

United States and the British Commonwealth in the Pacific. The Canadian Government decided immediately to associate Canada with the United States and the United Kingdom in hostilities against Japan.

The open declaration of war on the United States by Germany and Italy four days later removed the remaining restrictions on United States co-operation with the British Commonwealth, Russia, China and the other Allied powers. Notable examples of this co-operation have been: the visits to this continent of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; the signing, on Jan. 1, 1942, of the agreement among the 26 United Nations; and, of particular interest to Canada, the meeting, in May, 1942, of the United Nations Air Training Conference at Ottawa.

The year from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, has seen a vast expansion of the armed forces of Canada and a tremendous increase in Canadian war production. Two distinct aspects of the war effort have been developed simultaneously. On the one hand, Canada is raising, equipping and maintaining her own national armed forces on land, at sea and in the air; on the other, Canada is helping, materially and financially, to feed and to arm Britain. All of these developments are outlined below.

### National Defence

**The Organization and Administration of National Defence.**—No noteworthy changes have taken place in the basic organization of the Department of National Defence since those published at p. xxvi of the 1940 edition of the Year Book.

**The Navy.**—To meet the continually increasing demands upon its services, the Royal Canadian Navy has, during the past year, continued its expansion, both in personnel and in ships. On Mar. 31, 1942, the number of officers and men totalled more than 31,000. There were more than 400 ships flying the White Ensign under the command of the Royal Canadian Navy, this number included auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers, motor patrol boats, motor torpedo boats and auxiliary craft. In addition, 1942 will see the opening of the Naval College at Esquimalt and, an entirely new departure, the establishment of a Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service.

On May 20, 1942, the keels of two Tribal Class destroyers were laid at a Halifax shipyard, and the first destroyer building program in Canada was instituted. Three other Tribal Class destroyers, much larger and much more heavily armed than any previously in the Canadian Navy, have been launched at a British shipyard for the Royal Canadian Navy.

While the destroyer fleet is being added to, both at home and in the United Kingdom, Canadian shipyards are continuing to build the other ships of Canada's Navy, the corvettes and minesweepers, motor-launches and motor torpedo-boats.

Since the outbreak of war the Royal Canadian Navy has carried out unceasingly a three-fold task: the guarding of the coasts of Canada, the escorting of convoys and the taking of aggressive action against the enemy wherever possible. In addition, more than 1,000 officers and men served with ships of the Royal Navy.

The third year of the war saw hostilities break out in the Pacific but, despite the imposition of this extra responsibility, Canada's Navy has not relaxed its major operations in the Atlantic, where its ships work with those of the Royal Navy and the United States Navy. With the extension of the enemy's submarine