



REFERENCE PAPERS

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

No. 56 THE CANADIAN DEFENCE EFFORT

How much is Canada spending?

Nearly a billion dollars, \$987 million to be exact, during the current fiscal year, including mutual aid and related defence expenditures. This is an increase of 80% over the pre-Korean defence budget and amounts to about 7% of the net national income. Last year Canada spent \$383 million on defence; the year before, defence expenditures were \$269 million. Including authorizations already made for future orders the defence budget is about \$1.6 billion; in terms of national income this would be equivalent to nearly \$30 billion in the United States.

Canada is spending 43.4% of its defence budget on the Air Force, 35.3% on the Army, 21.3% on the Navy.

What is it being spent on?

An Active Force of approximately 70,000 men, and a Reserve Force of approximately 68,000 men, or 40% more than the pre-Korean figure, by next summer.

More than 300 new F86 (Sabre) jet fighter aircraft, 100 new Mustangs, more CF 100's (the "Canuck" - developed by Canadian research, finest all-weather, long-range jet fighter anywhere).

New U.S.-type equipment for two Army divisions and for Corps troops, to be obtained partly in Canada, partly in the United States.

Two additional destroyers on active service (previously in reserve). 12 new Sea Fury aircraft for the aircraft carrier "Magnificent". New guns, anti-submarine equipment and radar of the latest type for naval vessels.

What has Canada offered to the United Nations Forces in Korea?

Three Canadian destroyers (in service since July).

A long-range R.C.A.F. transport squadron (in service since July). The passenger facilities of the regular Canadian Pacific Airlines Service between Vancouver and Tokyo (since August).

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The Canadian Army Special Force of brigade strength (10,000 men), now partially trained and ready to train as a unit in November.

How has Canada helped its North Atlantic Allies?

Provision of free training facilities for 250 aircrew and Army personnel from North Atlantic countries. In addition, 200 RAF aircrew will be trained by the RCAF in Canada during 1951. Mutual aid in various forms to the value of \$300,000,000. Free Army equipment for two divisions and Corps troops.

What about production?

Canada is developing its defence industries to produce equipment for the nation and its allies.

By the end of the fiscal year the Canadian Armed Forces will have ordered for their own use alone more than \$500,000,000 worth of aircraft, electronics equipment, ships, motor vehicles, clothing and armament, and will be spending \$100,000,000 on construction. The rates of production of the CF 100 (Canuck) and the F-86 aircraft have been doubled.

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RP/A