

greater degree of compulsion in directing men to specified employment -- a point to which more specific reference will be made later. Under the amended Regulations, persons 65 and over were not further covered.

- 15.- Throughout the entire term of the civilian Selective Service Regulations, certain persons or groups of workers, while following certain specified callings, have been exempted from control. These have included employees of provincial governments; persons employed in agriculture, fishing, fish processing, hunting or trapping; ministers, priests or other clergymen; nurses while employed as such; domestic servants while employed in a private home and school students working after school hours and on Saturdays and holidays. It will be noted, of course, that these persons, at such time as they might change the nature of their occupation or employment, would become subject in all respects to the Regulations.
16. In connection with the seven-day notice of separation introduced in September, 1942, as carried over into the consolidation of January, 1943, a number of exceptions were provided to take care of special cases. As an illustration it might be noted that in the case of persons employed in the building construction industry or persons working for less than one month, termination of employment could take place immediately, simply by giving a notice in prescribed form. From January 1943, if the notice of separation provisions were contrary to any practice established by a collective labour agreement in force prior to September, 1942, the provisions of the collective labour agreement would prevail.
17. An amendment made in June, 1943, affecting school teachers, provided that they could not enter employment outside of school teaching (other than during vacation periods) without a permit from a Selective Service officer. Generally speaking, such permits are rarely granted. This was designed to do for schools what earlier provisions had done for agriculture, that is, to stabilize school teachers in their employment and to retain in school teaching those who, by training and experience, were fitted to render national service in that work.

COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT

18. Reference has already been made to provisions that laid the foundation for compulsory directions to employment -- a feature of the Regulations which has developed gradually from September, 1942, until the present date. Originally the only persons who could be compulsorily directed to employment by a National Selective Service officer were unemployed persons or persons not gainfully occupied. This provision has existed since September, 1942. The Regulations made in January, 1943, laid the foundation for the Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders -- the first of which was made by the minister of labour in April, 1943. The procedure established was for the minister to make an order that male persons within the age group callable for military service could not continue in any of the list of occupations or industries set forth in the minister's order, unless they obtained a special permit from a National Selective Service officer. It was further provided that on application for the necessary special permit or at any date thereafter, the Selective Service officer might direct the man to employment with a higher priority. From time to time further orders were made by the minister that widened and extended the list of