

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament Administered by Departments of the Government of Canada—concluded

Department, Year and Chapter of Statute	Name of Act	Department, Year and Chapter of Statute	Name of Act
Veterans Affairs —continued		Veterans Affairs —concluded	
RSC 1952 256	Special Operators War Service Benefits	297	Women's Royal Naval Services and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits)
258	Supervisors War Service Benefits	340	War Veterans Allowance (amended 1955, c. 13; 1957-58, c. 7; 1960, c. 36) (War Veterans Allowance Board)
279, 338	Veterans Insurance (amended 1958, c. 43)		
280	Veterans' Land (amended 1953-54, c. 66; 1959, c. 37)	1952-53 27	Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) (amended 1953-54, c. 2; 1958, c. 25)
281	Veterans Rehabilitation (amended 1959, c. 17)	1953-54 65	Veterans Benefit (amended 1955, c. 43)
289	War Service Grants (amended 1953-54, c. 46; 1959, c. 18)		

PART IV.—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The Civil Service Commission.—The Federal Civil Service comprises, in the widest sense, all servants of the Crown—other than those holding political or judicial office—who are employed in a civil capacity and whose remuneration is paid wholly and directly from moneys voted by Parliament. Collectively they form the staffs of the various departments, commissions, boards, bureaus and other agencies of the Federal Government. Nearly every category of occupation is represented in the Civil Service. A few civil servants are appointed by one or both Houses of Parliament directly and a considerable number are appointed by departments and other agencies in accordance with the provisions of certain statutes, generally with executive approval of the Governor in Council. The remainder, by far the majority, are selected and appointed by the Civil Service Commission of Canada.

The Civil Service Commission as the central personnel agency of the Federal Government is the custodian of the merit principle in respect of both initial appointments and promotions. The steps by which the Commission came to be established in its present form constitute the record of Civil Service reform in Canada which began a year after Confederation and culminated in the passing of the Civil Service Act of 1918.

Recruitment.—The recruitment of civil servants is conducted by means of open competitive examination through which every citizen has the right to compete for positions in the service of his country. Examinations are held periodically as the staff requirements of the public service dictate. Any Canadian citizen may apply for headquarters positions open at Ottawa but applicants for local positions must normally be residents of the locality in which the vacancy occurs. Competitive examinations are announced through the press and through posters displayed on the public notice boards of post offices, offices of the National Employment Service, offices of the Civil Service Commission, and elsewhere. The examinations may be written, oral, a demonstration of skill, or any combination of these.

The names of persons successful in Civil Service examinations, arranged in order of rank, are recorded on eligible lists. Examination results are formally announced by publication in the *Canada Gazette* and each candidate—successful or unsuccessful—is advised of his standing. Appointments are made as required from the eligible lists which usually remain valid for one year.

The rank of the various successful candidates on eligible lists is influenced by the 'veterans' preference'. Actually the preference is limited largely, in accordance with its definition by law, to members of the Armed Forces who have served overseas in World War I or II or in the Korean theatre of operations. The highest order of preference is the 'disability preference' accorded to pensioners of the Armed Forces who as a result of their war service have been unable to resume their prewar civilian occupations.