

Strategic Resources.—The raw materials that Canada produces are essential not only for its own defence effort but also for that of friendly countries, as in the case of nickel, of which Canada produces about four-fifths of the world supply. Table 3 gives statistics for the leading strategic minerals; the high proportion of output exported is apparent.

3.—Canadian Production, Exports and Imports of Principal Non-Ferrous Metals, 1952

(Thousands of short tons)

Primary Metal	Domestic Production	Exports to—			Imports	Domestic Supply
		United States	United Kingdom	Other Countries		
Aluminum.....	499.8	116.0	256.4	40.2	—	87.2
Copper, refined.....	196.9	52.6	41.6	19.4	13.0	96.3
Lead, refined ¹	177.4	100.5	26.7	2.5	—	47.7
Nickel, refined.....	76.8	73.9	2.6	0.6	—	—
Zinc, refined.....	223.1	71.0	87.2	8.8	—	56.1

¹ Includes lead smelted from imported ore.

Canadian output of strategic materials, on the whole, increased rapidly between 1950 and 1952, thus strengthening the base of the defence effort. Table 4 compares the output of a number of strategic commodities in 1952 with that of the two previous years. Of special interest are the increases in petroleum and natural gas owing to the development of the western oil fields and the extension of oil pipelines.

4.—Production of Selected Strategic Commodities, 1950-52

Material	Unit	Production			P.C. Change 1950-52
		1950	1951	1952	
Iron ore.....	'000 short tons	3,605	4,680	5,272	46.2
Pig iron.....	"	2,317	2,553	2,682	15.8
Steel ingots.....	"	3,298	3,446	3,578	8.5
Petroleum, crude.....	'000 bbl. per day	80	131	168	110.0
Natural gas.....	'000 M cu. ft.	67,822	79,461	88,686	30.8
Aluminum, primary.....	'000 short tons	397	447	500	25.9
Copper, mine.....	"	264	270	258	-2.3
Lead, mine.....	"	166	158	169	1.8
Nickel, mine.....	"	124	138	141	13.7
Zinc, mine.....	"	313	341	372	18.8
Ilmenite, mine.....	"	152	392	266	75.0
Cobalt, mine.....	short tons	292	476	711	143.5
Wood-pulp.....	'000 short tons	8,473	9,314	8,968	5.8

PART III.—CIVIL DEFENCE*

The accelerating threat of aggression that began shortly after the completion of demobilization following World War II made necessary the reorganization of military strength. It also made apparent the need for the development of a plan of civil defence as part of Canada's program of defence against direct attack. Thus, in October 1948, the Minister of National Defence appointed a Co-ordinator of Civil Defence whose task it was to prepare such a plan. To assist in the co-ordination of the planning, an interdepartmental committee—the Federal Civil Defence

* Prepared from information supplied by Major-General F. F. Worthington, Civil Defence Co-ordinator, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.