

All of these sponsored trips are taken under the direction of specially trained leaders. Regular hosteling methods are used along the way, with members of the group planning and cooking all of their own meals and staying in hostels wherever they are available. When travel by boat or train is necessary, they travel the most inexpensive way, either third class or tourist. In this way they not only save money but they also have the opportunity of mixing with the masses of common people, better understanding them and winning their friendship. E. St. John Catchpool, International President of the Youth Hostels, has said that if hosteling had been started thirty years earlier, the present war might have been averted. Hosteling now is going ahead to promote international friendship to prevent still another war after this one. Race and national hatreds cannot survive when the youths of various countries hostel together and learn to appreciate the good points of the other fellow.

One little-publicized contribution of youth hosteling is its effort toward creating and preserving the folk-lore of the countryside. When evening recreation time comes around the hostel fireplace, everyone joins in country square-dancing and the hostellers know all the calls for the Portland Fancy or the Darling Nellie Gray as well as any Kentucky mountain

fiddler. Not only are they learning the old dances, but they are creating new and intricate square dances of their own, based on the folk tunes they pick up through the countryside. Many hostellers are good musicians and pack their harmonicas or their flutes in their knapsacks as one of their most essential pieces of equipment.

Handicrafts of all sorts create much interest and enthusiasm in the hostel circuits. Many of the hostels are hand-decorated in a rural spirit and filled with ingenious labor-saving and fun-making devices, the inventions of visiting hostellers. Houseparents keep in their repertoires a good supply of local legend to pass along in story-telling hour. Even though the movement is only eight years old in America, already the amount of legend that has gathered is amazing. Many thoughtful people have complained that the American with their new civilization seriously lacked the mellowing influence of a great folklore. Hosteling is fulfilling that need.

Hosteling has come to America to stay. It is getting our youth out-of-doors, filling him with a zest for the simpler yet more important things of life. It is tying together more closely and more firmly the youth of a nation and the youth of all nations. Its rapid expansion is ample proof that it is fulfilling a long-felt need.

Canadian Universities and Colleges in the Second World War

By SADIE A. FEELEY

THE gigantic task of mobilizing Canada's resources to meet the demands of the second World War proceeds with increasing scope and tempo. Within the larger picture of national co-ordinated action are many "invisible items" that have contributed no small measure to the degree of Canada's participation in the

war. One such item is the contribution made by the universities and colleges of Canada to all phases of war activity.

At the outbreak of war the institutions of higher education pledged their support and assistance to the Government in the national emergency and an examination of their activities during the past thirty months presents a story of loyalty, cooperation and sacrifice relatively commen-

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surate with that of any section of the national effort.

Staff: Their first major contribution was from staff personnel. In conformity with democratic practice and with an earnest desire to avoid the repetition of certain difficulties that developed during the last war, the Government called in economists, psychologists, and specialists in political science, international law and public welfare, for advice on the methods of regulation, control and mobilization of the country's resources for war. As legislation advanced and new administrative departments and bureaux were established key advisory positions were filled by men from the university ranks. Such positions as the economic adviser to the War-time Prices and Trade Board; the Secretary of the same Board; Special Adviser in Economic Warfare, British Embassy, Washington; Director of Canadian Hygiene Service; Director-General of Army Engineering Design; Chairman Associate Committee on Medical Research, are illustrative of the advisory and co-ordinating positions filled by men from the staffs of Canada's universities.

A similar situation occurs on the technical front. The National Research Council of Canada as co-ordinating agency for war-time research and inventions, the Department of National Defence, and War Industry, have taken their toll from the university laboratories and executives. The positions of Acting President of the National Research Council, Assistant to the President and Superintendent of Chemical Warfare Research, Executive Assistant to Minister of National Defence, Chairman of Explosives Division of the Allied War Supply, are representative of executive technical appointments from the staffs of scientific education in Canada.

Within the defence forces there are more than two hundred and fifty of the teaching staffs of the universities engaged in some form of active service. When war broke out staff members who were officers in the Reserve Army were called in for duty; other members sought commissions in the medical, chaplain or other

specialized services of the forces; still others, often veterans of the last war, sought any form of active service in the present conflict. Altogether at least ten percent of full-time male teachers have gone to other duties "for the duration", and the proportion is constantly increasing.

Research Projects: Of necessity little may be said descriptive of research projects associated with war weapons and defence, but under the sponsorship of the National Research Council the university laboratories across Canada have been allotted secret research projects in chemistry, physics, engineering and applied science. A small army of students is engaged on them under the direction of practically the entire scientific staff. Mention may be made also of the work undertaken by the universities at the request of local industrial organizations. Problems relating to thermodynamics, substitute materials and the innumerable little technical "kinks" common to highly specialized and standardized war production have been ironed out for the industrial firms by the local university staffs.

With their ranks depleted by many loans of staff to governmental agencies the social scientists of the universities are studying the far-reaching economic and social changes involved in the country's war effort. In some cases the initiative has been with individuals, in others with institutions, as in the case of a study of the effects of the war on the Maritime economy under the auspices of the Institute of Public Affairs. More recently the Dominion Government's Committee on Post-War Reconstruction has mapped out a comprehensive series of investigations in which various university specialists have been asked to participate while remaining at their teaching posts. The eventual return to a peace-time economy will involve readjustments of scope comparable with those that have been made in preparing for effective participation in the war; against the problems that will then arise the social scientists perhaps more than any other group are obliged to fortify themselves. After the war has been won it is to them especially

the public will look to win and retain the peace.

