

is now the only source of supply, outside Britain, for motor transport vehicles. Hon. members were, I am sure, pleased to learn that practically all of the motor vehicles in use in the African campaign were of Canadian manufacture.

It will be apparent that the needs of the armed forces and our war industry will make large demands upon available Canadian man-power. It is estimated that, for the purposes mentioned, 200,000 additional men and women will be required during the present year. An additional 100,000 will probably be needed in industries such as transport, lumbering, mining, et cetera. It is realized that industrial expansion on this scale will require the services of a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Accordingly, the federal government, in co-operation with the provincial governments, is establishing vocational and plant training schools capable of training 100,000 persons a year.

In considering the magnitude of these measures and of what has already been done by the Canadian people in providing men for the armed forces and in producing weapons and materials of war, we should also remember that Canada has sent and is sending to Britain great quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials of war-time industry and trade. We know from our inquiries that Britain is not now faced with any serious shortage of supplies. There are, however, commodities which the United Kingdom government has found it expedient to ration. If shipping space were not so valuable, more could and would be done to make additional provision for British needs from our surplus stocks. In foodstuffs, however, as in the provision of military aid, it is necessary to be guided by the wishes of the British government. It alone has the full knowledge enabling it to balance the need for foodstuffs and consumption goods generally against the need for arms and war materials, and to determine in what direction our aid can be most timely and most effective.

In none of its important aspects has Canada's war effort been planned in isolation. We engaged in the war as partners in a joint enterprise. If our effort is to fit into the efforts of the other British nations to produce a strong unified whole, our plans must be made in consultation with them. This does not mean that the Canadian government is not finally responsible for what is done by Canada, but it does mean that, before reaching our final decision, we discuss our plans with those with whom we are co-operating. Plans must, as I have so often said, be modified constantly to meet the shifting needs of war. This implies constant consultation in every field, military, economic and financial.