



CANADA'S WAR RECORD

April, 1942



CANADA is mobilizing her manpower resources for war in a comprehensive program of national selective service. A director of national selective service has been appointed to direct and co-ordinate the scheme, principal features of which are:

An increasing number of women will be brought into industry to turn out weapons and supplies of war.

The age for compulsory military training for men, unmarried or widowers without children at July 15, 1940, has been raised from 21-24 to 21-30. Men will be selected by drawing lots over the entire field. Liability for military service is being extended to all residents in Canada, whether citizens or not.

To stabilize agricultural labor no male employed on a farm can accept other employment without written permission. Farmers' sons and agricultural labourers will not normally be liable to compulsory training and service.

To increase the number of men available for the armed services, war and other essential industries, a long list of restricted occupations has been designated into which fit male persons of military age cannot enter.

An extended program is being provided to recondition men for military service.

Where in the First Great War the vast majority of military manpower was utilized in the army, Canada today has created three large services for combat. The Canadian Navy is limited in size only by number of ships available. The Canadian Army will in mechanization and weight of armour be proportionately the equal, if not superior, to any army in the world. The Air Force receives a training in the schools of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan which is the equal of that given the airmen of any other nation.

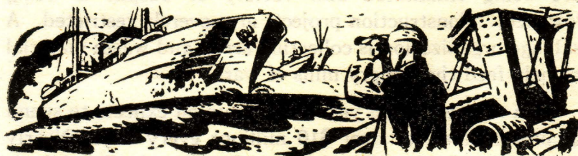
Enlistments in the armed forces to the end of 1941; program for the current year, and prospective enlistments to March 31, 1943, follow:

	1941	1942 Program	Prospective Total to March 31, 1943
Navy	27,000	13,000- 13,000	40,000- 40,000
Army	295,000	90,000-100,000	385,000-395,000
Air Force	100,000	70,000- 80,000	170,000-180,000
	<u>422,000</u>	<u>173,000-193,000</u>	<u>595,000-615,000</u>

NOTE.—These figures are for enlistments only and do not indicate the number of men actually on strength at a given date. There will be men discharged from the services for medical or other reasons, and casualties, which will accordingly diminish these enlistment figures.

The practice of showing approximate figures of armed strength regularly in this booklet is being dropped in the interests of national security.

There are also more than 2,100 women in the Canadian Women's Army Corps and more than 2,600 in the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).



At Sea

THE Royal Canadian Navy now has 30,000 men and 400 fighting ships. No limit has been set to its expansion. As fast as ships can be built, trained men will be ready to man them. Several thousand young Canadians are on the waiting lists of 18 training establishments across Canada. By this time next year, the Navy plans to have a strength of 40,000.

R.C.N. convoys may soon be needed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and even in the St. Lawrence River itself.

The Navy has been carrying out its convoy duties and patrol work for the most part in silence, but neither achievements nor losses are lacking in its impressive war effort. More than 9,000 ships, carrying more than 55 million tons of cargo have been convoyed from Canadian shores.

For individual feats of heroism 54 awards have been made to Navy personnel. The Canadian Navy has also suffered losses; two destroyers, three corvettes, and two other ships. It has also lost 45 officers and 421 men.

On Land

CANADA is strengthening home defences by the mobilization of the 7th and 8th Army Divisions. These forces will be held as mobile reserves for existing and projected defences, particularly on the coasts. Many of the men for these new divisions will be made available by national selective service. Sea, land and air defences of the Atlantic, Pacific and Newfoundland areas have been placed under the single command of the senior officer in the area.

At present the Canadian Active Army in Britain consists of a corps of three infantry divisions, one armoured division, an army tank brigade, and army and corps units. In addition, there are lines of communication, base units and reinforcement units. When the program for 1942 is complete there will be a Canadian Army overseas of two Army Corps with army troops, line of communication, and base units. These operational formations will be organized from the formations and units now in the United Kingdom and from the armoured division, the army tank brigade and the additional corps troops and army troop units now forming in Canada.

The first Canadian troops landed in the United Kingdom in December 1939. They are now standing at the alert in key defence position. Troops from the Dominion are also stationed in the West Indies, Newfoundland, Gibraltar and defence areas in Canada.

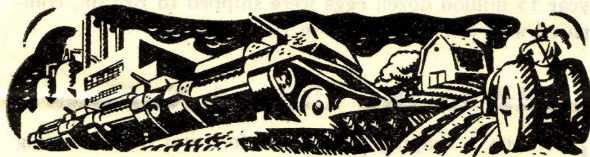
In the Air

THE R.C.A.F. is being rapidly strengthened for home defence to meet its broadly expanded responsibilities. Expenditures for home war establishment in 1942-43 will be about \$315 millions. This compares with: 1939-40, over \$28 millions; 1940-41, over \$50 millions; 1941-42, over \$115 millions. The new air program calls for large increases in the number of combat squadrons, for reconnaissance, anti-submarine, and fighter and bomber operations.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is producing thousands of airmen and Canadian aircrews are reaching the battlefronts in large numbers. In Britain the Dominion's air force has been vastly expanded from the original three squadrons which participated in the "Battle of Britain."

