

**FILE 314**

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY**

**PRES. C.W. STANLEY**

**(ASSISTANT TO CURRIE**

**1930-31)**



McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

May 14, 1923.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have been making inquiries about possible candidates for the Professor of Classics in McGill and am submitting to you a list of names. A good many of them have been suggested to me by Professor Maurice Hutton, Principal of University College, Toronto, who is the Dean of classical professors in Canada.

Henry R. Fairclough. This is the man whom Hutton believes to be the best candidate for our vacancy. He is an excellent man, and the only doubt in my mind is caused by his age. He is 60 years old. He is a Canadian and a graduate of the University of Toronto. He took his post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University and has the doctoral degree of that institution. He is now Professor of Latin at Leland Stanford University, California, where he has been for 25 years or more. Before he went to Leland Stanford he was lecturer in Greek at the University of Toronto. He was one of my own instructors there and I remember him well. He passed through Montreal about a year ago, when I saw him and had some talk with him. It is only fair to say that he does not look his age and is a man of great energy, and has always been very successful as a college professor. You can get more details about him in the American



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Sir Arthur Currie, 2.

Who's Who. His wife comes from Kingston, Ontario, and is a sister of the Canadian author Grant Allen.

Whether he would be willing to leave California after so long a residence and return to his native land I do not know. I feel confident, however, that it would not be possible to get him unless you were willing to combine with the classical professorship the position of Deanship that I have had. If you were to offer him the same salary that I am now getting he would certainly consider it. It would be, I am sure, a considerable advance on anything they can be giving him at Leland Stanford. Just before the war he very nearly went to the University of British Columbia. In fact I heard at the time that he had definitely accepted the classical professorship there. But it seems that he finally decided to stay at Stanford. He is a man of excellent appearance and address and there is nothing in the world that he would enjoy more than going about among the Montreal people. If your present plans for the Deanship do not work out, I recommend that you try Fairclough.

W.P. Mustard. 58 years old. Graduate of Toronto (B.A.) and Johns Hopkins (Ph.D.). Hutton recommends him highly but I do not think that he would do. He is an excellent scholar but his scholarship runs to somewhat dry and arid phases of his subject. Moreover, he has never been a conspicuous success as a teacher of undergraduates. His strong point has been the instruction of



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Sir Arthur Currie, 3.

advanced graduate students and the number of these that he would have at McGill would be limited. He is now Professor of Latin in Johns Hopkins University and has recently married a Baltimore widow. Whether he or the widow would care to move I do not know. I do not recommend him but am giving you this information in case his name is suggested to you by others.

Robert J. Bonner. 54 years old. Graduate of Toronto (B.A.) and University of Chicago (Ph.D.). Now Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago where he has been for 20 years. A productive scholar and a good loyal member of the teaching staff. He has a high reputation for the articles he has written on Athenian Law. Like Mustard he is first class with graduate students, but I do not feel equally sure of his success in the development of strong undergraduate classes in Greek and Latin. He would probably take but scant interest in anything outside his university work. I do not recommend him.

Henry N. Sanders. 53 years old. Born in Scotland and was a student at Edinburgh University. Came out to Canada when he was about twenty and took his B.A. at Trinity College, Toronto. Subsequently went to Baltimore and took his Ph.D. degree in Classics at Johns Hopkins. He was at one time on the McGill staff, having been lecturer in Greek here from 1898 to 1902. Since 1902 he has been Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, where he is also Secretary of the Faculty.



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Sir Arthur Currie, 4.

As I remember, he is a very attractive fellow although it is many years since I saw him. He is more than a mere classicist and would impress any one as a man of wide culture. When I asked Hutton in one of my letters to him what he thought of him he praised him highly and added that McNaughton, whom he had consulted in regard to him, was of the opinion that Sanders would fill the place admirably. Leacock knows him and thinks well of him. Doubtless many of the other McGill men will remember him. There was some connection between him and Sir William Peterson. I have forgotten exactly what it was but Leacock tells me that his recollection is that Peterson was once a tutor in Sanders' father's family in Scotland. I wrote to Sanders the other day and asked him whether he wished me to suggest his name to you and I have just received a letter saying that he would like me to do this.

The fact that he has been so long on the Bryn Mawr staff is a high tribute to his efficiency. Miss Thomas, who till the last year has been President there, regarded the firing of professors as one of the most interesting of indoor sports and no one ever survived there unless he was a success.

W.S. Fox. Professor of Classics and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Western University, London, Ontario. 46 years old. Took his Bachelor's degree at McMaster and his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins. He was instructor in Classics at Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba, from 1900 to 1909 and was assistant professor of Classics, Princeton



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Sir Arthur Currie, 5.

University, from 1911 to 1917. He has written a good book on the Mythology of Greece and Rome and various articles in classical periodicals. He is rated as a good scholar and is said also to be an excellent administrator. While he only has the title of Dean he is the chief executive of Western. He has not, however, the personal attractiveness that is one of Fairclough's chief claims to consideration. Hutton speaks of him in one of his letters but rates him below Fairclough, Auden and Sanders. He describes him as a good "drummer" and administrator, whatever he may mean by the former term.

Henry W. Auden. Educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took first class honours in Classics. 55 years old. Came out to Canada as Principal of Upper Canada College, where he was a most dismal failure. The College ran down under his administration and has only recently recovered under its new Principal. Hutton speaks of this in his letter but says that his lack of success at Upper Canada was due to the fact that he is no administrator. On the other hand, he states that his scholarship is first class and that as a college professor there is no doubt of his success. He says he is doing far more for the classical students at Western than Fox is. I met Auden a good many years ago and he did not strike me as having very much force. I doubt very much whether it would be wise to offer him the classical professorship here in view of his record at Upper Canada College. His failure there was quite a notorious case.



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Sir Arthur Currie, 7.

is now Professor of Greek in Trinity College, University of Toronto. He is said to be a good teacher and an excellent examiner. His specialty is Greek and he is in Anglican orders. The orders, however, are not too apparent.

J.A.K. Thomson. A Scotchman who has done a good deal of lecturing on Classics in the United States. I met him two or three years ago when he was giving courses at Harvard University. He had come over from Scotland for the purpose. I wrote a little while ago to Professor Clifford H. Moore of Harvard and asked him to let me have his impression of Thomson. He has written me a most enthusiastic letter in regard to him. He gave instruction to both undergraduates and graduates at Harvard and his lectures proved interesting and valuable. Moreover, all the Harvard professors thought highly of him as a colleague. He is a man of about 45, I should think, and is very modest and quiet, though of good appearance. Thomson has the warmest backing of such men as Sir Gilbert Murray of Oxford and Burnett of St. Andrews. In fact Burnett wrote to the Harvard people that he regarded him as one of the first Greek scholars of his time. He has written the following books, "The Greek Tradition", "Studies in the Odyssey" and "Greeks and Barbarians". They have all been most favourably reviewed and Thomson has a recognized place in the classical world, both in America and Europe. In addition to his work at Harvard he also lectured at Bryn Mawr College last year, substituting for one of the professors there who had gone abroad.



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Sir Arthur Currie, 8.

Sanders, in a recent letter to me, says that he has heard that Leeds, London and a university in Scotland are all considering him for a professorship and that possibly he may be already elected. His address is 23 Hartington Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Please note that in the case of all these men the only one that I have considered for the Deanship as well as the Classical professorship is Fairclough.

Perhaps you would be interested to know the order of merit which Hutton assigned to the different candidates in his last letter: Fairclough, first; Stanley, Auden and Sanders, second; then Jolliffe; and after him Fox. Hutton, however, does not know about Thomson. He says that he is out of touch with the English scholars and not in a position to speak about them.

I shall be glad to talk this list over with you on any day that is convenient. There is not much time to lose as several of these men have said that if called here they would like to be in a position to give notice to the institutions with which they are at present connected.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Loring

MDF/GJL



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MONTREAL.

1923

FACULTY OF ARTS.  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

Sir Arthur Currie, 6.

C.W. Stanley. This is another of the names that has come to me from Hutton. Stanley is now living in Montreal, being in business of some sort here. He is a graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and afterwards went to Oxford where he took a first class in Classics. Hutton tells me that Stanley's own inclination and his wife's wish (she is a daughter of Professor Alexander, head of the Department of English in the University of Toronto) have turned his thoughts back to university life and that he has intimated to the Toronto people that he would come to them for a salary of \$5000. At present, however, they have no place for him.

I think we ought to consider pretty carefully before we offer him a place here. He wrote a silly article in the Hibbert Journal against the influence of business men over universities. This, Hutton says, was aimed at the University of Toronto and not at McGill, but there are some wildly reckless statements in it. Pelham Edgar, who was here a few weeks ago, told me that Stanley had been a student of his at Victoria and that he is an exceptionally able fellow. He said that he ought not to be judged on the basis of the article in the Hibbert Journal alone. His address is 208 Portland Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, near Montreal.

R.O. Jolliffe. This is the Queen's man whom you met at luncheon a couple of weeks ago. Hutton thinks he is somewhat crude, although he fully recognizes his ability and scholarship.

E.T. Owen. I have not much information about this man. He



# Asks Probe Since New President Has Been At Dalhousie

Differences of Opinion Between Mr. Pearson and President Stanley Over Dalhousie's Affairs Culminates In Chairman's Request For Investigation—Board Declines, Whereupon Mr. Pearson Resigns As Chairman and Member of Board.

G. Fred Pearson, for a number of years, Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University, has resigned as Chairman and as Governor, following the refusal of the Board to conduct an investigation of the administration of the affairs of the University by President Carleton W. Stanley, since he took office.

