

The January camps will be more suitable for University students, whereas the winter camps will be more suitable for those engaged in the farming industry or in seasonal occupations.

(xiv) *Calling-up Notices*.—A person who has received an enlistment notice and has not made application for postponement, or whose period of postponement has expired, receives at least fourteen days' notice calling him up for service and requiring him to report on a specified date at a specified training establishment. Where necessary, a travelling warrant is enclosed.

On receipt of a calling-up notice a person is required to notify his employer.

(xv) *Reinstatement in Civil Employment*.—A person who is required to render service under the Act is deemed to have been granted leave of absence by his employer for the period of such service.

Upon completion of service the employer is compelled to resume the employment of the worker in his former occupation and on terms not less favourable than those which would have applied had he not undertaken service.

(xvi) *Prohibition of Dismissal of Workers*.—It is an offence for an employer to dismiss a worker solely or mainly by reason of any duties or liabilities for training under the Act—

- (a) Before the commencement of a worker's whole-time service.
- (b) By reason of his being liable for training during part-time service.
- (c) During any period of service or training or within thirteen weeks after whole-time service.

The employer is liable to a penalty of £100 and to pay compensation for loss of wages to the worker not exceeding thirteen weeks' pay.

(xvii) *Rate of Remuneration*.—A worker who is required to undertake service or training under the Act is entitled to the normal increments in pay that he would have received had he not been required to undertake service.

(xviii) *Holidays*.—An employer is not obliged to count the period of a worker's fourteen weeks' whole-time service as time served in employment for purposes of a worker's annual holidays.

An employer cannot require a worker to take his annual holiday during any period of service or training.

(xix) *Apprentices*.—Contracts of apprenticeship are deemed to be suspended during any period of service or training, so that no wages are payable for that period, but time lost by the apprentice by reason of the service or training is to be counted as time served under the contract for the purpose of computing the period of apprenticeship and the rate of wages of the apprentice.

(xx) *The Conscientious Objector*.—Any person who claims to be a conscientious objector may apply for registration in the register of conscientious objectors instead of in the military service register.

(xxi) *Grounds of Objection*.—A conscientious objector may object—

- (a) To serving with the Armed Forces.
- (b) To performing combatant duties.

(xxii) *How and When Application to be Made*.—Application is to be made in the manner and at the time prescribed for registration for service in the Armed Forces.

Application must be made within fourteen days of attaining the age of eighteen years. Any person, notwithstanding that he may have registered in the military service register, whose conscience in relation to military service undergoes a change, may apply for registration as a conscientious objector at any time.

(xxiii) *Provisional Registration*.—All persons who apply for registration as conscientious objectors receive a certificate of provisional registration. Provisional registration is effective only until the case is considered by the Conscientious Objection Committee.