

dealing more especially with the International Labour Bureau; the other, introductory to the Study of Political Science, dealing with the work of the League from the point of view of International Law.

In addition we have been promoting model assemblies of the League of Nations among the college groups. In the last two years, four of these model assemblies have been held in Canada, one at Dalhousie University, one at Mount Allison University, one at the University of Saskatchewan, and one at the University of Toronto. The two in the Maritime provinces brought together representatives of all Maritime province colleges. The one at Saskatoon brought together representatives of the Central Western provinces, and the model assembly at the University of Toronto had seventeen universities represented, a number of these being universities in the United States. I had the good fortune to be present at two of these model assemblies, and was tremendously impressed with the part they were playing in making the students of the university acquainted with the difficulties and grievances of the various nations of the world. In conducting them, an individual is selected to represent one of the nations of the League. To him is assigned the duty of studying carefully the point of view of that nation as expressed in discussions in the Assembly of the League of Nations itself. The result is that a group of students in each University have become quite familiar with the ideals that find expression in the League.

Last year the Society published a little booklet on Model Assemblies, which is made available to all schools and colleges which are interested in promoting these organizations. A copy is enclosed herewith which it might be of interest for members of the assemblies to see.

In addition to the foregoing, weekly material has been prepared and sent out to the press of Canada. This material has gone in the form of editorials and news items. It has been used widely, especially by the weekly press, and in this way is reaching out into the country districts.

Further, an effort has been made to hold public meetings in most of the larger centres of the country. In this the Society has been co-operating with the Canadian Club and the Service Clubs. Organizations like the I.O.D.E., the National Council of Women and the Women's Institutes have been especially interested in arranging these meetings.

Again I would call your attention to the map that was prepared by Mr. Lynch of the Natural Resources Intelligence Department for the League of Nations Society for the peace exhibit at the Hague. I may add that this map made such an impression in Europe that the authorities at the Hague asked to purchase it from the Society that it might be a part of their permanent exhibit. The map as prepared of course was a large wall map done in colours. We immediately made a present of it to the Hague authorities, and have since been informed that it is being used as part of the Peace Exhibit being sent to the various capitals of Europe. This I think can surely be considered as very useful propaganda from the point of view of creating in Europe that mental attitude toward peace, to which reference has already been made.

Now with regard to the best way in which the Dominion Government could assist in promoting the ideals which are aimed at by the Resolution before the House of Commons, I should like to make just a short statement.

First, I think the establishment of a small number of scholarships could be made exceedingly useful. It should not be forgotten that persons to get the full benefit of such scholarships must be well grounded in History and Political Science before they could hope to become expert in international affairs. These scholarships would belong rather to the graduate student class than to the undergraduate class. I am convinced that the foundation work in undergraduate courses is at present being well laid in most of our universities. May I re-