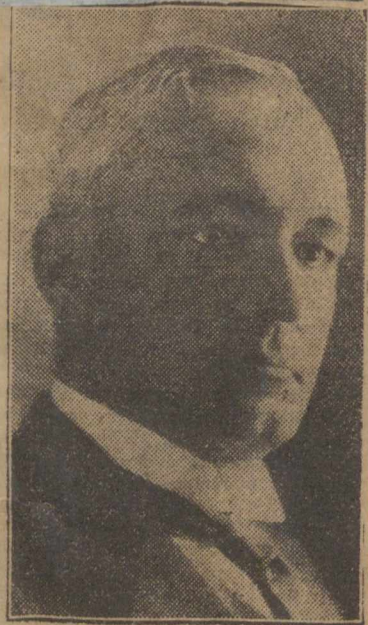
Mr. Pearson's resignation was given to the Board at a meeting which it held last night. He presented a memorandum to the Board and requested that an investigation be ordered into the administration of the University since Professor Stanley took office last year. The Board declined to order such an investigation and Mr. Pearson thereupon handed in his letter of resignation and left the meeting.

Members of the Board declined to discuss the matter when interviewed by The Halifax Chronicle last night, but it was learned that no Chairman had been appointed in Mr. Pearson's stead and that the attitude of those present at the meeting was that they did not wish to accept his resignation.

Professor Stanley, who had been Assistant Principal at McGill University, came to Dalhousie last August to succeed Dr. A. Stanley MacKenzie, who retired from the presidency after many years of service. He was formally installed in office in October. During the college year a number of differences of opinion over the way in which the affairs of the University were being conducted developed between himself

and Mr. Pearson, culminating in Mr. Pearson's request that the Board investigate the administration of the affairs of the University.

The members of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie include Mayor Thompson, ex officio, Hector McInnes, K.C., C. H. Mitchell, W. H. Chase, R. G. Beazley, D. Macgillivray, H. E. Mahon, Colonel W. E. Thompson, Hon. W. A. Black, M.P., Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, A. E. Wiswell, Mrs. Pond, J. L. Hetherington, G. McG. Mitchell, M. McT. Orr, I. C. Stewart, Hon. J. C. Tory, Hon. F. B. McCurdy, W. R. Powell, O. E. Smith, Major H. B. Stairs, George Henderson, J. McG. Stewart, H. A. Flemming, R. M. Fielding, J. H. Winfield, and O. R. Crowell.



G. FRED PEARSON

who has resigned as Chairman of Dalhousie Governors.

## TENDERS RESIGNATION

Dalhousie Governor Dissatisfied With University Head

Halifax, June 6. — G. Fred Pearson, K.C., today tendered his resignation as chairman of the board of governors of Dalhousie University and as a member of the board. In his statement, Mr. Pearson indicated he was taking this action after the board had declined to hold an investigation into the administration of President Carleton Stanley, who last year succeeded Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie at the head of the University's affairs.

Mr. Pearson had expressed to fellow members his dissatisfaction with the new president's leadership. President Stanley, he claimed, was acting without the advice of the university senate when such advice was called for.

Members of the board of governors, numbering 26, would not comment on Mr. Pearson's statement tonight, but it was learned his resignation had not been accepted. President Stanley had nothing to say.

## Governors In Colle

Hector McInnes, K. C., Carries on as Head of Board — President Denies Resignation Rumor

Hector McInnes, K.C., a member of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University, is acting as head of the Board following the resignation of G. Fred Pearson, who resigned on Monday night as Chairman and as a member of the Board, it was learned yesterday. The Board has not accepted Mr. Pearson's resignation, it is further stated.

The resignation, it was announced, followed the Board's refusal to order an investigation into the administration of the affairs of the University since Professor Carleton W. Stanley, President of the Uni-

(Continued On Page 2 Col. 5)

turn over

NOW DISC

Never



# CHAIRMAN OF DALHOUSIE GOVERNORS QUILTS POST

**G. Fred Pearson Resigns as Board Rejects Requested Probe—Chairman of Governors Critical of President's Administration, But Colleagues Turn Down Suggested Inquiry.**

**G.** FRED PEARSON, for five years Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University, has resigned as Chairman of the Board and as a Governor of the University, it was announced to The Mail last night. The resignation is to take effect forthwith, the announcement stated.

It is understood that Mr. Pearson's resignation is the result of the refusal of the Board of Governors to hold an investigation requested by Mr. Pearson into the administration of President Carleton Stanley since his appointment as President of the University.

## IS REJECTED

THIS recommendation concluded a memorandum submitted by Mr. Pearson to the Board of Governors of the University at a meeting held last night in which he set forth his reasons for the request. After consideration, the recommendation of Mr. Pearson was rejected by the board, Mr. Pearson being the only Governor present at the meeting who favored the inquiry.

## FROM MCGILL

PRESIDENT STANLEY came to Halifax last August from McGill University where he was assistant principal. He was for-

Please Turn to Page 7, Column 5

## DALHOUSIE HEAD WILL NOT RESIGN

**President Stanley Intimates Meeting Next Week Will Consider Situation**

(By The Canadian Press.)

Halifax, N.S., June 7.—Dalhousie University today faced one of the most disturbing problems in its history of more than a century.

G. Fred Pearson, K.C., five years chairman of the Board of Governors, resigned last night after the board rejected his recommendation for investigation of President Carleton W. Stanley's administration during his term of office.

President Stanley, who came to Halifax from McGill University last August to succeed Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, today denied rumors that he was prepared to resign.

The president refused to discuss last night's meeting further than to say: "Difference of opinion having arisen between the president, Carleton W. Stanley, and G. Fred Pearson, K.C., chairman of the Board of Governors, a meeting of the board was called on June 6. As a result of action taken by the board, Mr. Pearson resigned." He intimated another meeting would be held this week to consider the situation.

Mr. Pearson's resignation has not been accepted, and pending action of the Board Hector McInnes, K.C., senior governor, is carrying on the duties of chairman, at the request of the board.

Before tendering his resignation, Mr. Pearson submitted a lengthy memorandum, setting forth his grounds for requesting an investigation.





WINNIPEG  
MANITOBA

*Wp*

Dear Sir Arthur

Dafae's leader's  
editorial in this morning's  
Free Press may interest you  
— anyway I

enclose it.

Yours

Walter B. Smith

29. 8. 33



# The University President Turns

By K. M. H.

Apparently as the proverb observes it's a long University President who has no turning. Two of them do flops in current publications, Carleton Stanley of Dalhousie in the annual report of the Halifax institution and Robert Hutchins, president of Chicago University in the Yale Review.

President Stanley's observation is about dancing.

"I am convinced," he says, "that about one-third of our male students go to no dances whatever, and that the majority of them do not attend too many. It is the minority of our male students who can afford to go to dances, but unfortunately it is they who give the University its character in the minds of newspaper readers. It is almost the same with our women students. A certain difference arises from the lamentable fact that a few parents are possessed of the notion that Dalhousie University and Shirreff Hall exist in order that their daughters may acquire the social graces, and are actually pleased to hear that they have attended several dances a week. A few students of this kind are a demoralizing force. Imbued before they enter it, with the notion that college residence is a place of amusement, they are not easily amenable to other suggestions afterwards. Every experienced teacher knows that arduous mental discipline and frequent distractions of whatever kind are incompatible."

The President has a story about a brilliant young man who burned his candle at both ends—it made a lovely light, but oh my friends and oh my foes it did not last the night. Dr. Stanley doesn't put it that way. He says that "he suffered a physical crash in his final college year."

It may be different in Nova Scotia but our dark thought is that the moral of that tale for students we know is that he should have let up on his studies.

President Stanley sighs heavily for Chaucer's boy friend the one who

"was lever to have at his beddes heed,  
Twenty bookes cladde with blacke or reed  
Of Aristotle and his phylosophye  
That robes ryche or fyddel or gay sautrye."

It seems that just nobody down at Dalhousie is setting about collecting twenty books, or any books, and the president and faculty feel keenly about it. Still it ought to be considered that in Chaucer's time there were no public and circulating libraries. If you didn't get in your own at your "Beddes heed" you were out of luck. At that the Dalhousie students may have acquired the odd book. Presidents and professors are sometimes the

last persons, even after parents, in knowing what the student treasures in the part of his mind that he preserves from examinations.

Dr. Hutchins' idea appears to be that it is about time the university quit worrying over the conduct of the students and concentrated on their mental development. "Universities," he depones, "have developed the idea in parents or parents have developed it in universities that the institution is in some way responsible for the moral, social, physical and intellectual welfare of the student. This is very nice for the parents; it is hard on the universities, for besides being expensive it deflects them from their main task, which is the advancement of knowledge.

Clearly a university ought to have a health service to protect it against epidemics. It ought to provide every facility for the student to participate in the advancement of knowledge, but sooner or later the university must take the position that the student should not be sent to the university unless he is independent and intelligent enough to go there. The university cannot undertake to give him character and intellectual interest. Parents whose children have neither should keep them at home or send them to another kind of institution. Whatever may be the responsibilities of a college, a university is not a custodial establishment or a church or a body building institute. If it were free to stop behaving as though it were it could effect substantial savings."

