

military vehicles, machine tools and defence construction. (2) The Aircraft Division is responsible for the purchase of aircraft. (3) The General Purchasing Branch procures commodities which are either of standard commercial types or of specifications not greatly different from commercial ones; for instance, clothing, food, fuels and barrack stores.

The Materials Division, which was concerned with ensuring that essential materials were available for defence purposes and essential civilian uses, steadily reduced the number of controls it was administering during 1953. At the end of the year, most of its residual functions were transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the unit ceased to be a Division.

**Defence Orders Placed.**—Table 1 shows defence orders, excluding those for stockpiling and capital assistance, by programs from Apr. 1, 1949, to Mar. 31, 1953. The increase since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea during the summer of 1950 is apparent. Orders placed in the fiscal year 1950-51 were over three times as great as those of the previous year, and orders in 1951-52 were over seven times the pre-Korean level. The peak period for orders was from July to September 1951. In 1952-53, the rate of placing orders decreased.

The aircraft program has been the largest and, although the balance of the programs will alter as time goes on, it is likely to remain the largest because of the importance of airpower to Canada.

#### 1.—Federal Government Defence Orders, by Program, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1950-53

NOTE.—Figures exclude stockpiling and capital assistance. Figures for the first three fiscal years have been revised since the publication of the 1952-53 Year Book.

Program	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aircraft.....	70,641	321,519	579,289	533,224
Shipbuilding.....	4,144	77,232	114,898	59,565
Tank—Automotive.....	12,372	29,474	65,110	102,364
Weapons.....	672	13,566	106,344	23,711
Ammunition and explosives.....	2,412	17,242	137,483	75,846
Electronics and communications equipment.....	16,580	86,908	98,954	96,419
Fuels and lubricants.....	26,073	20,128	34,701	43,561
Clothing and equipage.....	16,711	33,332	149,499	31,783
Building supplies and equipment.....	13,179	22,906	29,289	3,853
Construction.....	28,672	67,645	187,011	153,919
Miscellaneous programs.....	33,326	51,395	99,781	83,988
Domestic district office orders.....	1	1	68,294	56,109
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>224,782</b>	<b>741,347</b>	<b>1,670,653</b>	<b>1,263,342</b>

<sup>1</sup> Until Apr. 1, 1951, orders placed by the domestic district offices were allocated according to program.

Table 2 shows defence procurement orders according to the countries in which they were placed. Large government orders were placed in the United States as the expanded defence program got under way, and were especially large during the first half of the fiscal year 1951-52. In the second half of that year, orders to the United States declined rapidly. Orders placed in the United Kingdom were small at the beginning of the defence program but increased rapidly during the latest two fiscal years; the 1952-53 orders were larger than those placed in the United States.