

program is under the direction of a Director of National Selective Service who was appointed on Mar. 23, 1942, and is responsible to the Minister of Labour. He is advised by a National Selective Service Advisory Board consisting of the members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination and the National War Labour Board, and others, and the Labour Co-ordination Committee may by itself advise the Director at his request or on its own initiative. Detailed administration is carried on by National Selective Service officers, one of whom is appointed in each area assigned by the Unemployment Insurance Commission to a local employment and claims office. Appeals from decisions of Selective Service officers may be made to Appeal Boards which are the National War Services Boards that were set up to consider applications for postponement of compulsory military training.

On Mar. 2, 1942, the Minister of Labour was charged with the responsibility of establishing and maintaining an inventory of employable persons, and he was given authority to require any person to register or any employer to maintain and provide records about his employees. Shortly afterwards the records and personnel of the National Registration Division of the Department of National War Services were transferred to the Department of Labour. During the last half of March the Unemployment Insurance Commission compiled a register, which is being kept up to date, of all workers, whether insured or not, who are employed by employers with at least one person in insurable employment. On May 19, 1942, an order was issued requiring all unemployed male persons between the ages of 16 and 70 to register.

On Mar. 21, 1942, three Orders in Council were passed relating to employment in special types of work. One of them drew up a list of occupations that are relatively unessential, or can be filled by women or older men, and prohibited the entry of medically fit men of military age into these occupations without the permission of the appropriate Selective Service Officer; the second provided that no person, who was employed in agriculture on Mar. 23, may leave that employment without the permission of the Selective Service Officer except to enter the armed services or to undertake winter work in lumbering, etc.; and the third amended the National War Services Regulations to permit persons engaged in agriculture to have their compulsory military training deferred. Shortly before this an Order in Council had been issued to facilitate the transfer of technically qualified scientists and engineers to essential work and generally to place the employment of such persons under the supervision of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.

The War-Emergency Training Program has continued to expand and during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1942, 76,726 were in training, including those in R.C.A.F., army and navy classes, as against 37,871 in the previous year. An Order in Council of Apr. 30, 1942, provides for the training of job instructors.

The general question of post-war reconstruction as it affects labour and the rehabilitation of discharged men and women has been under consideration by a Special Committee of the Cabinet assisted by a General Advisory Committee and a Committee on Reconstruction. Of the measures so far passed to deal with post-war problems, several are designed to assist discharged persons in re-establishing themselves in employment. Regulations requiring that they be reinstated in their former jobs were passed on June 27, 1941, and the main provisions of these regulations have been incorporated in a bill that was referred to a special committee of the House of Commons on Apr. 20, 1942. An Order in Council passed on Oct. 1,