And it would effect substantial savings in the number of interviews in the dean's office. Also substantial savings in the printing of the lists of those who "passed" at least for the first year or so. But in the end it might be that the Dalhousian head and his brothers would find that a change had come over the outlook of the university. It may be that Dalhousie and other universities' minorities are as Dr. Stanley avers, getting too much

attention. At least it may be acknowledged that the dancing damsels and their escorts are getting considerably more thrill out of it if someone else, preferably the authorities, are doing the worrying, and even their complacent parents some way—again the responsibility of the authorities—expect that their children will secure a degree. Place the responsibility where it belongs and then perhaps the other two-thirds of the students will come into their own. The Dalhousian head and his brothers may then find that the reading of a book outside the curriculum requirements is not marked down as "odd" and that even intelligent discussion is possible. Human nature is like that, and whatever body of opinion may exist to the contrary students are human.

Yes.

The report declares the needs of the college library pressing also. "In some departments we seem to have added little or nothing at all in many years. We are not too strong anywhere but we are extremely weak in the classical authors of the various languages we teach, ancient and modern, in English literature, in history and philosophy."

"Many years ago it was said 'The true university is a collection of books.' Books indeed are the indispensable tools and the absence of a municipal library in Halifax makes our needs the more glaring," states the President's report.

The Public Health centre of the University is described in the Report as "a special burden."

"I have sometimes wondered," says Mr. Stanley, "whether it is sufficiently realized what an amount of good we are doing directly for the community in the Public Health Centre. No other university, so far as I know, attempts anything of the kind. The load we carry there is considerable and prevents our doing other things as well as we should.

"And so I venture here to call attention to the fact that the City of Kingston has recently given to Queen's University \$150,000. Kingston is about one-third the size of Halifax, or less. A proportional gift from Halifax to us would enable us to put the Public Health Centre on a good footing for all time to come, and would lighten our anxieties in many directions."

Does he know nothing of Toronto and of McGill?



Professor Hatcher came in.

1931, Oct or Nov.

Wanted to know if you had seen the article in the GAZETTE and if McGill was going to take any steps to refute such shockingly untrue statements which were not only untrue but most harmful to us.

Told him to chat with Bovey. — Much later:—The

## SEVERE CRITICISM MADE OF STANDARD OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Carleton Stanley, President  
of Dalhousie, Addresses  
Teachers' Institute

## MATERIAL GROWS POORER

Students Given Inadequate  
Preparation for Matriculat-  
ing Into Universities—  
Remedies Suggested

Fredericton, N.B., June 29. — Criticism of high schools as giving inadequate preparation to students matriculating into universities, was made before the Teachers' Institute of New Brunswick this afternoon by Carleton Stanley, president of Dalhousie University, Halifax. He suggested selecting pupils who showed aptitude above the average and eventually forming post-matriculation departments in high schools where possible, with the gradual result of raising the Canadian university standard.

"The plain fact is, of course, that the material we have been getting from your hands has grown poorer and poorer in the last decades," President Stanley told the teachers. "It is also a fact that we have complained more and more about the schools in that period. You don't need to accept my word for that. It has been stated over and over again publicly for many years.

"What I wish to make clear is my protest against the attitude that schools and universities are sufficiently separate for one to say to the other 'You are so and so, whereas we are thus and thus.' The connection between the schools and colleges seems to me to be organic, and it is as silly for colleges to blame schools as it would be for the arm of a man to blame his leg; or if blame must be apportioned, then where schools are at fault the colleges and universities are more to blame than the schools. Let me be concrete at this point. I have lived and worked in one provincial system where the high schools are altogether staffed by expert teachers. Anyone will admit at once that however loose and disjointed the high school curriculum may be, in any case, it consists of subjects which differ extremely from one another, both in content and in the method in which they must be taught and learned.

## IDEAL TEACHER OUTLINED.

Now, all of us have known teachers who were able to teach different kinds of subjects. I suppose the ideal teacher would be the one to teach them all. But, in most cases, the school board, and the school principal would be content to find a teacher excellent in the teaching of say, history and English literature, or one who could teach languages, or one who could teach mathematics and elementary science.

"Keeping these observations in mind, let us now return to the provincial system which I have cited in illustration. Except for one or two imported Old Country teachers, there is not in that province, from one end to the other, a teacher of mathematics who has had any special training in mathematics, or a teacher of classics or modern languages who has had any special training in either, and hardly any who have had any special training in any of the other subjects. I know of school boards and I know of school principals in that province who have again and again canvassed the universities within its frontiers for such teachers, but the universities in question do not produce them.

"Education, as you and I know, is a two-fold process. It means learning as well as teaching, and of the two, the learning is far the more important. There are proverbs in at least half a dozen languages to the effect that a good teacher can make little out of a

Principal did refute it  
himself in his Annual  
Report for the year

1931-32. D.M.

He knows this is absolutely  
false. See Minutes of Meeting  
attached, pages 5-8.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY,  
MONTREAL.

SECRETARY & BURSAR'S OFFICE.

Dr. Carleton W. Stanley

4<sup>th</sup> January 1926 Assoc. Professor of Greek.  
24<sup>th</sup> June 1929 Professor of Greek  
1st December 1930 Assistant to the Principal

Resigned August 31<sup>st</sup> 1931

Sir Arthur Currie

1st August 1920 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 1933.



SUMMARY OF THE FILE RE CARLTON STANLEY  
AS ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

February  
1930

The earliest suggestion that he should have any other duties than Professor of Greek, the earliest mention of any connection whatever with the Principal's Office, is copy of a letter from him to Sir Edward Beatty which discloses him as pressing for the appointment and discussing the matter of what title he should have.

There is a gap in the file here

(the person working with Stanley to get him into this office although this was behind the scenes and not known to Sir Arthur Currie at the time was G.C.McDonald. He and Stanley decided that Stanley would be useful in the Principal's Office. )

The next date in the file is August 14, 1930, a letter from Sir Arthur to Stanley saying that they had had several conversations regarding Stanley taking up additional responsibility, but he could not afford it. The deficit grown to such proportions, etc. etc.

(again what does not show on the file is the Principal's deep anxiety, perhaps expressed only to his secretary, as to what might be behind this move. But I think that Sir Edward was continually through these months trying to sell him the idea because he had no suspicion then of what Stanley was like, and in fact entertained a liking for him, as he liked so many people, until his death - witness his attitude when CWS wrote to him about you.) But to me Sir Arthur talked frankly and did not like the idea, and decided to refuse it on the grounds of finances. Sir Arthur was a humble man academically and always ready to think that he had not had a university education and perhaps he did need an academic assistant, he tried Bovey, and now they were trying to tell him that Stanley would be better and a HELP to him, including the Chancellor, who had been more or less sold the idea by GCMcD. Bear in mind that at that time practically only I and one or two suspected GCMcD of anything but loyalty to the Principal and the Principal still had the idea of loyalty which all his Corps officers would have had to him personally and died with that)

As soon as Sir Arthur had written Stanley in August, dismay must have broken out in these circles because with only a week's delay the file discloses Sir Arthur writing to him again. (he had been approached at once by GCMcD and told that there was a donor who insisted on remaining anonymous but that money need not stand in the way.



Sir Arthur then gave in; he did not know at that time that he was going to England. )

The next thing on the record is that the Executive Committee in October recommended to the Board the appointment of CWStanley as Assistant to the Principal.

(Meanwhile Stanley had argued himself blue that this was a bad title, he would rather be named nothing, - because then of course he could give people his own ideas of it - then he tried for Assistant Principal, and finally Sir Arthur insisted on Assistant TO.)

He then continued his Professorship of Greek and had conversations through October and November, trying to educate Sir Arthur to his own ideas of the elevation of the Classics and also of "mathematics and of the cutting out of all professional faculties and "frills" as he called them.

(What does not show on the record either is that at this time he was (later) proved to be having secreté conversations with Dr. C.F.Martin - the Dean who was very disloyal to the Principal - all this behind the Principal's back)

(Late in November Sir Arthur found he had to go to India leaving early in December. When he found this out he was more distressed than ever about the Stanley appointment, there was much talk and then he decided to leave everything decentralized, because by then he had come to dislike the Stanley connection privately more than ever though in public he did not dare to say so. So although nothing appears in the Governors' minutes to this effect (in those days we did not spread much on the minutes as we do now) the attached letter to Bovey went in similar terms to all Deans and was, Sir Arthur felt, the best he could do. He refused completely to go and leave Stanley in complete charge as Assistant to the Principal. This was telling them all they could deal directly without Stanley.)

The next minute of Governors is December 1, 1930. They granted Sir Arthur leave of absence to go to India and they approved of the Exec.Com. appointing Stanley as Assistant to the Principal. The bare minute. No comment of any kind.



Sir Arthur left on December 3, 1930.

That winter CWStanley occupied himself with a survey of the University . The first "Survey" had been the <sup>M</sup>artin-Colby-Tory Survey, und ertaken by Dean <sup>M</sup>artin when Principal was in Europe. Sir Arthur was so upset when he returned that this survey was pulled to shreds and did not pop up its head again. This second survey was under the same auspices, only with a new figurehead.

On \_\_\_\_\_, 1931, I wrote to Sir Arthur about Stanley's negotiations with Dalhousie.

Sir Arthur returned on April 23, 1931.

On May 1, 1921 Stanley after discussing with Sir Arthur the Dalhousie offer wrote and refused it.

On July 10, 1931, (having raised the ante at Dalhousie) he accepted it and formally tendered his resignation at McGill

This sort of thing in SATURDAY NIGHT began at once. Stanley issued an article which was really ridiculous but we did not bother to contradict it.



Earliest reference of any kind to Stanley being Assistant to the Principal is February 1930.

At no time before that was he ever in any connection whatever with admn. even unofficially; in fact he was one of the professors seldom appearing in the principal's Office.

