

FILE 242

AS - AT

May 5th, 1924.

Captain George Ash,
C/o. Garrison Adjutant,
M. D. No. 6,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of April 29th.

As the session at the University
has now closed, with the exception of the examinations,
it would be impossible to arrange for one of your
performances to be given here.

I wish you success in your tour.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Letters from—

The War Office
The Viceroy of India
Sir H. Samuel
H.E. Lord Allenby
H.E. Lord Plumer
H.E. Lord Fraser
Lt.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington
Governor Stoops
Lord Chelmsford
Admiral Sir J. M. De Robeck
Governor Sir E. McLagan
H.E.H. King Kothi
H.H. The Sultan of Johore
&c., &c.

The Original Letters from the above
can be seen at any time.

Lassoing.
Rope Spinning.
Knot Tying.



Horse Lassoing.
Revolver and
Rifle Shooting.

Exhibitions have been given
all over the World, including
the following countries:—

England
The West Indies
India
Mesopotamia
Palestine
Egypt
Malta
Constantinople
The Rhine
China
Malay States
Africa, &c.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ASH,

C.M.R., T.R., N.W.M.P.,

The World Renowned Canadian Cowboy & Soldier

Educational, Instructive and Interesting Exhibitions given to
His Majesty's Navy and Army only.

29th April 1924
PRESIDENT.
Mc Gill University,
MONTREAL. P.Q.

Address
Captain George Ash.
C/O Garrison Adjutant,
(M.K.Greene) Major M.D.No6.
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir,

Having just arrived from England for the purpose of making a tour of the Dominion, and desiring to complete my itinerary, I would deeply appreciate any information you might be able to give me with regard to the prospects of giving an exhibition or exhibitions

As this letter-head will show, I have performed in many out-of-the-way corners of the globe, and before Royalty and many world-renowned people, as the many letters I have on file will testify. These letters are open for inspection at any time.

My performance consists of Lassoing, Rope Spinning, Knot Tying, Gun Swinging, Rifle and Revolver Shooting. I use the worlds longest Lasso, and carry all my own apparatus. Each performance usually takes about one hour, and can be given indoors or out.

I am usually guaranteed a stipulated amount for performing, or arrangements can be made to charge a small entrance fee, a percentage of which I cheerfully donate to any charity named.

Trusting that I may be favoured with your kind reply and patronage,

Yours truly, G. Ash.

March 23rd, 1925.

Associated Screen News of Canada Limited,
12 Mayor Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sirs:-

The enclosed account was
received at this office.

I beg to state that this
amount was covered by your Invoice No. 5665
which was paid December 10th last.

Yours faithfully.

Secretary.

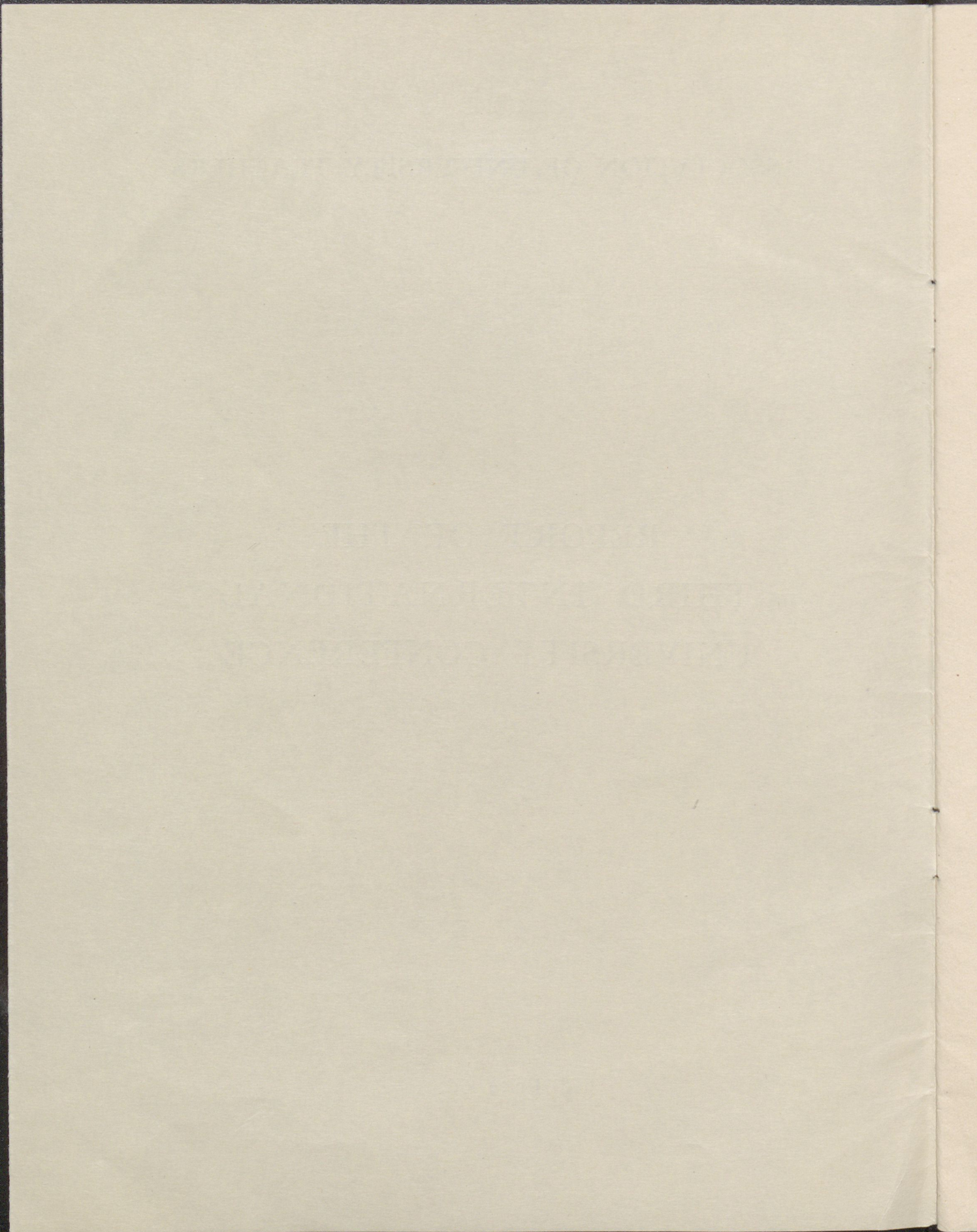
*With the Compliments of
the International Secretary.*

*Professor R. C. McLean,
University College,
Cardiff, Wales.*

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

REPORT OF THE
THIRD INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

Price 6d.



Report of the Third International University Conference

THE Third International Conference was held at the University of Heidelberg, from 24th June to 27th June, 1936. The Conference immediately preceded the celebration of the 550th anniversary of the foundation of the University, and a certain number of delegates attended both functions.

The preliminary local arrangements were in the hands of Dr. Feucht, the Business Director of the University, to whom grateful thanks are due for the care and foresight shown in the preparations for the Conference meetings and not less in respect of the lodging and entertainment of the delegates.

Everyone who took part in the Conference can look back upon an extremely interesting and delightful occasion, for which we owe a debt of gratitude to the warm and hospitable welcome extended to us by all our colleagues in the University of Heidelberg and by the local authorities. Special mention should, however, be made of the Rector of the University, Dr. Groh, the host of the Conference, and of Professor Hoops and Dr. Feucht, on whom fell the greater part of the work of organization.

The meetings took place in Hörsaal 15 in the New University Buildings. A novel feature was the introduction into the Programme of several general lectures, on subjects connected with the Conference programme. This proved to be a valuable addition to the usual discussions, and we hope to see the idea carried on in future years. It is, of course, to be understood that the primary interests of the Conference are professional, in the sense that we are all concerned with the care and management of universities. The Conference cannot, therefore, be expected to develop into a scientific or literary congress, but the introduction, in a secondary place, of a certain amount of matter of scientific or literary interest is not irrelevant in a university assembly and certainly broadens the interest.

Another feature which we hope to see extended in future is the presentation of short accounts of the chief events in the university field in different countries during the period since the preceding Conference. This has already been attempted, but the notice given proved to be insufficient to enable many delegates to prepare statements in advance. In future it is hoped that more reports of this kind may be forthcoming, especially from countries outside Western Europe. Frank statements, particularly of difficulties which have been encountered, may produce most valuable discussions, either in the full Conference or in sub-committees.

One of the most important acts of the Heidelberg Conference was the adoption of a constitution for the future organization of these international conferences. After three years' experience there was a strong feeling that the experimental stage was past and that a settled form of association was needed in order that all parties concerned might know exactly how they stood with regard to each other and to the Conference.

The terms of this constitution are given below. They are intentionally broad, but there can be no doubt that they will be an indispensable help in the preparation of future Conferences. The organization of the Conference is to be founded on the

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national associations of university teachers and officers, which exist in several countries. Although participation is by no means confined to these bodies, they are given their important place in the constitution because they are the strongest bodies of organized opinion in the university world, able to mobilize and express the thought of university teachers of whole countries in an effective way.

