

Throughout the year close relations were maintained with the Department of Veterans Affairs and with the National Employment Service, both at Head Office and through district offices of the two Departments and the local Employment Offices.

Enrolment.—Although the peak enrolment of veterans taking vocational and pre-matriculation training occurred at the end of July, 1946, when it reached 38,777, there were still 35,733 veterans taking training under the auspices of Canadian Vocational Training on Jan. 1, 1947. By the end of December, 1947, however, the number under training had been reduced to 6,869 and by the end of June, 1948, it had been further reduced to 1,096.

Training Facilities and Equipment.—As a result of the decrease in enrolment during the year it was necessary to amalgamate a number of courses and to close certain training centres. Amalgamation and closing down was carried out in such a manner that training was adversely affected to a minimum extent. Schools were closed at Pictou and Windsor in Nova Scotia; Milledgeville in New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke in the Province of Quebec; Brockville, North Bay, Kitchener, London and Windsor in Ontario; Brandon in Manitoba; Prince Albert and Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan; Medicine Hat in Alberta; and Victoria in British Columbia.

As a result of the reduction in training facilities, many items of capital equipment became surplus. Some of these were acquired by the Provincial Governments on payment of 50 p.c. of the original purchase cost, and the balance were turned back to War Assets Corporation for disposal. In some localities courses set up by Canadian Vocational Training have been or will be continued by the Provinces. This is the case at Edmundston, N.B.; Three Rivers, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C. Not all the schools at the foregoing localities have been turned over to the provinces, but the provinces concerned have expressed their intention to take over wholly or partially those still operating as veteran training centres.

As in previous years, use was made of a large number of private trade schools, business colleges, and provincial and municipal schools, for the accommodation of veterans who could not conveniently be received into Canadian vocational training centres, or who desired to take courses not given in those centres.

The policy of carrying on night shifts in addition to the day shifts at some Canadian Vocational Training Schools was also abolished everywhere early in the year, with the exception of training in watch repair.

Subsection 2.—Vocational Training of Veterans*

The rehabilitation training program procedure under the provisions of the Veterans Rehabilitation Act and the regulations governing training were, through modification and consolidation during 1946, welded into a comprehensive uniform plan which was in operation throughout Canada. Veterans were trained in approximately 100 specially organized institutes or training centres, operated by the Federal-Provincial organization known as Canadian Vocational Training. As the training of veterans has been completed it has been possible to dispense with these special centres with the result that in April, 1948, no more than 16 centres were still in operation in 12 municipalities.

* Prepared in the Department of Veterans Affairs.