

understand the employment of air forces; to keep abreast of scientific and technical developments that may affect the employment of air forces; and to gain a perspective of national and international problems. Lecturers are drawn, when desirable, from industry, the Armed Forces, the diplomatic corps and universities. Instructional visits are made to commercial and military establishments in Canada and abroad.

The National Defence College at Kingston, Ont., which opened on Jan. 5, 1948, is a senior defence college providing an 11-month course of study covering the economic, political and military aspects of the defence of Canada. Senior officers and civil servants from the Armed Forces and government departments attend, as well as a few representatives from industry. An extensive lecture course is provided, with lecturers chosen from leaders in various fields in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries. In addition, educational tours and visits to certain parts of Canada, the United States, Europe and the Middle East give students more knowledge of conditions and influences in their own and other countries. The 14th course from September 1960 to July 1961 was attended by students from the following organizations: four each from the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force; two each from the Defence Research Board and the Department of External Affairs; and one each from the Department of Finance, the Civil Service Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Department of Labour, the Department of Defence Production and the Department of National Defence. Representation from outside Canada included one member each from the Royal Navy, the British Army, the Royal Air Force and the Commonwealth Relations Office of the United Kingdom, the United States Navy, the United States Army, the United States Air Force and the State Department of the United States.

PART II.—DEFENCE PRODUCTION*

Under the provisions of the Defence Production Act (RSC 1952, c. 62, as amended), the Department of Defence Production has exclusive authority to procure the goods and services required by the Department of National Defence and the responsibility to ensure that the necessary productive capacity and materials are available to support the defence production program. The Department also serves as procurement agent for the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a Crown company primarily responsible for the purchase in Canada of defence goods required by other governments and of supplies needed to meet Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan and other international agreements. The Department is responsible for planning and making other necessary arrangements to provide for the immediate establishment of a War Supplies Agency should there be a nuclear attack. Military construction is the prime responsibility of Defence Construction (1951) Limited, a Crown company reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Defence Production.

During 1960, the Department of Defence Production and Defence Construction (1951) Limited placed defence contracts on behalf of the Department of National Defence having a total net value of \$805,871,000. This was an increase of 36.0 p.c. over the total for the preceding year. (The net value of contracts placed takes account of the value of amendments that increased or decreased existing contracts as well as the value of new contracts issued.) The major increases in the net value of contracts issued were in the aircraft, ships, and electronics and communication equipment programs. Contracts and amendments issued for the aircraft program had a total value of \$343,919,000 in 1960, more than two-thirds greater than in 1959. This program accounted for 42.7 p.c. of the total net value of contracts placed in 1960, compared with 34.3 p.c. in the previous year. Contracts having a total net value of \$133,617,000 were placed for the electronics and communication equipment program in 1960, an increase of 62.3 p.c. over 1959. The increases in the aircraft and the electronics and ammunition equipment programs were largely attributable to commitments related to the *CF-104* aircraft. The ships program

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