

have been selected by professional librarians and authorities in the navy, army and air force for distribution to the various military districts. These libraries function under recognized library science systems and receive the co-operation and assistance of the librarians' associations. The library service includes more than 300 different textbooks and 71,324 reference books in French and English.

During about the first two years of the war, education for the Canadian armed services, apart from their service training, was solely the responsibility of the CLES. Since the second year of the war, however, each service has set up its own educational establishment - each one separate and distinct from the others and administered separately from auxiliary services. All continue to make use of the educational facilities developed by the Legion.

It remains a CLES task to make available the text-book courses and library books to supplement them and to provide for services for the merchant marine. The CLES now is able to direct more attention to the longer-range problem of assisting in preparation for demobilization and rehabilitation.

A new series of courses, strongly vocational in emphasis, is being planned, and collaboration is being arranged with the agencies responsible for the administration of rehabilitation measures. Further emphasis on work at the university level is also in view, with special attention to the needs of prisoners of war.

The CLES has been made the only official Canadian agency for the dissemination of educational material to prisoners of war. It sends university courses, outlines and texts.

To the end of 1943, 334 of these courses had been sent. Prisoners do not pay for their university courses. More than 5,000 reference books have been sent by the CLES to libraries or individuals, in addition to more than 102,000 CLES text booklets. The CLES sends material to all allied prisoners, although organizations in other countries share the work.

The Directorate of Naval Education, Royal Canadian Navy, was organized in 1941. Methods of teaching are adapted to ship's routine, which is exactly the same for ships ashore as for ships at sea. In large ships there is a schoolmaster (education officer) of the rank of sub-lieutenant or higher; in smaller ships a petty officer or leading hand may act as schoolmaster.

Ashore or at sea, the sailor and Wren may carry on with their courses. These are mainly "school subjects" as distinguished from such "professional subjects" as seamanship, torpedoing, etc. Newly enlisted men may take courses at an elementary level to prepare for more advanced special training work at the coasts. Examinations are conducted at three levels: Educational tests I and II and higher educational test. The last includes papers in general knowledge, history, geography, mathematics, physics, mechanics and navigation. Certificates for having passed these tests are necessary for promotion to higher rank in the service.

Schoolmasters are expected to take a general interest in the intellectual welfare of the men and to conduct discussion groups on current affairs. The navy also has a remarkable library service operated by a headquarters naval library committee. It maintains base libraries on each coast which lend books to ships leaving port and replace them by different selections when the ships return.

In the R.C.A.F. directorate of personnel, an education section was established in March, 1942. There are now 300 education officers of whom 80 are overseas. In almost all cases these are university graduates with teaching experience in secondary schools. A large part of the work of these officers is arranging for courses to enable men to remuster from ground crew to air crew. The syllabus of pre-entry training for air crew emphasizes mathematics and science.