Certain important changes have been made in the provisional arrangements which were laid down at Oxford in 1934. The most notable change is perhaps the disappearance of the large Corresponding Committee and its replacement by an Executive Committee derived from the associations referred to above.

While this is an undoubted gain in simplicity of management, it must not be taken to mean that we shall lose touch with the individuals who were enrolled on the Corresponding Committee, who have shown themselves especially interested in the work of the Conference.

In adopting this constitution the national associations will become contributors to the expenses of a permanent secretarial office, on a very modest scale, which will serve to keep the machinery moving between conferences and to issue reports and inquiries.

The date and place of the next Conference were left in the hands of the new Executive Committee and will be announced in due course.

In concluding this introduction the Secretary appeals strongly for more general interest among university staffs in the work of the Conference. Membership of the Conference is not confined to official delegates, and the questions dealt with are the same as those which attract the interest of all who are concerned with the national associations themselves, but treated on the international plane.

It is hoped to stimulate internal discussions in universities, before the next Conference, on at least one of the problems which may come up, a problem which vitally interests every university teacher, and this may do something towards rousing attention and drawing contributions of ideas from many who cannot attend international conferences in person.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The delegates assembled in the Senate Hall of the University at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 24th June, and were officially received and welcomed by Professor Dr. Groh, the Rector of the University, whose speech of welcome was repeated in four other languages by members of the professoriate. It was then announced that the University had nominated Professor Geheimrat Johannes Hoops, Professor of English at Heidelberg, as President of the Conference. Upon this, Professor Dr. A. Baudouin, of the University of Paris, who presided over the Conference at Grenoble in 1935, rose, and, shaking hands with Professor Hoops, ceded to him the Presidency of the Conference, with a warmly fraternal speech of congratulation, to which Professor Hoops replied with corresponding amity. The President then announced the names of the delegates, representing twenty-two countries, each delegate rising as his name was read. This completed the formal proceedings, but social intercourse, with refreshments, kept up the gathering to a late hour and proved a very effective and agreeable introduction to the Conference meetings.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION. Thursday, 25th June. 10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. in Lecture Room 15 of the New University Buildings.

The proceedings began with a speech of welcome by the President, Professor Hoops, expressing the pleasure of the University at being able to welcome representatives of universities from so many countries.

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Professor Winkler (Heidelberg) was then elected Vice-President of the Conference.

This was followed by a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, by Professor Schrade of Heidelberg, on *German Baroque Architecture* in connection with the forthcoming visit to Schloss Bruchsal.

Delegates were then invited to contribute any remarks they wished on the current university life of their own countries. Short addresses were given by Professor Isan Wan on university organization in China and by Professor Laurie, General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers in England, on university freedom in Great Britain. *Abstracts of these addresses are given in Appendix I.*

After a few remarks by the Secretary, Professor McLean, on the business of the Conference and the working of the sections, the meeting adjourned for a photographic group to be taken.

MEETINGS OF THE SECTIONS.

First Section. Overcrowding in the Universities and the University Professions.

At 3.30 p.m. in the room of the Medical Faculty. Chairman: Professor Winkler (Heidelberg).

The following memorandum was laid before the Section by the Secretary to serve as a basis of discussion. It is reproduced here as it summarizes very briefly the present position regarding a problem which in many countries still overtops all others in importance to the universities.

Memorandum.

The object of this memorandum is to state in the shortest possible way the causes of the overcrowding which exists in many countries in the universities and particularly in certain university-trained professions, with the remedies which have been applied or proposed.

It is not our task to criticize these remedies in detail. In some cases they are recognized by all to be merely temporary. In other cases they have been forced upon universities by the political necessities of their countries.

It is our duty as an International Conference to consider only the most fundamental solutions. There are certain difficulties which underlie the development, in all countries, of the collectivist trends in modern society, and the overcrowding referred to undoubtedly has its roots deep down in these difficulties.

It is to these we should address ourselves, even though the application of our views may seem somewhat remote. Of "immediate" remedies there is already a sufficient choice. We must go beyond these if we are to do any ultimate good.

For a full and very well-informed discussion of the whole problem consult especially *Planless Education* by Walther Kotschnig (International Student Service, Geneva, 1935).

It is common ground that the chief cause of unemployment in educated professions is the greatly increased numbers of graduates coming from the universities during the last fifteen years.

There are, therefore, two aspects of the problem:—

(a) The encumbrance or the destruction of the true relation between teacher and student in the university itself, with a consequent lowering of educational standards.

(b) The production of large numbers of unemployed intellectuals, their imaginations stimulated by education, their attachment to the traditions of their families or their class destroyed, yet their allegiance to new ideals frustrated.

The second aspect has received much more attention, but the first aspect deeply concerns the university teacher and a radical solution must take both into consideration.

The professions affected are principally : lawyers, doctors, teachers, civil servants—all closely organized professions—and to a lesser extent chemistry, journalism, librarianship, architecture and pharmacy, while engineering, divinity and veterinary surgery have escaped, on the whole, lightly.

The increased entry of students has been attributed to the following causes :—

(1) *Economic Insecurity*. The attraction of well-paid and often pensionable posts as against the chances of commerce. This is particularly true of the teaching profession, where conditions have, in most countries, much improved of late.

(2) *Economic Prosperity*. Especially before 1931 prosperity led many parents to seek social advancement for their children through the university.

(3) *Unemployment*. *Der Student aus Not*.

(4) *The increased entry of women* into professions.

(5) *Political reorganization* after the war, especially in Eastern Europe, with the creation of new civil services.

(6) *Increase of secondary education*, as a part of state policy.

All these (and other) causes contribute in part to the situation, but all rest finally upon the last, without which they would be inoperative. The schools feed the universities, the universities feed the professions.

Remedies, tried or proposed, in various countries :—

A. For the overcrowding of the universities.

(1) *Numerus Clausus*. The most obvious and most widely applied. Exists, in various forms, in England, France, Germany, U.S.A. and many other countries, either for all students or for those entering certain professions. Its value as a remedy must depend upon the methods of selection applied.

(2) *Harder Examinations*. One is not sure that examinations select the best student.

(3) *Higher Fees*. Even more mechanical than (2). Inoperative in countries where there are no fees.

(4) *Trial or Propedeutic Year*. To permit the early elimination of the unfit from university classes.

(5) *Arbeitsdienst*, before entry. Partly a deterrent, partly a character test.

(6) *Changes in higher-school education* tending to break the close connection with the university and direct more pupils into practical, e.g. technical, pursuits.

B. For the unemployment of graduates.

(1) *Temporary employment* of graduates by means of work-camps, special research grants and so on.

(2) *Creation of extended government employment* (U.S.A.), or wider organization of intellectual labour, e.g. State medical services.

(3) *Compulsory apprenticeship* periods after graduation. Recommended by the B.I.T. and the Dutch Committee.

(4) *Restrictions upon the employment of foreigners*, women and unqualified persons.

(5) *Restriction of multiple employments* by the same individual.

(6) *Lowering the retiring age* of officials.

(7) *Preventing exploitation of intellectuals*. Better pay for a single post and no extra employment.

(8) *Better vocational guidance* in the schools.

(9) *Creation of Employment Bureaux* in the universities, either to give vocational guidance or to find posts for graduates or both.

Attention should be directed especially to A (6) and B (8) as apparently the most fundamental. They pre-suppose, however, the existence of a clear idea of the occupational needs of the country and of the goals of education such as is contemplated in the Program of the American Committee on *The Care and Education of Youth*.

In almost every country school curricula and school ideals tend to favour professional careers. This is a most important consideration.

Finally, is the university to be treated only as a training ground for the professions? How are we to provide for the legitimate aspirations for intellectual enlightenment in the non-professional man. Is there to be place for him in the university of the future, or is he to be provided for extra-murally?

The following reports and documents have been consulted:—

(1) *American Council on Education*. "A Proposal for the Development of a Comprehensive Program for the Care and Education of American Youth."

(2) *Berggren*. "University and Student Life in Sweden." "More Facts," April, 1936. Summary of the Report by Professor Wicksell's Committee.

(3) *Commissie ter Bestudeering van de Toenemende Bevolking van Universiteiten en Hoogschulen*. "De Toekomst der Academisch Gegradueerden." Groningen, 1936.

(4) *Kiritzesco*. "Rapport sur le Surpeuplement des Universités en Roumanie." Bucarest, 1935.

(5) *Kotschnig* (Edit.). "Rapport de la Conférence d'Experts sur le Surpeuplement des Universités." Geneva, 1933. (International Student Service.)

(6) *Kotschnig*. "Planless Education." Geneva, 1935.

(7) *Maurette*. "Overproduction in the Intellectual Professions." Student Self-help No. 1. Dresden, 1927.

(8) *Mosolff*. "Enquete über Begabtenförderung in den einzelnen Ländern." Freiburg Conference. Berlin, 1935.

(9) *Rosier*. "Du chômage intellectuel. De l'encombrement des professions liberales." Paris, 1934.

(10) *Rosier*. "Plan d'action contre le chômage intellectuel."

(11) *Sanseverino*. "Le chômage des travailleurs intellectuels." (About women workers.) Rome, 1929.

(12) *Walters*. "Should the number of Professional Students be Restricted?" The Educational Record, October, 1935.

