

to their work in their own plants. No tuition or other fees were charged for these courses, and the Department of Labour paid the necessary travelling expenses of all selected applicants who successfully completed the course. Living expenses were paid either by the students themselves or by the firms which sent them.

Another special war course has been given for architects by Canadian universities. In this course, qualified architects were especially trained in the elements of structural detailing to equip them for war emergency work. This course was instituted at the request of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel which was confronted in 1942 with a considerable demand for architects to do structural detailing in steel, reinforced concrete or wood. The courses were of 10 weeks' duration and were free for those qualified to attend.

In August and September, 1943, a number of Canadian universities offered a special course for educational and other selected officers of Canada's three armed services whose task is to help servicemen and women to follow world events. The course was arranged with the universities by a joint committee composed of the directors of education of the navy, army and air force, representatives of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and of the Canadian Legion Educational Services.

The principal aim of the course was to give instruction in discussion group techniques and to make available the latest information on current affairs. The courses were general and not intended to present any particular social, economic or political theory. They were sub-divided under five headings: "What We Are Fighting For," "The War Today," "The Contestants in the Struggle," "What of the Future" and "Method of Conducting Progress of War Classes and Current Events Discussion Groups."

The findings of the physical examination of recruits by the Department of National Defence have given considerable impetus to primary and secondary school medical inspection and have made health education and nutrition "priority subjects" in the school curriculum. To provide qualified instruction for the subject of health education, a new university course has been established in one university leading to the degree of bachelor of physical and health education. The course covers three years and is designed to train men and women as instructors of the proper exercise and healthful living habits necessary to maintain general health and to develop physical, mental and emotional co-ordination.

The subject of health and physical fitness has also received added emphasis in the education of college students. Physical training programs at Canadian universities have been purposely adapted to the needs of a country at war. After World War I physical training was made compulsory for most first and second year college students, so that the programs in effect at the outbreak of hostilities in the present War only required intensification.

At one typical university, the program in physical training for the last 25 years has encouraged all the fundamental activities of calisthenics, apparatus, matwork, rope-climbing, wall-bar exercise and class combat activities in boxing and wrestling. The aquatic program has included "learn to swim" classes, intermediate swimming, speed swimming and life-saving.

With improved physical fitness as the aim, the program at this university was intensified in 1942, with increased emphasis on strength and endurance activities. The required program has been extended to include activities which were only optional before the war.

Because the present theatres of war include many combat areas on and around water, experimental work has been done in connection with the aquatics program. University standards in swimming and life-saving have been raised and adapted to meet urgent wartime needs.