

Procurement of armament items from abroad increased as a result of smaller requirements for the Armed Services. Items were imported, however, only where production in Canada would have meant the establishment of special facilities at an unduly high cost. The principal purchases in the United States were for 762mm Honest John rocket equipment and jet assisted take off (JATO) rockets. Purchases in the United Kingdom included 3"/70 calibre guns and mountings, 105mm tank ammunition, star shells and flares, safety aircraft ejection equipment, and special armour plate.

Major development projects included navigational and arming aids, underwater explosive signals, new type anti-submarine projectiles, plastic components, a new type of propellant, and pyrotechnic devices.

Construction.—Construction activity for the Canadian Armed Services decreased slightly to \$64,193,000 in 1960, as measured by payments to contractors. The value of contracts placed in 1960 also declined to \$51,571,000. The largest contracts placed by Defence Construction (1951) Limited on behalf of the Canadian Forces were for complete construction of two heavy radar sites and a Bomarc missile-launching base. Other large contracts included a technical training building at Camp Borden, Ont., a new wing for the Defence Research Board radio physics laboratory at Shirley Bay, Ont., and a composite accommodation building at Shelburne, N.S. There was a large amount of construction in Canada in 1960 for the United States Air Force. The value of payments to contractors by the United States totalled \$17,310,000. Work continued on such projects as refuelling facilities for the Strategic Air Command, the radar improvement programs, and the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System.

General Purchasing.—The procurement of supplies and services not normally requiring special production facilities increased slightly in 1960 to \$179,300,000. Materials purchased by the headquarters organization included bulk requirements of such items as petroleum products, coal and coke, clothing and footwear, medical and dental stores, power generating and control and distribution equipment, beverages and packaged foods, building supplies and hardware, furniture and furnishings, barrack equipment and naval stores, as well as aircraft ground-handling equipment and all types of mechanical transport, construction and road maintenance equipment. Services arranged by headquarters included certain research and development projects, engineering, food catering and aerial surveys. Research projects included the investigation of indigenous tanning materials for the production of leather, ways of combating ice on fixed structures and airport runways, and the bearing strengths of ice sheets. Industry and certain Crown agencies participated in the development of essential equipment in the nuclear, bacteriological and chemical fields.

During the year contracts were arranged for the Canadian fabrication and testing of freeze-dry equipment for dehydrating meats and vegetables at a faster rate than has been reached elsewhere. A master prototype of the *Bobcat*, in the form of an armoured personnel carrier, was delivered. Contracts for aerial surveys in 1960 used the full facilities of all Canadian firms engaged in this work. These survey requirements ranged from topography studies of the Northwest Territories to aerial mapping of densely populated areas for use by civil defence co-ordinating groups. Purchases in connection with the *CF-104* program consisted mainly of ground starting and electrical power sets, generator frequency converters, parachutes, pressurized clothing to overcome the force of gravity, helmets, visors and barometric parachute releases.

A wide range of emergency health and welfare and national survival requirements were purchased. These included packboards, hoists, tackle blocks, pumps, pharmaceuticals, drugs, various types of medical equipment, X-ray machines, dental stores, blood and intravenous solutions.

The 14 district offices across Canada continued to contract for services from local contractors and purchase fresh food and supplies needed for immediate use by regional military units and establishments. Several offices procured urgent and unusual requirements for the movement of the Canadian task force assigned to the United Nations in the