

The Wartime Information Board.—The Wartime Information Board was established by Order in Council on Sept. 9, 1942, with the object of "ensuring an informed and intelligent understanding of the purposes and progress of the Canadian war effort". The Board, consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and eight members, is responsible to the Prime Minister as President of the Privy Council and as Chairman of the War Committee of the Cabinet.

The powers relative to public information formerly vested in the Minister of National War Services were transferred to the Board. In particular, it is the duty of the Board to supervise Canadian information in countries outside of Canada, to co-ordinate other public information services of the Government, and to provide means and facilities for the distribution within and without Canada of Canadian war information. Operations of the Board are carried out under the direction of a General Manager responsible to the Board.

In addition to headquarters at Ottawa the Board maintains offices at New York, Washington, London and Canberra. Information work in the respective countries is done chiefly through these offices. In other countries information is distributed directly from Ottawa in some cases and through diplomatic Missions and Trade Commissioners' offices. The Board's representatives abroad work in close consultation with Canadian diplomatic representatives.

In Canada the Board is chiefly concerned with co-ordinating information of various government departments, and gathering and making this information available, particularly to persons and organizations directly concerned in the dissemination of information to the public.

In addition to the domestic and external branches of the Board there is a Reports Branch which collects and prepares reference material on various aspects of the war undertaking.

The Board provides certain information for members of the Canadian Armed Forces, through publications edited in consultation with the educational authorities of the Forces.

War-time Regulation of Labour.—During 1943 and the first half of 1944 the measures for the control of wages and manpower were adapted to changing conditions and in addition a new measure was passed dealing with freedom of association, collective bargaining and industrial disputes. The information on these subjects appearing below brings up to date that in the Labour Chapter.

Industrial Relations.—The Wartime Labour Relations Regulations of Feb. 17, 1944, require every employer to negotiate in good faith with any trade union or other bargaining representatives acting for a majority of his employees. In addition, certain "unfair practices" are prohibited, for example, interference by an employer with the affairs of a trade union or other employees' organization, refusal to employ a person because of his membership in a trade union or employees' organization and intimidation of a worker into joining or refraining from joining any trade union or employees' organization.

The Regulations also provide for the appointment by the Minister of Labour of conciliation officers and boards to investigate disputes between employers and workers and to attempt to settle them if possible. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which provided for somewhat similar machinery is suspended, together with the Orders in Council extending its application to war industries. Two other Orders in Council are revoked to the extent that they are inconsistent with the Labour Relations Regulations. One of these permitted the Minister of Labour to