(13) Individual reports regarding restriction of student entry from the Universities of Basel, Cape Town, Edinburgh, Jerusalem, McGill, Nagpur, Riga, Sydney, Warsaw and Witwatersrand.

The Section was addressed by Dr. P. de Prez, the Secretary of the Committee set up in Holland, by the Universities and International Student Service in concert, to study the problem of overcrowding. The report of this Committee has so far only appeared in the Dutch language, and as it is a very large and important document, a summary of its principal findings, prepared by Dr. de Prez, is given as Appendix II.

The report of the Dutch Committee is probably the most extensive study of the problem of university and professional overcrowding yet made in any country, though a number of other studies of great merit have been made, to which reference is given in the bibliography attached to the above memorandum. Attention should also be drawn to the Report of the Conference of Balkan Countries, organized by International Student Service in 1935, which will shortly be published in Geneva. (See also Kiritzesco (1935), above.)

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Second Section. Student Affairs. (a) Conditions of access to the universities.
(b) Student health services.

At 3.30 p.m. in the room of the Science Faculty. Chairman: Professor McLean (Cardiff).

Under the first heading delegates were invited to give accounts of any recent changes which had taken place in their countries regarding conditions of access to the universities, Herr Richard Oechsle, in charge of student service in the University of Heidelberg gave an account of the principles in vogue in present-day Germany in the selection of entrants to the universities and the fostering of talented students.

Dr. Oechsle emphasized four aspects of these questions:—

- (1) The national, political foundation of the selection and further care.
- (2) The education of German youth before the stage of university studies.
- (3) The methods by which selection and care are carried out.
- (4) The student health service.

Under the first heading Dr. Oechsle emphasized the view that the function of the universities is to train leaders and that leaders may come from any rank of society. Selection is therefore a question of character as well as of scholastic attainment, and has an eye to a student's future social value. This limitation of entry has nothing to do with overcrowding, which has for some years been prevented. In the second place, this type of selection means that the schools have to give greater importance to character training. An important agency in this connection is membership of the *Deutsches Jugend*. The channels of admission are, firstly, a pre-selection in the school and then work-service for a year before matriculation. For those who are physically unfitted for hard labour the work-service is replaced by an *ausgleichdienst* of a suitable nature. There are also requirements of a hygienic order which must be fulfilled. Necessitous students may be supported either by the State, by the university itself, or by the *Studentenbund*. The national student service (*Reichstudentenwerk*) also undertakes the free preparation for university life of young working-class men, who have shown superior qualities in the pre-university stages, by means of special courses at certain university centres, lasting for one to one and a half years.

Under heading (b) the following information was laid before the Section. The health services in Italy were explained in detail by Professor Gabalvi, the head of the Section of Professors and Assistants in the *Associazione Fascista della Scuola*.

INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH SERVICES IN UNIVERSITIES, GIVEN TO SECTION II.

AMERICA (United States).—A service of medical inspection and treatment exists in many universities. In some cases the students contribute to this and in others it is run entirely by the university. The details are very variable in different institutions.

Each university has a medical adviser, usually controlling or acting in collaboration with a Department of Physical Education, and with medical professors or local medical practitioners. The health service includes regular medical examination of all students and a medical consultation service with clinical and diagnostic facilities. Hospital treatment may be either free or at reduced rates. Hygienic education is also provided. The service is partly supported by student contributions of \$5 per annum or upwards.

In eleven institutions the student health service is available also for teachers.

In twenty-eight institutions there also exists a special health service for members of the Faculties, and in some places this includes their wives and children. This service is usually organized as a contributory "association" with subscriptions of \$1 to \$2 per month. Free medical treatment is provided for members, with hospital accommodation at \$1 per day.

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In some of the largest universities the university hospitals and clinics reduce their charges 20-25 per cent. for members of Faculties.

BASEL (and other Swiss universities).—All new immatriculants must undergo an X-ray examination as a precaution against tuberculosis. Each student also pays 5 francs Swiss per semester for the upkeep of the university sanatorium at Leysin.

All students are enrolled in the *Studenten-Krankenkasse*.

At immatriculation each pays 8 francs and afterwards 4 francs per semester. This entitles him to free treatment in the *Bürgerspital* or other clinics which have an agreement with the *Krankenkasse*, to the extent of 90 days in any two consecutive semesters.

Instead of hospital treatment, students who have been matriculated for more than one semester may be admitted to a tuberculosis sanatorium for an equivalent period.

Patients admitted to the university sanatorium have their free period extended to 120 days.

These facilities are only available for those actually admitted as internal patients in the hospitals.

For diseases which were already established at the time of matriculation the *total* period of treatment is limited to 90 (or 120) days.

Medical students and those working in laboratories may insure themselves against accident by a payment of 3.10 francs per semester.

Every student may join the sports and gymnastic exercises organized by the university sports director.

CAPETOWN (South Africa).—Medical inspection is only obligatory upon students training for the teaching profession. Men students may take their military training while at the university, in a university unit of the Union Defence Force. The formation of sports clubs is encouraged.

EDINBURGH (and other Scottish universities).—There is a Department of Physical Education, financed from the immatriculation fees paid by all students. This provides facilities for free medical inspection and physical training. Classes in physical training, folk and classical dancing and basket ball are organized by the Department and certificates of physical ability are given after a course of training.

There is a students' ward in the Royal Infirmary, in which students obtain free medical and surgical treatment.

Medical practitioners usually treat students free or at small fees.

There is no insurance scheme.

GERMANY.—The health service includes an obligatory medical examination (with chest radiography) in the first and fifth semesters respectively. In the case of acute disorders arising during the course of studies the student is relieved of 70 per cent. of the cost. Means will not permit the whole cost to be undertaken by the health service. Tuberculous students are obliged to intermit their studies until cured. Lesser troubles, where improved hygiene is needed rather than medical treatment, are looked after by another section of the health service, the *Gesundheitsförderung*. There is also a system of accident insurance.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY (Jerusalem).—A medical service for students has been established this year, on the lines of the German *Akademische Krankenkasse*. Each student undergoes physical examination at the commencement of the year of studies and receives medical assistance from the university doctor, from specialists when necessary and from the Hadassah hospital.

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ITALY.—Medical services are organized through the *Gruppo Universitario Fascista* in each university. Along with other material and moral services to the students, the medical service forms part of the *Opera Universitaria*. To this body the student pays a fee of 250 lire. He has the right of medical examination on request, and to any clinical, medical or surgical treatment which may be necessary. Students taking up sports and especially those training for contests undergo special medical examination and supervision of a very thorough character.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY (Canada).—There is compulsory medical examination for two years after entry. There is also compulsory physical training for two years. Owing to lack of sufficient accommodation for men students this is at present only enforced for women students.

The Department of Physical Education is charged with the oversight of student health. If the Department requisitions a student's admission to hospital one-half of the public ward charges are paid by the university.

In cases of injury through accident the Department may recommend the university to pay the whole or a part of the expenses involved.

A handbook about the health service is issued by the Department.

NAGPUR (India).—All students taking courses for a first degree are medically inspected twice a year by medical officers appointed by the University. In all Faculties, except Agriculture, an approved form of physical training (including field games) is compulsory during one of the first two years of the course. The scheme is administered by a University Board of Physical Welfare.

RIGA (Latvia).—Each student undergoes an obligatory medical examination. Physical training is not compulsory, but is officially encouraged. There is no insurance scheme.

SYDNEY (Australia).—Voluntary medical examination, for medical students only.

WALES.—A medical scheme for students has been in operation for some years at Aberystwyth. Each student pays a fee of 10s. per session. There are about 800 students included in the scheme. For this sum each student is entitled to receive free medical attendance, including surgical operations and hospital accommodation. A panel of medical men give their services under the scheme at a moderate rate of remuneration.

Free testing for tuberculosis inspection is available for students at Cardiff.

WARSAW (Poland).—There is a Senate Committee concerned with the health of the academic youth. The duties of this Committee are : medical examination of all students and the direction of sick students to clinics or hospitals for treatment. Physical training is in the hands of the Central Institute for Physical Culture, which provides all facilities for sport and exercise. These are very generally utilized by the students.

WITWATERSRAND (South Africa).—There is a medical benefit fund for students, which has been in action for some years. It is proposed to increase the benefits from this fund in future. There is no compulsory medical inspection, but voluntary classes are organized in physical training.

In certain countries special medical attention is paid to the holders of scholarships or stipendia at the university. Such are the following :—

BULGARIA.—Medical examination is compulsory for State stipendiates.

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CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Medical examination only in cases where application is made for a grant to meet sanatorium expenses.

GERMANY.—Each student is compulsorily examined—including X-ray—in his first and fourth semesters, by the *Gesundheitsdienst der Studentenwerk*. In case of doubt they are sent to a trust-doctor for full examination.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A medical certificate of good health is required for all State scholarships and for students receiving state training for the teaching profession.

HUNGARY.—A clinical examination is obligatory only on those who are awarded travelling scholarships. Candidates who do not pass this must resign the scholarship.

ROUMANIA.—Residential hostels demand a medical certificate of good health before admission.

Other countries, in general, have no special health regulations.

