

motor vehicles, \$50 million; armament, \$26 million; construction, \$113 million.

In the year before the Second World War the Department of National Defence spent \$34,432,839, and even during 1939-40 only \$125 million. It has been suggested that the position of defence industry today corresponds to what it was about two years after the beginning of the last war but with much greater potential capacity.

Additional orders are being placed for ships, seaward defences, electronic devices and wireless, for army equipment of U.S. pattern, for aircraft, including Harvard trainers and engines.

As hon. members who visit the plant at Canadair Limited will see tomorrow, new aircraft are beginning to roll off the production lines.

These large expenditures on equipment are brought about by the staggering cost of modern equipment. Some figures about these costs have already been made public.

A new anti-submarine vessel costs over \$8 million; a two-engine fighter, \$750,000; a single engine jet interceptor, over \$400,000; a new airfield with runways, buildings and equipment, \$20 million; a radar station with buildings and equipment, from \$3 million to \$6 million.

Reference has been made to the equipment we are producing and the men we are training for the North Atlantic Treaty nations out of the appropriation of \$300 million voted last year. Most of this appropriation has either been already committed or is covered by orders for equipment and plans for services now being arranged for.

Part of our equipment programme will be to replace the equipment we are sending to Europe by equipment of U.S. pattern.

Canada has had greater reason than any country to feel strongly about the need for standardization. One obstacle was the large quantities of U.K. type equipment we already have on issue or in mobilization stores - most of the armament for four divisions.

This equipment was of the kind needed to strengthen the defences of Europe, where there were trained men with empty hands.

It occurred to us that Canada could make a very substantial contribution to collective defence by shipping this equipment to them. This also was the only practical way for us to standardize on U.S. pattern. As related above, the armament for a division has already been shipped. Our offer of 25 pounders to Luxembourg has been accepted. Our offer of another division's equipment is under consideration. The rest will be supplied, including probably a large number of anti-aircraft guns, as arrangements are made to replace the equipment by purchase in the United States or production in Canada.

By this means we hope to first, strengthen the defences of Europe immediately; second, help to keep these forces standardized on U.K.-type equipment; third, expedite