



CANADA'S WAR RECORD

Revised to December 1, 1941

Going to War

"As soon as the cloud on the horizon, no larger than Hitler's hand, resolved itself into the storm of conflict, we determined that we would not wait till the enemy was at our gates. We went to meet him at sea, in the air and on land."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King

Canada entered the war after full and free debate and entirely of her own volition on September 10, 1939.

Fighting Men

*"Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do or die!"*

Robert Burns

Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen	
Serving Outside Canada	More than 150,000
Total Voluntarily Enlisted for	
Service Anywhere	More than 360,000
Navy	More than 27,000
Army	More than 240,000
Air Force	More than 93,000
Total Number Who Have	
Volunteered	More than 500,000

Reserve Army (given part-time training and liable to be called out for home defence) and Men Conscripted for Home Defence for Duration of War More than 160,000

NOTE:—As statistics relating to the strength of the forces are of vital interest to the enemy, the above figures are all approximate.

Dead or Missing (in all theatres, as of November 26, 1941)	2,402
Navy	475
Army	893
Air Force	1,034

The following are among the awards which have so far been made to men in the armed forces:

Order of the British Empire	4
Distinguished Service Cross	7
Distinguished Flying Cross	80
Bars to Distinguished Flying Cross	6
Distinguished Flying Medal	11
Mentioned in Despatches	30

The total population of Canada is less than 12,000,000. Canada's 360,000 enlisted for service anywhere would be equivalent, in terms of population, to a strength of more than 4,000,000 in the armed forces of the United States.

Canada drafts men aged 21 to 24, who have not joined one of the armed forces, for home defence duties for the duration of the war.

At Sea

"The truly remarkable developments of the Royal Canadian Navy . . . are harbingers of even greater things and they show the awakening of the maritime spirit of that great dominion."

Admiral Sir Henry Richmond

The Royal Canadian Navy has been in action since the outbreak of war, protecting the Dominion's coasts, working in the Atlantic, around the British Isles, in the Pacific and in other distant waters. To-day Canadian ships are separated by 10,000 miles of land and sea.

The Navy has assisted in convoying ships carrying more than 42,500,000 tons of supplies, sunk enemy submarines, effected rescues at sea, captured five enemy vessels and caused others to be scuttled. It has lost five ships. The Navy's most recent exploit is the sinking of a submarine by two corvettes, with the capture of 47 survivors.

Canada's sailors man more than 300 vessels—merchant cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers, "submarine chasers," motor torpedo boats, and patrol craft.

On Land

"One gets a marvellous thrill to see the Canadian boys here standing on guard . . . It is difficult to find words to express the thankfulness inspired by this great act on the part of the sons of Canada for the preservation of the British family of nations."

Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Minister of Labour & National Service

Canadian soldiers are stationed in widely scattered parts of the world—in Hong Kong, the West Indies, Gibraltar, the British Isles, Newfoundland and at home.

Canadian troops have been in Britain since the arrival of the First Division in December, 1939. Now there are four divisions (one of them armoured) and a tank brigade overseas. There are also well over 300 auxiliary units numbering scores of thousands of men. The Canadian Corps has occupied vital sectors in Britain's front line and acted as a striking force in reserve. On September 4, 1941, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, said of the Canadian Corps, "There they stand, and there they have stood through the whole of the critical period of the last fifteen months—at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against an invader."

About 10,000 American volunteers are serving in the Canadian Army.

In the Air

"Canadian airmen are the finest material the Dominion breeds. Their record of success has been outstanding and they have accounted for many of the Germans who have been shot down."

Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert

Canadian airmen have been engaged in combat since the outbreak of war. Many had joined the R.A.F. before war broke out, and for more than a year the Air Training Plan has been sending contingents of Canadians overseas. A vast majority of Canadian airmen are still attached to the R.A.F. However, since early in 1940 R.C.A.F. squadrons have been operating overseas and 17 are now in action. They are doing bomber, coastal patrol, army co-operation and day and night fighter work. A Canadian squadron has been doing "Hurricane bombing" for some time, and a "torpedo-bomber" squadron of the R.C.A.F. has recently been formed. By the end of this year it is expected that 25 R.C.A.F. squadrons will be in action and that the

number of Canadian airmen in both the R.A.F. and the R.C.A.F. overseas will equal a division of infantry.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan trains Canada's airmen and a considerable number of Australians and New Zealanders as well. There is a sprinkling of students from other parts of the Empire; about 10% of the air crew trained or in training are American volunteers. Construction of Air Force projects in recent months has been very heavy. Virtually all the schools for the Plan are now completed, and output, now twice as great as originally expected, will be increased by expanding existing schools. The Plan operates 92 schools and has 1,860 buildings of all kinds. Nearly 4,000 planes are in use and 1,000,000 miles are flown daily on an average. In the first three years of its operation the Plan will cost Canada over \$500,000,000—more than the Dominion Government collects in taxes in a normal peace-time year.