August 14, 1930.

Sir Arthur refuses his offer to become Assistant to Principal on grounds of lack of money; large deficit.

August 22, 1930.

Mr. George McDonald says no obstacle; he has found a donor to pay Stanley's salary but this donor insists on being anonymous. (It was only after Stanley had left that Sir Arthur was informed the donor was Miss McLennan, whose affairs Mr. McDonald managed)

October 20, 1930.

Exec. Com. recommend to Board his appointment as Assistant TO the Principal

He had tried hard for some other title but Sir Arthur was adamant.

December 1, 1930.

He is appointed by Board as Assistant TO the Principal.

At same meeting Sir Arthur granted leave of absence to go to India as government representative.

January, 1931 (I think) negotiations with Dalhousie begin.

April 23, 1931 Sir Arthur returns

July 10, 1931. Stanley resigns, to accept Dalhousie Presidency.

Nov. 30, 1933. Death of Sir Arthur.

ALL THROUGH HIS CONNECTION WITH PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE OF EIGHT MONTHS HE RETAINED HIS PROFESSORSHIP OF GREEK.

When his appointment at Dalhousie was announced it appeared in the Halifax papers and in Saturday Night that he was Assistant Principal and was made to look as if he had been this for some time but Sir Arthur let it go uncontradicted; he was glad he had gone and he hoped he would be successful down there.



## DOCKET STARTS:

STANLEY'S APPOINTMENT  
AS ASSISTANT TO PRINCIPAL



Copy of letter, written Feb. 23,  
but handed to Mr Beatty by C.W.S.

*File re Stanley's appointment as  
Asst. to Principal - Feb. 23, 1930.*

*He began early in October.  
Dec 5 - Apr. 23 U.W. at ~~London~~ India  
July 1. Stanley resigned.*

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

You may think I've been in a hurry. The fact is events themselves have hurried. On Friday a committee concerned with the "Quarterly" named an organizing committee to appoint an editor. Sir Arthur, myself, and four others are the committee. The four others are pressing me to let my name be put up. I spoke of this yesterday to Sir Arthur.

Afterwards he asked me whether I had seen you. I outlined our interview. I asked whether it would help clarify things, if I stated what I thought the job was, and how I should propose tackling it. Sir Arthur seemed to wish this.

The gist of it is that I think it an educationalist's job. McGill, though it has other necessary affiliations, is, in the main, an educational institution. And that, in a way, means that she has to reach beyond herself. It's doubtful whether McGill could be much improved without improvement in Quebec schools. They in turn cannot be much improved without McGill's putting back better teachers into them.

Accordingly, both the McGill staff and the educationalists outside would have to understand my position and what I should be trying to do. No title would be necessary, or even helpful. No short phrase could describe the rather complicated job. And misnomers would be misleading. On this head there is another thing of importance. (I didn't mention this to Sir Arthur, but perhaps it would be as well to say it here.) If this work were given me I should never consider it, in any sense, a delegation of any part of the Principal's duties or responsibilities. The Principal, as I understand these positions, shoulders the entire responsibility of what is done in McGill. I should have of course all sorts of preparatory and pre-digesting work; but, as authority goes with responsibility I could do things only by persuading him to do them. Any title would, I think, only confuse issues on this point.

I should have, then, to continue as professor, and keep up relations I have with students. I have given you and Sir Arthur several reasons for this.

I view it as a biggish job, and a slow one. But on the whole I'm vain enough to view it hopefully, and to think I could infect others with enthusiasm.

Also I have told Sir Arthur what I think the work is worth. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

E.W. Beatty, K.C.,  
Chancellor, McGill University.



August 14th, 1930.

Professor Carleton W. Stanley,  
Lower Five Islands,  
Colchester County, Nova Scotia.

Dear Professor Stanley,

I have just had a conversation with Mr. George Currie and Mr. Fisher with reference to the magazine, and George intends, I know, to write to you. You will remember our several conversations last winter with reference to your assuming, at my request, additional responsibilities here. I have not given up that idea, and I look forward to the time when I can bring such an arrangement into being. I hesitate now solely on the ground of not being able to afford it. Our annual deficit has grown to such large proportions that my Board has earnestly requested me to economize in every possible way. I have been forced to refuse the requests of many Departments, and have even curtailed present activities in others.

Under these conditions, I feel that I would not be justified in asking the Board to approve of the expenditure necessary to set up the new relationship, and I would not think of asking you to assume the position without adequate remuneration. This means that the matter must stand as it is at present. I have, though, asked that your salary for next year as Professor of Classics be increased by \$500.

Now, as to the magazine. I believe you are the man to edit it, and as Principal of the University I give cordial consent. It would be



well in the initial organization to endeavour to select as an Assistant Editor some one who could carry on when we found ourselves able to change our status in the University. As Principal I also approve of the magazine itself. I think it was a great loss to McGill when the old UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE ceased publication. We lost in prestige, in reputation and in usefulness. I wonder, when the DALHOUSIE REVIEW took the place of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, if there was any understanding that the name UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE was not to be used again?

Mr. George Currie informs me that the Graduates' Society as such does not wish to assume responsibility for the publication, management, etc. of the magazine. Individual members of that Society wish to associate themselves with the venture and are willing to give active help. It was not their idea, however, that the University should assume all responsibility; and it was suggested that some new organization be set up on which the graduates and the University would have representation, and that this new body would assume responsibility for the management of the magazine in all respects, financial and otherwise.

I think Mr. George Currie intends to call a meeting as soon after your return to Montreal as will be convenient to you. No doubt he will consult with you as to who should be asked to attend that meeting.

I hope you have had a pleasant vacation.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



August 22, 1930.

Professor Carleton Stanley,  
Lower Five Islands,  
Colchester County, Nova Scotia.

Dear Professor Stanley,

Since writing you last week certain developments have taken place which make it possible for me to make you an offer to take on the additional work of which I spoke to you last winter.

I am going to New York on Wednesday next and shall probably be away for the balance of that week. I shall then be home for a few days before I leave for the west with Mr. Beatty on the annual trip of the Directors of the C.P.R., which usually takes four weeks.

If possible, therefore, I would like to see you at the beginning of the week of September first.

Ever yours faithfully,



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM



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SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

2730

PRINCIPAL MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

RECEIVED YOURS OF TWENTY SECOND BUT NOT RE EARLIER LETTER  
MENTIONED INSTEAD I RECEIVED ONE ADDRESSED TO CORBETT STOP HAD  
PLANNED RETURNING SEPT SEVENTH BUT WILL COME SOONER STOP WOULD  
YOU TELEGRAPH SAYING LATEST DATE WHEN IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE  
TO SEE YOU STOP THERE ARE DOMESTIC COMPLICATIONS OR I SHOULD  
NOT GIVE YOU THIS TROUBLE

CARLETON STANLEY.



PROFESSOR CARLETON STANLEY  
LOWER FIVE ISLANDS  
NOVA SCOTIA.

AM MAILING YOU TODAY COPY LETTER AUGUST FOURTEENTH  
LATEST DATE FOR SEEING YOU SEPTEMBER THIRD.

CURRIE

August 26th, 1930.



September  
Fifth  
1930.

Dr. C. F. Martin,  
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

My dear Dean:

Only this afternoon I concluded certain conversations with Professor Carleton Stanley the result of which will mean that in addition to his work with the Faculty of Arts he is brought into closer relationship with me on something of the lines of a General Staff Officer. This will not interfere in any way with the relations of the Principal with any of the Departments in the University, but it will give me additional assistance in matters of routine and policy which I shall greatly appreciate. The arrangement is made without additional cost to the University.

I have asked Stanley to give what assistance he can in the matter of organization for promotion of research in the Social Sciences and also in the completion of the organization of the division of work in the Arts Faculty. He will be available for any consultations you may care to have with him.

I think that it will be necessary to have a meeting of Corporation to approve the Resolution of the Arts Faculty regarding the division of Arts into Arts and Sciences.

I think that is all, but there are probably many things not attended to.

Yours ever,

Principal



September  
Fifth  
1930.

George Currie Esq.,  
McDonald, Curries and Company,  
231 St. James Street West,  
Montreal.

Dear George:

Just a line to say that I have made  
the arrangement regarding Cattleton Stanley that we spoke  
about.

I am leaving tomorrow morning with  
Mr. Beatty on his trip West and shall be away a month. We  
can discuss the matter further on my return.

Ever yours faithfully,



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

Oct 7, 1930.

FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Dear Sir Arthur,

The enclosed is a suggestion merely. Change it in any way you choose; I shall be content. In case you wish to say something of academic career and so on, I have set down the bare facts, but leave all that out if you wish. It all leads up however to the phrase about my concern w. the "teaching profession at higher academic standards", and that, followed by the bare statement that I am assisting you in your heavy task, really, I think, covers the situation, explains matters sufficiently to my colleagues and to the public, and at the same time avoids hard and fast things which wd. limit the uses to which you can put it.

Yours faithfully,

Carleton Stantley.

Sir Arthur Currie,

Principal McGill University.



It is announced that Professor Carleton Stanley will be assigned new duties in McGill University. In a general way he will assist the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie. To his new task he brings a long interest in educational affairs, and an experience won both in the academic world and in business.

Univ. career etc. Entered Tor. Univ. with the highest place in Maths. and Classics, high honours in Mod. Languages, Science, History. Grad. first place in Classics, first place Gen. Proficiency, first-class honours, in English and Hist. Appointed staff English, Victoria College, Tor. Univ., given leave of absence for study abroad. "First in Greats" Oxford, offered Oxford tutorship, but returned Toronto, taught Eng. Lit. and Greek 3 yrs. Resigned, re-entered textile mfg. business in wh. had engaged in intervals of broken college course. Later estab. own business Montreal. Meantime wrote, Can. & foreign reviews - classical subjects, Can. affairs, - and served several educ. committees this province.