As it is not possible here to give more details of the working of the various systems of health service the Secretary hopes to issue a supplementary Report on this question at a later date.*

FRIDAY, 26TH JUNE. SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

Third Section. New Ideals in the University.

At 9.30 a.m. in the Science Faculty Room. Chairman: Professor Margarete Sargent (Idaho).

No detailed report of the proceedings of this Section was available at the time of compiling the Report. It will be issued later.

Constitutional Committee. The following representatives of university associations in different countries met under the Chairmanship of Professor Hoops, at 9.30 a.m. in the Medical Faculty Room:

Professor Baudouin, *Fédération des Associations de l'Enseignement Supérieur.*

Professor Gabalvi, *Associazione Fascista della Scuola.*

Professor Laurie, Association of University Teachers of England.

The American Association of University Professors. The International Secretary.

The Committee discussed the future constitution of the International University Conference. It considered in detail drafts of statutes submitted by the Association of University Teachers and by Professor Mancini on behalf of the *Associazione Fascista della Scuola*. These were both based upon proposals circulated by the Secretary. Professor Mancini also submitted a number of observations upon the Secretary's proposals.

After a long and very full discussion a text was adopted for submission to the full Conference at its final session.

SECOND GENERAL MEETING. At 11.30 a.m. in Lecture Room 15.

There was a very interesting general lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, by Professor Panzer (Heidelberg) on *The Mediaeval Kloster*. This was a preparation for the afternoon's excursion.

* The details available at the time of the Conference on the provisions which exist to attract foreign students to various countries, were not sufficient for a discussion of the subject. Further enquiries will be made.

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At 1.45 p.m. the delegates left in auto-buses for Maulbronn, where they were entertained by their Heidelberg colleagues. A conducted tour followed through the famous and exceedingly picturesque Kloster Maulbronn. A short visit was paid to Schloss Steinfels, an almost complete eleventh-century fortress. In the evening the Conference was again entertained at dinner at Bruchsal by their Heidelberg colleagues.

SATURDAY, 27TH JUNE. THIRD GENERAL SESSION. At 9.30 a.m. in Lecture Room 15.

The proceedings opened by an illustrated lecture by Professor von Salis (Heidelberg) on *The Olympic Crown*, an historical treatment intended especially for those delegates who were staying in Germany for the Olympic Games.

The sectional chairman then read short reports of the proceedings in their sections, which were adopted by the meeting.

The Secretary presented to the Conference the draft of the statutes for the future organization of the International University Conference, which were adopted without amendment. These statutes now become operative as the basis for future Conferences. The text is given in Appendix III. Professor McLean (Cardiff) was continued in office as International Secretary on the basis laid down in the new statutes.

It was then agreed that, in view of the fact that more than one invitation had been received for the next meeting of the Conference, the decision of the time and place of the next meeting be left to the new Executive Committee.

Cordial votes of thanks were then passed to the University of Heidelberg and to Professor Hoops for his able chairmanship. Professor Hoops expressed thanks on behalf of the University and himself, and then closed the meeting.

APPENDIX I.

A SHORT REVIEW OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION IN CHINA.

BY PROFESSOR TSAN WAN.

The origin of the Chinese universities can be traced back to the Chow period, about 1134 B.C., when the system was known as the Shangian. At this period, when pure Chinese culture was in its finest flower, there were two sorts of universities, distinguished under the names of Pi-yun and Pan-kun respectively. The Tai-scho, as the universities came to be called in the Han period numbered altogether about 30,000 members. Universities in the modern sense of the word have, however, only developed in China since 1862. The oldest of these is Tun-Wen-Koang, but the most important is Kin-Shi-Da-Scho-Tang, the university of the federal capital Peking, which was erected under governmental authority in 1898.

After the founding of the Chinese Republic university organization in China has undergone a change, in three distinct steps. In the first years after the revolution of 1911 the educational system of the Tsing Dynasty was abolished, and institutions of higher learning were divided into universities, training colleges for teachers and technical colleges. In 1922 the existing system was, however, amended a second time, and it was ordained, firstly, that the erection of universities consisting of even only a single Faculty should be permitted. Secondly, that the training colleges should also be classed as universities, and thirdly, that the system of free choice of courses should be adopted.

The rapid multiplication of universities soon made further reform necessary. After the accession to power of the National Government at Nanking there came the third step, the adoption of the following classification of establishments of higher education: the universities, independent teaching and research institutes, higher professional schools, learned societies and co-operative associations of savants.

The most important place in the system is held by the university, which may include the following Faculties: the Literary Faculty, which corresponds to the Philosophical Faculty in German Universities, Science, Law, Education, Agriculture, and Medicine. An institution cannot call itself a university unless it includes at least three Faculties; while each Faculty is divided so far as possible into departments.

One may distinguish, according to their financial administration, national, provincial and private universities, but all are directly under the oversight and control of the Ministry of Education.

Research institutes, according to Faculty, may be erected within a university and if a research establishment includes more than two such institutes, it then becomes Yen-Chiu-Yuan, or an academy. Such institutes are provided with the essential libraries and equipment for research purposes, and it goes without saying that they are placed under the direction of only the most outstanding scholars. So far, altogether nine universities are provided with research institutes, classified as follows: for literary and scientific objects, four institutes each; for legal objects, five; for technical and agricultural objects, two each; for commercial and pedagogical objects, one each.

Those teaching establishments which contain less than three Faculties are the so-called independent institutes. The higher professional schools (*Fachschulen*) are establishments where only one or perhaps two special subjects are taught. Among them are some governmental and some private foundations.

Entry to all these establishments, of whatever kind, is strictly conditional upon passing a matriculation examination.

Other learned organizations may now be briefly mentioned. Firstly, the central research establishment, which is subsidized by the National Government, the Chinese Academy, with seats in Nanking, Shanghai and Peiping. Secondly, the co-operative associations of savants, which can be grouped according to their objects, whether for literary research, for the sciences, for physical education or for general culture. More than one hundred of such associations exist to-day.

The new epoch in the development of Chinese learning may be characterized by the following summary remarks:—

1. A university may contain several Faculties, at least three, of which at least one must be either scientific, agricultural, technical or medical.
2. The period of study amounts to four years, and five in the Medical Faculty.
3. Single-faculty institutions are no more called universities.

The policy of to-day in the development of university organization in China is based on the following principles:—

1. That qualitative improvement is to be preferred to quantitative multiplication.
2. That the teaching body shall direct attention principally to the applied sciences, technology, agriculture and medicine; study in the literary and legal faculties being restricted.
3. Simplification of the structure of the universities and the generalization of opportunities for resort to them.

According to the statistics of the Chinese Ministry of Education there existed in 1934, altogether, 110 institutions of higher education in China, of which 41 were universities, 38 independent institutes and 31 technical colleges, with an aggregate income of about \$34,000,000, a staff of 7,100 teachers, of whom 4,200 held salaried posts, and a student body of 45,752, of whom 5,400 were women.

The present situation, that many Chinese students still study abroad, is now passing away inasmuch as the Ministry of Education no longer favours unregulated study in

T H E U N I V E R S I T I E S R E V I E W

other countries. Those who now wish to study abroad must produce a certificate of two years' post-graduate work in their special subject, and must undergo the special examination held by the Ministry of Education for such applicants. During the years 1928-1933, some 4,334 students proceeded abroad.

From the above particulars it may be deduced that China as a civilized state is making rapid progress, so that our co-operation with the International University Conference may serve to find improved ways of promoting culture and the interests of its exponents, the universities. The flower of culture should never be the exclusive property of a single race, but should be the right of all earth's peoples !

A SHORT ADDRESS ON UNIVERSITY FREEDOM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY PROFESSOR R. DOUGLAS LAURIE.

The most important item in University affairs in Great Britain since the meeting of the Conference last year has been the quinquennial revision of the Government Grant to the universities ; and I will take advantage of the occasion to explain to the Conference the relation which exists in Great Britain between the Government and the universities, and the position of freedom which the latter enjoy.

The universities in Great Britain are independent charter-holding institutions. They receive their funds in approximately equal proportions from three sources, namely students' fees, private benefactions and Government Grant. To obtain a place on the Government list of grant-aided university institutions an institution must not only possess requisite educational standards but also already a sufficiently substantial income. The link between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the universities is a body termed the University Grants Committee. The Committee visits the universities every fifth year and reports to the Chancellor upon their needs. The amount of annual grant is then fixed by Parliament for the next five-year period, and the sum decided upon is paid annually to the University Grants Committee, which, in turn, apportions it among the universities. A tradition greatly valued by the universities and which the Government upholds, is that the annually recurrent grant which they receive is made unconditionally. The Government has, indeed, specifically refused on more than one occasion to direct how even a portion of this grant should be spent lest this should lead to a weakening of the universities' independence and freedom. In one of the reports of the University Grants Committee the following lines occur : " A university which allowed itself to become the ' tied-house ' of any special interest or calling, would lose the world as well as its own soul . . . the principle for which they (the universities) primarily stand is the disinterested pursuit of knowledge in all its branches, with freedom for the spirit of inquiry to follow whatever path its work may disclose. If, as we are often tempted to believe, ' the faintest of all human passions is the love of truth,' the welfare of those great institutions which exist to keep that passion alive is second to none among the nation's needs." And in their Report published this year the following occurs : " The universities of Great Britain rightly set store by the maintainence of that healthy spirit of independence with which they have grown up ; and the recent experience of the universities of some other countries has only served to strengthen this attitude."

