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# New Models Ended As War Production Close to Capacity

## Motor Cars, Radios, Washing Machines in 'Freezing' Order CONSERVE TOOLS.

(By R. A. FARQUHARSON.)  
(Staff Writer, The Globe and Mail.)

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—New models of all kinds—from motor cars and radios to washing machines and typewriters—are banned for the duration of the war, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced to the House of Commons today.

Machine Tool Controller Thomas Arnold has taken the step in a move to conserve machine tools of all kinds and to make available for direct war work highly trained tool, pattern and die makers, Mr. Howe stated.

The order covers any type of appliance or equipment which "directly or indirectly involves in manufacture the use of any machine tools, dies, jigs, gauges, moulds, patterns or templates." It is all-embracing.

The only loophole left is that the controller is given authority to authorize minor changes or betterments in existing designs. Except for these special licenses only to be issued for good reasons, existing models of motor cars, radio sets, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, railway rolling stock, bicycles, cooking and heating equipment, sewing and washing machines, humidifiers, typewriters, glass and other containers are "frozen."

"By thus avoiding the economic

wastage of machines and men, which mere whims, fads and fancies of fashion often produce," Mr. Howe declared, "the ingenuity of a number of skilled artisans and highly trained men will be directed toward the work of winning the war."

The new model order was the most sweeping single announcement Mr. Howe made in a review today of the operations of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

He took sole responsibility for the fact that Canada has not yet undertaken the manufacture of airplane engines, but held hopes that in the light of new developments in the United States a start could be made.

"Whether we can now undertake to build airplane engines in Canada will depend on whether the necessary machine tools can be made available from United States sources," he said. "Production cannot be obtained in less than eighteen months."

Except for engines, complete airplanes are now being built here.

The Minister announced contracts for eighteen large merchant vessels to be built in Canada's larger shipyards on the St. Lawrence River and Pacific Coast. This is in addition to the 102 minesweepers and corvettes now under construction. The shipbuilding program is well ahead of schedule, Mr. Howe said.

### 30,000 Trucks Delivered.

The biggest single expansion has been in the motor industry. To date 30,000 military trucks have been delivered, and the industry is now geared to a production of 600 units a day, which will soon be reached. The Minister quoted British statements that "Canadian transport equipment is superior to production from any other source of supply."

While keeping away from any figures on tanks, Mr. Howe announced that "arrangements have been made to go into production on the new Anglo-American tank in a very substantial way." This is in addition to the work started some time ago at the Angus shops in Montreal where the Minister promised "substantial production early in the new year." A Canadian source of armor plate has been developed, and all tank components except engines will be produced in Canada.

Ten different types of shells are being made, ranging from 40 milli-

metre to 9.2 inches. Eight plants are producing shells and nineteen producing shell components. New tooling will increase the capacity to 2,000,000 shells a month, the Minister said.

Twelve types of guns are under manufacture. The smallest is the 40 millimetre Bofors anti-tank gun, and the largest, 6-inch naval guns.

"Further arrangements have been made for additional types of naval guns and mountings," Mr. Howe announced. "The result is that Canada will shortly be making practically every type of gun in use in the present war. Very substantial production will be obtained by April of next year."

In an effort to end for all time discussion of shortages of uniforms and personal equipment, Mr. Howe tabled a long list of supplies ordered and delivered. Battle dress delivered now totals 457,176 units.

"I doubt if any one who reads the list will be further concerned about

shortages of clothing," the Minister said. Sixty-two Canadian mills are devoting 60 per cent of their capacity to army orders.

### "No New Millionaires."

Describing expenditures of \$255,000,000 in Government capital investments on plants and of \$849,000,000 on war orders, the Minister said margins of profit had been held at levels much lower than in peacetime.

"I feel confident that there will be no new millionaires emerging from this war," he said.

Mr. Howe said at the beginning of his speech that a recent cable from the Dominion Office in London "stresses the importance of carefully guarding production figures for munitions and supplies."

This placed him under a handicap, he said, but "we must appreciate that anything said here will represent an official report to enemy countries and for that reason definite production statements are unwise."

Canada was emerging from the construction period and from now on the big feature would be bringing new plants into full production.

Production workers had been sent to Great Britain and the United States for training, technical schools were helping greatly to fill the demand for skilled workmen, and women were being taken into industry where they excelled men in certain work demanding the utmost of deftness.

### \$255,000,000 Invested.

The Government's system of financing plants where this could not be done by private industry had resulted in \$255,000,000 being invested in production premises and machinery, of which about 30 per

cent was on the account of Canada and the balance for Great Britain.

Orders had been placed or were in hand amounting to \$849,000,000, of which \$540,000,000 was on British account and \$309,000,000 Canadian.

The aircraft industry of Canada was producing planes to meet the requirements of the Air Training Plan and operational planes for the United Kingdom. Output was increasing and new plants were being organized on a production line basis.

The shipbuilding program was reported "well ahead of schedule" and in addition to the eighteen merchant ships to be built for Britain "an additional program of corvettes and minesweepers is under consideration."

Orders were on hand sufficient to keep the automotive industry engaged at capacity until the end of September, 1941.

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