

*Addendum.*

Since the above statement of policy was approved by the Senate of the University, material progress has been made in carrying out the programme there set down. The Institute has begun the publication of a series of "Studies and Reports," consisting mainly of lectures which have been delivered at the Institute by outstanding authorities, usually on some field of education within the British Empire and Commonwealth. India, Canada, and South Africa have contributed to this series, as well as the United States of America, and Germany. It is intended to continue and develop the work of making the Institute a recognised centre for authoritative expositions of this kind.

It is hoped, also, as funds and conditions permit, to attach to the Institute for a period, distinguished administrators who have done service in some part of the British field. Thus Sir John Adamson, formerly Director of Education for the Transvaal, has been lecturing at the Institute during the session 1934-35.

Great importance is attached to such arrangements, as it is felt that not only students of the Institute but English education generally will benefit greatly from contact with men of experience and proved achievement in some part of the Commonwealth oversea.

It is of at least equal importance to attract to the Institute men of standing and experience who are still on the active list, engaged in teaching or administration in a position of importance, and desirous, on the one hand of change and refreshment, and on the other hand of pursuing the study of those problems of education in which they are particularly interested.

The generosity of the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made possible a material advance in this direction. A new "Division for Oversea Students of Education" has been established with an Adviser to Oversea Students at its head. The first holder of this post, Mr. F. Clarke, M.A. (Oxon.), was for many years Professor of Education in the University of Capetown, and subsequently, for several years in McGill University, Montreal.

The new Division is intended to provide guidance and supervision for students from oversea generally—helping them in the selection and shaping of courses, providing for group and individual discussions, arranging visits and surveys to assist students in appreciating significant aspects of, and movements in English education—and generally to organise the life and work of oversea students at the Institute as a distinctive whole.

The Carnegie Corporation has further made provision for the travelling of oversea students in Britain in order that they may visit schools and other centres which are of interest and importance to them, and has provided means for the institution of Carnegie Fellowships,—two for each of the Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa,—designed to facilitate attendance at the Institute by men of experience from these Dominions.

The Corporation has also made possible a tour which the Adviser to Oversea Students is planning for the summer of 1935. He proposes to visit centres in Western Canada, New Zealand, and Australia in order to acquaint himself with education authorities and with the conditions from which students come, and also to ascertain more precisely what services the Institute may be able to render to students of education from these and other parts of the Commonwealth. (The Adviser already knows something of South Africa and Eastern Canada.) It is clearly undesirable to contemplate any considerable further development of organisation at the Institute until the needs and desires of potential students from oversea have been studied on the spot. It is most sincerely hoped that administrators and others in the Dominions and Colonies who have definite views on these matters will communicate them to the Adviser, either personally or by letter.

The Adviser will indeed be most grateful for any suggestions or recommendations which will contribute towards the end of making the Institute, on its oversea side, a centre for the service of education generally within the Commonwealth. For, though its location is necessarily in London, in its range of work and interest and the influences to which it responds, it should be a common possession.

T. P. N.

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