

for this purpose. Three of the minesweepers were launched during the fiscal year 1951-52 and the ice breaker, a patrol vessel for northern waters, was launched in December 1951.

The construction of these vessels calls for work elsewhere than in the shipyards—the manufacture of boilers, turbines, auxiliary engines, deck gear and other components. Most of the contracts for such items have been let in Canada.

Under the weapons program, the major production activity has been in connection with 3-inch 50-calibre naval guns and mountings. Arrangements have also been made for producing the 155mm. and 105mm. howitzer and carriage, the 155mm. gun, and the 105mm. recoilless rifle. Other equipment includes the 60mm. and 81mm. mortars and the 3.5-inch rocket launcher. Contracts placed for small arms were limited, partly because of the failure to obtain agreement on the standardization of small arms and weapons. Orders were placed for 0.50-inch Browning machine guns for the R.C.A.F. Appreciable quantities of anti-aircraft guns, medium field guns, small arms and instrument stores, held in storage by the Department of National Defence, have been overhauled, modified and reconditioned during 1951-52.

Ammunition requirements altered with the change-over to United States types of equipment. In Canada, it was decided to produce ammunition for the 90mm., the 105mm. and the 155mm. artillery equipments for the Army. Naval requirements to be met from domestic sources include 3-inch 50-calibre and 40mm. Bofors rounds, depth charges and other types of anti-submarine projectiles. The Air Force requirements include rockets and small arms ammunition. Explosives for the ammunition are being produced in two plants, one of which manufactures picrite and the other a number of explosives including RDX/TNT and rifle powder. Phosphorus and hexachlorethane are also being made in Canada to government specifications, the latter mainly for export to the United States.

Automobile manufacturers are producing $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton military trucks to joint Canadian-United States specifications. Because of the large capacity of these plants, the output of trucks can be expanded quickly to meet any foreseeable demands from the Armed Services. Other types of military vehicles are being produced in smaller quantities and a number of civilian types of vehicles have been purchased for military use. It has been decided not to establish tank-manufacturing facilities in Canada; Centurion tanks are being purchased from the United Kingdom.

The construction program has involved heavy outlays for barracks and other types of accommodation, buildings for the radar screen, air-strips and other works. These were made necessary by the long-term problems of defence and by increases in the size of the Forces. Orders were placed, during the fiscal year 1951-52, for the construction of 3,400 prefabricated buildings, including 650 Arctic-type huts.

The textile industries have received heavy orders for clothing and for other requirements such as, blankets, mattresses and canvas beds. Most of the clothing and accoutrements not made from broad woven fabrics were ordered in the first half of the fiscal year, but garments such as uniforms and greatcoats made of broad woven fabrics could not be ordered so soon. The cloth was ordered first and, as it became available, contracts were let, mainly during the second half of the fiscal