

ments lasting from two weeks to three months and given chiefly in occupations for which training cannot be given in vocational schools because of the lack of specialized equipment. In addition, job instructor training, job relations training and job methods training are made available to foremen, supervisors, etc.

Weekly subsistence allowances are paid to trainees to enable them to undergo full-time pre-employment training. These allowances for civilians are as follows:

- Single trainees living at home, \$5.
- Single trainees living away from home, \$7 to \$9.
- Heads of families living at home, \$13.
- Heads of families living away from home, \$18.

Travelling expenses of trainees from their homes to a training centre and to employment are paid when necessary. Further, all trainees in full-time pre-employment classes are now covered for medical aid and permanent disability under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Special mention should be made of the full-time pre-employment courses for men honorably discharged from the armed forces. The war emergency training program forms an important part of the rehabilitation program of the Department of Pensions and National Health. Acting on the principle that, in a world which demands specialized skills, the citizen most useful to the community as well as to himself is the one who has specialized training, the Department decided to give full-time vocational training to any and every discharged serviceman who needs it and who is considered by age, aptitude and inclination as likely to benefit from such training.

Under the war emergency training program the ex-serviceman is given preference over the civilian in his need for vocational training. Such training is given to him free of charge for a period equivalent to his length of service with a maximum of 12 months. If service is longer than 12 months he may continue beyond the 12-month period if necessary to effect re-establishment. While being trained, the ex-serviceman receives maintenance allowances on a scale determined by the Department of Pensions and National Health. A single man gets \$60 a month, and a married man \$80 a month. Further, in the case of a married man, these maintenance benefits are supplemented by allowances for children on the same scale as that which operates under the Dependents' Allowance Board.

In addition to industrial classes for civilians and ex-servicemen, the war emergency training program also conducts courses for tradesmen in the armed forces. Enlisted men are selected and follow a syllabus drawn up by their respective services. The courses last from three to eight months, those for the navy being substantially longer than those for the other services.

On March 31, 1944, the war emergency training program completed the fourth year of its operation. From its inception up to that date, the gross enrolment in all types of industrial training courses was as follows:

Training in industry.....	213,118
Army tradesmen.....	40,295
Navy.....	7,429
R.C.A.F. tradesmen.....	64,184
Rehabilitation (discharged persons from the forces).....	3,059
Total.....	<u>328,085</u>

In addition to the measures which have been taken to train men and women for the war effort under the war emergency training program, the