British air strength is being developed largely on Canadian soil in the 90-odd schools of the Air Training Plan, and the schools of the Royal Air Force established here. There are 140 Air Force establishments operating within the Plan; 2,000 buildings, and paved runways equal to 1,000 miles of highway of 21 ft. standard width.

Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders are being trained in the Plan.



Munitions

IN 1941, the value of contracts placed in Canada for munitions and war supplies was \$1,642 millions, an average of \$4.5 millions daily. Over 600,000 Canadians — 75,000 of whom are women — are working in war industries. Another 100,000 workers will be added this year.

Munitions made include: tanks; army vehicles, of which 200,000 have been delivered; 10 types of guns; military and naval instruments; explosives, chemicals, and shells. Of the several varieties of small arms produced, the Bren gun alone reaches nearly 4,500 units monthly. The shipbuilding program totals more than \$500 millions. In the present year Canada will produce almost as many merchant ships as Great Britain. Over 300 planes a month

are being completed in Canadian factories. New plants are under construction to produce magnesium and synthetic rubber.

Food

CANADA's agricultural output has been stepped up tremendously since the outbreak of war. The vital role of food has been recognized in the national selective service scheme by stabilizing farm labor and exempting agricultural workers from compulsory military training.

In the Dominion there is a vast pool of grain for the Allies. As much bacon and pork products are being shipped in a single week now as in the whole of 1931. In 1942-43 it is hoped to export 125 million pounds of cheese. Last year 15 million dozen eggs were shipped to Britain, compared with a million dozen in 1939.

Aid to the United Nations

CANADA is shaping her pattern for total war according to her resources in materials and manpower, and in relation to the needs of the United Nations. Her contribution to the allied war cause is in three main categories:

- (1) The production of food;
- (2) The production of materials and weapons of war;
- (3) The raising of men for the armed forces to crush the Axis on sea, on land, and in the air.

The aid which Canada extends to the United Nations comes directly and indirectly from Great Britain. In making this material aid available Canada is extending a gift of \$1,000 millions in munitions, raw materials and food-stuffs to Britain. It is also proposed to extend an interest-free loan of \$700 millions for the duration of war, as well as repatriate \$295 millions of Dominion Government securities.

The products of Canadian factories are being placed in the hands of the United Nations in increasing quantities. Canadian-made munitions are being used in Hawaii, the Philippines, the Middle East, Britain, Russia, New Zealand and the Far East.

Co-Operation With the United States

VICTORY or defeat of the United Nations is vitally dependent upon the material and manpower that flow from this continent — how much and how soon they reach the battlefronts of the world. So that the help may be neither too little nor too late Canada and the United States have established joint programs for co-ordinating production, utilizing raw materials, as well as defending the continent against attack. The organizations formed for these purposes are:

- (1) The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence.
- (2) Joint Economic Committees.
- (3) Joint War Production Committee.
- (4) Joint Materials Co-ordinating Committee.

In implementing joint defence plans a chain of air bases have been built to Alaska from the United States. A military highway is being built along the same route as the air bases.

The Home Front

WAR HAS brought many changes in the Canadian way of life. The supply of non-essential civilian goods is diminishing. War is given first call on the resources of the nation. There is no longer both guns and butter. The sacrifices which Canadians will be called upon to make will be progressively greater. Production of motor cars and trucks for civilian use has been stopped, as well as

radios; the output of many household articles and appliances stopped or substantially reduced. Gasoline and sugar have been rationed. Further restrictions are to follow. Many automobiles will have to be put up when tires presently being used are worn out. The use of most metals is strictly controlled. Commodities which were imported from the Far East, such as rubber, silk, tin, kapok, hemp and tungsten are controlled by the government. The "frills" are being eliminated and variety of output is being lessened. Construction projects are severely restricted. A salvage organization is collecting scrap and waste material to help feed the hungry mills of war.

In the next fiscal year the Dominion expects to spend \$3,668 millions, or over \$10 millions every day. Nearly \$9 millions of this will be for war. To meet the Dominion's huge expenditures taxes have been tripled; five times as many pay five times as much in income taxes of all kinds. Taxes on goods and services have been raised and extended to cover a wide variety of commodities. Business income is subject to a minimum tax of 40%, and 79½% of all "excess profits" are taken by the government.

Economic controls imposed include a general ceiling on prices and stabilization of wages and salaries.

Canadians, asked to subscribe a minimum of \$600 millions to the second Victory Loan, responded with total subscriptions of nearly \$1,000 millions. Subscribers totalled more than 1.6 millions, the largest number to buy an issue of Dominion bonds. Since the outbreak of war Canadians have loaned more than \$2,600 millions in war loans, war savings certificates and interest free loans.

This leaflet is a condensation of a booklet entitled "Canada At War," and is revised up to April 1, 1942. Both booklet and leaflet are issued monthly, and may be obtained regularly by writing to the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, Canada.

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