

With Our Weekly Newspaper Representatives Overseas

By Messrs. R. E. Macdonald and C. J. Allen, Official Delegates of the C.W.N.A. with the Canadian Press Party who toured the United Kingdom

LARGE TRAINING CENTRES IN BRITAIN

(By C. J. Allen, Esq.) I told you of my visit to the Manchester Central Library in my previous article. To-day I want to tell you something of Britain's Labor Training Centres. One of these Centres is located in Manchester and the hours I spent going through this school were among the most interesting and pleasant I spent overseas.

Not Connected with Military Systems
First, I must explain that these Labor Training Centres are not in any way connected with Britain's School system but were an outgrowth of the need of British industry for trained labor. I like to think of them, however, as part of the school system and continue to form a connecting link between the Training Centre and the Manual Training classes personally I should like to see set up in every small town in Canada. For years I have devoted a great deal of space in my paper in an effort to bring our people to the value of such training for our young people, but the need here has never been so great as it was in Britain in those early days of the war when it was so vitally essential that people—men and women—be taught to work with their hands. It may be that in the days that lie ahead, of which we hear so much, manual training will be accepted in our schools on the same basis as the three R's.

To Win the War
It was in June, 1941, that Ernest Bevan, minister of labor, summed up the situation in Britain in these words: "This war cannot be won by our fighting forces alone. It must be won in every shipyard, every factory, every workshop, in the country. For victory the Forces need more ships, more arms, more equipment. They count on British industry to produce them and produce them quickly."
"We are challenged by the fully mobilized resources of the continent. This is a formidable challenge and we must equip ourselves to meet it."
At the outbreak of war Britain's expanded output of machine tools, small tools, gauges, dies and fixtures and other small equipment was totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the productive program needed. On the other hand they were confronted with a dearth of skilled labor—and their training scheme got under way. It was estimated that approximately 750,000 persons must be trained for war work, as the services of the more highly skilled would be required for the technical branches of fighting forces.

The Government's training scheme really goes back to 1914-18 when so many men were left unfit and unable to adapt themselves to peacetime occupations. It was then the Government took over disused factories and buildings and set up centres. Unemployed men were later trained. Training facilities fall into two main categories, the one covered by Emergency and Auxiliary Training Schemes and the other by the longer and more intensive training given in Government Training Centres.

important feature of this training is that each Centre not only attempts to specialize on training for the needs of the district in which it is placed but it invites employers to state their requirements.
The Manchester Training Centre
As we said at the beginning of this article, the Manchester Training Centre was of particular interest because we felt it was so closely related to the Manual Training instituted in every town and hamlet throughout the Dominion of Canada. In this particular Centre over 1,000 boys and girls, men and women were trained every four months. Samples of the work they were doing was displayed for me and included slip and plug gauges, spiral gear wheels, various aircraft plastic moulds, helical, spur and details, sheet metal work, occupational movements and a two-throat crankshaft. It was hard to believe that the work had been done by persons with less than sixteen weeks' training. In the draughting room I watched other students at work. Here the student prepared his or her drawing of some particular piece of machinery and when they had completed it they were given the privilege of producing the article out in the shop. Again I found it hard to believe that work of such quality could be done with so little training.

A Busy Shop
One was impressed on entering the plant with its tidiness and the cleanliness of the machinery. It was evident, too, that the content of the work had been well looked after. Everywhere I went it was evident that the students took a deep interest in the work they were doing.
We see Following the War
It was evident that in most Scotland today we are following some such plan as they have in Britain. A special course is now available at our Technical College which along the same line as in Manchester. If Canada is to maintain her position in the post-war world she will need more and more trained craftsmen. Many of these will come from our Technical Colleges where the training is within the reach of everyone.

Godsburg
I think my first real interest in this type of training was created in 1919 when on my way to Germany with the Canadian Army I was billeted with the Headmaster of a school at Godsburg on the Rhine. One day I was invited to inspect the school and I can remember well my amazement when we went to the basement to find it extensively equipped for Manual Training. Here, I said to myself, the German children are trained to work with their hands. Is this not what is needed in Canada, every town and village? In the last twenty years I have tried to sell this idea through the newspapers without much success, but I believe the day is not far away when this type of training will be as much a part of the child's education as the three R's. Too long have we been concentrating on the higher education which is available to so few.

DOWN WITH DRINK
The Toronto Telegram says that drink may incapacitate a motorist who does not appear drunk.
Last September a vessel stranded in the St. Lawrence with the resultant damage amounting to \$74,000. The commission which investigated the occurrence has found it odd to the fact that the pilot had been drinking before assuming his duties on ship. Yet, though the condition of the pilot had such a disastrous result, his state was not apparent. The commissioner found that there was no evidence to show that the captain, the first mate, the wheelman or any of the crew knew that he had been drinking or that he was incapable of carrying on his duties when he came aboard ship. As a result of the inquiry the pilot's license was suspended.