Invited 1925 to teach Greek, McGill, severed business connections entirely. Besides teaching in the Dept. Classics, which has grown greatly in scope and importance since Dr. Woodhead took charge 1924, Prof. S. has been much engaged writing, pub. lecturing and committee work. For three years has been Secretary to the Canadian Universities Conference, and been steadily associated with movements for increasing the dignity of the teaching profession and raising the academic standards in Can. schools and universities.

Mr. S. will continue as Professor of Greek, and will assist Sir Arthur Currie in his onerous duties as Prinincipal of McGill.



At the University today the  
Principal made an  
~~interesting~~ announcement.

He stated that ~~the Professor~~  
that new and important  
~~Laetor Stanley~~ had been  
duties had been assigned  
assigned, ~~new and~~  
to Professor Stanley which  
important duties. He has

had brought <sup>him</sup> into more  
intimate relations with  
the Principal, ~~and will~~  
assist him in ~~his~~ <sup>many</sup>  
duties. Sir Arthur states

that he cannot define  
the new relationship,  
better than to say that Professor  
Stanley has become his



General staff officer,

Professor Stanley, who  
will continue as professor  
of Greek brings to his new  
task a long interest in  
educational affairs and  
an experience won both in  
the academic world and  
in business.



At the University to-day the Principal made an interesting announcement. He stated that new and important duties had been assigned to Professor Stanley which had brought him into more intimate relations with the Principal. Sir Arthur states that he cannot define the new relationship better than to say that Professor Stanley has become his General Staff Officer.

#####

Professor Stanley, who will continue as Professor of Greek, brings to his new task a long interest in educational affairs and an experience won both in the academic world and in business. Appointed first as a member of the staff of the Department of English, Victoria College, Toronto University, he obtained leave of absence for study abroad and proceeded to Oxford, where he obtained a "First in Greats". Professor Stanley was offered an Oxford tutorship, but returned to Toronto University, where he taught English Literature and Greek for three years. He resigned from the staff of Toronto University to enter the textile manufacturing business, later establishing his own business in Montreal.

In 1925 Professor Stanley returned to University life as a member of the staff of the Department of Classics of McGill University, a Department which has grown greatly in scope and importance since Dr. Woodhead took charge in 1924. For the past three years Professor Stanley has acted as Secretary of the Canadian Universities Conference. Professor Stanley is the author of numerous articles in Canadian and foreign reviews upon classical subjects and Canadian affairs, and has been steadily associated with movements for raising the academic standard ~~in the Canadian schools~~ and increasing the dignity of the teaching profession.

#####



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL Oct 31, 1930:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

Prof. C. W. Stanley  
Arts Bldg:

Dear Sir:-

The amount of your salary which  
will be deposited to your credit this month, is  
shown below.

Yours very truly,

S. R. BURRELL,

Comptroller.

Salary for month.....\$ 416.66

Deduct:

Group Insurance.....\$ 1.89

Faculty Club, Instalment of dues..\$ 5.00

do. Meals and Board...\$

Teachers Ins. & Annuity Assn....\$ 20.84

.....\$

.....\$

27.73

Net Amount \$ 388.93



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Oct. 28. 1930

Dear Sir Arthur,

The attached shows that the  
news of my \$500 increase in salary has not yet  
percolated to Mr. Burrell.

Sorry to give trouble.

Yours faithfully  
C.W.S.

Sir Arthur Currie,

Principal McGill University.



*Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co.*  
*Chartered Accountants*

MONTREAL

GEORGE C. McDONALD  
GEORGE S. CURRIE  
KENNETH G. BLACKADER  
L. N. BUZZELL  
J. A. DELALANNE  
S. H. DOBELL  
TERENCE P. JONES  
H. M. S. LEWIN  
D. L. ROSS  
F. L. WINDSOR

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H. D. LOCKHART GORDON  
R. J. DILWORTH

*231 St. James Street West*  
*Montreal*

26th November, 1930.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

Following our conversations in August and  
September with regard to the position of your assistant,  
I am now enclosing my firm's cheque for \$7,500.00 being  
the amount promised on this account, namely \$2,500.00 a  
year for three years.

Personally, I would very much have liked to  
have given you the name of the donor, but George and I  
have both taken the matter up and it has been particularly  
impressed upon us that the name of the donor should not be  
disclosed. In the meantime, I wish to assure you that all  
our friends are extremely pleased about the appointment.

Yours sincerely,

*George C. McDonald*

GCM/HE.

*\$ 2500 a year*  
*1250 Dec 1st*

*Prof Stanley*



November 27th,  
1930.

Mr. George C. McDonald,  
Messrs. Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co.,  
231 St. James Street West,  
M o n t r e a l .

I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 26th, together with your firm's cheque for \$7,500.00, to be applied as an allowance to Professor Carleton Stanley for acting as my Assistant during the next three years.

I assure you that I appreciate the kindness of yourself and George Currie and the generosity of the donor more than I can tell you. Professor Stanley has been very helpful and will prove not only a help but a comfort to me.

With my very profound thanks and all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.



May 1, 1931

Dear Mr. Pearson,

Last Saturday afternoon I received your message through Mr. Henderson here, and later we communicated by telephone. I gave him my promise to think over your proposals seriously - and, indeed, they deserved most careful consideration.

Dalhousie University is one of the finest and best of our universities, burdened with fewer popular misconceptions of what an educational institution is than many others. It would be a delightful task to me to take some part in carrying on the noble Dalhousie tradition. But I feel that the work to which I have set my hand, here in McGill, and in the Province of Quebec, claims me and must hold me.

In thinking of me as a successor to my friend, President MacKenzie, you have done me a great honour. I realise, of course, that you have thought of others as well. Still it is an honour, and one which, though I shall not talk of it, I shall cherish.

Will you please accept, personally, my sincere expression of regard, and for your Committee and for Dalhousie my best wishes,

Yours faithfully and most gratefully,

CWS



McGill University,  
July 10, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I write in order to give you formally my resignation as Professor of Greek in McGill University. You know the reason for this, and also how reluctantly I leave my work and my associates here. My six years in McGill have been very happy ones, and I shall always continue to take a warm interest in the activities of the institution.

I cannot refrain from adding a word of regret about having to sever relations with yourself. Aside from the special association with you which it has been my privilege to enjoy latterly, I have always appreciated the good comradeship which exists between you and the McGill teaching staff. This is only one of the virtues which has so distinguished your Principalship.

I wish you, my dear Principal, and McGill University, every good wish.

Yours sincerely,

Carleton Starkey.



July 13, 1931.

Professor Carleton Stanley,  
204 Portland Avenue,  
Town of Mount Royal, P. Q.

Dear Professor Stanley,

I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the tenth, in which you formally offer your resignation as Professor of Greek in McGill University. I shall place this before the Board of Governors at their meeting which takes place shortly, and I know they will most regretfully accede to your wishes.

May I once more give you the assurance that your colleagues throughout the University will greatly regret your departure, but will join with me most heartily in offering congratulations on the promotion you have so worthily won. On more than one occasion I have endeavoured to tell you how greatly I shall miss you. At the same time I rejoice that so prominent a member of McGill's staff has been selected for the important post of President of the old and famous University of Dalhousie. I have every confidence and expectation that you will succeed in your new field of service.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



July 14, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I wrote you pro forma, the other day, resigning. May I write you now, personally, to say how great the wrench is, despite the attractiveness of Dalhousie.

For years now I have felt that I was striking roots in McGill. I've always been blessed in McGill with some excellent friends. Almost from the beginning I got to know and esteem H.M. MacKay and John Tait. I had previously known Woodhead, Eve, Keys and others - and now got to know and like them better. As for yourself, I felt from the first moments of conversation that you and I would be friends, - so far as a Principal of a great University and a junior member of the staff could be friends. (This underlined part was my own mental addition and reservation. I did not know then how thoroughly human and easy your relations with your staff were) But a few days later you hailed me from the far end of the Faculty Club room, and asked my opinion about something you were discussing with A.B. Macallum. That gave me new light! Still I was a little uneasy, fearing you were rating me more than a bit too high, on the strength of reading me and hearing legends about me.

But before the year was out no uneasiness was left! I confess to you that I was at first testing the whole institution. You know, McGill has so often been called "the kept mistress of St James St.," and other nosegays of that kind. And from



1911 on your humble servant had been writing and saying just what had seemed the necessary truth to tell about Can. business, Can. politics, Can. newspapers, and latterly Can. Universities. Now it happened that just about the moment when I first crossed the threshold of McGill I published a pamphlet on "The Tariff as an Obstacle to Canadian Export Trade." It had been written a few weeks before, when I had no thought of going to McGill. But I could have stopped issue, had I wished, for it was altogether privately printed. I heard outcries from one or two colleagues— though several approved it warmly—, and from about town. But, as I rather confidently hoped and expected, no complaint from you, nor from McGill. I have published much since, once even an exposé of one of your Governors, grafting in Quebec to escape school taxes, and it has always been the same. Accordingly, for five years and more, I have given no quarter to those who go muttering that a McGill professor can say nothing. I have also pointed out that this complaint arises, so far as my observation goes, from those who have nothing to say.

