

permits before seeking or entering employment. They introduced a system of notices of separation for use when an employee was being laid off or dismissed or was terminating his employment: This provision required seven days' notice to be given by either employer or employee in a case of intended separation. Employers were required to report employment vacancies. Advertising for employment or for employees was prohibited except under the control of Selective Service. A labour priority schedule, consisting of four priority classifications, was introduced in order to indicate the relative essentiality of various occupations and industries in reference to the war effort. This provided the groundwork for the effort to move workers from lower to higher classes in the labour priority schedule, that is, to move workers into more essential work. Supplementary allowances were provided for, to assist in making the labour supply mobile: These allowances included transportation to employment and payments to assist workers separated from their families or to compensate where wage differentials interfered with transfers, and became payable on any project or in any case where specific authority for payment was given.

All these Regulations, which applied to both men and women, covered persons who had reached their 16th birthday. No important changes were made in the earlier provisions relating to the stabilization of employment in agriculture.

11. In October, 1942, it was considered advisable to stop the flow of manpower going to employment outside Canada. Regulations were accordingly made to prohibit persons over 16 years of age from leaving Canada with the intention of seeking or entering employment outside Canada, unless they had first obtained a labour exit permit from a Selective Service officer. Some exceptions were provided to take care of persons whose work required them, in the normal course, to remain outside of Canada on business, or those entering the employ of any government abroad. The Regulations, which have been rigidly administered, have stopped a source of loss of manpower to employment in other countries.
12. With the concurrence of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, by an order-in-council dated September 4, 1942, the organization of the commission was made part of the Department of Labour, under the title of the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Branch of the department. The change was made mainly for the purpose of administering Selective Service. At this time there also took place a great expansion of the personnel, and regional and local offices of the Branch, in order to deal more effectively with the increased work involved in administering the greatly extended Regulations.
13. The next change in the Regulations, and the last major change, was made in January, 1943, when all Regulations previously made that dealt with employment, including agricultural employment, technical personnel and labour exit permits, were consolidated into one set of Regulations which became known as "The National Selective Service Civilian Regulations". Minor changes were made, but substantially they remained the same as those introduced in September, 1942.
14. It may be noted in dealing with this consolidation of the Regulations in January, 1943, that the foundation was laid for a