

forced except by fellow-technicians who are capable of judging his policy in terms of the scientific knowledge bearing upon it."⁷

Still a third approach is the effort to stimulate and institutionalize citizen and group participation in administration. Informal conferences between administrators and interested persons or organizations, group representation at hearings called to consider proposed administrative policies and regulations, popular referenda, and advisory councils reporting public reaction to administrative performance and conferring relative to new activities and measures, are some of the specific methods suggested for furthering this method of making administration responsible. Pendleton Herring sees the problem as a twofold one, namely, "to keep the bureaucrat responsive and uncorrupted, and to join the citizen with the administrative process in order to utilize

his particular expertness or to gain the sanction of his consent." He goes on to point out that "even though the public service is directed by honest men endowed with *esprit de corps*, inflexibility and unimaginative routinism threaten when contacts with the public outside cease to be close and sympathetic."⁸

These several attempts to solve the modern problem of administrative responsibility in a democracy are not mutually exclusive. They can and should be prosecuted simultaneously. Public administrators who are committed to the democratic ideal will find numerous ways by which these several types of control may be extended and implemented. They will agree with Finer that "administrative responsibility is not less important to democratic government than administrative efficiency," and that "it is even a contribution to efficiency in the long run."⁹

7. Friedrich, C. J., *Public Policy and the Nature of Administrative Responsibility*, in *Public Policy*, Yearbook of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University, (1940), Ch. 1 p. 14.

8. Herring, E. P., *Public Administration and the Public Interest*, pp. 20, 21.

9. *Op. cit.*, p. 335.

Progress of the Youth Hostel Movement

By WALTER HARDING

YOUTH hosteling, once an exclusive treasure of the youth of Europe, has now definitely opened its opportunities to the youth of the Americas. For years educational leaders on this side of the Atlantic admired and envied the progress made by the hosteling movement in Europe in developing in its young people those essential qualities of leadership, self-initiative and dependability. Then in 1933 two New England school teachers, Munroe and Isabel Smith, spent some months abroad studying and there, becoming intimately acquainted with hosteling and its leaders, determined to bring it to America.

Searching carefully over the United States for the best location for their first hostel, they finally settled on central New England where within a short radius were large populations, numerous colleges and many places of scenic beauty. The first American hostel was opened in 1934 in Northfield, Mass., in the Connecticut River valley, just a few miles from the junction of the states of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. That first hostel was only a few rooms in the basement of Schell Chateau, the picturesque annex of a fashionable summer hotel. But the movement spread rapidly. Within a few months, a second hostel was opened thirty miles down the river at Mount Holyoke College, the oldest and one of the most outstanding woman's colleges in the country. By 1935, there

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Harding is connected with the American Youth Hostel Headquarters at Northfield, Mass. Information on the Canadian Youth Hostel Association which is contained in the article has been furnished by Mr. P. E. Tyas, the National Secretary of the Canadian Association in Toronto.

were thirty-five hostels, and so it has continued to expand until today there are 253 in twenty-four states of the Union. With the growth of the movement, it has been necessary to increase the size of national headquarters until now it takes three buildings to house the offices and the staff.

Youth hosteling in the United States is directed from these national headquarters in the little New England village of Northfield, Mass. Here all applications for membership are received and all passes are made out. Here the AYH KNAPSACK, its quarterly magazine, and the yearly AYH HANDBOOK are edited and published. And here all the sponsored tours are worked out.

The country is divided into eight regions with full-time executives in charge to direct the particular needs of the movement within the region and to develop hosteling further there. The individual hostels are sponsored by committees within the communities in which they are located, and after inspection and approval are chartered by the national office.

Executive directors of the AYH are the founders, Monroe and Isabel Smith. National sponsors include an executive committee and board of some of the most distinguished educational and youth leaders of the country, headed by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College.

Closely cooperating with its bigger American brother is the Canadian Youth Hostel Association (C.Y.H.A.). Its headquarters are located in Toronto and there are regional committees in Halifax, Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver. Working under them are local divisions at Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kitchener, High River and other places. Youth hostels have developed most rapidly near large centres of population where many young people are found eager to get into the country and enjoy the road.

At present there are a few hostels in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a complete chain running from Montreal down the Gaspé Coast, another route from Montreal south-east through the

Eastern Townships to the Vermont border with various alternative routes all through the district. Another chain runs up the Ottawa valley to the Capital, and a splendid hostel has recently been opened in the lovely Gatineau Hills for the benefit of Ottawa hostellers. In Ontario routes radiate from Toronto through Muskoka district and Algonquin Park and as far north as North Bay. South-west from Toronto are hostels linking Hamilton, Kitchener and Niagara Falls with those established by groups in London and Windsor and carrying the chains to another American border point. Alberta has a chain through the foothills from Calgary to Banff with many optional routes and in British Columbia there are hostels up and through the Fraser Valley and loops on Vancouver Island.