The Association of University Teachers is a voluntary organization, recognized by the Government and by the universities as performing a useful function in linking together the different universities, which tend to be isolated from one another, and in helping to clarify and formulate inter-university opinion on academic affairs generally.

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APPENDIX II.

SUMMARY OF THE DUTCH REPORT ON THE OVERCROWDING OF UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER SCHOOLS IN HOLLAND.

BY DR. P. DE PREZ.

The above-mentioned report, published in February, 1936, gives statistical material about the demand for and supply of theologians, lawyers, medical doctors, dentists, physicists, chemists, biologists, secondary school teachers, librarians, veterinary surgeons, economists, technical engineers and agriculturalists. It also deals with the causes of the overcrowding and suggests proposals to extend the field of employment of graduates and to limit the number of students.

The Committee which made the report was of an unofficial character, and attention has to be drawn to the fact that both universities and professional organizations were represented on the Committee.

The following table out of the report gives the figures of students at the Dutch universities and higher schools:—

Year.	Number of Students.		1915-16 = 100
	Total figures.	Pro 100,000 inhabitants.	
1915-16	5,069	79	100
1925-26	9,438	127	185
1934-35	13,049	155	257

The number of new graduates is:—

1915-16 ..	580	1930-31 ..	1,366
1920-21 ..	923	1933-34 ..	1,623

The report emphasizes that it is not only the economic crisis which raises the difficulties of finding employment, but also that the change in social structure has had great influence. The report mentions as causes, the raising of the standard of living in Holland after the War, the tendency to move from the country to the towns, the development of the educational system and, finally, the fact that the students are recruited more and more from the lower classes. Neither scholarships nor the increase in the number of women students are supposed to have contributed to any great extent to the overcrowding. There were sub-commissions for each group of graduates, whose task was to give an outline of the labour market.

Primarily, the report contains statistics of graduates employed in various professions in Holland and the Colonies. In 1934-35 there were about 23,500 employed graduates in Holland, among whom were 5,000 doctors, 4,500 lawyers and 3,500 technical engineers. That means 1 graduate pro 305 inhabitants or 328 graduates pro 100,000 inhabitants.

After this the report deals with the question of the "classification of ages," which shows that the younger generations are more represented. The *demand* can be divided into a need for (a) replacement, caused by death, retirement, and so on, and (b) extension of the labour-market.

(a) Has been ascertained by using the official death-rates, or by supposing retirement at a certain age.

The results of these inquiries are that, during the years 1935-40 there will be in Holland a need for replacement every year for about 540 graduates, that is 2-3 per cent. of the total number of 23,500.

(b) Though the extension possibilities are rather speculative, the Commission tried to find out how the various professions will develop, taking into consideration the increase of the population and of the governmental administrative posts, and so forth. There have also been inquiries with regard to the incomes of medical doctors, veterinary surgeons, lawyers and dentists. In this way there will be a need for approximately 260 new graduates yearly.

To the above-mentioned demand is contrasted a supply, that is to say the number of new graduates in the next five years, which number has been calculated out of the university statistics. By these methods of inquiry, the report reaches the following conclusion: In general, it appears likely that the development of the labour market in Holland between now and 1940 will be such that, during that period, the supply of all graduates will be nearly twice as great as the demand. For the different professions the relation between supply and demand varies in each case.

Referring to the proposals to equalize the supply and demand, it must be said that the practical possibilities are very limited. Only an effective elimination of the non-qualified in the medical field would provide any real solution. This, however, would be very difficult to achieve. Mention should be made of the employment bureau for unemployed graduates, set up by the government in 1934. Before coming to the second measure (that of restriction), the report considers the principle of whether the demand can be taken as a norm for the number of students that should be admitted to the universities. There are two reasons in favour of this:—

- (1) The costs of university education, which are partly a charge on the State.
- (2) The danger for society caused by a group which feels declassed.

Apart from special measures for Holland, the report suggests the systematic observation of the academic labour market, which is expected to exercise a preventive influence upon the influx to the universities. This investigation will be the basis for another proposal, namely the *numerus clausus*, which the report recommends for medical, chemical and technical students. The main importance of the report is that it has been the first effort to point out clearly the relation between the demand for and the supply of graduates, which in the future may possibly lead to a planned regulation of the labour market of the academic professions.

APPENDIX III.

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE.

Adopted by the Conference Meeting at Heidelberg, 27th June, 1936.

ARTICLE I.—The International University Conference is an association of University Professors, Lecturers and other University Teachers, which has the object of examining questions of common interest and of promoting co-operation between universities in various countries.

ARTICLE II.—The Members of the Conference shall consist of two categories: (1) "Association Delegates," who are nominated by national associations of university teachers in different countries; (2) "University Delegates," who are nominated by separate universities in countries where no national association of university teachers exists.

ARTICLE III.—Every national association participating in the Conference shall form a permanent Committee, charged with the duty of dealing with Conference affairs: for example, the collection of material, preliminary discussions, the choice of representatives and of speakers to attend the meetings; and of undertaking correspondence with the central organisation.

ARTICLE IV.—Every association taking part in the Conference shall nominate, from among its own members, a representative on the Executive Committee of the Conference, for a period of not less than two years. The President of the Conference shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—Any new associations, as above, formed subsequently to June, 1936, shall have a similar right to add one representative to the Executive Committee.

Whenever the number of members of the Executive Committee is more than twelve, the Conference shall take a decision respecting it at its next meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—The Executive Committee shall decide on all matters regarding the constitution and development of the Conference. It shall, in particular:—

- (a) Appoint the Secretary of the International Conference.
- (b) Examine and approve the Annual Report of the Secretary.
- (c) Examine and approve the Annual Financial Statement of the Secretary.
- (d) Administer, in its own responsibility, the funds of the Conference.
- (e) Authorize the Draft Programme of each meeting of the Conference, before sending out the invitations.
- (f) Authorize the Secretary to effectuate all publications which may be held needful respecting any of the aims of the Conference.
- (g) Examine any proposal which may be submitted by any member of the Conference with regard to the course of action.
- (h) Propose to the Conference the acceptance of any invitation which may be received for its next meeting.
- (i) Invite, when desired, the co-operation of any other university body.

The first Executive Committee is that which was nominated at the meeting at Grenoble in 1935. After the Heidelberg Meeting in 1936 the Committee shall be reconstituted on the basis laid down by these Statutes.

ARTICLE VII.—Matters appertaining to the Executive Committee shall ordinarily be treated by correspondence, but should also be discussed at a meeting of the Committee, to be held at least once in the interval between two meetings of the Conference; or, alternatively, when two members of the Committee request the Secretary to convene a Special Meeting.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Secretary of the International Conference is also Secretary of the Executive Committee, from which he receives nomination for a period of six years, which can be renewed. He shall also be a member of the Executive Committee.

Whenever three members of the Executive Committee shall agree that the Secretary is not up to the measure of his proper duties and responsibilities, they may propose his replacement, which having been decided upon by the Committee, the latter may, in such case, proceed to nominate a new Secretary for the period of time above laid down.

ARTICLE IX.—Following upon the Conferences at Oxford, Grenoble and Heidelberg, the Conference shall thereafter meet every two years, unless otherwise determined by the Executive Committee.

At each meeting the Conference shall determine the place of the following meeting, on the basis of invitations which may have been presented to the Executive Committee, as laid down in Article VI., section (h).

Whenever, at the date when the Conference meets, no invitation for the next

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meeting has been received, the Committee may seek from the Conference authority to accept invitations which may subsequently arrive and, lacking any such, to decide itself the place and date of the next Meeting.

In this latter case the President for the next meeting shall be chosen by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.—The invitations to take part in a meeting of the Conference shall be sent out in the name of the Conference, over the signatures of a member of the inviting body and of the International Secretary.

According to the desire of the inviting body, with the consent of the Executive Committee, invitations may be sent to individuals or to organizations which are not members of the Conference.

On the invitations shall be indicated the principal subjects which the Executive Committee propose for discussion at the Conference.

The Programme of the meeting and the Agenda of the Conference shall be decided by the inviting body, save that the choice of subjects for discussion is exclusively reserved to the Executive Committee, as laid down above.

Any member may suggest to the Executive Committee the inclusion of certain subjects, but not after the 1st of January in the year in which a meeting of the Conference is to take place.

ARTICLE XI.—The President of the Conference shall be nominated by the inviting body. He shall hold this office from the commencement of one meeting until the commencement of the next meeting of the Conference, when he shall hand over the office to his successor.

During this period he shall also be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XII.—The local arrangements for each single meeting of the Conference are entirely confided to the inviting body, after the acceptance of the invitation by the preceding meeting or by the Executive Committee.

The inviting body may impose a fee for those taking part in the meeting, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Conference may, by vote, instruct the Secretary to publish any required documents. Any such documents must be submitted by the Secretary to the Executive Committee, in draft form, to be authorized for printing and distribution.

