

must take into consideration the many old and young people who are not capable of heavy work. The number of persons available is therefore limited.

The Government must see as far as possible that the men or women required to carry out each part of our programme are supplied. In other words, our resources in men and material must be so allocated that each part of our plan works well and brings about a well balanced and harmonized effort.

In this plan, as you know, all the parts are important, and if one did not function properly the others might be paralysed. If, for instance, we had not food or ammunition in sufficient quantity, our armed forces would be handicapped to the extent of the deficiency.

All these factors must be well considered and thought out. We must act quickly, but not too quickly.

During the present struggle there has been a demand for a total war effort. To many this meant putting every able-bodied man into the armed forces. In other words, our effort was measured by the number of men in uniform, and particularly by the number of men overseas. The Prime Minister, however, had realized the world-wide nature of the struggle long before his critics had, and from the outset he decided on a balanced war effort. This meant, not a restricted effort, but rather an effective one.

Now in recent months the general public are appreciating what a balanced effort means and what bad results would follow if any particular part were allowed to get out of balance. We appreciate more and more the wisdom of the Prime Minister and of his colleagues in formulating a plan that would assure to our armed forces munitions, fuel and food. We realize more and more perhaps that we need men on the farms, in the war industries, in the mines, in the forests, as well as men in uniform.

The plan of the Government must, I repeat, be balanced and well considered beforehand, in order to attain its objective. The Government must always have before it this thought: "How many men or women can we dispose of? What war materials or food can we depend upon?" It is only after such a review that it can act wisely.

We need so many men and women in different places that it is a great task for our Government to ensure that all is well done. It must see to it that our armed forces are supplied with the necessary recruits and at the same time that they have what is required for fighting and for sustenance. It must see to the transport of all these goods; it must think also of the needs of the civil population,

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not only of Canada, but of some of our Allies as well. So the Government must not in some cases be too hasty in action.

The Government must keep within the scope of what is possible if it wishes to retain a balanced effort. Otherwise, its aim may be defeated.

I believe that the Government has accomplished a great deal up to date. Its work has been widespread and effective. It has given to our Allies all the help that this country is capable of, and I think we as Canadians should be proud of what has been done to further the war.

It is vital to preserve national unity in this country, and this should be one of our objectives. The Government in its war effort seems to have followed a line of conduct which, on the whole, is the most effective and profitable for this country and our Allies, while at the same time maintaining national unity. For the Government knows that with national unity Canada will accomplish its utmost for the successful prosecution of the war.

It is results that count, and the success obtained in every province is most gratifying. Facts speak for themselves. Our Active Army to-day, overseas and in Canada, is about 400,000, with a reserve of 200,000. According to statistics, in December last the total enlistments in the Canadian forces were 732,000. Our Navy, up to January 1, 1943, numbered about 49,000 men and 500 vessels. The Royal Canadian Air Force has an effective strength of more than 150,000 men; the Royal Corps of Cadets, 96,000. About 225,000 women work directly or indirectly in war industries. Women in uniform, in the three services, number about 20,000. There are 900,000 persons engaged in war industries, and 150,000 in essential war services; so that more than one million Canadians are engaged in this war effort, which compares favourably with that of any other country.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme has been considerably expanded. It will cost \$1,500,000,000, of which Canada will pay half.

War production in 1942 amounted to \$2,600,000,000, and the maximum production for 1943 is estimated at \$3,700,000,000. Equipment and material delivered amounted to \$3,000,000,000. Metal, food, wood etc., were exported to the United States to the value of \$1,500,000,000. The value of munitions and other material exported during the war of 1914-1918 amounted to \$1,002,672,413.

In 1942 Canada exported 60 per cent of its cheese production to Great Britain and 15 per cent of its eggs. Great Britain has also received 75 per cent of the pork inspected in 1942.