

Just consider some of the costs of defence equipment. One of our F86's will cost more than \$400,000, without armament, the new anti-submarine vessel about \$8,000,000, the latest 5.25" anti-aircraft gun, equipped and installed, \$600,000, permanent radar station about \$2,000,000, a modern airfield with buildings and equipment about \$15,000,000, a tank \$300,000 or \$400,000 and so on. We can only spend each dollar once, either on equipment or buildings or personnel. Each man taken on for the Navy, Army or Air Force costs at least \$2,600 a year.

It is fundamentally important that in co-operation with our friendly associates we should stay ahead in the development of new weapons. It is a great thing that we should be taking the lead with the CF-100 and with the anti-submarine vessels, two of the most important defensive weapons to be developed since the end of the war.

A major necessity in defence planning and development today is to simplify weapons. What we must work at is to develop a wireless set which can be made in a matter of weeks for \$100 and do practically the same job as a set costing \$1,000 today. Naturally the expert in every field is a perfectionist. This search for perfection is the bugbear of anyone aiming at production.

There is a great deal of talk about standardization. In Canada we are ready to standardize new weapons and equipment with that of the United States and the United Kingdom and the other countries with which we are associated. What is more, we have agreed to schedules of the characteristics of the weapons we would like to see adopted. We know and have said what we are prepared to do. There is real need for speedy agreement on a number of items of equipment - particularly personal weapons, light motor vehicles, field communications equipment and anti-tank weapons. We are prepared to agree on one type or another. Sometimes it hardly matters which type because there is so little difference. It is vitally important however that the North Atlantic Treaty powers should speedily reach agreement so that new equipment can be made to common interchangeable patterns.

Today we have more national security and more social security in Canada than ever before, but national security and social security have to be paid for by all of us. With a budget of \$2,300,000,000, about \$1,200,000,000 must be used to meet debt charges, social security payments and other amounts fixed by statute and not within the control of any government. \$1,100,000,000 is left to meet all expenses of the federal government. Of this about 40 per cent goes to defence, leaving 60 per cent to cover all the other items.

We are prepared to spend that because the Canadian people realize the necessity of taking steps to look after their own defence in co-operation with the other eleven nations under the North Atlantic Treaty.

....In international as in national affairs we do not get something for nothing. We must work and pay for what we get; we must work and pay the price for our security. The Russians' attitude leaves us without a choice. In the present state of the world, defence expenditures are the necessary premiums for national security.

In Canada we have the highest standards of public and private conduct. Indeed, we usually judge what we do by the best there is in the United Kingdom, the United States, France