Copies of each publication are to be sent, free or at a price fixed by the Committee, to each person present at the meeting at which the publication was authorized.

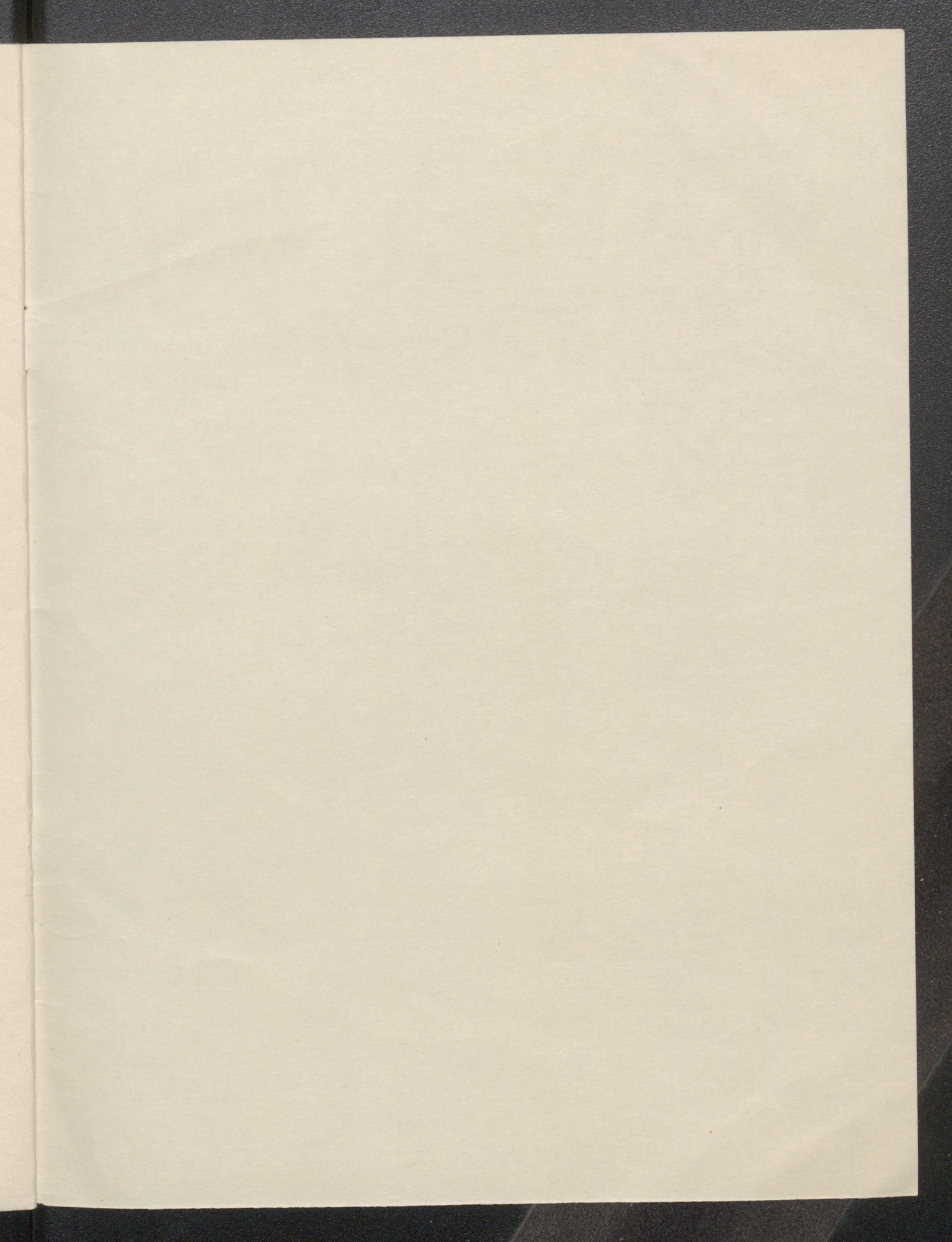
ARTICLE XIV.—There shall be a Central Fund, formed by annual subscriptions from each of the associations represented on the Executive Committee.

Individual universities shall also be invited to contribute a subscription to any Conference Meeting at which they are represented.

The amount of the annual subscription shall be fixed by the Executive Committee, and shall be payable in January of each year.

The respective sums shall be sent to the Secretary, who shall give a receipt for each sum received. He shall render an account of the incomings and outgoings to the Executive Committee, as in section (c) of Article VI., in January of each year.

After the approval of the accounts the Secretary shall invite each association to forward its quota for the ensuing year.





ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

Toronto, February 9th, 1924.

Dear Sir Arthur:

This will introduce to you Dr. F. W. Atack, who is endeavouring to raise capital for the establishment of a chemical plant in Canada. The matter has importance not only from the point of view of industry, but also as the beginning of an opportunity creating industry for the graduates in chemistry from our various schools and colleges.

I wish you would spare Dr. Atack a few of your precious minutes and give him your best advice as to how to get in touch with capital.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'M. F. ...', written over a horizontal line.

Telegrams: "WATAK," Manchester.

Cables: "WATAK," Manchester or New York.

DR. F. W. ATACK,
M.Sc.Tech., D.Sc. (Manc.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.
Consulting Chemist.

Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

Room 156.

February 11th 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Mr. W. F. Nickle, Provincial Attorney General, has given me a letter of introduction to you.

One of my oldest friends is V. C. Irvine, Principal of St. Andrews, who spent some time with me in New York before he came North to see you last year.

I should much like to see you, and shall be in Montreal until Wednesday night, possibly Thursday. If you would be kind enough to have a phone message sent to the hotel, I should take it as an indication that you are in town.

and could arrange to see me.

Yours truly

F. W. Atack

J. P. ATHERTON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
SUSSEX, N. B.

Sir Arthur. W. Currie, K. C. B.

Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Sir — I am in receipt of your valued favor of June 4th
— and for which I thank you.

I regret very much that it appears to me that we must call the matter of my daughter's completing her education closed altogether unless I am able to borrow at least \$800⁰⁰—annually or thereabout for this purpose, this I naturally very much regret as her marks at graduation will average over 98% and I anticipate very high marks in h. B. matriculation.

As I was born in England and only came to Canada about 20 years ago you will appreciate the fact that there is no one from whom I could arrange a possible loan with payment after graduation so I conclude there is nothing else but to consider the matter closed.

Once again thanking you for your kind & courteous letter to which I sincerely wish I could reply otherwise. I remain.

Yours truly,
J. P. Atherton

114 Orange St.,
Saint John, N. B.,
Nov. 22nd,
1927.

President,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir:-

No doubt during your years of experience as an educationalist, you have had students under your care who stammered or otherwise had some impediment in their speech.

I am twenty-three years of age, am working in a business office and studying with a view to becoming a chartered accountant.

As long as I continue to stammer I will not get a very good position.

So would you be kind enough to advise me if there is any cure for stammering known to you.

I enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for your convenience in replying.

Yours very truly,

Stanley Sturton
To Prof. Wm. Jait,
Have you any comment
to make *Arthur*
23/11/27

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

November
twenty-five
1927

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

With reference to the attached letter I may say that each case of stammering is an individual one and requires individual treatment. The reason is that the causes vary with each person so afflicted. Treatment, therefore, depends upon ascertaining the cause or causes. The beginnings may have been very simple such as a momentary difficulty in pronouncing some word or letter. This embarrassment may then spread to other parts of speech or may still in adult life be confined to certain words, or even certain words in a particular context. Overhaste in speaking combined with incorrect breathing may be another cause.

The best thing for this young man to do is to see a good psychiatrist or neurologist and follow his advice. In its essentials the treatment is largely re-educational.

Very respectfully yours,

William D. Fair

November 26th, 1927.

Stanley Atherton, Esq.,
114 Orange Street,
Saint John, N. B.

Dear Mr. Atherton:-

Replying to your letter of November 22nd regarding a cure for stammering, I can only say that not much good results from consulting a physician. The treatment largely depends upon the cause. In some cases you have to learn to speak all over again.

There is an institution for just this sort of treatment in Kitchener, Ont. and I believe very good results have been obtained. My advice to you would be to take three months at the present time of your life and go to one of these institutions and there make a determined effort to get rid of the infliction. You can do it in that time - a time well spent if a cure is the result. It is worth while taking the chance because it will add to your happiness of mind and make your success easier.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

en route for Vancouver.

19-4-26.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

This is just a line to tell you that the Duchess is thinking that she would like to present something of her father's, Sir James Ross's, work to the full University. Before doing this, however, she wonders whether you would kindly let her know whether the University already possesses any of his books - and if so,

which.

Please forgive a shaky hand
on the train. We are
enjoying the Rockies enormously,
they are quite lovely - and
you will be glad to hear that
my aunt is allowing herself
the relaxation of reading
"Maria Chapdelaine".

Yours sincerely,

Annita Morley-Hitcher

April 27, 1926.

Miss Ursula Morley-Fletcher,
S.S. Montrose,
Quebec City.

Dear Miss Morley-Fletcher:-

It is very kind of the Duchess to
think of offering us some of her father's books. We have the
following in our library:-

"The Dawn of the Constitution"
"The Genesis of Lancaster"
"Lancaster and York".

