

On the termination of the summer program, arrangements were made with the provinces to carry on this training throughout the entire year wherever the local need for skilled or semi-skilled workers for war work was apparent. While it was felt to be unwise to interfere unduly with the regular day classes in the schools, the situation was sufficiently urgent to warrant the elimination of the ordinary night classes in many of the technical schools, except in so far as these were used as refresher or supplementary training by those already employed during the day in essential industries. Arrangements were made whereby these War-Emergency Training classes were carried on from 4 p.m. until midnight for the training of workers for war industries and the training of enlisted men for the armed forces. In some cases where the Army referred enlisted men to the schools for training as tradesmen, the schools were operated in 3 shifts; Army tradesmen received their training from 11 or 12 o'clock at night until 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.

On Dec. 28, 1940, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination, which had been studying the question of labour supply, recommended the expansion of the War-Emergency Training Program to provide for the training of 50,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers in vocational schools and special training centres during the year. The Committee also recommended that 50,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers should be trained in industry during 1941.

Additional funds were made available from the War Appropriation to provide for this expanded training program to Mar. 31, 1941, and the schedules of the Youth-Training Agreements governing the project were amended to provide for the changes in the program recommended by the Committee, which were chiefly as follows:—

1. That preference be given in the selection of trainees to the following categories in the order named: (a) veterans of the War of 1914-18 and those discharged from active service in His Majesty's armed forces engaged in the present war; (b) men over 40 years of age; (c) women and other men over 16 years of age. All trainees selected from these categories must be capable of benefiting by the training and be physically able to do the work required.

2. That weekly allowances to trainees in the vocational schools and special training centres under the program be paid as follows: (a) to heads of families, \$12; (b) to unmarried trainees living away from home \$7, except in those areas where board and lodging cannot be obtained at that rate, in which cases a sum up to a maximum of \$9 might be paid; (c) to single trainees living at home no allowance to be granted except where employment has been given up to attend a class, or where there is financial need—in such cases the maximum weekly allowance to be \$3.

Under the expanded program, training was given in aircraft manufacturing, machine-shop practice, sheet-metal work, welding (acetylene and electric), industrial chemistry, cooking (for women in Ontario for Army Auxiliary Services), electricity and radio mechanics, pattern making and power-machine sewing (for women in Ontario). Special courses for fine instrument repair were inaugurated at the Central Technical School, Toronto, Dalhousie University and the University of British Columbia, and a tool improvers course at the Westdale School, Hamilton, Ont. The usual length of courses was 3 months, except in the case of the special courses, which were of a somewhat longer duration. No courses were carried on in skills for which less than 4 weeks training is required. In training enlisted men referred to the schools by the Army, the instruction given was for blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, concretors, electricians, engine artificers, machine-shop fitters, draughtsmen, motor mechanics, plumbers and tinsmiths.