

policy, part of a concept of training adopted from the OECD—the principle of recurrent education. This is described in another departmental pamphlet titled, *More than a Second Chance*. It is explained that, “the recurrent education model offers a way of making coherent complex career patterns involving various types of work and learning experience.” This pamphlet comments on the limitation of the duration of training as follows:

The so-called 52-week rule is retained, but greater flexibility is introduced in its application. The formalization of the concept of training, skill development and career development plans for trainees, and the emphasis on the relationship between learning in the classroom and learning on the job, should help to foster a more comprehensive approach to improving the client's employability and earning capacity. (p. 20)

This is an acknowledged rejection of the traditional view of education and training as a continuous process before entering the labour force. There is much merit in the new approach of the Division toward recurrent education. The ‘52-week rule’ will obviously have to be reassessed before any revision of the Adult Occupational Training Act is made.

The Committee supports the Division's view that the so-called 52-week rule does not seriously impede training for employment.

Apprenticeship Training

The Division pays for up to 12 weeks of the classroom training which forms a part of provincially regulated apprenticeship training. This is a direct subsidy of a provincial program. Apprentices are referred to courses by the provincial Director of Apprenticeship. Approximately seven per cent of the funds available for institutional training are used in this way.

Language Training for Immigrants

A further ten per cent of the institutional training purchased goes to language training for immigrants. Technically it could be extended to a Canadian migrant to learn a second language but in practice this has not happened. Immigrants are also routinely referred to the other training programs of the Division.

Allowances to Trainees

In addition to assessing a client's prospect for success in employment following training, the counsellor must also assess the trainee's financial needs during the time he is undergoing training. The provision of allowances for trainees was accepted from the beginning as an important factor in opening the program to adults.

Allowances now account for 40 per cent of total training costs. The allowance given relates to status, number of dependents and distance of domicile from the training centre. The rate is reviewed annually and is kept just slightly ahead of UIC and social assistance benefits. For 1974-75 the minimum paid weekly was \$60. and the maximum \$154.