

The Minister of Labour and the Director of National Selective Service are also assisted, particularly on matters of policy, by a National Selective Service Advisory Board which consists of representatives of Government Departments and agencies such as veterans organizations, industry and labour. There are also Regional Advisory Boards in the Maritime, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific areas with equal representation to deal with problems peculiar to their own areas.

Under the Mobilization Regulations all men born in any of the years 1913 to 1926, inclusive, and single men born in any of the years 1902 to 1912, inclusive, were designated as liable for compulsory military training. However, no man was to be called for military service until he reached the age of 18½ years. In order to aid in the prosecution of the War and to ensure that war and essential civilian production were maintained, postponement orders, deferring a man from military service, were granted to men under certain circumstances.

For the administration of the military call-up, the country is divided into 13 divisions in each of which there is a Registrar. Mobilization Boards in these 13 divisions act as independent units and are responsible for determining whether or not a man should have postponement from military service under the regulations.

On the purely civilian side, there are two aspects of the policy; control over the movement of workers and direction of certain groups of workers into more essential employment. The basis of the program is a carefully drafted schedule of labour priorities which shows exactly what establishments should be given first call on available labour in any locality. Control over the movement of workers is possible because, with few exceptions, all employers and workers are required to use the local Employment Office. These offices are the local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission which, along with the other facilities of the Commission, have been placed at the disposal of the Minister of Labour for the duration of the War. No worker can quit or be released from his job without giving or receiving seven days notice of separation in prescribed form, a copy of which goes to the local Employment Office. Similarly, no employer may interview or engage any worker, and no worker may seek or accept employment unless he has a permit from the local Employment Office. Except in the name of Selective Service, employers may not normally advertise for help and they must requisition all the labour they need from the local Employment Office. Moreover, since Sept. 20, 1943, no worker in an establishment with a high labour priority rating has been able to quit or be released from his job without permission. A considerable number of workers have been compelled to leave their jobs to take more essential jobs elsewhere. Workers unemployed for two weeks or more may be directed into any job considered suitable. All men between the ages of 18 and 64 who have experience in coal mining and all men in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who were formerly longshoremen may be directed to employment in the mines or on the docks, as the case may be. Any man between the ages of 16 and 64 may be directed to accept employment in cutting fuelwood, in fishing or fish processing.

Special provisions apply to agriculture. No farm worker may seek or enter employment outside agriculture without a permit, except short-time employment in related seasonal industries. Moreover, under agreements between the Dominion