

Table 5 shows the progress of the training program to Sept. 30, 1943.

5.—Number of Discharged Members of the Armed Forces Granted Vocational Training and Their Disposal, Jan. 1, 1941 to Sept. 30, 1943

(Granted under Post Discharge Re-establishment Order P.C. 7633 and Amendments)

NOTE.—These totals include transfers from other benefits shown in primary forms in Table 4.

Item	No.	No.	No.
Total persons granted training.....			2,139
Persons retrained ¹ (2 courses).....			182
			2,321
Disposal			
Training Completed—			
Employed as trained.....	780		
Employed otherwise.....	70	850	
Training not Completed—			
Employed as trained.....	219		
Employed otherwise.....	210		
Other disposition.....	353		
Training unsuitable.....	99		
Not considered trainable.....	58		
Transferred to W.E.T.P.....	59		
Did not commence training.....	180		
Suspended.....	27		
		1,205	
Persons in training Sept. 30, 1943.....			2,055
			266

¹ Persons whose training was discontinued but who were later again granted training.

From Nov. 1, 1941, when the courses were first classified by type and district, to Mar. 31, 1943, 1,426 discharged members of the Armed Forces took training courses, 30 of which were in professional subjects, 856 in skilled metal trades, 152 in other skilled trades, 127 in construction and 101 in clerical subjects. Of the total, 277 were taken at Winnipeg, 213 at Quebec, 166 at Vancouver, 148 at Montreal, 124 at Toronto and the remainder at other cities across the Dominion. From Apr. 1, 1943, a more detailed subdivision of the types of courses taken has been made. From that date to Sept. 30, 1943, 8 of the 571 persons taking courses were university students taking professional subjects; 147 were trained as machinists; 104 as stenographers, bookkeepers or other office workers; 99 as acetylene or electric welders; and 87 as electricians, plumbers or metal workers. Of the 571 courses, 115 were taken at Quebec, 108 at Vancouver and 72 at Montreal.

University Training.—The policy has been laid down that the young men of to-day who are in the Armed Services will provide Canada's leaders of the future and, as a result, plans have been made under P.C. 7633 for the fullest opportunity for university education for those Service personnel who are qualified. Eligibility regulations provide that the applicant must have been in university, have completed matriculation to university, or be in a position to fit himself for university entrance within fifteen months after discharge.

Educational standards of the present war indicate that the number of Service personnel in a position to pursue university education will be much higher than that prevailing at the conclusion of the First World War. An occupational history form submitted by 347,000 men in the three Arms of the Service up to Aug. 31, 1942, gives the following information on educational standard at the time of enlistment:—

No formal schooling.....	1,400
Elementary school incomplete.....	63,000
Elementary school complete.....	82,000
Junior matriculation incomplete.....	103,000