In the field of medical research the studies undertaken appear to the lay mind as miracles of mercy and rehabilitation. No expense or effort has been spared to train doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, and other related professionals to cope with the casualties of aero and chemical warfare. Brain surgery, facial surgery, war wound infection, burns, gas contamination, and neurology, are but a few of the special research subjects. Endocrinologists are studying the effects of shock, fatigue, altitude, acceleration and sea-sickness; and tribute must be paid to the university students who act as "guinea-pigs" for these studies. Tropical medicine and disease has a new vital interest for Canadian bacteriologists, entomologists and medical schools; specialists in mental health and psychological testing are busy developing and administering the plans for the "sorting out" of enlisted personnel in the armed forces.

War Training: Compulsory military service presented the universities with a special problem of integration of military training with the scholastic programme. At conferences held between representatives of the Canadian Universities' Conference and the Department of National Defence it was decided to extend the system of Canadian Officers' Training Corps to those universities formerly without one and to establish within all institutions an auxiliary battalion for the training of eligible male students.

Most of the institutions allowed no exemption from this form of training except on grounds of physical incapacity but it was found in some cases that students in the clinical years of medicine could not be on duty or on call and continue the required one hundred and ten hours of military training. Those students have now been excused from parades and drills on condition that a physical training regime is continued. Only one or two institutions have given any substantial academic credit for war

training; a few have allowed a bonus credit.

The college woman has entered upon a programme of war work training and relief services comparable with that of the male student. Within the larger institutions a Red Cross University Detachment has been established with a very high standard of training which includes a knowledge of the general organization of the navy, army and air force, military drill and exercise, St. John's Ambulance certificates, and specialized training for one of four sections—transport, nursing auxiliary, office administration and food administration. A typical training period for women students consists of a physical fitness programme of two hours per week; training for emergencies, first aid and survey courses covering fire, A.R.P. work, gas decontamination, food, nutrition, housing and medical emergencies. Three of the institutions have made this sort of training compulsory, others retain the voluntary selective system; but it is recorded that most of the seventeen thousand university women enrolled in full-time courses are engaged in some form of war work, including the parties and entertainment from which they obtain some of the \$20,000 or more contributed by the universities to war relief—not to mention the hours of knitting, sewing and other forms of practical assistance.

New Courses: Modern warfare requires an unlimited supply of highly trained scientific and technical fighters, as well as machines and weapons. To help meet this demand the universities have undertaken to provide advanced courses for the navy, army and air force in navigation, meteorology, short wave radio, optics, aerial photography, ballistics, acoustics and electrical engineering—to mention just a few. Classroom and laboratory accommodation has been provided by the universities and entire residences have been turned over to the defence classes as living quarters. The lectures are given by, or under the supervision of, members of the regular staffs of the universities.

Budgets, Registration and Equipment: The effect of the war on registration has a direct bearing on the income of the universities. Student fees have provided a decidedly increased proportion of university revenues for several years. In the Maritime Provinces, where except for one or two cases, "fees" are the main source of income, the enrolment has been falling consistently since war was declared. The large composite institutions have not experienced much change in total enrolment. But it is significant that all institutions report a slight falling-off in the sophomore year, probably for enlistment. There is a decided change in the enrolment by faculties. Registration in schools of Engineering and Applied Science has increased; there is some increase in Medicine; Dentistry remains about the same; but there is a material decrease in such schools as Law, Education and certain less specialized courses.

These fluctuations in enrolment, the need of additional equipment for new courses, and the adjustments in staff estimates necessitated by resignations, leave of absence and subsidized public service salaries have added considerably to the budget difficulties of the governing bodies.

Extension Departments: The Extension Departments are doing their part on three fronts, *viz.*, citizen morale, community defence and co-operation in the educational courses for members of the defence forces. Radio broadcasts, forums and lectures containing information on current events, public welfare, war-time economics and other related subjects calculated to sustain the morale of the civilian population are a regular part of the extension programme. Evening classes under qualified leadership for instruction in fire-fighting, emergency training, shelter tactics and public health

problems are held under university auspices within vulnerable areas.

The directors of Extension Departments have given assistance and support to the comprehensive correspondence courses designed for members of the defence forces. The position of Chairman of the Canadian Legion Educational Services, nationally, and in most cases regionally, are filled by these men. In addition to their assistance in the elementary and secondary courses for the service men the colleges with correspondence courses leading to degrees have made them available to service men overseas or in Canada at reduced fees and in some cases free.

General: To facilitate enlistments the larger universities have formulated generous terms covering leave of absence for the staff members. Cases are considered on individual merit and where possible a subsidy is granted to men serving in essential positions at greatly reduced salaries and their re-instatement is ensured at the expiration of their war service.

Leave is also arranged for the men called to the Capital for consultation, or for part-time service in the many auxiliary activities and national surveys which accompany national mobilization.

No phase of relief or civilian participation in war finance has been neglected by the university group and considerable assistance has been given to such activities as the re-establishment of refugee intellectuals and care of the evacuated children of British professional men and women.

The part played in the national war effort by the Canadian institutions of higher education may not be so obvious as the roles of finance, war industry and labour, but these schools and colleges are guarding the future of Canada by training the scientists and economists necessary for defence and the era of reconstruction after the war.