

Adami), in seconding, said he thought the wording of the resolution should be altered, as it appeared to him it did not absolutely express the state of affairs. He would urge that the words should read not the "needs of the University are so urgent," but "that the needs of the nation are so urgent" that an appeal should be made for increasing the work of the University. "What is the use of higher education and university education, and why are we putting these needs before you to-day?" he asked. "I would say that everyone in this room will have met those in Liverpool and elsewhere who will say that they would have anyone in their business rather than a University man. Well, I say this, that it is that spirit that precious near made us lose the war. It is that spirit of easily jogging along that made us frightfully weak at a time we needed our greatest strength. The same spirit was in the army and everywhere. The war was nearly lost by our not taking care of science. And what I would say now is that any business man who has given any thought to the subject of education, and who has followed the events of the last five years, cannot be in any doubt as to the vital importance of enlarging and more fully equipping our modern universities. If this country had spent £100,000,000 thirty years ago then Germany would not have quite had such a swelled head, and been so confident of going to win because of her superior science."

We also, he continued, could not have been in the position of having sent all our best scientific men to the war and having to drag them out again not thinking it necessary to use them. But we had got to use the universities to make at enormous cost what Germany had been carefully working at for thirty years. These were the reasons why everyone to-day in England was realising the responsibility that training men to make them more facile and broad was essential, whether in general education or expert knowledge. The district round Liverpool had risen to the need, and from the secondary schools men and women had poured into the University, and they found themselves with more than 2,500 students.

BURSTING OVER.

They found that their University was absolutely bursting over with men whom they had to accept in trying to do their duty with the best of their goodwill. They wanted to be a help to the nation, but they found that their staff was utterly too small to cope with the huge classes they had to deal with, and that the buildings especially were too small. Many men were begging for an increased knowledge of chemistry. The great centres of the chemical industry—St. Helens and Widnes—were at their doors, and they had to do their best to help them. Many were coming forward, in this age of electricity, demanding knowledge of electrical engineering, and naval engineering, in which they in Liverpool were particularly interested. They had to expand the University in all these directions. They needed laboratories in all these scientific departments. The present laboratories were lamentably incomplete, and to replace these alone they needed £350,000, and for electrical engineering £100,000, and a further large sum for extending the engineering department. Then there were the needs for the development of the corporate life of the students, and the training of men who were to take responsible positions. The present Students' Union was only a quarter of the size necessary. They wanted an athletic ground and gymnasium for the better physical training of the men. In every direction they required more chairs, more professors, and more teachers. For all these various urgent needs, if this was to be a strong, leading university, £1,000,000 was really needed.

About £500,000 was immediately required, and another like amount they should be assured of for the next few years for new buildings, departments and chairs. On hostel accommodation they could easily spend another quarter of a million. These were all urgent needs and required large sums. That was the national need, but what was immediately to be done if the university was to meet the needs of the community. Looking at the Board of Trade returns, the last annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom, made up to 1918 the imports and exports through Liverpool amounted to £682,997,000, as compared with London £541,000,000, or from Liverpool £150,000,000 more in imports and exports than London. Liverpool was thus the greatest port in England at the present time.

It was only since 1914 that Liverpool had become the premier port of the country. She had bigger imperial interests all round, and as her citizens were specially fitted to grapple with the big commercial problems, it was surely fitting they should lead in the matter of education, and not look back until the University stood far ahead. (Applause.) These were matters of national importance for them in Liverpool, and he would ask them to rally round their appeal. Any suggestion to strengthen the manifesto they were issuing they would gladly have. "We want to impress upon the ordinary men and women throughout Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales," concluded Dr. Adami, "that the University is here to help them to increase the prosperity and standing of the whole of our district." (Applause.)

INCREASED GRANTS.

Sir William McCormick, chairman of the Advisory Committee for University Grants, in supporting, remarked that he and his colleague, Sir Wilmot Herringham, had attended that meeting more in a national than a local sense. As members of the Grants Committee, they were surveying the whole of the Universities of the United Kingdom with a view to persuading the Treasury to increase grants. He was glad to have that opportunity of congratulating the University and citizens of Liverpool on having obtained as their vice-chancellor his old friend, Dr. Adami. No one was more fitted to conduct the great appeal and to forward its success.

