

of the provinces nearly all withdrew from this field. The Province of Quebec continued operation of some provincial employment offices but with very little duplication of the federal service.

As already stated, the Unemployment Insurance Commission administers the National Employment Service as a part of its unemployment insurance program. It will readily be seen that, when an unemployed person enters one of the Commission offices, the primary object of the organization is to provide him or her with suitable employment. The average worker wants a job. If it is impossible to find suitable employment for him and if he is engaged in insurable employment, then he becomes an applicant for unemployment insurance benefits. Consequently, it will be seen that the employment and insurance branches of the Commission must work in the closest association and complement each other's activities.

The Canadian unemployment insurance program is a co-operative undertaking. The unemployment insurance fund is created by contributions made by employers and workers on what is practically an even basis. From the public treasury a further contribution is made. This amounts to about one-fifth of the total amount contributed by employers and employees.

Recognizing the fact that employers and workers were called upon by the legislation to build up this fund, Parliament decided that unemployment insurance should be administered by a Commission which would be representative of both employer and worker organizations. Thus, in drafting the legislation, provision was made for the creation of a Commission of three. One member represents employers, another employees, while the third represents the nation as a whole.

The Act also carried out this principle in connection with the appointment of advisory committees. Provision was made for the establishment of national, regional and local committees to advise on matters connected with employment. The National Employment Committee is made up of representatives of employer and employee organizations. Women's organizations, agriculture, the retail trade and veterans also have representation. The Committee meets three times a year and deals with problems that have arisen or considers matters referred to it by the Commission or arising from meetings of local or regional committees. These regional and local committees are, like the National Committee, made up of representatives of the various organizations referred to, and function in their special fields. The Commission has divided Canada for administrative purposes, into five regions, in each of which a regional employment committee functions. Local employment committees, of which there are now 62, advise local office managers on matters arising in their fields.

In addition, approximately 100 ad hoc committees have been organized in localities where no regular local employment committee exists. These ad hoc committees were formed for the specific purpose of initiating and conducting winter employment campaigns in their own communities. The local campaigns supplement the national effort to spread economic activity more evenly over the whole year and thus reduce the number of workers who become unemployed during the winter months.