

Since there were no facilities for such industrial training for war work in Prince Edward Island, arrangements were made whereby a specified number of trainees from that Province would be enrolled in training centres in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As its contribution to this training the Government of Prince Edward Island paid the cost of transportation for trainees attending these classes. Where necessary, travelling expenses were provided for trainees to the training centres and back to their homes or to certified employment.

Each trainee who satisfactorily completed a War-Emergency Training course was given a certificate by the head of the school setting forth the period of his instruction, the different categories of work involved and his grading in each.

Training under the expanded War-Emergency Training Program was carried on in approximately 90 centres. At the end of March 1941, the number in War-Emergency classes and Youth-Training classes allied to war production was 11,129. During the year a total of 38,044 was enrolled in these classes; 12,137 were placed in employment and 4,028 enlisted. The number reported as placed in employment does not include those who secured employment without reporting to placement officers. The number enrolled during the year includes 3,193 enlisted men referred to the schools by the Army for training as Army tradesmen.

Provincial authorities were asked to ascertain the labour requirements of firms receiving war contracts and also to arrange for the maintenance of close contact between industry and the schools, so that the training given would meet the requirements of the employers.

Particular attention was paid to the matter of obtaining sponsorship of trainees by 'industry' and in many instances, notably in Ontario, groups of students were referred to the local schools by industry, with the request that they be trained along certain definite lines and a promise to take into their employ all those who satisfactorily completed their training. These industries maintained close contact with the schools throughout the operation of the classes. In other cases definite weekly or monthly quotas were supplied employers as required. Where necessary, surplus trainees from one area were transferred to other areas where they were needed.

*War-Emergency Training in Industry.*—The Dominion-Provincial War-Emergency Training Program during the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, was almost wholly confined to specially organized classes conducted in vocational schools and Youth-Training centres throughout the Dominion. No appropriation was set aside for the development of training programs in industrial plants, and all schemes of this nature were developed without direct financial assistance from governments, with the exception of one large new plant in the Province of Quebec.

In this plant a special training program was established early in the year and arrangements were made through the Youth-Training officials of the Province to compensate the corporation for the actual training costs on a per capita basis. This arrangement was contrary to the policy later adopted for the War-Emergency Training Program and the grants were discontinued at the end of the year.

In another plant in Nova Scotia a training centre was established at public expense to meet the future requirements of this particular plant and others in the neighbourhood. Use was made of part of the machine-shop equipment not required by the company; this was granted without cost, and no rent was charged for the space occupied by the school. In this case, use of part of the plant was made by the provincial and Dominion authorities as a public training centre whereas, in the first-mentioned case, the training program was set up to meet the special needs of the company concerned.