Commenting on this case, the Sault Ste. Marie Star remarks that it is possible for a man to be drunk enough to cause a bad accident although his variation from normal is so slight that those in his company would not notice it. The Sault paper draws a parallel between the piloting of a ship and the driving of a motor car, pointing out that both require close timing and judgement of distance, and that both are apparently among the first things to be affected by alcohol.

FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION
LONDON (CP)—Warning that shortage of bodies for dissection purposes might threaten the efficiency of medical education, Dr. N. M. Goodman appealed to doctors "to give the public a lead" so that enlightened persons would leave their bodies for anatomical purposes.

The Sunday School Lesson

NUMBER 1, SEPTEMBER 3, 1944.

SMUL REJECTED
Golden Text.—Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being King. I Sam. 15: 23.

Lesson Text.—I Sam. 15: 10-23.
Time.—10:00 B. C. Place.—Gilgal.
Exposition.—I. God's Disappointment with Saul, 10-12.

It was to Samuel that God first revealed His purpose to make Saul king, and it was to Samuel that He first revealed His purpose to depose Saul (vs. 10, 21). Jehovah considered Samuel worthy of this confidence. The change in God's dealings with Saul did not imply any change in God (Jer. 25: 3). God remains ever the same, therefore no man change from the attitude that is pleasing to one that is displeasing to God, as God remains the same His attitude toward them must change. The only way that God's attitude toward changing men could remain the same would be by God changing in His mind and character, which He never does. The reason why God changed from the purpose to make Saul king to the purpose to depose him, was because Saul had turned back from following Him and not performed His commandments (vs. 22). He had blessed Saul as long as Saul had obeyed Him. "Saul was worthy" (vs. 11, R. V.). He had good occasion to be worthy with Saul, he had no occasion to be worthy with Jehovah. He did the best thing any man can do when he is angry; he spent the whole night in prayer (Psalm 6: 10). He rose to meet Saul and proclaimed God's stern message to him, and this he did as soon as possible (cf. ch. 11: 14; 18: 10).

III. Samuel Rebukes Saul, 12-23.
Saul greeted Samuel with a great parade of piety (vs. 12). Samuel was not in the least deceived by Saul's fine professions. It is impossible to deceive the man who is in God's confidence. Furthermore, the hunting of the sheep and the leading of the oxen betrayed Saul's falsehood (vs. 4). There is no use trying to hide our sins (Prov. 28: 13; Num. 32: 23). The only way to get our sins covered out of the sight of man is to open them to the gaze of God (Ps. 32: 1, 5; 1 John 1: 9). The basest sinner can always invent a good construction of his will-o'-the-wisp (vs. 15). Saul would make an act of gross disobedience to the law of devotion. It is not uncommon for rebels against the holy will of God to decorate the gratification of their lust with a pretence of religion. Why Saul and the people readily appeared the cattle is evident (vs. 9, 10). To give a part of one's inheritance to God will not set one's disobedience right with God (vs. 22, 23). Samuel did not venture to tell Saul what he thought of his actions, the Lord himself had said, "Saul hath turned back from following Me, he hath despised My voice, he hath despised My word, he hath despised My voice, he hath despised My word, he hath despised My voice, he hath despised My word" (vs. 10).

IV. Disobedience Punished, 20-23.
Saul had no good answer to Samuel's question (vs. 23), and therefore dodged it but his own statement of what he had done shows that he had not done what the Lord told him to do. He had done something similar, but not the very thing, and God demands obedience. Saul expected to be able to do himself out of his difficulty, but he did not succeed. Before God got through with him, Saul was forced to make a straight confession: "I have sinned" (vs. 24). Saul sought to throw the whole blame on the people and then seek to justify their action (vs. 23). The one thing that pleases God is obedience (vs. 22). Sacrifices and offerings are all right in their places, but the first thing God demands of us is that we shall do as we are told. If we do not, our sacrifices and offerings are an abomination to the Lord. The whole root of Saul's trouble is that he had rejected the Word of the Lord. Because of that, God rejected him from being king. Every man's destiny turns upon what he does with God's Word. Jesus Christ is the Incarnate Word; our eternal destiny turns upon what we do with Him (John 3: 16; 18: 36).

FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION
LONDON (CP)—Warning that shortage of bodies for dissection purposes might threaten the efficiency of medical education, Dr. N. M. Goodman appealed to doctors "to give the public a lead" so that enlightened persons would leave their bodies for anatomical purposes.

SERVE IN EUROPE
CAPE TOWN (CP)—South African Air Force crews are now serving regularly with the group of R. A. F. Wellington bombers attacking targets in the Balkans, Austria and North Italy. In one squadron there are nine South Africans seconded to the R. A. F.

