

In this same year, but subsequent to the amendment of the Pension Act by parliament, provision was first made for pensioning members of the new women's auxiliary forces. The first regulations on this subject were adopted by P.C. 4/7635 on October 1.

Canadian nationals serving on ships of non-Canadian registry were added to the categories of merchant seamen pensioned for death or disability arising from enemy action or counter-action by P.C. 87/5204, of July 16.

Air raid precaution workers were also given the protection of the Pension Act by P.C. 7147 of September 10, 1941.

1942

Three major items of legislation were enacted by parliament in 1942. These were:—

1. The Re-instatement in Civil Employment Act—Chapter 31—, which appears at Page 411 of The Reference Manual, Appendix 1.
2. The Veterans Land Act, Chapter 13 of 1942, which is at page 515 of the same Manual.
3. The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, Chapter 34 of 1942, to be found at page 535 of the Manual.

The Re-instatement in Civil Employment Act is the measure which insures to members of the forces who resigned from positions in private employment for the purpose of enlisting that they shall have the right to go back to their former jobs under circumstances no worse than those which would have existed if they had not enlisted.

The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act was a measure to give statutory effect to a series of agreements between the dominion and the Provinces which had originated in the unemployment period for adult education in the vocational field.

The original agreements carried out a recommendation of the Youth Committee of the Royal Commission on Unemployment urging that younger persons in the unemployed field be offered state-assisted vocational training. The dominion and the provinces divided the cost and the provinces, owing to their jurisdiction over education, supplied the facilities. Later the same formula was used in connection with the training of industrial workers for war industry.

The importance of the Act with relation to the rehabilitation of ex-service men is that the vocational training provided for ex-service men is given very largely in existing institutions operating under provincial authority. The dominion, of course, bears the whole cost of the training of ex-service men.

The three measures enacted during 1942 were all dealt with by select committees of the House of Commons. The reports of these committees appear in the journals of the House for that session.

The Veterans' Land Act was dealt with by a "Special Select Committee on Land Settlement of Veterans of the Present War."

The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act was examined by a "Special Select Committee on Vocational Training."

The Re-instatement in Civil Employment Act was reviewed by the "Special Select Committee on Canteen Funds," which committee, as its name implies, also gave special study to the disposition of canteen funds.

As the Report on Canteen Funds appears in the journals of the House and is thus available to honourable members it is unnecessary for me to table a copy herewith. But as the report deals with a matter of great importance I would direct special attention to No. 114 of the journals of the House, July 22, 1942, page 577 to 584.

The House of Commons committee which recommended adoption of the Veterans' Land Act had before it the able and comprehensive report of the subcommittee on Land Settlement of the General Advisory Committee. This