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Canada's War Record

August 1, 1941

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1. **Canada entered the war after full and free debate and entirely of her own volition on September 10, 1939.**

2. **Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen serving in British Isles Nearly 90,000**

Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen voluntarily enlisted for service anywhere for duration of war and at present in Canada, in Canadian waters or in North American outposts About 210,000
Total on active service 300,000
Number of men in Royal Canadian Navy 20,000
Number of men in Canadian Active Army 220,000
Number of men in Royal Canadian Air Force. 60,000

Reserve Army trained for home defence (including men drafted for duration of the war) 170,000
Total at home and abroad 470,000

3. During the remainder of 1941 Canada will despatch overseas the 3rd Canadian division, the 5th (Armoured) Division, and other troops; increasing numbers of airmen, about 2,500 radio technicians, and naval reinforcements.

4. There are more than ten times as many people in the United States as there are in Canada. In terms of potential manpower, Canada's 300,000 on active service

would be equivalent to a strength of about 3,000,000 in the United States' armed forces—without taking account of a reserve army for home defence.

5. Some hundreds of Canadians are attached to the Royal Navy, and many Canadians are serving in the R.A.F. and in the British Army.

6. The Canadian Navy has more than 200 vessels of all types, many of which are serving around the British Isles and elsewhere overseas. By March, 1942, it will have about 400 ships.

7. The Canadian Navy has assisted in convoying ships carrying more than 27,000,000 deadweight tons, sunk enemy submarines, effected rescues, captured several enemy vessels, and caused other to be scuttled.

8. The Canadian Corps in Britain guards a vital sector. It has recently been reinforced with a tank brigade. Canadian soldiers have done useful work in assisting bombed areas, removing unexploded bombs, building defence works and roads and repairing communications.

9. Canadian airmen in the R.A.F. and in R.C.A.F. squadrons have shot down a large number of enemy planes. Others have engaged in bombing and reconnaissance work. A considerable number of R.C.A.F. squadrons now operates in Britain.

10. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan operates 68 schools out of 83 planned for September of this year. It has over 120 establishments of all kinds and operates about 100 air fields. Twice as many air fighters as originally planned for this time have been turned out, and a very large number have already arrived in Britain. One thousand radio technicians have arrived in Britain from Canada.

The estimated cost of the Air Training Plan for three years is now \$824,000,000, of which amount Canada's share will be \$531,000,000. Canada provides about

80 per cent of the students. The remainder are from Australia and New Zealand. British airmen also train in Canada.

11. About fifteen hundred Americans have enlisted in the R.C.A.F. and 600 Americans are acting as instructors. Seven thousand Americans have joined the Canadian Army. Many of these are already overseas.

12. More than 1,200 Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen are now listed as dead or missing. Of these, 736 were killed, 285 died and 195 are missing. Three hundred and forty-five have been wounded. Many Canadians have been decorated or mentioned in despatches.

13. Canadian citizens' voluntary aid to Britain in the form of money and needed articles for the victims of enemy bombing and in the form of funds for the purchase of war planes, totals several millions of dollars. Blankets, clothing, first aid equipment, ambulances, mobile kitchens and other services have been provided.

There are several Canadian hospitals in Britain staffed by Canadian doctors and nurses. Other Canadian civilians in Britain are rendering valuable service.

14. About 3,500 women are now being enlisted in the women's auxiliary services of the Army and Air Force.

15. Sailors, soldiers and airmen guard Canada's shores. Coastal and AA guns are in position, and naval and air bases are located at strategic points. Other air fields are being built, including a string intended to give military planes access to Alaska.

Canadian soldiers helped to garrison Iceland for a year and others are now on duty in Newfoundland and in the British West Indies. **Canada is co-operating fully with the United States in hemisphere defence.**

Troops guard vital points throughout the country. Civilian defence and A.R.P. units are organized. Many

cities have had blackout practices. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police guards against fifth column activities and sabotage.

Canada has taken charge of a number of enemy prisoners of war. They are kept in internment camps.

