

They are given special training in baking bread and making pies. They are paid during training.

By the introduction of these new entrants into sea service through the lower grades, it is possible to arrange for a general upgrading of all ranks. Seamen who have the requisite time and experience at sea are invited to take tuition at the nautical schools to enable them to be examined for initial certificates of competency. Similarly junior officers are given the opportunity to sit for examination for higher grade certificates. The same system of upgrading applies to engine-room staffs, where ratings and junior officers are given the opportunity to take tuition to enable them to sit for initial or higher grade marine engineering certificates. During these periods of study the men are paid the wages of their rank and provided with board and lodging.

RATES OF
PAY

Canadian rates of pay for merchant seamen are substantially higher than British rates but are lower than those paid in the United States. Rates of pay vary according to rank or rating, but for comparison an able seaman receives \$135 a month on a Canadian ship, \$107 on a British ship and averages more than \$300 a month on a United States ship.

DIRECTOR
OF MARINE
SERVICES

The director of marine services of the Department of Transport is responsible for compensation, issuance of identity certificates, merchant navy badges, memorial crosses and for maintaining a central registry of seamen.

IDENTITY
CERTIFICATES

Identity certificates are issued to all seamen of any nationality serving in ships of Canadian registry in foreign-going, home trade and inland waters. Between January 1, 1942, and September 1, 1944, 34,827 identity certificates were issued. These certificates are a protection to the men both in foreign ports and at home.

CENTRAL
REGISTER

The Department of Transport maintains a central registry where the individual service records of merchant seamen are listed. Seamen who are missing or have lost their lives as a result of enemy action while serving on ships of Canadian registry, as well as Canadian seamen who may now be serving on ships of foreign registry, are included. More than 51,000 names have been entered in this register.

COMPENSATION

As civilians, merchant seamen provide their own clothing, tools and also special instruments. At the outbreak of war the Canadian government made provision to pay compensation for loss of personal effects by seamen due to enemy action. The maximum rate of compensation allowed is \$450 for the clothes of the master of a foreign-going ship and \$225 for his instruments, down to \$110 for the lowest ratings. Compensation is also paid to the dependents of seamen who are missing or killed as a result of enemy action. To September 1, 1944, 1,222 compensation claims had been paid. In some cases more than one claim has been paid to the same man who has suffered loss of effects on different occasions.

MERCHANT NAVY
BADGES

Seamen who have served for not less than three months in waters where enemy submarines, surface raiders or aircraft have been known to operate, or less than three months in a ship which has been attacked by the enemy, are issued merchant navy badges. It is a small silver emblem bearing the initials "M.N." To September 1, 1944, 500 merchant navy badges have been claimed.

MEMORIAL
CROSSES

The widows and mothers of Canadian merchant seamen who have lost their lives at sea through enemy action are entitled to receive the memorial cross, as are