

With few exceptions, employers and employees are prohibited from advertising for jobs, from terminating employment without seven days' notice, and from seeking, being interviewed for or offered employment without a permit from a Selective Service officer.

Under compulsory measures since passed, employers in a wide range of non-essential or low priority industries and occupations are prohibited from retaining male workers between the ages of 16 and 40 without a special permit.

Special steps have been taken to guarantee an adequate labour force for the nation's agriculture.

Persons in a growing list of occupations, including teachers, hospital assistants and civil servants as well as workers in high priority industries have been required to remain at their type of employment.

Job freezing proved of benefit to employers in all high priority industries. Along with lay-offs in various war plants which were releasing workers for absorption into other undermanned plants, the freezing order had a stabilizing effect on the Dominion-wide manpower situation.

Under mobilization regulations men who were single or childless widowers at July 15, 1940, who are between the ages of 18 and 42, inclusive, and medically fit, are eligible for military service in Canada and its territorial waters. So far, single men between the ages of 18½ and 38 and married men up to 31 years of age have been called up for compulsory military service. By order-in-council, authority may be given to despatch such men to areas outside Canada.

An industrial mobilization plan was devised and put into effect during 1943 to provide an orderly system of postponement and withdrawal of employees to serve in the armed forces. Employees of companies engaged in high priority production are classified according to age, sex and medical category. Those who are subject to military call-up are further classified according to relative indispensability or replaceability, and to the length of time they need be postponed in order to prevent losses in production.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF

Canada has been a strong supporter of organizations designed to further international relief. Every month since August, 1942, 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat have been shipped to Greece as a gift to the Greek people from the people of Canada. Greek authorities have revealed that this Canadian wheat has been responsible for saving about half the population of the country from starvation. Canada was represented at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference at Atlantic City in November of 1943. A Canadian, L.B. Pearson, minister at the Canadian embassy at Washington, was named chairman of the important committee on supplies which considers the provision, transportation and allotment of relief supplies. A sub-committee of the supplies committee will have responsibility for deciding whether or not countries in receipt of relief are able to pay for supplies. A second meeting of the UNRRA council was held in Montreal from September 16 to September 26, under the chairmanship of Mr. Pearson. At that time plans were consolidated and brought into working action.

Contributions to UNRRA are made on a basis of 1% of the national income of the contributing country which, in the case of Canada, amounts to about \$90,000,000.

CANADA-U.S. CO-OPERATION

Canada has constantly indicated its willingness to support international plans which will bring world betterment. With the United States, Canadian co-operation is particularly close.

In the fields of defence, economics and war production, Canada and the United States have joined forces through the following committees:

- Permanent Joint Board on Defence
- Materials Co-ordinating Committee
- Joint War Production Committee
- Joint Agricultural Committee
- Joint War Aid Committee