The majority of the hostels are located in farmhouses where the owners reserve space for the use of hostellers and act as house-parents. The Association owns only about four buildings outright.

The total membership today is well over 1000 and the number of hostels is 94. Even under war conditions the association is making steady progress.

Although hosteling is open to everyone from "four to ninety-four" it is most popular among the youth of high school and college age. Educators, realising the appeal and the education value of the work to young people, have been eager to assist its growth. Many of the colleges have built hostel bunk-rooms on their campuses and have included hosteling as a regular part of their curriculum. Student-organised outing clubs use the hostel circuits as a handy and inexpensive method of getting their members out-of-doors for hiking, biking and ski-trips. Now, within the last year or two, and with New York State taking the lead, high schools, realising the great value of cross-country tours, are beginning to organize hosteling trips for their vacation periods and are giving their students diploma-credit for taking them.

Enrollment in the Youth Hostels is made as simple as possible for the young people. They need only fill out one short application blank and file it with one

dollar (two dollars if they are over twenty-one) for their yearly pass which gives them the right to stay overnight in any hostel in the country. After studying the handbook published by the AYH, which lists the whereabouts and accommodations of the hostels, they plan out their own itinerary and budget, mount their bikes and start off. They usually find the hostel a made-over barn or a few extra rooms in a community center or parish house. Separate bunk-rooms and washrooms are provided for boys and girls, cooking facilities for their meals, and a recreation room. When they arrive at the hostel, they check in with the houseparents, paying their 25c overnight charge, and getting their blankets and fuel for the stove. Consulting a chart posted in the kitchen telling the whereabouts of the nearest groceries and farmers willing to sell their products, they go out to buy their food supplies. Often working and sharing with the other hostellers around the stove, they prepare their meal, setting aside whatever non-perishable left-overs there are for the use of the next hosteler along the trail. The evening they spend in folk-dancing, community singing, or story-telling around the fireplace or they record notes of their adventures for the day. By ten o'clock everyone turns in for a good night's sleep to be ready to rise at sun-up in the morning. After preparing and eating breakfast, they spend a little time putting the hostel in good condition for the next fellow and checking out with the houseparents start along the way toward the next hostel. If the region is particularly interesting to them they may stay for several days in one hostel, going out each day for a tour of the neighboring countryside. But usually they continue along to the next hostel, spaced a convenient day's bike journey along the circuit. These circuits are created in scenic sections throughout the country. The largest and best developed is the original New England circuit enabling the hosteler to travel from Cape Cod to the Quebec circuit or from the mouth of the Connecticut to Mount Washington always being within a few hours bike-ride of a hostel. Other circuits are operating through the

Middle Atlantic States, in the Carolina Smokies, around the Great Lakes, in the Missouri Ozarks, and along the West Coast.

In the summertime, the hostellers hike through the national parks and monuments to places of historical interest and scenic beauty, stopping along the way for swimming in the ponds and flat-boating and canoeing in the rivers. They climb the mountains and hike through the forests. In the winter they go skiing, snowshoeing and tobogganing. So great has been the popularity of the winter sports program that more and more of the hostels have been made over with good warm winter quarters.

If the hostellers want to go on longer trips, special group tours are arranged through the national or regional offices. These groups set off in rolling hostels which are railroad cars made over with bunk rooms, cooking and washing facilities, and racks to store bikes. The cars, attached to express trains, are carried along to some scenic spot where they are put on a siding and the hostellers go off to explore the region on their bicycles. In this way, thousands of miles are covered in the few months of vacation from school. The American Youth Hostels plan such trips across the continent and back, to the larger national parks, along both coasts, around the Great Lakes and to the Maritime Provinces.

For those who want still further adventure, international tours are planned. Before the war, large groups went to many European countries each summer to tour the international circuits there. Now to help foster inter-American friendliness tours through our neighboring countries are emphasized. Each year a large group takes a hike, bike and train trip through Mexico. Even more popular is a twelve-week South American tour, exploring the west coast and making a special trip over the Andes to visit Buenos Aires. The biggest thrill of this trip is skiing in summertime, for since it is across the equator, it is their cold season down there. Still other adventure tours have been taken to the Canadian Rockies and through Alaska.

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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