

Educational organizers were appointed for each military district in Canada, and provision was made for overseas services. These organizers have university education or its equivalent, with teacher training experience where possible. The Department of National Defence co-operated by providing educational officers from the commissioned ranks of units in both Canada and the United Kingdom to assist in the organization of field services. The activities of these officers include registration of students, individual tests and appraisal of the students' educational status, organization of classes, helping instructors in teaching methods and actual instruction.

Every course or educational project for service personnel is originated by the education officers of the services themselves. If the project is of a non-service nature it is then discussed with the CLES regional committee on education, and the probable cost and equipment needs estimated. The proposal is then scrutinized by the National War Services Funds Advisory Board, and its recommendations are passed to the minister of national war services. This board, composed of civilian volunteers, was set up to supervise the budgets of other civilian volunteer groups (in this case, the Canadian Legion) which operate on grants from the Department of National War Services.

Once the proposal has been approved, the Legion grants funds, books, teachers or other facilities, and the educational project is put in operation by the service interested.

Canadian and British universities co-operate readily with the Canadian Legion. Men stationed in Canada and the United Kingdom are often able to attend local night classes or short courses at a university situated in their military district. In this case members of the staff give their time and energy as a war service. The facilities of university extension departments have frequently been used by the Legion in conducting its correspondence courses.

A considerable part of the Legion's educational program is conducted by means of correspondence courses. These are always voluntary, for the most part free and are of four main types: Elementary school, high school (including academic, commercial, technical and vocational), university and special service courses. On satisfactory completion of a year's credit in the subject, a certified record is entered in the serviceman's permanent military record at National Defence Headquarters.

Sixty-seven text booklets have been prepared by the CLES with the help of provincial authorities; more than 227,800 of them have been distributed free. Total registration from the three services up to the end of March, 1944, was 75,700, and 195,000 papers have been corrected; 2,380 students have already received certificates; and more than 1,000 a month are currently signing up for studies. Courses in virtually every subject are provided. Enrolment is highest in technical courses, but academic courses, especially on the junior matriculation level, are popular.

Ten Canadian universities have co-operated in supplying correspondence courses at greatly reduced rates. Fees vary from \$2 to \$10 for each course, and the student must buy his own books. Credits for work done are, broadly speaking, interchangeable among Canadian universities. During four years up to February, 1944, 5,385 students enrolled in university courses - 3,021 from the air force, 1,501 from the army, and 873 from the navy.

Provided jointly by the CLES and the service concerned are classroom courses in a large number of subjects. During 1942 and 1943, 6,956 classes were held, many attended by members of more than one service. Attendance at these classes was more than 160,800.

To supplement the work of the Legion's educational services and to provide reference library material, a modern library system has been established with headquarters at Ottawa. Approved works on technical and cultural subjects