Yours sincerely,

TELEPHONE,
KENSINGTON 6807.

98, ELM PARK GARDENS,
S.W.10.

15th March 1929.

Dear Sir Arthur

May I herewith introduce to you Sir Aubrey and Lady Symonds and Mr. H.M. Richards who are going out to Canada in about ten days' time for the Conference which the National Council of Education is holding at Vancouver?

Sir Aubrey Symonds is Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education and Mr. Richards is our senior Chief Inspector. Sir Aubrey is a very able administrator and came to the Board of Education four years ago from being second Secretary at the Ministry of Health. Lady Symonds was a daughter of the late Sir William Des Voeux.

Mr. Richards has unrivalled knowledge of our educational system and is a man of very broad and humane views - not at all a "dry as bones" person.

I think they will be arriving at Montreal about the 15th May. ^{Lady Currie & son} If you find yourself able to offer them any hospitality I am sure you would enjoy meeting them.

With kind regards to Lady Currie,

I am,

Yours sincerely
Katharine Abbott

*Duchess of
Atholl*

April 5th, 1929.

Her Grace, The Duchess of Atholl,
98, Elm Park Gardens,
London, S.W. 10.

Dear Madam:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 15th addressed to Sir Arthur Currie, introducing Sir Aubrey and Lady Symonds and Mr. H. M. Richards.

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie are in Italy at present and, I think, expect to reach London towards the end of April. They sail on the 10th of May for Canada. Sir Arthur will in all probability get in touch with you while he is in London.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

February 22nd, 1928.

Personal

Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan,
165 St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Lord Atholstan:-

I have had a conversation with Mr. George McDonald and regret to have to report that he is not inclined to regard favourably the suggestion I made to him. He also points out that he is now living in Westmount and doubts his eligibility to hold an aldermanic position in the City of Montreal.

Yours faithfully,

October 2nd, 1926.

Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan,
165 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Lord Atholstan:-

Although the Arts Building will be opened for classes on Monday and the Moyses Hall used for lectures and other purposes I think I should tell you that the official opening will not be held until the building is completely finished. It is our intention to hold suitable commemorative services, with reference to which I shall consult you.

I hope that you will come to the Windsor Station next Wednesday to meet the Governor General and that we shall see you at both the luncheon and the Convocation ceremonies. I shall let you have further details of his arrival next week.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

December 21st, 1927.

Personal and Confidential.

Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan,
538 Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal.

My dear Lord Atholstan:-

This is just a brief note to say that I support cordially the editorial in last night's Star on Income Tax.

I know that in many quarters disapproval and even resentment may be felt at the Star's attitude in supporting the justice of such a tax. While naturally all of us welcome a relief in taxation, I am not one of those who believe that the Income Tax should be wiped out.

I hope your health continues to improve, and with all kind wishes for Christmas and the New Year, I am,

Yours faithfully,

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Atholstan-Tarte Law Suit

CANADA
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 3866

SUPERIOR COURT

LORD ATHOLSTAN

Plaintiff.

—vs.—

LOUIS JOSEPH TARTE, et al,

Defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S DECLARATION

(Extract from Official Court Records:)

On the 5th day of November, 1907, Plaintiff was approached by Defendants who solicited Plaintiff's financial aid to help them out of their difficulties and in connection therewith one of the Defendants, L. J. Tarte, wrote Plaintiff as follows:—

"Montreal, 5th November, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Graham:—

"I want to confide to you some serious matters, knowing that you, as an experienced man, will, at least sympathize with us.

"Our building has landed us in financial troubles. We started with it on promise that an insurance company would finance it, but we learned, too late, that the company was indisposed to make advances until the building was completed.

"This disappointment has kept us in hot water for the past year. The time of myself and brother, instead of being devoted to the development of the business, has been taken up with money worries, to the injury of the business; and to add to our troubles, the life and spirit has simply been crushed out of our poor father, who feels the state of affairs most keenly.

"If you could see your way to help, and to get some of your friends to aid, you could pull us through easily. Our books are open for your inspection at any time.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "L. J. TARTE."

On the 8th day of November, 1907, Plaintiff replied as follows:—

"Montreal, 8th November, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Tarte:—

"I am extremely sorry to hear of your difficulties. Don't be discouraged by them. Troubles of the kind are essential to success. I know of no successful paper that has not had just the kind of experience you are having. The Star had to contend with more serious worries because it never had any capital, and became immersed in debt when its circulation

was one quarter of what yours is. I feel the Star's success is due, in a large measure, to the serious troubles it had to overcome.

"I am really withdrawing from business activity, intending to devote my time to travel, so it is not possible to give to your matters any time. If a loan of \$20,000 will enable you to pull through, I daresay I could let you have it.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "HUGH GRAHAM."

On the 23rd November, 1907, Defendants became very urgent in their supplications for help, the said L. J. Tarte writing Plaintiff as follows:—

"Montreal, 23rd November, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Graham:—

"Since the receipt of yours of the 8th our troubles have become more serious. Our creditors are threatening demands of assignment. One demand of such a kind would throw us into the hands of our bond holders, who, according to the Trust Deed would have to sell the paper, building, and all assets, by public auction. This publicity would kill the papers. Advertisers would shun them, and the very name of insolvency would give La Patrie a staggering blow. I appeal to you, Mr. Graham, to reconsider your decision. You are the one man in Canada who can pull us out. You have been successful in every venture. You know a new paper could not get the circulation that La Patrie has by an expenditure of \$400,000. Isn't it a pity to see it threatened with destruction?

"In regard to the financial depression of the past few months, La Patrie has taken a patriotic stand helping, in every way to allay public fears. La Patrie could have probably doubled its circulation by following the example of some of the American newspapers, circulating rumors and casting suspicion on our institutions. It is doubtful if any bank in Canada could withstand the kind of journalism that has brought some of the American papers into prominence. Does La Patrie not deserve a helping hand? It will pay you in every way to save it, and with hard work and your valuable aid and the aid of your advertising connections, we would, in a few years, have a property worth a million dollars.

"Our father is still very poorly. I wonder sometimes if he is going to get better. Let me implore you, Mr. Graham, to take an interest. Neither you nor any friend who helps will ever have cause to regret it.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "L. J. TARTE."

On the 3rd day of December, 1907, Plaintiff replied in the following terms:—

"Montreal, 3rd December, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Tarte:—

"I cannot reply to yours of the 23rd November with any definite promise, but I will send an auditor to look into your affairs.

"Please have statements of liabilities, circulation and advertising (the latter two for a period of say a month), fully attested.

"If I should be able to aid you to any material extent, I should want to know that the paper is to uphold British connection, to promote good feeling between the races and to be independent of party domination, going in for the betterment of our city as regards streets, better architecture, a better water system; conservation of our forests in the Province, better country roads, and laws to stamp out electoral corruption.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "HUGH GRAHAM.

"L. J. Tarte, Esq.,
Montreal."

To this letter the said L. J. Tarte replied on the 4th day of December, 1907, as follows:—

"Montreal, 4th December, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Graham:—

"The statements will be prepared, and ready for your auditor.

"As to the policy, I am quite willing to enter into such an agreement.

"You will have to act quickly as our creditors are very insistent, and any hour someone might precipitate the final coup.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "L. J. TARTE."

Whereupon Plaintiff instructed his representatives to look into the matter, being desirous of assisting Defendants if it were in any way possible to do so.

On the 24th day of December, 1907, the financial affairs of the Defendants having become exceedingly critical, the said L. J. Tarte wrote Plaintiff the following letter:—

"Montreal, December 24th, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Graham:—

"Our fate may be settled in a few hours. If you will read the Trust Deed, of which I send you copy, you will see the Bondholders may walk in, take possession, and advertise the whole thing by auction. A private settlement will then be impossible, because illegal.

"Both my brothers and myself may be on the street any moment. Surely there is some relief somewhere, if we knew where.

"Mr. Graham, you yourself can save the situation with \$200,000, and you will live to say there was more satisfaction in that investment than any you ever made. La Patrie may fall into bad hands. You will all say it is a pity, when it is too late.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "L. J. TARTE."

In view of the representations made by Defendants and upon their urgent solicitations and request, Plaintiff agreed to endeavor

to find the necessary financial assistance to tide them over their difficulties and prevent their bankruptcy, and an agreement was entered into dated the 24th day of December, 1907, between Plaintiff and Defendants, L. J. Tarte and Eugene Tarte, and La Patrie Publishing Company, wherein it was set up that unless the defendants procured further financial assistance for said Company it would be obliged to abandon its property to the Trustees for the bondholders, and Defendants and the Company would thereby suffer a certain loss and damage.

As set out in the schedule attached to the said agreement and therein referred to, Defendants were at that time, indebted to nearly three hundred (300) creditors in an aggregate amount exceeding \$450,000, including \$119,000 of outstanding bonds.

Pursuant to the said agreement and in accordance with Plaintiff's desire to save Defendants from insolvency, Plaintiff exercised all his weight and influence to effect settlements with Defendants' creditors, and in response to Plaintiff's enquiry as to whether Defendants were satisfied with the efforts which were being made and desired to continue the said agreement, Defendants, L. J. Tarte and Eugene Tarte, wrote Plaintiff on the 17th day of January, 1908, in the following terms:—

“January 17th, 1908.

