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Isles of their one armored division and sent it to the Middle East, and by keeping India from dissolving into anarchy and falling prey to Japan, the British prevented that juncture of the German and Japanese forces which, had it been achieved, would have assured their victory.

Great Britain is, of course, doing her full share of the fighting. Most Canadians know that, but too many Americans do not. It is both natural and proper that our attention should be centered primarily on the gallant exploits of our own men. I think we Americans can safely claim that our armed forces throughout the world are not doing a bad job. But in the interests of fairness and good will among friends and allies, we should learn and acknowledge that Britain is playing in every way.

We know a good deal about the R.A.F. We do not know as much about the British Army, and many of us Americans are surprised when told that as recently as last Fall, after more than five years of war and after America had been at war nearly three years, the number of British divisions in full action against the enemy on the European continent almost exactly equalled the number of American divisions. Nor do many of us realize that the greatest land victory, so far, against Japan has been won in Burma by Lord Mountbatten's Fourteenth Army and that throughout the bitterest part of the fighting the American forces under General Stillwell comprised only four per cent of the troops engaged.

We Americans realize even less our debt to the British Navy, which maintained its mastery over the seas of the Western World until our entry into the war. That navy played true to the traditions of Drake and Nelson, when, with the magnificent assistance of the Canadian Navy, it won the long, silent, and supremely important Battle of the Atlantic, when virtually alone it convoyed the vast American and British supplies to Russia, and when it escorted and landed the

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British and American armies in North Africa, in Sicily and in France.

Britain has given everything to win this war. Her people, men and women, boys and girls, have been vastly more highly mobilized than the American people. Her war production is even greater, relatively, than our own. She has sacrificed vastly more of her resources; her overseas investments spent, mostly in the United States, her shipping largely destroyed, her trade, upon which depends her very existence, cut down by two thirds, her rationing that would make the current "famine" in the United States seem like a feast of the gods—these are some of the sacrifices which many Americans know but which many more Americans need to be told, not once twice a year, but again and again, day after day, until they can remember them.

There are other things Britain gave us for which we Americans should be grateful. They include the practical and priceless experience of more than two years of fighting, of killing and being killed, before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor finally forced us into the war, the sharing, before as well as after our entry into the war, of all her extraordinary scientific discoveries and developments such as radar and penicillin and the jet plane, and her contribution to reverse lend-lease and aid to Russia which, in proportion to her resources, is probably as great as our own vast contribution and has included, for example, seventy-five per cent of the medical supplies for all our troops in England.

And the homes of England. One out of three damaged or destroyed. And the people in those homes. It is a shock to realize that many more British men and women and children were killed by air raids and robot bombs than Americans were killed in action and died from wounds in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in the first World War.

Yes, by her sacrifices and with the aid of her sister nations in the Commonwealth, Britain has