

British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the United States of America and other Allied Governments, for war supplies and equipment; it constructs and carries out defence projects required by the Armed Services; and it is, in addition, charged with mobilizing and conserving the resources of Canada necessary for the prosecution of the War.

The procurement functions of the Department are performed through production and purchasing branches and through Government-owned companies. The supply functions are exercised by Controllers with wide powers over the supply of essential goods and materials. The Priorities Branch of the Department fixes priorities of production, transport and delivery, and issues orders accordingly.

The Department itself does not decide what goods and materials should be purchased, but rather acts as purchasing agent for the fighting services. Further, the Department does not inspect or receive the munitions of war and supplies that it purchases, nor does it pay for them. The former is done by those who are to use the purchases, and the latter by Treasury officers of both the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Treasury. Certain of the projects, however, have been set up as wholly owned Crown companies, including those for the manufacture of small arms and precision instruments, for the accumulation of strategic materials, and for exercising supervisory functions.

The production of war materials and equipment on a vast scale has meant the application of an increasingly large share of Canadian resources to war use. The organization of this effort has required an important measure of control over Canadian economic activity, and the Controllers supervise and regulate the use of the raw materials and related industries. Responsible to the Minister of Munitions and Supply are the Controllers of Lumber, Machine Tools, Metals, Oil, Power, Steel, Motor-Vehicles, Ship Repairs, Chemicals, Transit and Supplies. The Controllers are organized into a Wartime Industrial Control Board which acts as a mutual consultative agency, and maintains direct liaison with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The public has become familiar with many of the Controllers' orders as they affect the daily life of the people. These are dealt with in the several chapters of the Year Book, such as Mines and Minerals, Manufactures, etc. (see Index).

Prior to the entry of the United States into the War, and to a greater degree since then, liaison officers of the Department have maintained close contact with the corresponding departments of the United States Government. United States and Canadian citizens sit on joint boards guiding the productive efforts of the two countries into parallel and complementary lines to effect the most efficient use of the resources and facilities with a view to maximum war production.

Section 2.—The Department of National War Services

The Department of National War Services was established by Act of Parliament in July, 1940, to assist in carrying out the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, concerned with the mobilization of all the effective resources—both human and material—of the nation. The Department was also empowered to promote, organize and co-ordinate voluntary war services and to make the most effective use of the existing services and of material contributions made for the prosecution of the War. As reorganized under P.C. 8488 of Oct. 31, 1941, it consists of the following Divisions: National Registration Division; Mobilization Division;