouraging the workers collectively to participate in the drive for output.

According to figures given in Parliament, up to February 29 last, 127 employers and 23,517 workers have been prosecuted under the industrial code for offences not punishable before the war. Not a single employer, but 1,807 workers have been sent to gaol. Most of these prosecutions presumably arose out of the Essential Work Orders. When a firm is scheduled under one of these orders, the right of the management to discharge except for "serious misconduct," and of the employees to leave is strictly controlled. The worker is guaranteed a normal week's wage if he puts in a normal week, and commits an offence if he is absent or persistently late without reasonable excuse. While thousands of workers have been punished for breaches, employers have either flouted the Orders with impunity, or got off lightly. The commonest case is the refusal to reinstate a worker when so instructed by the National Service Officer after a successful appeal to the Appeal Board. In the well-known Desoutter

case, the management refused to take back the convenor of shop stewards, who had been dismissed for the "serious misconduct" of pinning up a trade union notice. Mr. Bevin first removed the firm from the Essential Works Order Schedule, and then prosecuted. Since the firm was engaged on important war work the de-scheduling was ineffective. The Government could not very well withdraw its labour. The prosecution resulted in a fine of £15.

When dealing in Parliament with the unequal penalties imposed on employers and workers, Mr. Bevin protested that he was not responsible for the decisions of the courts. But he could alter the law—for example, along the lines demanded by the T.U.C. in September, 1943. Congress asked that the term "serious misconduct" be more precisely defined, that a worker should not be penalised by loss of wages pending appeal, and should be reimbursed if he wins. It is difficult to understand why the General Council, before consenting to Regulation 1AA, did not insist on these amendments.

The Shop Stewards' National Council rightly points out that there are full powers to deal with firms defying the Government in war-time, as was proved when Sir Stafford Cripps completely took over the aircraft firm of Short Brothers.

The Record is Better Than Last Time

In the last war nearly 28 million working days were lost through strikes. In a comparable period this time, the loss has been under seven million. These figures testify to the patriotism and good sense of the present generation of workers, who by a slip of the tongue could become criminals under Regulation 1AA. Remove the main causes of discontent, and the stoppages would be negligible.

F. H. HAPPOLD.

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PALMOLIVE

CHANGE AT THE BANK

by EDWARD HULTON

UNTIL recent days it was understood that Mr. Montagu Norman was to be re-elected once again as Governor of the Bank of England. It is now suddenly announced that he has retired owing to ill-health, and that he has been succeeded by Lord Catto. This is a historical moment in the history of the Bank, and of British and world finance and economics.

Most citizens had quite a vivid picture in their minds of Montagu Norman; though they were not as conversant as they should have been with the financial policy for which he stood. Countless newspaper photographs have revealed the slim gentleman with the neat beard, and with the cloak which nearly suggested a mixture between Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mephistopheles. Perhaps the ordinary citizen will seize this occasion to apply more study to the economic problems which so closely affect his country and his world. There is certainly room for more healthy publicity about what is going on in high official circles, financial and otherwise; and the press could help by providing this. The public is already fully seised of the elements of the current controversy concerning whether postwomen should wear trousers whilst on bicycles, or merely fuller skirts; and the recent restrictions on smoking by members of the A.T.S. seemed, at a casual glance, almost to be shaking Parliament, and undermining the Constitution! A little more attention to how our finance and economy is really being run could only be salubrious.

The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collett Norman, P.C., D.S.O. (Boer War)—Eton and King's—was, I think wrongly, a strong supporter of the undemocratic tradition of keeping financial goings-on secret. Though, for some odd reason, he in fact invited publicity by an old-world, and rather delightful, eccentricity in dress; and by throwing just the kind of crumbs to newspaper reporters which were best calculated to stimulate their appetite. He ventured abroad in his cloak, and when discovered conversing with German and other governors of Central Banks, informed sleuths that they were all taking a holiday together. Had he given them some resumé of his real mission, or even favoured them with a harmless lecture on Bimetallism, it is to be feared that they would have fled in terror.

Montagu Norman has always possessed high priority as a target for the Left. It could, nevertheless, be argued that he did much of which a Left Winger could only approve. For although he made himself dictator of the Bank, instead of being a kind of Venetian Doge or President, he also severely curtailed the financial power of ordinary business men. It has even been said that he "Nationalised the City"! Alternatively, if adherence to the old orthodox methods, still euphemistically labelled "sound finance," were all that was required, there has never been a greater Governor than Montagu Norman. The modern world, however, requires infinitely more than this; and a modern Governor must needs be an economic statesman, both in regard to international finance and to industrial policy at home. His two greatest mistakes in international finance were his return to the gold standard, a course in which he had a baleful influence upon the rather innocent Winston Churchill, and his help for the reconstruction of Hitlerite Germany.