Of course, there will always be one or two whose "truth-telling" makes the reader wonder about ulterior motives. As Sam. Butler used to complain about the Salvation Army in Montreal: when one of them shouts out, just as you pass by: "Glory to God, Hallelujah!"; what he really means is: "My God's a damned sight better than your God, and I'm no small beer myself!"

What I've tried mainly to do was to put my back into teaching. And I've had my reward. The reward has come from week to week in the good attendance at extra classes, where there was no compulsion (By the way, its a cowards' refuge to make your classes oblig-



atory. Teach, and students will come.) It has also come in messages from students after graduation, when there was no temptation to flatter: that I wakened them up, or got them to read, or stung them into thinking for themselves.

I hope the Classics Dept. will be able to continue with the Ancient History. It was a scandalous thing that it was ever abolished from the Arts curriculum. But there - I must remember I'm now away, and not hope out loud.

And besides, this grows to a long letter. I set out to say how enriched I've been by my happy experiences in McGill, with students, with colleagues, and not least with yourself. Fortunately friendship overleaps geographical bounds. The mail service is good; I hope it will be employed! And as Hamilton Fyfe said to me the other day, "there is always some dog-biscuitry forward, like the Universities Conference" (a good shot at me, that!) "at which we may meet!"

Every good wish I wish you,

Yours ever,

Carlton Stanley.

Remembrances from both of us to Lady Currie. That was a very pleasant little party.



With sincere appreciation of the loss sustained by McGill University and the cause of Protestant Education in the Province of Quebec, I cordially congratulate Dalhousie University on having secured the services of Professor Carleton Stanley as President of that institution.

Professor Stanley has since 1925 been one of the outstanding professors on the staff of this University, and during the past year, upon being appointed Assistant to the Principal, has been brought into more intimate relationship with the Principal's office. Professor Stanley is a scholar of repute, a keen student of educational affairs, a congenial and loyal colleague, and a man of increasing influence in those spheres of our national life that have most to do with the well-being of our citizens.

I have always looked upon it as my primary responsibility as Principal to see to it that the staff of McGill University was strong in all departments, and I think I can modestly claim that great progress has been made in that direction, - despite the fact that the funds collected as a result of the campaign of eleven years ago were all  <sup>earmarked -</sup> allotted before a dollar was collected. Any increase in the number and quality of the personnel of the different departments has only been possible because



the Governors sanctioned a deficit. It must furnish food for reflection for all the friends of the University to realise the difficulty in keeping our best men. Many of our staff have received tempting offers to go elsewhere, particularly to universities in the United States, but so far we have been able to offer successful resistance to that temptation in most cases. Loyalty to Canada and to the cause of education in Canada has played no small part in keeping these men here.



McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal  
and Vice Chancellor.

July 8, 1931.

Lunched with Mr. George Macdonald of Macdonald Currie and Company yesterday.

It so happens that the bonds given by the McLennan family to establish the McLennan scholarship in Architecture at McGill were largely paper bonds, and in future it is not at all likely that these bonds will produce enough income to carry on the scholarship. The McLennans will see to this eventually, and there is enough money available to carry the scholarship along next year.

I now learn definitely that it was the McLennan family which made it possible for me to assign more duties to Carleton Stanley last year. As money will not be needed for that purpose next year, I have agreed with Mr. Macdonald that the money thus made available be applied to the maintenance of the McLennan scholarship in Architecture. If I should need money for such a purpose in the future, Mr. Macdonald thought that the McLennan family would consider favourably the renewal of the present grant.

AWC:DM

CC.Mr. A.P.S.Glassco



September 19th, 1931.

George C. McDonald, Esq.,  
231 St. James St. W.  
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear George,

I have your letter of yesterday, containing instructions to transfer the sum of \$5000 (Stanley fund) to the credit of the Revenue Account of the Hugh McLennan Architectural Scholarship Fund. Your instructions will be complied with at once.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my very heartfelt thanks for the generosity and kindness of Miss McLennan in making it possible for me to bring Carleton Stanley into more intimate relationship with my office. He was, and in the future would still more have been, of great assistance to me, and in the end, as you see, it worked to his own advantage. Had it not been that he was picked upon as my assistant, I doubt if Halifax would have selected him as their new President. I am firmly convinced that the idea of an "Assistant to the Principal" is one worthy of encouragement. A "General Staff Officer" is a necessity, and I wish I knew where I could find another.

Will you please say to Miss McLennan how deeply grateful I am? I know something of the help she gives the Warden of the Royal Victoria College, and I also know that there are many other ways in which most unostentatiously she helps worthy causes. She is a very worthy woman and a good friend to McGill.



I wonder if Miss McLennan could be prevailed upon to declare open the new wing of the Royal Victoria College? There is no one whose presence we would prefer to have. The ceremony, as you probably know, takes place during Reunion Week, on the afternoon of Thursday, October 15th.

Ever yours faithfully,



**DOCKET ENDS:**

STANLEY'S APPOINTMENT  
AS ASSISTANT TO PRINCIPAL



November 25th,  
1930

Professor Carleton Stanley  
Department of Classics  
McGill University

Dear Professor Stanley,

You heard what Acting Dean Johnson said today with reference to a University Committee on Time Tables. The suggestion seemed to me to have merit, and I would ask you to act upon it.

You will not forget, I know, to make your usual memorandum concerning yesterday afternoon's meeting.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



Earliest reference of any kind to Stanley being Assistant to the Principal is February 1930.

At no time before that was he ever in any connection whatever with admn. even unofficially; in fact he was one of the professors seldom appearing in the principal's Office.

August 14, 1930.

Sir Arthur refuses his offer to become Assistant to Principal on grounds of lack of money; large deficit.

August 22, 1930.

Mr. George McDonald says no obstacle; he has found a donor to pay Stanley's salary but this donor insists on being anonymous. (It was only after Stanley had left that Sir Arthur was informed the donor was Miss McLennan, whose affairs Mr. McDonald managed)

October 20, 1930.

Exec. Com. recommend to Board his appointment as Assistant TO the Principal

He had tried hard for some other title but Sir Arthur was adamant.

December 1, 1930.

He is appointed by Board as Assistant TO the Principal.

At same meeting Sir Arthur granted leave of absence to go to India as government representative.

January, 1931 (I think) negotiations with Dalhousie begin.

April 23, 1931 Sir Arthur returns

July 10, 1931. Stanley resigns, to accept Dalhousie Presidency.

Nov. 30, 1933. Death of Sir Arthur.

ALL THROUGH HIS CONNECTION WITH PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE OF EIGHT MONTHS HE RETAINED HIS PROFESSORSHIP OF GREEK.

When his appointment at Dalhousie was announced it appeared in the Halifax papers and in Saturday Night that he was Assistant Principal and was made to look as if he had been this for some time but Sir Arthur let it go uncontradicted; he was glad he had gone and he hoped he would be successful down there.



Sir Arthur left on December 3, 1930.

That winter CWStanley occupied himself with a survey of the University. The first "Survey" had been the Martin-Colby-Tory Survey, undertaken by Dean Martin when Principal was in Europe. Sir Arthur was so upset when he returned that this survey was pulled to shreds and did not pop up its head again. This second survey was under the same auspices, only with a new figurehead.

On \_\_\_\_\_, 1931, I wrote to Sir Arthur about Stanley's negotiations with Dalhousie.

Sir Arthur returned on April 23, 1931.

On May 1, 1931 Stanley after discussing with Sir Arthur the Dalhousie offer wrote and refused it.

On July 10, 1931, (having raised the ante at Dalhousie) he accepted it and formally tendered his resignation at McGill

This sort of thing in SATURDAY NIGHT began at once. Stanley issued an article which was really ridiculous but we did not bother to contradict it.

*I would have to look this up.  
It is January, I think*



December third,  
1930.

Dear Bovey,

I think we shall not bother printing the Annual Report. The material, of course, is available for our big report to come later next year.

The final arrangements regarding the administration of the University are somewhat as follows:

Each dean, each head of a school or of a department, will run their own show. If liason with another department is necessary, that liason will be conducted by the respective heads of the departments concerned. Any matters that must be referred to the Finance Committee or the Board of Governors or Corporation will be placed before the Secretary of these bodies. As far as the routine of my office is concerned and the discharge of those matters which would constitute the responsibility of a Principal away on a short leave, I trust to Mr. Glassco, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Stanley and yourself. The Chancellor, of course, is always available for consultation.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.



SUMMARY OF THE FILE RE CARLTON STANLEY  
AS ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Feb. 1930  
The earliest suggestion that he should have any other duties than Professor of Greek, the earliest mention of any connection whatever with the Principal's Office, is copy of a letter from him to Sir Edward Beatty which discloses him as pressing for the appointment and discussing the matter of what title he should have.

There is a gap in the file here

(the person working with Stanley to get him into this office although this was behind the scenes and not known to Sir Arthur Currie at the time was G.C. McDonald. He and Stanley decided that Stanley would be useful in the Principal's Office. )

The next date in the file is August 14, 1930, a letter from Sir Arthur to Stanley saying that they had had several conversations regarding Stanley taking up additional responsibility, but he could not afford it. The deficit grown to such proportions, etc. etc.