Speaking of the work which Parliament was at present doing for the Universities generally, Sir William pointed out that when war broke out the Liverpool University was receiving from the Treasury grants of £25,400 a year. As a temporary measure of assistance that sum had been raised to roughly £40,000. (Hear, hear.) That increase was given from Parliamentary funds, not with a view to developing new departments, but to keep up the efficiency of the existing departments. Universities generally had come through the war disabled and maimed. It was vitally necessary in order to bring them to a pre-war standard of adequacy and efficiency that their incomes should be doubled. Within the next few weeks, he hoped that his committee would be able to announce further grants both recurrent and non-recurrent for Parliament to tide over present difficulties. (Hear, hear.) But it was not to be expected that the British taxpayer should do it all. The locality must do something. In their present departments, the teaching staff was not only under-paid but over-worked. It there was anything that characterised a university above other teaching institutions, it was that the staff should have time of their own for the advancement of knowledge. No university could be a live institution if it was merely a teaching body. (Hear, hear.)

TWO REMEDIES.

Two remedies were necessary. They must have more teachers as well as give the staff more adequate salaries. In many cases at present the remuneration fell below that given to educational colleagues in lower spheres. If universities were to retain their full efficiency they must also look after the social life of the students as well as their education. It would be the duty of his committee during the coming autumn to prepare a report for his Majesty's Government in connection with further grants for the universities of the United Kingdom. He could assure them that the committee would use all arguments possible to further that demand. As far as Liverpool was concerned the most convincing argument the committee could use would be to report that their Vice-Chancellor had been successful in the great scheme of raising £1,000,000 endowment fund for the Liverpool University.

Sir Wilmot Herringham also supported the resolution, and said that during the war both in France and in this country they had simply waited for the chemist to find fresh explosives to destroy the Zeppelins, the physicist to perfect wonderful inventions by which submarines could be detected, and the engineer to perfect those elaborate devices which had been of incalculable assistance. Everybody knew what Germany had gained by the education of her people when she entered the war. The energies and application of the years of war were just as necessary to-day. In the realm of medicine alone they were now on the brink of discoveries which would prove of enormous value to the community.

The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

(Continued on Page 8.)

£1,000,000 FOR UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 7.)

Sir James Hope Simpson proposed "That this meeting cordially supports the appeal of the University for the sum of £1,000,000, and pledges itself to assist the Appeal Committee in every way possible." After reading Lord Derby's appeal, Sir James said the contribution the University had made to the needs of this great centre and the districts surrounding it had been extremely remarkable. The Vice-Chancellor had pointed out that he had heard that business men were rather shy of engaging university students, but as a business man he (Sir James) did not find that to be the case. He found there was a distinct desire to have in the large businesses in that centre and other centres men who had had the advantage of a university training. The business man did not look to the university so much for the technical training of future employees as he did that the university should give the man the qualities of mind and outlook and the spirit necessary for him to undertake his technical work later on. What they needed was not men trained in the work of the insurance office or the bank, or the cotton broker's office, but the man who had studied the wider issues of the questions likely to come up in his future career. He ventured to say without hesitation that he believed the University of Liverpool supplied this very training. If the university was necessary for local efficiency, it had been proved again and again how necessary it was for national efficiency. Having been in America lately, he was much impressed by the large numbers of university men engaged in commerce. If we were up against a nation that attached the value to university education and higher education generally that America did, then we would have to look to our own equipment here. Liverpool was a great port, and they hoped it would never cease to be known throughout the world as a great seat of learning. (Applause.)

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Bishop of Liverpool, who seconded, recalled a similar meeting in the Town Hall 18 years ago, when the Liverpool University was opened. Since that period the need for such an academy had been accentuated an hundred-fold. What was a million pounds? asked his lordship. Every day liners came in and out of the port worth more than that sum. If it was a good investment to give £1,000,000 for a liner surely it was a better one to give that sum to a university. If they as a nation were to maintain their position in the forefront of the peoples of the world they must have better education, and it was the universities that were helping forward that higher educational standard. If British industry was to hold its own their captains of industry must look to the scientist and the engineer. If British commerce was to keep its flag flying in every port of the world their great kings of commerce must look out for the support of men of far-seeing vision and wide sympathy, qualities which a university could bestow. If the wage-earning people of this country, who were now receiving more wages and working less hours—and he was heartily thankful that it was so—were to learn how to spend their money and their leisure in the right way they must give them higher ideals and useful gifts. In the new times in which they lived, and the new objects which stirred their hearts, they must seek above all things to enable that great University to fulfil those higher and nobler lessons which lay before them by enabling it to uplift their people and thus to enrich the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Sydney Jones, the treasurer of the University, said the sum asked for seemed very large, but they would all agree it was no more than was necessary to meet present-day requirements and the growing demands of the future. The nation in its hour of need turned to the universities, and it did not turn in vain. The nation in these days of peace would make the same demands, and it would find the same willingness to serve. It was for the University to give those young men and women that knowledge which would turn their willingness into useful work. (Hear, hear.)