16. Supplies which Canada has so far sent to Britain include foodstuffs, such as wheat, bacon, eggs, cheese and canned goods, raw materials such as base metals and timber, and war equipment such as machine guns, two-pounder guns, AA-gun barrels, shells, small arms ammunition, explosives and chemicals, airplanes, corvettes, minesweepers, small boats, mechanized transport and universal carriers. The value of such products being sent to Britain during the present fiscal year (April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942) will be about \$1,500,000,000.

BETWEEN THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND MARCH 31, 1941, CANADA FINANCED MORE THAN \$500,000,000 WORTH OF BRITISH WAR PURCHASES IN THE DOMINION. BY MARCH 31, 1942, CANADA WILL HAVE PROVIDED BRITAIN WITH NEARLY \$1,000,000,000 MORE FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

17. Canada has put tankers and other ships at Britain's disposal. Canadian ship repair facilities are being stepped up to a maximum.

18. War materials now being turned out in Canada include corvettes, minesweepers, many types of small naval vessel, airplanes, tanks, machine guns, one type of field gun, several types of light gun, Bofors AA guns, anti-tank guns, rifles, mortars, explosives and chemicals, shells, small arms ammunition, aerial bombs, anti-tank mines, depth charges, various types of army vehicle, parachutes, gas masks, anti-gas clothing, radiolocators, naval stores, anti-submarine equipment, and minesweeping gear.

Articles in production include naval guns, merchant ships and destroyers.

19. Nearly all of Canada's workers normally classed as "employable" are now at work, along with a considerable number who would not normally be working for salaries and wages. And it is estimated that about half the persons employed in manufacturing in the Dominion are now engaged more or less directly on production associated with war-time needs.

20. Canada produces large quantities of essential foodstuffs and raw materials—wheat, dairy products, pork and other meat products, eggs and other important foodstuffs; timber, iron, nickel, aluminum, zinc, copper, lead and other metals and materials vital to modern war. Production of such commodities has greatly increased since the outbreak.

21. War equipment which Canada is able to export to the United States includes certain types of small arms, some guns and ammunition, certain explosives and chemicals, certain armed fighting vehicles, corvettes and minesweepers, aluminum and certain other metals and materials. There are in addition certain types of clothing and textiles, certain leather, rubber and timber products and certain secret devices in which Canada could probably make an important contribution if these were desired.

Canada's exports to the United States of important war materials such as nickel, aluminum, and other metals and minerals, have substantially increased since the outbreak.

22. Between September 10, 1939, and March 31, 1941, Canadians spent a total of about \$1,400,000,000 on their own war effort and on financial aid to Britain. In the present fiscal year they will spend considerably more than \$2,000,000,000—about 40 per cent of their total national income—for war. In terms of the relative populations and incomes of Canada and the United States, this sum would be equivalent to an expenditure in the United States for defence and Lend-Lease aid to Britain of about \$35,000,000,000.

Including the money required to meet the ordinary expenses of municipal, provincial and Federal governments, the amount with which Canadians will have to provide the country in the present fiscal year will amount to over half the national income.

23. Since the outbreak, Canadians have loaned their Federal Government about \$1,460,000,000 in return for war bonds and savings certificates. This is equivalent in comparable United States terms to defence loans totalling over \$20,000,000,000 by U.S. citizens and domestic financial institutions other than banks.

Voluntary contributions by Canadian citizens of money for war services, civilian aid to Britain, purchase of war planes, etc., now total well over \$20,000,000.

More than 6,000 British children have been given homes in Canada for the duration. It is estimated that, had circumstances permitted, about 100,000 would have been accommodated.

24. In the present fiscal year Canada's purchases in the United States will approximate \$950,000,000—nearly twice as much as in the year 1939. Nearly half this amount will purchase war supplies.

CANADA IS NOT OBTAINING SUPPLIES UNDER THE LEND-LEASE PLAN BUT PAYS CASH FOR HER PURCHASES ON HER OWN ACCOUNT IN THE UNITED STATES

25. American tourists can come to Canada and return as easily as in peace time. In Canada they will enjoy a 10 per cent premium on their money and will be able to move about freely.

*Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa,
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National War Services.*

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