

Europe in consequence of instructions originating in Canada. Elsewhere there were only small detachments such as the Radar and Signal Specialists sent to Australia with the GL III C and Canadian 19 and other communication sets.

The Canadian Air Force provided a few Army Cooperation Squadrons initially, but these and the other additional squadrons authorized by the Canadian Government as an Army Air component in 1942 were soon detached under the influence of the pressure of those who believed in the separation of Air Force and Army. Apart from these Army Cooperation Squadrons the early Canadian air effort was principally devoted to training in which very large activity facilities were extended also to considerable numbers of candidates from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the product going mostly into R.A.F. Units and formations which were scattered over all the theatres of operations.

This system, again as in 1914-18, proved unacceptable to the Canadian public and later Canadian Squadrons of all types were established in increasing numbers and these were grouped in Canadian Wings, etc. In addition to a number of Fighter Wings Canada had one Group of Heavy Bombers under Bomber Command in the United Kingdom, and all of these created a most remarkable record in operations on the Western Front.

In the Battle of the Atlantic, Canada provided eventually the bulk of the Air units and Canadian Commanders and Staffs exercised control in the anti-submarine operations based on the Atlantic Coast, Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland.

The Canadian Navy expanded from under 2000, all ranks, to nearly 100,000 manning some 780 ships. This immense development represents a new conception in the expansion of sea power, for heretofore it had been widely believed that the rate of increase in naval forces was necessarily strictly limited. The total enlistment in all Armed Forces, men and women, was 1,087,000 out of a population of about 12,000,000.

In addition to the effort in the Armed Forces there were many tens of thousands of men and women who were engaged on the farms, in the forests and mines and in industry. The Canadian war industry, which was organized and controlled by a Department of the Dominion Government, produced over twice as much for our allies as for ourselves, and its output embraced most of the materials wanted in quantity over the whole range of the requirements of the Armed Forces. It was distinguished by the excellence of the product, by the improvement in weapons, explosives, motor transport, tanks and other equipment introduced, and by the low costs in man hours of labor which were achieved. Our industrial effort was financed by Canada herself and the product of this effort was made available under Mutual Aid which was the Canadian equivalent of U.S. Lendlease.

Canadian industrial performance in World War II stands out in marked contrast to World War I where the output mostly took the form of raw materials or of such simple articles as shells and ammunition to sealed patterns designed elsewhere. Not a single gun or novel major piece of military equipment was made in Canada in World War I and the whole of