

Fees and other receipts are paid into Consolidated Revenue in all States except Victoria, where they are retained and spent by the Technical School Councils. The expenditure on buildings is largely financed from loan moneys, the sums provided from this source in 1949 being (the expenditure in 1948 is shown in brackets):—New South Wales, £229,807 (£139,698); Victoria, £190,050 (£130,156); Queensland, £24,328 (£11,327); South Australia, £20,135 (£3,976); Western Australia, £12,117 (£17,408); and Tasmania, £18,441 (£4,261).

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in Australia in 1949 amounted to 8s. 9d. per head of the mean population, as compared with £3 per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

### § 10. Commonwealth War-time Technical Training Scheme.

1. *Origin of the Scheme.*—The Commonwealth Technical Training Scheme was originated during the 1939–45 War to provide for the training of civilians and Armed Services personnel for the production of aircraft and munitions and to meet the demand of the Armed Services for skilled technicians.

2. *Training.*—During the period of operation of the Scheme—from 18th December, 1939 to 29th April, 1949—instruction was given in 78 different types of courses in 60 Technical Colleges throughout Australia, 119,717 persons completing training. The figures for each State and service were given on p. 257 of Official Year Book No. 38.

### § 11. Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

1. *Object of the Scheme.*—The object of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme is to provide training to enable ex-service men and women and certain special non-service personnel to become re-established in suitable civilian occupations.

2. *Closing Date.*—The latest date for acceptance of applications for training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was 30th June, 1950.

3. *Types of Training.*—The Scheme provided three types of training—(a) University-type (professional); (b) Technical-type (professional or vocational); and (c) Rural training.

Professional training follows normal lines at a university or similar institution. Vocational training includes most types of trade training given at technical colleges or schools. Members selected for vocational training usually receive approximately six month's basic training. On reaching an assessed proficiency of 40 per cent., they are placed in subsidized employment and are paid the full adult wage or determination for the trade concerned, the employer being reimbursed in the form of a wage subsidy according to the trainees' lack of proficiency. Proficiency is reviewed regularly and the subsidy adjusted accordingly.

4. *Allowances.*—Full-time trainees receive allowances ranging from £4 10s. per week for a single man to £6 10s. per week for a married man with dependants. In addition, all tuition fees are paid and allowances provided for fares, books and instruments. Trainees may claim a special allowance if they are required to live away from home.

5. *Part-time Training.*—Tuition fees and expenses incidental to tuition (such as books), up to a limit of £60, are payable in respect of members accepted for part-time training.

6. *Organization and Administration.*—The Scheme is administered by the Repatriation Commission through the Central Reconstruction Training Committee, which has the functions of general planning, organization and direction. This Committee comprises representatives of the Repatriation Commission, Universities Commission, Department of Labour and National Service, and three members appointed by the Minister and drawn from organizations of employers, employees and ex-servicemen.