

brought into effect before they became incorporated as a part of the Canadian Armed Forces. Most of the remaining amendments refer to Part II (re-establishment credits) of the Act and liberalize or extend the uses for which the credit may be approved. Among these was an amendment permitting veterans to retain their re-establishment credit, if they borrow under Section 13 of the Veterans' Land Act against lands already owned, and an amendment permitting non-resident veterans of the Canadian Armed Forces to buy Dominion of Canada annuities or veterans insurance policies with their re-establishment credit.

The chief amendments to the Veterans' Land Act authorized the Minister of Veterans Affairs to enter into agreement with the provinces for the settlement of veterans on provincial land, and to provide financial assistance to veterans in the form of grants, up to \$2,320, to be used in certain specified ways to facilitate settlement.

The Act was also amended to make benefits available to members of the House of Commons and the Senate who were on active service in the War of 1939-45. The definition of "overseas service" was amended and aligned with that used in the War Service Grants Act.

The Committee's recommendations in connection with the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order took the form of a new Act called the Veterans Rehabilitation Act. This Act embodies all the benefits of the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order and, in addition, broadens their scope. Many other amendments of lesser significance were made.

The ultimate objective is to consolidate all the legislation relating to veterans in one statute to be appropriately named "The Veterans Charter".