In the past months a considerable number of R.A.F. schools have been transferred to Canada, and this movement is continuing. This involves further construction work.

Canada: Arsenal and Storehouse

"Munitions from Canada are now reaching every theatre of war in quantities that are impressive to those receiving them. We have established a reputation for quality and prompt delivery."

Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply

Two years ago Canada was incapable of equipping an infantry division; today she can do it in six weeks. Two years ago the Dominion imported most of what little war equipment she had; to-day she exports war equipment and supplies to every battlefield in the world. The following table indicates the increase in Canada's exports to certain friendly countries in the first ten months of this year as compared with the first ten months of 1939:

	1st 10 Months 1939	1st 10 Months 1941
To Britain.....	\$268,759,000	\$548,985,000
To Rest of Empire.....	84,010,000	177,438,000
To Egypt.....	277,000	55,639,000
To India and Burma.....	4,029,000	34,023,000
To the United States.....	281,195,000	477,593,000
To Russia.....	2,000	1,285,000
To China.....	2,441,000	6,126,000
To Newfoundland.....	6,660,000	22,243,000

The following is a list of some of the war equipment and supplies which Canada produces:

GUNS

(10 Types)
Field Guns
Anti-aircraft Guns
Tank and Anti-tank Guns
Naval Guns

SMALL ARMS

Bren Guns
Browning Aircraft Machine Guns
Vickers Machine Guns*
Sten Sub-machine Guns*
Naval Machine Guns*
Lee-Enfield Rifles
Anti-tank Rifles*
Mortars

PROJECTORS

Bomb Throwers*
Smoke Projectors*

AMMUNITION

Heavy Ammunition
Shells (twenty sizes)
Cartridge Cases (ten sizes)
Fuses
Primers
Miscellaneous Shell Parts
Complete Rounds (filled)

Small Arms Ammunition

Four types
Five types*

Miscellaneous

Bombs (several types)
Grenades
Anti-tank Mines

SHIPS

Cargo Boats
Minesweepers
Corvettes
Motor Torpedo Boats
Patrol Boats
Small Boats

AIRCRAFT

Fifteen types produced
Production now turning to the following types:

- 1 Elementary Trainer
- 2 Advanced Trainers
- 1 Reconnaissance Plane
- 2 Bombers
- 1 Fighter

* Soon to be produced

TANKS

Cruiser Tanks
Infantry Tanks

VEHICLES

Universal Carriers
Wireless Trucks
Ambulances
Field Workshops
Army Mechanized Transport of
160 Types

EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICALS

Explosives (8 types)
Chemicals (12 types)

RAW MATERIALS

Timber
Nickel
Aluminum
Lead
Other metals and minerals
Copper
Zinc
Asbestos
Alloys

FOODSTUFFS

Wheat
Flour
Meat
Cheese
Eggs
Canned goods
Other foods

MISCELLANEOUS

Clothing, Boots and Personal
Equipment for the Services
Optical Instruments
Military and Naval Instruments
Radios, Radiolocators
Gas Masks
Steel Helmets
Parachutes, Flare Parachutes
Minesweeping Gear
Technical Naval Equipment
Searchlights
Smoke Projectors
Marine Smoke Floats
Hospital Equipment and Supplies
Gas Decontamination Equipment
Link Trainers
Fire Hose and Trucks
Asbestos Rescue Suits
Machine Tools
Gauges
Military Tires, "Run-Flat" Tires
Anti-submarine Gear

Aid to Britain

"If ever a nation deserved loyalty, it is Britain now."

Lawrence Hunt

Canada, as Britain's ally, has sent more than 150,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen overseas. These troops are equipped and maintained at the Dominion's expense, with the exception of service craft for the Air Force, which are provided by Britain as part of her contribution to the Air Training Plan.

Most of the equipment and supplies already sent from Canada to Britain have been "lease-lent" by the Canadian people. In the present fiscal year Canada will send \$1,500,000,000 worth of supplies to Britain. Canadians will provide all the money Britain will need to pay for these supplies.

