

*Army.*—Classes for army tradesmen had a gross enrolment of 13,538. The syllabi were drawn up by the Army and each course lasted three months. It included the provision of trades training for young soldiers of 17½ years of age. This took the form of a three-month general preliminary course after which the trainees were selected for a ten-month trade training course as electricians, motor mechanics, instrument makers, fitters, draughtsmen or clerk-stenographers.

*Navy.*—Enrolment in the classes of enlisted men for the Navy showed very little change from the previous year, the gross enrolment being 3,941. The courses of from two to eight months covered training as engine-room artificers, clerks, electrical artificers, motor operators or cooks.

*Rehabilitation Training for Discharged Members of the Forces.*—As arranged in the previous year with the Department of Pensions and National Health (now Department of Veterans Affairs), provision was made for Vocational Training for men and women discharged from the Armed Forces. The gross enrolment during the year showed a substantial increase and amounted to 2,056, of whom 197 were women. Training was given in special rehabilitation centres (adapted from War Emergency Training), private trade and commercial schools, and the regular vocational schools of the provinces and municipalities. Arrangements were also completed by which training was given on the job in industrial and commercial establishments. This method was used chiefly for occupations for which no adequate training could be given in a school.

## Section 6.—Manpower and Selective Service

The responsibility for carrying out Government policies in respect to the utilization of manpower for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada and for the efficient prosecution of the War is vested in the Minister of Labour by authority of the Governor General in Council.

Manpower policy in Canada developed gradually. During the first years of the War a mere absorption of unemployed into productive work through the normal operation of the labour market was sufficient to meet most manpower requirements. Positive action by the Government, however, soon became necessary and the program expanded steadily until it applied to the whole labour force, active and potential; it is designed to secure the most effective distribution of that force both within industry and between industry and the Armed Forces. This was brought about by two sets of regulations, the National Selective Service Civilian Regulations and the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.

The administration of these regulations is vested in the Director of National Selective Service who is responsible to the Minister of Labour. The Director of National Selective Service is assisted by a Board known as the National Selective Service Administration Board. This Board includes in its membership Associate Directors who have been appointed in charge of the separate divisions of National Selective Service with a representation from the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Commission. The function of the Board is to formulate plans to meet the problems of mobilization, stabilization and utilization of manpower.