

came within the age groups liable to be called for compulsory military service unless they could produce medical rejection slips. The scale of subsistence allowances paid trainees was increased, ranging from \$7 to \$18 per week.

Continued use was made of vocational shops in the technical schools but additional training centres were opened early in the year. There was a tremendous increase in the enrolment of women in pre-employment classes most of which were of comparatively short duration, i.e., from two weeks to two months. Several new and more specialized types of training were also provided, such as laboratory technicians, industrial chemists, instrument-makers and draughtsmen. Special attention was given to training for the shipyards and many new centres for this type of training were established.

There was no difficulty in finding work for trainees on the completion of their courses, but it became increasingly difficult to secure enough trainees to meet the demand. As the supply of trainees decreased sharply there was a corresponding decrease in the full-time pre-employment classes. This decrease became very marked in the last few months of the fiscal year and certain training centres were closed.

The gross enrolment in full-time pre-employment classes was 20,675 men and 16,067 women, of whom 15,628 men and 12,884 women are known to have been placed in jobs during the year.

TRAINING IN INDUSTRY

A new development was the inauguration of plant schools in co-operation with many industries. Men and women were thus given special training in industrial establishments, usually for occupations for which no suitable training could be given in the regular vocational schools. The Department of Labour helped draw up the syllabus and, in some cases, provided instructors in technical subjects. It also reimbursed the employer for the salaries of instructors selected from the working force of the employer and for the usual subsistence allowances to trainees.

During the year 69 plant schools were approved with a gross enrolment of 5,575 men and 5,205 women, of whom 4,204 men and 3,786 women completed their training during the year and were transferred to productive work.

There was a tremendous development in part-time classes carried on for workers employed in war industries with a view to their upgrading and promotion. The bulk of the instruction given was classroom work in technical subjects. The enrolment in these was 19,916.

Another new departure was the training of foremen and supervisors. Through a series of five-day institutes, each covering three distinct courses, trainees were enabled to return to their industries as trainers of other foremen and supervisors. The courses were in job instruction, job relations and job methods. Through the courtesy of the Training within Industry Branch of the United States War Manpower Commission, material for these courses and the services of an instructor were made available to the Department for the first institute.

The total enrolment in the three courses during the year was 20,932.

TRAINING FOR THE ARMED FORCES

Air Force.—During the year pre-enlistment classes for the Royal Canadian Air Force (see p. 697 of the 1942 Year Book) were greatly extended and placed on a somewhat different basis. Personnel referred to these classes were enlisted by the Air Force with full pay and allowances and the whole program was much more closely and officially linked to the R.C.A.F. The gross enrolment of R.C.A.F. personnel during the year was 25,329.