Canada has put tankers and other ships at Britain's disposal. British ships are repaired and supplied in Canadian ports. Canada has taken charge of many prisoners of war. More than 6,000 British children have been given homes in Canada for the duration. Canadian homes are prepared to accommodate at least 100,000. Canadian citizens have voluntarily contributed more than \$27,000,000 to war charities. A large part of this sum has been used to provide money and comforts for the victims of enemy bombing in Britain, for Canadian troops overseas, and to purchase planes and other war equipment. Blankets, clothing, food, mobile kitchens, hospitals, first-aid supplies, blood serum, ambulances and prisoners-of-war parcels have been provided.

Canada, the United States and the War

"The loosing in the world of a ruthless brutal force that scoffs at freedom, makes it essential that the United States and Canada . . . show the world . . . how free men can and will co-operate to protect their common way of life when it is put in jeopardy."

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy

Canada and the United States are co-operating in the production of war materials for the nations actively resisting aggression and for the defence of this hemisphere. Since going to war Canada has bought increasingly large quantities of war supplies from the United States. In the present fiscal year her total imports from the United

States will be about twice as great as in 1938. At the same time the United States has increased her purchases of certain Canadian materials vital to defence. Since the Hyde Park Declaration of April, 1941, this interchange of defence supplies has been increased. Each country is now concentrating on the production of the defence articles it is geared to produce best and most quickly. A Joint Defence Production Committee of the two Countries has recently been set up.

When Canada went to war two years ago she took immediate steps to ensure the defence of her territory and, subsequently, of key points in the western hemisphere. Since the Ogdensburg Agreement of August, 1940, these defensive measures have been co-ordinated with those undertaken by the United States and the two countries have now worked out joint plans for the defence of their part of the western hemisphere. Both Canadian coasts are constantly guarded by large concentrations of troops and by fortresses and coastal and anti-aircraft guns located at strategic points, as well as by naval and air patrols operating along 2,000 miles of coast line and far out to sea. These air patrols have been strengthened this past summer; more bases have been built and new planes provided.

In the west Canada is building a string of staging airdromes so that military planes from both Canadian and United States centres can be moved into northern British Columbia and Alaska without delay. In the east, United States troops have replaced Canadian forces in Iceland, and they have joined Canadian troops in Newfoundland, where the two countries are building extensive defence facilities. Canada and the United States are in full agreement concerning defence measures in Greenland. Canada has built defensive airdromes in Labrador and other parts of the North. Both United States and Canadian troops stand guard in the West Indies. At sea both the Canadian and the United States navies seek out marauding submarines.

The Home Front

"We are all united in a common effort. Intolerance, bigotry and hate have no place in the national picture."

The late Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe

On December 1, a general price ceiling was established in Canada. Wages and salaries are stabilized, and a wartime "cost-of-living" bonus is being paid to employees in the lower wage brackets. These regulations have

been imposed to prevent inflation and to protect wage-earners against higher living costs. Price regulation will not be easy, but Canada has chosen the hard way because while "the price ceiling means hardship, inflation means ruin."

Canadians now pay three times as much in taxes of all kinds as they did before the war; five times as many pay five times as much in income taxes of all kinds. Taxes on goods and services have been increased and extended to cover a wide variety of commodities from soft drinks to travel fares. Business income is subject to a minimum tax of 40%, and 79½% of all "excess profits" are taken by the Government.

Since the outbreak of war Canadians have loaned the Government nearly \$1,500,000,000 in return for war bonds and savings certificates.

This fiscal year the Canadian Government is spending about \$2,350,000,000 for war—a sum which would be equivalent to an expenditure in the United States of about \$35,000,000,000 for defence and lend-lease aid to Britain in a single year. Forty cents out of every dollar earned in Canada is required to support the war.

Supply of many essential materials is rigidly controlled. Among these are iron, steel, aluminum, nickel, zinc, copper, tin, silk and rubber. New models requiring new tooling are "taboo". Passenger automobile production in 1942 will be less than half what it was in 1940. Production of stoves, refrigerators, radios, vacuum cleaners and washing machines has been considerably reduced. Installation purchases of a wide range of articles from furniture to engagement rings can be made only on very strict terms. Gasoline cannot be purchased on Sundays or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. on week days.

Canadians cannot get funds to travel in the United States except for urgent reasons, cannot hold foreign exchange, cannot export capital, and cannot import a great many "non-essential" goods normally bought from the United States. These regulations have been imposed because Canada needs every available United States dollar for war purchases.

This leaflet is a condensed version of a booklet entitled "Canada at War." Both are revised and issued monthly. Those who wish to receive these publications regularly should write to the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, Canada.

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