

Canada's increased international stature is reflected in the announcements of November and December, 1943, that the Canadian legations at Washington, Moscow, Chungking and Rio de Janeiro would be raised to the rank of Embassies. On Mar. 16, 1944, a Canadian Ambassador to Mexico was appointed. The Embassy at Washington was the first to be established by any British Dominion. Among British countries Canada's diplomatic corps is second in size only to that of the United Kingdom.

Canada has planned and put in operation what is considered to be one of the most advanced and comprehensive rehabilitation programs for men and women in the Armed Forces. (See Chapter XXI.) Each of the Services has its personnel counsellors to advise on post-war training and positions available. An extensive scheme for guiding demobilized persons has been worked out, and every man and woman will have the benefit of expert advice before resuming civilian life. Through the Veterans' Land Act, financial assistance will be given by the Government to Service personnel wishing to settle on the land.

While beginning to plan for the Peace, Canada has geared all her resources to finishing the War, regardless of cost. The increasing size of the Armed Forces and the expanding production of equipment and supplies vital to the United Nations has brought the daily war costs in Canada, on a per capita basis, from 32 cents in 1941 to 89 cents in 1942 and \$1.16 in 1943.

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 ships. With additions to its original size, the Naval Board, advisory body to the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, now has 7 members and one civil member; it is composed of the Deputy Minister for Naval Services, the Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of Naval Personnel, Chief of Naval Equipment and Supply, Chief of Naval Engineering and Construction, the Chief Staff Officer Reserves, and a Secretary.

On Mar. 9, 1944, the number of officers and men together with 4,500 members of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, totalled more than 80,000: there were 700 ships flying the White Ensign under the command of the Royal Canadian Navy; 250 of this number were fighting ships, including aircraft carriers (R.N.) manned by Canadians, auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, frigates, corvettes, mine-sweepers, motor torpedo-boats, patrol vessels and auxiliary craft.

The number of ships had increased fifty-fold in a little over four years. Personnel had increased forty-five times. In September, 1939, there were only two naval bases, one at Halifax and the other at Esquimalt, B.C. These two have been greatly expanded and improved and, in addition, eleven new bases have been developed on east and west coasts and in Newfoundland.

The Royal Canadian Naval College was opened at Royal Roads, B.C., in October, 1942, with 100 students enrolled; 43 midshipmen were graduated in the spring of 1943 and are serving at sea with the R.C.N., on loan to the R.N. or as members