

During the fiscal year 1940-41, 5,790 trainees who had completed training under the Youth-Training Program were placed in employment, while 3,753 enlisted. The latter figure includes 3,175 young men trained in R.C.A.F. classes. This figure does not include many who, after the completion of their training, either found wage-earning employment for themselves or became gainfully employed on their own behalf.

Other War-Emergency Training.—In addition to the industrial training centres carried on under the Dominion-Provincial Youth-Training Program, during the summer of 1940, the Dominion secured the co-operation of the Provincial Governments in inaugurating specialized courses to train skilled and semi-skilled workers for war industries and for the armed forces. This program was carried on under authority of an Order in Council which invoked the War Measures Act for the purpose of overcoming certain restrictions of the Youth Training Act and Agreements thereunder, particularly as to the circumstances and age limit of trainees and as to the percentage of the Dominion contribution.

Funds were made available from the War Appropriation for the purposes of carrying on this training and special schedules containing regulations respecting the carrying on of the program were appended to all Youth-Training Agreements, except that with the Province of Prince Edward Island. In the case of Prince Edward Island there were not suitable facilities for training within the Province nor were there any industries in that Province engaged on war contracts.

The Dominion Government assumed 100 p.c. of the cost of this training of skilled and semi-skilled workers, with the exception of administration expenses, which were borne by the provinces. The cost of any additional machine equipment necessary was borne equally by the Dominion and by the province concerned.

During the summer vacation period the program was carried on in 65 centres with a total enrolment of 11,606. The training was given in the vocational shops of the regular technical schools (the use of which was granted by the local authorities without charge) and in special Youth-Training centres.

Generally, 44 hours training was given each week and each trainee received between 400 and 500 hours intensive instruction. Classes were conducted in machine-shop practice, bench fitting, aircraft manufacturing, sheet-metal work, welding (both electric and acetylene), woodworking, motor mechanics and electricity. Provision was made for a certain amount of technical instruction in related subjects such as draughting and drawing, blue-print reading, shop mathematics, etc.

The training of women was restricted to cases where an individual employer asked that a group be trained for a specific occupation in which the employer agreed to furnish employment to those satisfactorily completing the course. Ontario was the only province where women were trained in the summer of 1940; 1,343 women were enrolled, about 60 p.c. of whom were trained in power-sewing-machine operating.

The minimum age of trainees was 16 years and the maximum 60, but in the case of those over 30 years of age, it was stipulated that training should be given only to men who had had some previous experience at a trade in which they required a refresher course.

Provision was made for the payment to trainees of a living allowance not in excess of \$7 per week in the case of those living away from their homes during the training period, and where necessary a weekly allowance not in excess of \$3 to trainees living at home during that period.