

the First World War and those discharged from the armed forces in the present war (see p. 697); (2) Older men; (3) Women and younger men; (4) Men over sixteen, with the restriction that men within the compulsory military training age group must not be admitted for training, unless they had been rejected for, or were otherwise ineligible for, military training.

*Payments to Trainees.*—During the first ten months of the fiscal year weekly subsistence allowances were paid to trainees as follows: heads of families \$12; single trainees living away from home \$7 to \$9 (according to the area); single trainees living at home who had given up wage-earning employment to attend a class or who were in financial need \$3. On Feb. 2, 1942, the allowance for heads of families was increased to \$13 and that for single trainees living at home to \$5, with the restriction regarding financial need and the giving-up of wage-earning employment being removed. The travelling expenses of trainees to training centres and return to their homes or to employment were provided where necessary.

Authority was obtained by Order in Council to bring trainees in war-emergency full-time pre-employment classes under the Government Employees' Compensation Act for all purposes other than the payment of compensation for temporary disability, but allowing in all temporary disability cases necessary first-aid, medical and hospitalization expenses, with provision for the continuance of subsistence allowances in cases where hospitalization was unnecessary.

*Placement.*—Special attention was given to the securing of employment for trainees from the war-emergency pre-employment classes by placement officers engaged for that purpose. The facilities of the employment and claims offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission were utilized and the staffs of the various schools also assisted in the placement work.

Where necessary, groups of trainees from one area were transferred to other areas where they were needed. Close contact was maintained between industry and the schools so that the training given would meet the requirements of the employer.

**FURTHER TRAINING OF EMPLOYED PERSONS.**—In the autumn of 1941 field representatives of the War-Emergency Training Program carried out a survey to secure information as to the numbers of workers who had been given training within war industry during the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1941. Of the 824 firms reporting 740 were providing training of one type or another. The total numbers given training in industry during the period mentioned, broken down into the different types of training, were as follows: foremen, 1,007; apprentices, 5,853; in plant schools, 2,653; training on the job lasting from 1 week to 3 months, 44,249; training on the job lasting over 3 months, 18,320; a total of 72,082.

Following this survey a policy of giving Dominion financial assistance to industries desiring to develop or establish plant schools on their own premises was adopted. Regulations were added to the agreement schedules, covering the War-Emergency Training Program, providing that assistance might be granted where special schools were approved by the Dominion Supervisor of Training. The conditions under which approval was granted to plant schools were that the company provide adequate premises or areas for training purposes; engage full-time instructors; provide necessary training equipment, working materials, supplies, light, heat and water; institute a course of instruction satisfactory to the Dominion Supervisor of Training; agree to joint supervision of the school by a representative nominated by the com-