

The primary object of all day care centres, including both pre-school and school units, is to provide adequate supervision for the children of women who are employed in such industries as are defined by National Selective Service from time to time as essential. However, applications for day care may be accepted from women employed in non-essential industries if there is a definite need.

At first not more than 25% of the children in any day care centre could be accepted from mothers working in other than war industry. In April, 1944, however, an amendment in respect of Ontario, and in May, 1944, one in respect of Quebec stated that the Minister of Labour may agree to share with the province the expenses of any centre where more than 25% of the children were those of mothers in non-war plants. Priority of course is still accorded children of mothers in essential industry.

VOCATIONAL  
SCHOOL  
CURRICULA

Vocational schools have naturally received an added impetus because of the wartime demands for industrial training. The war has not effected changes in the curricula to any marked degree. The general program of subjects has been built up and expanded over a period of years as a result of experiment and experience in co-ordinating manpower supply with industrial demands rather than as a direct result of war requirements. Certain phases of practical work, however, such as welding, radio, airplane mechanics and draughting (which has in many cases been extended to girls) have received added impetus on account of the war.

In one respect Canada's vocational schools are closely related to the war effort. They help to provide facilities for the training of industrial manpower under the Dominion-provincial war emergency training program.

The Dominion-provincial war emergency training program, inaugurated in June, 1940, developed out of the Dominion-provincial youth training program. Both programs were conducted under the Youth Training Act, 1939, until this act expired on March 31, 1942. Further legislation was enacted on August 1, 1942, under the title, Vocational Training Co-ordination Act. This act provides for the carrying on of whatever types of training are needed for the war effort and for the continuation of approved projects formerly carried on under the Youth Training Act. It also provides for various types of training which may be desirable in the post-war period.

The war emergency training program is conducted by means of agreements between the Dominion and provincial governments. Agreements are in effect with all provinces except Prince Edward Island. As no suitable training facilities are available and as there is very little demand for industrial workers in Prince Edward Island, trainees from there receive their training at the centres in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

The Dominion government bears virtually the entire cost of the war emergency training program. Provincial governments pay certain administrative charges and 50% of the cost of machinery and equipment.

The war emergency training program conducts several types of projects: Full-time pre-employment courses lasting from two to six months; part-time training, mostly of a technical nature, for persons already employed in industry, to facilitate their upgrading and promotion; training in plant schools in industrial establish-