“Hugh Graham, Esq.,
“Montreal.

“Dear Sir:—

“In answer to your repeated questions as to whether we are still of the opinion that the provisions of the agreement of the 24th December last, and continued from time to time, are the best that can be procured or devised for the saving of our papers from ruin, and ourselves from insolvency, we are more than ever in favor of the consummation of that agreement. You have shown that you are the only man of all those whom we have asked to help us who has proposed anything of a practical nature. Your kindness to us in the interim in helping us to keep out of bankruptcy, without any consideration for yourself, prompts us to say, that, should the agreement go into effect it will be our constant aim to do everything in our power to improve the business. You and your friends may depend absolutely on the good faith of all statements regarding the business filed with the agreement and we will keep faith in every particular. Your wishes will be respected in all matters, knowing, as we do, that your desire is to help us to save the property.

“Yours truly,

(Signed) “L. J. TARTE.”
“EUGENE TARTE.”

On the 27th January, 1908, Defendants wrote Plaintiff certifying that Plaintiff's undertakings had been fully performed, and that the

agreement of the 24th December should be treated as fully effective, Defendants' letter reading as follows:—

“Montreal, 27th January, 1908.

“Hugh Graham, Esq.,
“Montreal.

“Dear Sir:—

“We have your letter of the January, 1908, informing us that you have succeeded in financing the obligations of the Company, as provided in our agreement of the 24th December, 1907. These have also been arranged to our satisfaction. Consequently, the agreement in question will be fully effective from this date.

“Yours truly,

(Signed) “L. J. TARTE,
“EUGENE TARTE,
“LA PATRIE PUB. CO.

(Signed) “L. J. TARTE,
“President and Mgr.”

In further assurance of the Defendants' satisfaction and gratitude, Defendants wrote Plaintiff under date the 26th day of February, 1908, in the following terms:—

“Montreal, February 26th, 1908.

“Mr. Hugh Graham,
“Montreal.

“Dear Mr. Graham:—

“We note the fact that you prefer not to take our offer to let you have your bonds at a discount. The fact that you prefer to be on exactly the same basis as other friends who have aided certainly is magnanimous considering the immense work you have done and we thank you for your kindness.

“You have made a splendid arrangement with the Goss Company and by thus saving us seven thousand dollars it makes about one hundred thousand dollars you have saved us taking into account the deductions by various creditors made through your instrumentality. You have done everything promised in our agreement and vastly more than you promised. In fact you have retrieved ‘La Patrie’ and whatever our future may be we owe to you.

“Yours very truly,

(Signed) “L. J. TARTE,
“EUGENE TARTE,

Defendants continued to run behind and from time to time asked for further assistance from Plaintiff, and on the 31st day of December, 1908, wrote Plaintiff as follows:—

“Montreal, December 31st, 1908.

“Sir Hugh Graham,
“City.

“Dear Sir:—

“In view of the fact that you have much more than fulfilled all your promises and obligations under our agreement we hesitate to ask you to still further help us. The interest

on our bonds is due on Saturday, and we are short eight thousand dollars to meet it. If you will advance us the money, taking \$24,000 in second mortgage bonds as security, we will arrange so that the margin of \$4,000 on the eleven bonds in the hands of the Montreal Trust Company to secure mortgage is paid to you when released, also the margin of \$1,250 on the four bonds upon which the 'Star' has advanced \$2,750.

(Sgd.) LA CIE DE PUBLICATION DE LA
PATRIE LTEE.

(Signed) "L. J. TARTE,
President.

(Signed) "L. J. TARTE."
"EUGENE TARTE,

From time to time subsequent to the said period, Plaintiff directly or through the Montreal Star Publishing Company, advanced monies to Defendants whenever an emergency arose until the year 1914.

On the 27th February, 1915, Defendants wrote Plaintiff in the following terms:—

"Montreal, February 27th, 1915.

"Sir Hugh Graham,
"Montreal,

"Dear Sir Hugh:—

"We regret the annoyance caused you by the service of notarial tender of monies in connection with La Patrie on the 4th of December last, in which it was erroneously stated the sum of \$50,000 had been paid to you on our behalf by another party.

"We misunderstood the facts and apologize to you for the mistake.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "L. J. TARTE,
"EUGENE TARTE."

Upon receiving Defendants' apology and the acknowledgement of their error, Plaintiff, at Defendants' request, consented to allow them to exercise the right given them to redeem their said stock on the 11th day of December, 1914, notwithstanding the fact that the right to redeem on the said date had expired, whereupon Defendants wrote Plaintiff on February 27th 1915 acknowledging their obligation and thanking him for his consideration in the following terms:

"Montreal, February 27th, 1915.

"Sir Hugh Graham,
"Montreal,

"Dear Sir Hugh:—

"We thank you for all your kindness to us and 'La Patrie' during the seven years that have elapsed since we and our father appealed to you to help 'La Patrie' out of its financial difficulties.

"You accomplished for us what we felt could not have been done by any other person, and you saved our property for us. We recall the fact that you had a right to our second bonds at 65, and yet you got us par for them without any profit to yourself. We recall the fact that you had a right to pay a commission for other bonds and yet you managed to float over One Hundred Thousand Dollars at par, and we had to pay commission on only a small lot of \$10,000, or \$15,000. We recall the fact that you procured an abatement of some of our large obligations by yourself becoming security out of which you made no profit and now we feel further indebted to you for reviving our rights which lapsed on the 14th of December last.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "L. J. TARTE,
"EUGENE TARTE,

Defendants, representing to Plaintiff that they were unable to secure the additional sum of \$50,000.00 required to supplement their tender of December, 1914, Plaintiff agreed to accept their notes for the difference.

The two notes therein referred to and in respect of which Defendants are still indebted to Plaintiff are as follows:

(a) Promissory Note dated at Montreal, 13th day of March, 1915, for the sum of \$16,250, payable one year after date to the order of Plaintiff at the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James street, Montreal, signed by Defendants Louis Joseph Tarte and Eugene Tarte, and endorsed by Defendant, La Patrie Publishing Company Limited, the said note containing as stipulation that the amount thereof would bear interest at current bank rates payable every three months—the whole as more fully appears from said note herewith filed as Plaintiff's exhibit No. 4.

(b) Promissory Note dated at Montreal, 13th day of March, 1915, for the sum of \$33,750, payable one year after date to the order of Plaintiff at the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James Street, Montreal, signed by the Defendant La Patrie Publishing Company, Limited, and endorsed by the Defendant Louis Joseph Tarte, the said note containing a stipulation that the amount thereof would bear interest at current Bank rates, payable every three months, the whole as appears by the said note herewith filed as Plaintiff's exhibit No. 5.

The said two notes were duly presented for payment on the 16th day of March, 1916, due date thereof, at the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James Street, Montreal, being the place of payment stipulated in the said notes and were dishonored, whereupon the said notes were duly protested for non-payment and notice of protest given to Defendants, as appears by copies of the said protests herewith filed as Plaintiff's exhibits Nos. 6 and 7.

Although the Defendants failed to pay the said notes on their due dates they nevertheless paid the interest on the same quarterly as therein stipulated, including the instalment of interest which

fell due on the 16th day of March, 1916, and later on the 2nd day of July, 1918, paid the coupons on the bonds held by Plaintiff as collateral security for the said notes, which coupons so paid amounted to the sum of \$1,500.00 and which were duly applied to the credit of Defendants' account.

Plaintiff has at all times been ready and willing to return the bonds of La Patrie Publishing Company, of a par value of \$50,000, held by him as collateral security upon payment of the amount due by Defendants, and Plaintiff hereby renews his declaration of his willingness to surrender the same upon payment in satisfaction of his claim.

Attorneys for Plaintiff;
Brown, Montgomery and McMichael.



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

16 October 1936

Dear Lord Atholstan,

I was unfortunate last year in that you were out when I called to return the very charming visit which you paid me after my arrival. I wonder if some time I might look in to see you for a few minutes to continue the acquaintance which you so kindly initiated? I do not know what is a suitable hour for you. I pass your house on my way home every evening and if six o'clock were a convenient hour it would be a great pleasure to look in.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Honourable
Lord Atholstan,
1172 Sherbrooke St. W.

TWO FOUR ONE ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

19th October, 1936.

RECEIVED OCT 21 1936

My dear Sir:-

Nearly always I am at home
at 6 o'clock. I will be pleased to see you
any day convenient to yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Wholstan

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L, Que.

MONTREAL, 3rd November, 1936.

My dear Sir:-

On the 19th of October there came to me from you a kind letter with an enquiry. I replied at once that nearly always I was at home at 6 P.M. and would be glad to see you at your convenience. I fancy my letter did not reach you.

Yours sincerely,

Whalshaw

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L, Que.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

4th November 1936

Dear Lord Atholstan,

I am so sorry that my neglect to reply to your kind letter of the 19th should have in any way inconvenienced you. I did receive your letter but I have not had a free evening since I heard from you. I was however hoping to call on you on Friday the 6th November, if that will be convenient?

Yours sincerely,

The Lord Atholstan,
1172 Sherbrooke St. W.