(again what does not show on the file is the Principal's deep anxiety, perhaps expressed only to his secretary, as to what might be behind this move. But I think that Sir Edward was continually through these months trying to sell him the idea because he had no suspicion then of what Stanley was like, and in fact entertained a liking for him, as he liked so many people, until his death - witness his attitude when CWS wrote to him about you) But to me Sir Arthur talked frankly and did not like the idea, and decided to refuse it on the grounds of finances. Sir Arthur was a humble man academically and always ready to think that he had not had a university education and perhaps he did need an academic assistant, he tried Bovey, and now they were trying to tell him that Stanley would be better and a HELP to him, including the Chancellor, who had been more or less sold the idea by GCMCD. Bear in mind that at that time practically only I and one or two suspected GCMCD of anything but loyalty to the Principal and the Principal still had the idea of loyalty which all his Corps officers would have had to him personally and died with that)

As soon as Sir Arthur had written Stanley in August, dismay must have broken out in these circles because with only a week's delay the file discloses Sir Arthur writing to him again. (he had been approached at once by GCMCD and told that there was a donor who insisted on remaining anonymous but that money need not stand in the way.



Sir Arthur then gave in; he did not know at that time that he was going to England. )

The next thing on the record is that the Executive Committee in October recommended to the Board the appointment of CWStanley as Assistant to the Principal.

(Meanwhile Stanley had argued himself blue that this was a bad title, he would rather be named nothing, - because then of course he could give people his own ideas of it - then he tried for Assistant Principal, and finally Sir Arthur insisted on Assistant TO.)

He then continued his Professorship of Greek and had conversations through October and November, trying to educate Sir Arthur to his own ideas of the elevation of the Classics and also of "mathematics and of the cutting out of all professional faculties and "frills" as he called them.

(What does not show on the record either is that at this time he was (later) proved to be having secret conversations with Dr. C.F. Martin - the Dean who was very disloyal to the Principal - all this behind the Principal's back)

(Late in November Sir Arthur found he had to go to India leaving early in December. When he found this out he was more distressed than ever about the Stanley appointment, there was much talk and then he decided to leave everything decentralized, because by then he had come to dislike the Stanley connection privately more than ever though in public he did not dare to say so. So although nothing appears in the Governors' minutes to this effect (in those days we did not spread much on the minutes as we do now) the attached letter to Bovey went in similar terms to all Deans and was, Sir Arthur felt, the best he could do. He refused completely to go and leave Stanley in complete charge as Assistant to the Principal. This was telling them all they could deal directly without Stanley.)

The next minute of Governors is December 1, 1930. They granted Sir Arthur leave of absence to go to India and they approved of the Exec. Com. appointing Stanley as Assistant to the Principal. The bare minute. No comment of any kind.



# Commercial Cables

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

Handed in  
(Local Standard Time).

At \_\_\_\_\_

On \_\_\_\_\_

(This information is only supplied  
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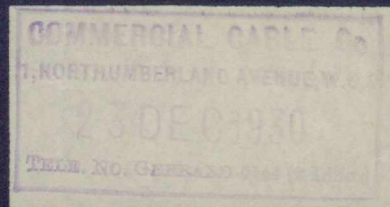
The Season's  
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TELEPHONE:  
LONDON WALL 6000

Received at \_\_\_\_\_

M.

*Stanley Correspondence  
during Currie's  
absence in India  
1930-31*

RX 95 MONTREAL 19

NLT SIR ARTHUR CURRIE ELAGAMONT LONDON =

*Dec - April*

EVERYTHING WELL AND RUNNING SMOOTHLY MERRY XMAS TO YOU

AND LADY CURRIE = STANLEY +

No Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's Offices, and not by *direct* application to the Sender.

FORM 2 B.B. (10/30)



GROSVENOR HOUSE,  
LONDON, W.1.

31st December, 1930.

My dear Stanley,

I wired you an acknowledgment of your message of good wishes, a message which I very much appreciate.

The time has flown and I am leaving to-morrow just after noon to catch the boat which sails from Marseilles on Friday the 2nd. On January 16th I shall be in Bombay where I stay for 3 days with Governor Sykes whom I knew in War days, and who married the daughter of the late Bonar Law. Then I go to stay for 3 days with Sir Phillip Chetwoode, the Commander in Chief, whom I also knew during the War. We are then taken for a 2 weeks' tour and it looks to me like the usual tourists tour, after which we return to New Delhi where we stay with the Viceroy for 8 days, on six of which the inauguration ceremonies take place. I perform on the second day, February 10th at 11 o'clock in the morning, when I unveil the Canadian column and make my little speech.

After leaving New Delhi we go to Benares, Calcutta and Madras, and other places, arriving at Colombo, Ceylon in time to catch the Japanese liner sailing for Hong Kong on February 24th. We arrive in Hong Kong on March 9th. I can get a boat across to Vancouver - "The Empress of Russia" - on March 21st, but it may be that I shall wait for the "Empress of Japan" on April 4th. I would like to see something of China and I could hardly do that in 12 days, which would mean that I would have to cut out altogether Pekin and also Japan. I thought I would spend three or four days in Hong Kong, about six between Shanghai and Nankin, a week in Pekin, and a few days in Tokio.



The more I study the Indian question and realise what is going on in Asia, I am the more convinced that we are living in one of the most momentous periods in the history of the world. Russia is on the move - a new move - but whither, we don't know. Something will come out of Russia, nobody knows what.

China is on the move and these moves take time, because it is 35 years since Sun Yatsen made his first declaration and China has been in chaos and revolution ever since.

India is on the move too and just what the outcome will be no one is quite certain. The Congressional party in India apparently want the chaos and revolution of Russia and China, and we hold for the constitutional methods of reform; if we can, India is saved for the Empire. If not, God only knows what may happen.

When one thinks that there are one thousand million people living in Russia and Asia and that these thousand million people are on the move, one wonders what may happen, to the rest of the world when such power is at its full flood. It behoves us to think of it because the only offset to this Asiatic strength is the British Empire plus the United States. Fear of what may happen will most likely drive us together, because fear is a very potent factor in the lives of men as well as in the lives of nations.

I am going to try to learn as much at first hand as I can, and by the way, you might tell our friend Corbett that Sir Frederick Whyte, who was head of the British delegation to Honolulu in 1927 has, in the last few months, made a perfect ass of himself, ruined his career and disgraced us generally in the Far East. He has deserted his wife and run off with a Belgian Countess, and Belgian Countesses are as thick as fleas on a dog. I am told that the only person Whyte told of his intentions was the husband of the lady, who helped her to pack her bag. There is also a suspicion that the lady is really a Communistic spy and that poor Whyte has allowed himself to become enmeshed.

I am afraid, Stanley, I have done little regarding the literature post. I wrote to Aberdeen but had no reply. I also wrote to Sir Michael Sadler, who said he did not know either of the men, and he passed on my letter to another Oxford Professor, who up to the present, has not replied.



Sadler spoke of a young man of great promise who is now on the staff of Alberta University. I shall probably run across his name later in the day and make a note of it.

Adams, who is going to McGill in March, spent 1½ hours with me yesterday afternoon and from the outlines of his lectures I am sure McGill will have an interesting experience. Besides the lectures he is quite willing to give informal talks to student bodies, economic clubs, etc. He is looking forward with very great interest to his visit to Montreal. I discussed with him the matter of the publication of his lectures and he said that he intended to have them published by the Oxford Press, giving due prominence to the fact that they were the McGill Graduates Society Lectures. The copyright, of course, is his and I fully agree with this understanding.

We also discussed the second lecturer and he promised to take the matter up with you in Montreal. He mentioned Eddington, Dean Inge, but particularly he put forward the name of a Frenchman and from what he said I think we ought to go for the latter. Adams says he is the strongest writer amongst the French to-day on political movements and that he speaks English fluently and perfectly, that he is a very charming man and right at the top of the tree. You will, I know discuss these matters with Adams and it might be well to open the ball with the Frenchman before I get back. Adams would be very glad, I know, to write to him on our behalf.

Adams has also promised to give a lot of thought to the question of an English master and to be prepared to make recommendations when he arrives in Montreal.

I hope everything is going well and that you have fully recovered from your bad cold, and that your family have fully recovered also.

I shall write to you from time to time.

With kindest wishes.

Ever yours faithfully,



Copy to Colombo  
Copy to New Delhi.

January 12,  
1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I was very glad to get your long letter this morning. Mrs. McMurray and I have been checking over your mailing addresses, as I had thought in any case of writing you soon to give you the news.

What you say about the East and Russia is all very interesting. Those of us who sit here feel in a helpless way that we should be trying to understand it at least. I, for one, find it extremely baffling.

The scandal about Sir F.W. had reached us here, but I shall pass your message on to Corbett, who will be very amused about the spirit shown by the Count.

About English, keen as I am to make a change there, it ~~think~~ is of such utter importance that sheer excellence be introduced that I think we should hesitate and draw back altogether, unless: (a) the candidate is well recommended by at least two people in a position to judge; and, in addition (b) the candidate, in your own judgment, is both an effective and amiable human being. In the teaching of literature, English or not, humanism and character must reinforce scholarship.

Sadler is right about Nichol Smith not being "active"; and unless he has changed since I knew him, his opinion about anything else but scholarship - and even there not very much - hardly matters.

About Joseph Fisher, mentioned by Sadler, at Alberta University, from what he says of his youth and of his own lack of intimate knowledge of Fisher, I suppose you would not be enthusiastic.

The man at Alberta University recommended by the Toronto professors I consulted is R.K.Gordon, a Canadian, who did very well at Oxford. I did not mention this before because I knew you wished to canvass the other field first.

In view of what you say about Adams being ready to discuss an English professor, I shall talk with him about it, and very confidentially with F. Clarke, and make some further very tentative enquiries as well.



About Adams himself, I have made all preparations that I can until I know exactly from him what the titles of his lectures will be.

I shall speak to Dr. Leacock presently about the Economics Club.

