

4. Services designed to promote better understanding between labour and management in industry will remain. The Industrial Production Co-operation Board is being continued. Plant committees organized under its sponsorship numbered 444 at the end of March, 1946.

5. The National Employment Service, set up in 1941, administered the wartime Selective Service regulations. Although the Selective Service section has been dropped, National Employment Service is a permanent fixture. Functioning in more than 200 Canadian cities and towns as a voluntary public placement agency, it also handles unemployment insurance benefits, administers the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and looks after out-of-work allowances on behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Canada's achievements in the field of scientific research during the war have been outstanding. Since 1939 the facilities of the National Research Council were widely extended, the laboratory staffs increased fourfold, the budget expanded six times. With the close of hostilities, Canadian scientists are applying the results of their wartime research to the betterment of peacetime living. Reaching into almost every area of human activity, the work of the council includes scientific aids to housing, rural electrification, health and welfare, the rehabilitation of the wounded; studies to improve the design of aircraft, canals, harbors, ships; the application of radar to air and sea navigation, of the principle of echo sounding to mineral prospecting and the detection of flaws in solid structures; the utilization of atomic energy not only in war but also in industry, and the use of its products in research and medicine.

Canadian medical practice has been greatly enriched by experience gained under the vicissitudes of war. In keeping with this general trend toward better health consciousness was the establishment of the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1944 with duties, among others, of carrying on research for the health and welfare of the Canadian people and of publicizing the results of such efforts.

Of particular importance, when measured by the yardstick of human values, is the contribution Canada has made of foodstuffs to a hungry world. (See: "Food from Canada," 1946 REFERENCE PAPERS series, No. 2, April 30, 1946). Labour shortages notwithstanding, Canada maintained a steady flow of wheat, bacon, cheese, eggs and other products to the United Kingdom and other allies. Wheat has been flowing out of Canada at the rate of a million bushels each working day for the last three years; fish products at the rate of a million pounds each day for seven years.

After six years of concentrated toil Canadians find that their efforts have not only helped win the war but have also moved the nation up to higher levels--to more mature heights of economic, political and cultural development and to largely expanded diplomatic relations with the other nations of the world.

(For the convenience of those who have in their possession a copy of the Recapitulation Issue of CANADA AT WAR, No. 45, published in July, 1945, the tables in this paper are numbered as they are in that booklet. The numbers are not consecutive throughout, however, for in a few cases tabulations similar to those contained in the Recapitulation Issue have not been presented here, and a few gaps therefore occur).