

sentative of the Director of the Veterans' Land Act is called the District Superintendent, and his headquarters need not necessarily coincide with the headquarters of the District Administrator.

In order that veterans may readily obtain authentic information concerning the rehabilitation program, the Department of Labour has co-operated with the Department of Veterans Affairs in placing a Veterans Officer (see p. 1066), himself a veteran, in each of its National Employment Offices throughout the country. Veterans Officers have been trained to advise and assist veterans with their re-establishment problems whenever possible.

Section 2.—Discharge Gratuities and Rehabilitation Allowances

Upon discharge from the Armed Forces, an ex-service man or woman with a minimum of six months' service receives through the Department of National Defence:—

- (1) Any back pay and deferred pay credited to his account.
- (2) A rehabilitation grant of thirty days' pay of his rank, and one month's allowances for his dependents.
- (3) Clothing allowance of \$100.

These payments, except for the clothing allowance, do not apply if the service man is discharged for reasons of misconduct; the clothing allowance is paid in all cases unless the discharge for misconduct involved penal servitude.

Thus, nearly every service man becomes a veteran with enough money in his pocket to tide him over the immediate post-discharge period. As a part of his discharge procedure the veteran also applies for his war-service gratuities which are paid through the Department of National Defence in equal monthly cheques not exceeding the amount of pay and allowances drawn during his last clear month of service.

The War Service Grants Act provides a basic gratuity of \$7·50 for each thirty-day period of qualifying service plus 25 cents for each of those days served outside the western hemisphere. In addition, there is a supplementary gratuity of seven days' pay and allowances for each six months of service outside the western hemisphere and a re-establishment credit equal to the basic gratuity, which the veteran may use for certain purposes if he does not choose the alternative benefits of training and the Veterans' Land Act. (See pp. 1068-1072.)

The War Service Grants Act came into force on Jan. 1, 1945, and cheques began to go out early in that month. By the end of the year a total of \$122,698,974 had been paid to veterans by the three Services. At the end of the fiscal year (Mar. 31, 1946) this figure had been increased to \$207,682,072. As will be seen by the following statement, a considerable amount remains to be paid; the commitment for the Army alone, at the end of the fiscal year, was \$217,725,367. This figure represents gratuity applications actually passed and in payment, and the difference between the amount paid and the commitment is the amount remaining to be paid, in equal monthly cheques, to those veterans whose applications have been approved. It will also be noted that at the end of the fiscal year a total of 659,755 applications had been approved and that the total enlistment up to V-J Day (Aug. 14, 1945) was 1,104,225, indicating that the payment of gratuities was not two-thirds completed at the end of the fiscal year. No qualifications as to the use of the money by the veteran are placed on war-service gratuities.