In home finance, Montagu Norman's influence has been ruthlessly employed in favour of that rotten policy which also enjoys a euphemism — "the self government of industry." This so-called "self government" really means that manufacturers, and sometimes Trade Unions, combine at the expense of the consumer. "Trade Associations" have been formed, prices have been fixed, inefficient firms with high costs have been sheltered, and "unwanted plant" has been thrown away, to say nothing of "unwanted workers." This policy has not only affected consumers and workers, it has failed to serve the best interests of manufacturers. British manufacturers have more and more come to believe that they can get profits by restricting their output, rather than by being efficient and enterprising. The Elizabethan spirit has been forgotten; and, in face of American and German interest in new things, British business men have displayed the cantankerous and constipated obstinacy of Chinese Mandarins of the Third Grade.

Lord Catto of Cairncatto—Peterhead Academy and Newcastle—has also favoured a lack of publicity, which he has successfully preserved through the retention of the unobtrusive appearance and demeanour which were his when he was still a clerk in a Newcastle shipping office. He has been for the last four years financial advisor to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nevertheless, his should not necessarily be regarded as a government appointment; since few men are more *persona grata* to "the Court," as the board of the Bank styles itself. The appointment indeed seems to be largely a compromise of a somewhat Churchillian persuasion.

Catto is, nevertheless, not only a banker but also a merchant and an industrialist; and he no doubt realises that the reign of the financiers is over; and that finance must become the servant, and not the master, of industry, and in short of the people. To give further currency to a somewhat irrelevant aspiration which is going round the City—"It is to be hoped that Catto will not merely lie doggo!"

Recent history has proved to the simplest citizen who takes the trouble to read that not only "great Homer may sometimes nod," but that Montagu Collett Norman can often be dead wrong. We need to think again about finance, and what it means, and how it can be made to serve the people. There certainly seem few grounds for listening with undue reverence to old gentlemen who exhort us once again never to abandon "sound finance." Can any finance be "sound" if it leaves thousands of workers without employment; and if the wonders of science lead, not to universal plenty, but to "over-production," and the burning of coffee, and even of grain, in railway locomotives?



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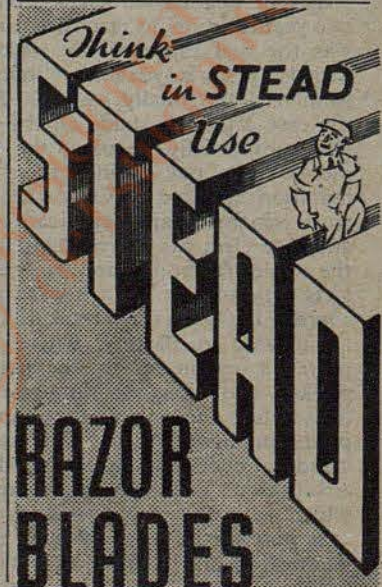
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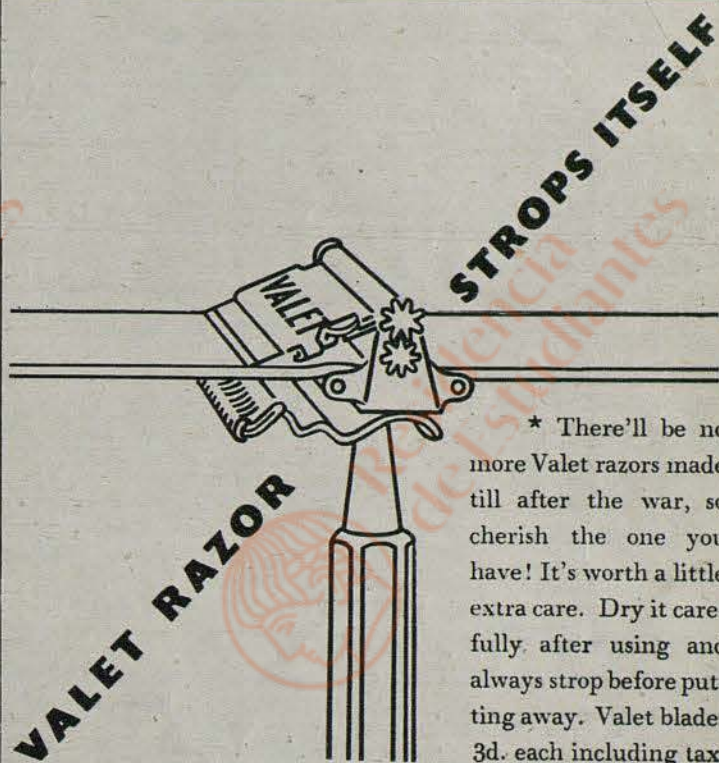
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