

are in process of shipping the same type of equipment for a full division to Belgium. We welcome this opportunity to extend immediate help toward the mobilization of troops of Europe.

In the field of aircraft construction, we are building two types of jet fighter planes that we believe to be the most efficient being built anywhere, and we are also producing trainer planes, part of which will go toward your training program. We are coming into production with a jet engine suitable for our fighter planes, and with a radial engine that will power our trainer planes. We have a very large radar programme in hand. Our shipyards are busy building fast escort vessels and mine sweepers. Our largest gun plant of the last war has a programme in hand of naval guns and field artillery, partly for the United States. Our six arsenals are turning out small arms and ammunition. The latter programme, as well as the programme for army vehicles, is being handicapped by lack of standardization of equipment among NATO countries. I am happy to say that just the other day, the United States, United Kingdom, France and Canada were constituted a committee of NATO to decide on standard types of weapons and equipment that will be recognized by all NATO countries.

In this brief review, I have sketched in one part of Canada's role in the defence of the free world. But it is only one part of the story. Behind these military plans, and preparations supporting them, lies an accelerated effort in the field of production.

It is a many-sided effort. For Canada, in the space of a relatively few years, has become a major industrial power. We are no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water for more highly industrialized countries. The Canadian economy has shown itself versatile and efficient in the production of a wide variety of products essential to modern life and security.

Business men of the United States have participated in that development to the mutual advantage of Canada and the United States. We welcome that participation. We hope it will continue and grow. There is plenty of room in Canada for those with skill and enterprise.

What we are doing is far more than economic preparedness. It is not simply a matter of turning out as quickly as possible, the maximum quantity of weapons and ammunition. It is something far bigger and far more difficult. We must plan, and we are planning for the long pull, as well as the immediate emergency. Moreover, we must be, and we are, ready at a moment's notice to shift the emphasis.

The object of these preparations is not war. Rather it is to build up the collective strength of the free world so that the potential aggressor will not risk war. There must be available the forces and the material to withstand the shock of sudden and early attack. There must also be the reserves of power upon which to depend in the struggle for victory. Neither can be neglected.

That leads me to speak of the complications involved in organizing war production in the present circumstances.