Girls Efficient in Big Winnipeg Production Job

Two Hundred At Canada's Largest Egg Processing Plant Assist in Keeping Customers' Baskets Stocked

BY ERNE BERRY
Canadian Press Staff Writer

WINNIPEG (CP)—The girls in Canada's largest egg processing plant here aren't worrying about glamor. Once they don their crisp white smocks and turbans they forget about looks and concentrate on their vitally important production job.
There are more than 200 girls here and their job is to see the armed forces, civilians and hospitals overseas are supplied with powdered eggs. Their work isn't as thrilling as deciphering codes and diving transports but it's just as essential.
Approximately 250,000 pounds of powder are turned out in the plant each month. The powder, light yellow and soft as talcum, is shipped to Britain in 15-pound cartons. Quantities of liquid eggs also are made for domestic use with two enormous tanks, housing 15,000 pounds of golden liquid, in use constantly.

Eggs come to the plant in cartons of 600 and 720 cases. They are taken into a transfer room, removed from the cases and placed in pallets. Then they are wheeled into the breaking room. An average breaker does about 750 pallets of 1,125 dozen a day.

When Special Counts
After they are broken, the eggs are taken to an inspection table where 2 girls, with a keen sense of smell, pass on them. From there they journey to a settling tank and are pumped to a weighing scale.

A storage tank or tray is the next stop. Here they are frozen in 40 pound moulds, benched out and piled away for winter operations when eggs aren't as numerous.
The girls admit the work is hard physically, but "it's worth it," Martin Patrick from near Sudborton said. "My shoulders ache, but I don't mind." Adeline Watson, formerly of Calgary, has worked at the same job for three months and still finds it interesting.

Clie Borax of Winnipeg, supervisor, says the girls make exceptionally good workers. "They're adaptable and very easy to train."
"Even the shift work doesn't bother. You get used to it in time," they say. "and anyway, think of what the British women are doing."

GAVE EAR TO SON
TRORQUAY, England (CP)—A woman here only has one ear. Her son, who was injured in an accident has the other one. The mother realized that loss of an ear would make her son self-conscious and so went to the hospital and had one of her ears grafted on to the boy.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION UNRRA



Government of Canada, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, (center), receives from L. B. Pearson, Minister-Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy and Chairman of the UNRRA Committee on Supply, a check for 10 per cent. of the Canadian contribution of \$77,000,000 toward the work of the international relief agency.

The Canadian contribution includes, besides this present cash payment, \$69,000,000 in Canadian credits which will be used to purchase food, clothing and other relief materials in Canada.

YOUNG CHINA AND THE INCIDENT



The Youth of China has been warring for nearly seven of its formative years. In the widespread battle areas and on the home and industrial front China's young citizens put everything they have into the national fight against Japanese aggression. Boys and girls of the S. M. C. I. Y. C., the S. M. I. Youth Corps, China's youth organization, do a thousand and one different war jobs. They also keep themselves fit by physical exercises and training so that they will be strong in battle and so that they will be ready to build a new China when the "incident" which has swallowed so much of their lives is ended.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS AND THEIR MALE EMPLOYEES

By an order signed on August 1st, 1944, by the undersigned Minister of Labour under authority of National Selective Service Regulations:

- 1. Commencing August 22nd, 1944, every employer is required to check the documents held by each newly engaged male employee, within 7 days of the employee's engagement, to determine if such employee passes documents to show that he is in good standing under National Selective Service Regulations (that is, in relation to the Military Call-up);
- 2. Every employer must report on Schedule 9 to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division, concerning any employee found not to possess documents as referred to;
- 3. Every employer is required similarly to check the documents held by each male employee newly engaged between May 1st, 1944, and August 22nd, 1944, and to report to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division by August 24th, 1944, on any such employee found not to possess documents as referred to;
- 4. Any male employee here referred to, is required by the Regulations to present his documents to his employer for purposes of inspection;
- 5. Penalties are provided for any employer or male employee who fails to comply with these Regulations.

By an earlier order, employers were required to check the documents held by their male employees, and to report by May 1st, 1944, on doubtful cases as well as cases where employees did not possess documents. The procedure for the present continuing check, although being notified to employers in "Notice to Employers and their Male Employees", which is now being mailed, is identical with that set forth in "Employers' Guide", which covered the check made before May 1st, 1944.

Employers are asked to remember that they do not report on men who do possess the necessary documents—only on those who fail to present documents for examination, or where there is doubt that the documents presented actually prove good standing.

The employers of Canada co-operated very satisfactorily on the first check, made up to May 1st last. This co-operation was decidedly helpful, and is very much appreciated. Further co-operation is now earnestly requested.

Schedule 9 and details as to documents which prove good standing, are available through the Employment and Selective Service Office.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE
MURPHY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour
A. McNAMARA
Director, National Selective Service