

5. To administer the two sets of Regulations arrangements were made by the minister of labour and the director of National Selective Service to utilize the cross-country chain of offices and the organization set up to administer the Unemployment Insurance Act under the Unemployment Insurance Commission - which included employment and claims offices in all leading cities. Certain of the members of the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission were appointed National Selective Service officers and vested with authority to administer the Regulations.
6. Along with the Regulations already mentioned, a third order-in-council was made that dealt exclusively with technical personnel. It provided generally that such persons might not enter employment without permission, and on termination of their employment were to give notice in prescribed form. It further provided for a complete registration of all persons with technical training. The provisions of this order-in-council were administered by the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, and although these regulations were later integrated with National Selective Service Civilian Regulations, this phase of the matter has continued throughout to be administered by this bureau separately and apart from the main Regulations administered by the employment service and unemployment insurance branch of the Department of Labour (that is, the organization of the Unemployment Insurance Commission).
7. To determine the extent of the manpower pool available for civilian employment, a compulsory registration of all unemployed men between the ages of 17 and 69 was undertaken in May, 1942. The terms of the registration required that all unemployed male persons renew their registration every two weeks during any period of unemployment. This registration provided a picture of the available manpower.
8. By a new order-in-council, which became effective on June 17, 1942, and was known as the "Control of Employment Regulations," the Restricted Occupations Order previously referred to was revoked, and a new set of Regulations provided in its place. These new Regulations (which did not in any way affect the Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture Regulations) extended very greatly the area of control over civilian manpower and employment. They provided that every person, male or female, regardless of age, required the permission of a Selective Service officer to seek or enter employment. The general procedure was for employees to obtain their employment and then make application for the necessary permit, at which time the National Selective Service officer, if he saw fit, could refuse the permit and induce the person to take some other employment.
9. The next forward step in the development of the civilian manpower regulations took place on September 1, 1942, when a revised order, known as the "National Selective Service Regulations," came into force. These Regulations revoked the Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture Regulations, as well as those made in June, 1942, and provided a combined and complete code dealing with all civilian employment with the exception of technical personnel.
10. The Regulations of September, 1942, again considerably extended and widened the area of control over all civilian employment. They made it necessary for workers to obtain