Also, I have conferred with Mr. Beatty already about his entertaining Adams early in his stay here, so that he may make some contacts he could hardly make otherwise.

As to the next person in the lectureship, to succeed Adams, I should think that Andre Wiegfried was the Frenchman of whom Adams spoke to you. I hope so, for, in fact, I have been saying to one or two here already that it would be a great thing, when Siegfried comes next to Canada, which he frequently does, to have him speak to the University here on what he considers our political tendencies, or on Canada's place among the nations, or anything else he would care to speak to us about.

So much in reply to your interesting letter.

Unless I am much mistaken, everything has gone very well here in your absence. I have had a lot of joking and teasing, as might have been expected, but it has been amazingly good-humoured. I will confess that I had to take to bed for a bit about a week after you left, but I came in in taxis always at intervals never longer than forty-eight hours apart, to see mail and so on, and with Mrs. McMurray's excellent assistance I missed nothing of importance.

Our friend up the hill, hearing that I was ill, kept my wife dancing a horn-pipe at the telephone for a few days, but there was no harm in that and I am quite prepared to call it zeal for my health. He himself has been in bed for nearly a week with something the same affliction, so now I am telephoning to his lady! In general, I assure you, there has not been the slightest contretemps that one could not pass over with a smile.

Survey.- The committees are nearly all busy. They have almost all demanded that I sit in with them, and where I saw a genuine wish I compromised by sitting in with the first meeting. This has happened now six times. I think you will be interested to know that your letter was very well received in every case. That bit occurring early in it which expressed your sympathy with the work done by the professors completely won over deans and members of committees, and your frank request for their assistance, too, in overhauling the situation and examining the prospects, has made them keen to pitch in; and there have been some very useful discussions, which have converged, even in a way that surprised me, on the need of overhauling the Arts Faculty and getting in there with Honours Courses. Even in Macdonald College the necessity of an



Honours Course in Biology and Physics in Arts came up, and was very sensibly discussed. (In these more technical departments, I say hardly anything, as you will understand, but I must say it is interesting to listen to). Our Arts Committee meets for the first time this afternoon, and I am very confident that we are going to get something done there. The Commerce Department was to have met this morning, but Sugars is down with the common complaint. However, Sugars, Thompson and Day have all been speaking to me. Th., as you perhaps know, was very annoyed with me for a while about Underhill's paper, and he is too serious to see a joke about anything solemn, like his own work. However, he has at last come around, and our most recent discussion was very friendly.

Social Research Council. - Mr. Beatty and Mr. Julian Smith were very glad to join when I gave them your invitation but Mr. Macaulay declined, on the ground that he was too pre-occupied with many other things. He laughed, in his way, at the phrase SOCIAL RESEARCH and at the Rockefeller Committee in general, but when I told him that unemployment was our subject, he said, "Well, you are on the ground there; that is a good subject; that is sensible." Corbett had already mentioned A.B.Wood, who is Macaulay's assistant, and after talking it over with Mr. Beatty and Mr. Julian Smith (especially the former) I thought it well to invite him, and hope you will approve. I await his reply.

Three days ago the Council met. Mr. Beatty and Mr. Julian Smith present, Corbett in the chair, and Marsh there to do all the talking (he has come on with his programme and really needs some assistants right away, but is wisely deliberating to make sure of good ones). Mr. Beatty began to tear the heart out of the thing and ask questions. Our friend Kellogg spluttered a bit, but this had the merit of warming things up and getting the discussion going. I thought Marsh impressed Mr. Beatty as sensible, although anyone can see we are still in the preparatory stage.

Montreal Symphony Orchestra. - The Orchestra has had not a mad but a steady success; and yet, thinking of all the "impossibilities", I wonder sometimes whether I have not just dreamed it. My wife and I were there again yesterday and thought it marvellously good. Here is something to amuse you about it. You may remember how icy and superior the GAZETTE has been. This morning the GAZETTE apologises to the world for anything adverse it has ever said. Now, this does not mean that the GAZETTE has received any further musical education, but it is known that E.W.B. is now taking interest in the matter and that the C.P.R. are going to broadcast some concerts. I am really not conversant with the details yet but if half of what I hear is true, the financing of the Orchestra for the balance of this season is secure.



I hope this letter does not bore you. Copies of it will go to Delhi and Colombo.

Thank you for your enquiry about my health: I am now thoroughly fit.

With all good wishes to yourself and Lady Currie,

Yours faithfully,

Carlton Stanley.

Fidelity Onion Skin



January 20, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am sending you herewith a copy, on thin paper, of a letter which Woodhead has written you. We consulted about it, and Woodhead thought it wise to call the matter to your attention just now and take it up further with you when you return. In my opinion, his statement of the situation is very moderate.

The other enclosure correspondence I have explained in a separate note.

There is always so much going on that it would require a long letter to put you abreast of all the details but everything is running pretty smoothly; mere gossip would bore you; and I can assure you that there is nothing about which I need trouble you.

Dean Martin is now recovered and about. Professor Sugars, who was away for a little while, has returned, and Dean MacKay, who has been away ill for a little while, seems now to be on the mend, though he has not returned.

You will be very pleased to know that Mrs. MacKay took a marvellous turn for the better about New Years and I still hear good reports of her. The Dean's illness is perhaps just a reaction from a lightening of his worries. Everyone, of course, sympathises with him in his troubles, and recently there was some discussion among his colleagues which led to Dr. Leacock writing to the Chancellor. The latter, characteristically, sent \$1000 to the Dean (nominally from the Board of Governors) and with a very kind letter of sympathy. I may say that I had no part in this, but Mr. Beatty consulted me about it from the beginning, and I thought it might interest you to know these details.

I hope that you and Lady Currie are in the best of health and enjoying your experiences.

Yours faithfully,

Carleton Stanley



DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS.

January 19th, 1931.

Dear Mr. Principal,

I am writing to tell you that in my opinion the Department of Classics will need the services of an extra full-time man next session. At present the number of students who take work in our department amounts to nearly three hundred, and sixty-four lectures are given per week. We have added seven hours a week to our courses this year and the efforts which we are making to improve our Honour Courses will call for six additional hours next session. I should state also that when I came to McGill I found that it was the practice of the Department to take the students of the third and fourth years together, both in the Honour and Class courses but this is, of course, unsatisfactory, and I feel that the time has come when we should make the proper separation. This, of course, will add still more hours to our lectures.

There is also always the prospect of an increase in the number of graduate courses demanded, and I do not feel that we are in a position to give these without extra assistance. My own programme consists of 17 hours a week at present, and it is difficult to do this work and at the same time to take an active part in the various committees to which I belong, and I hesitate to ask more of my staff, which is fully occupied.

I have my eye on a man who would, I think, be available, and would suit our need.

May I end by wishing you a very happy trip and continued health throughout.

Yours faithfully,

*W. D. Hoodhead*

W. D. HOODHEAD.



January 19th, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I think you will be interested in the attached correspondence. When Lord Willingdon's time of departure approached, I gave some thought to the question whether the University should not send some message to him. I asked Mr. Beatty whether he would not do it as Chancellor; also I gave Matthews (since he sends "State" communications sometimes) the opportunity of doing so, but neither cared to take it up. Consulting Mr. Glasco and Dean Eve also, I thought that you would approve if I did not let this go by default.

Some of those I consulted said that this correspondence should be published in the DAILY, but I did not see the use in doing that.

Yours faithfully,

Carleton Stanley.

Fidelity Union Skin



COPY TO THE PRINCIPAL

January Fourteenth,  
Nineteen Hundred Thirty-One.

Your Excellency,

In the absence of Sir Arthur Currie, I venture, on behalf of my colleagues, many of whom have met you here and elsewhere in Canada and all of whom appreciate the valuable work you have done in this country, to bid you a cordial farewell.

We wish to express our gratitude for your friendly interest as Visitor of McGill University, and our appreciation of your continued encouragement of so many Canadian educational movements.

We regret that you must leave us, and we wish you every success in your new and difficult duties in India.

I have the honour to be, Your Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant to the Principal.

His Excellency,  
The Right Honourable  
The Viscount Willingdon,  
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

S. S. "MONTCLARE",  
Saint John, New Brunswick.



COPY OF TELEGRAM.

1931 January 16

ASSISTANT TO PRINCIPAL  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

WARMEST THANKS YOUR CHARMING LETTER HAVE BEEN MOST  
HAPPY IN MY OFFICE AS VISITOR OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

WILLINGDON.



Galle Face Hotel,  
Colombo,  
Ceylon.

25th February 1931.

My Dear Stanley,

On arrival here yesterday morning I received your letters of the 19th and 20th January and also the duplicate of the letter sent to New Delhi, which I received there.

I am very glad you sent the message to Lord Willingdon as it was a very proper thing to do. I know that His Excellency would greatly appreciate such a message. He will receive a warm welcome in India where he is personally popular. The vernacular press has said some very unkind things, but their tone is bad all through. Amongst the English speaking people there is an almost universal opinion that the anxieties of his position will tax his health severely and that he may not be able to last out a term. That is my own opinion. Irwin, who is a much younger man (being only 49) looks very tired indeed and I think the worries of the next five years will exceed those of any similar period in our associations with India.

I note Woodhead's letter. While fully sympathizing with him I cannot give much encouragement. I know his own lecture hours are altogether too long, moreover his own health is not all I could wish. I also know that he is an enthusiast and wishes to place his Department in a pre-eminent position. That is as it should be. No doubt he would like to add courses, but I, who am not the best judge, sometimes feel that there is too great a tendency to add courses. I often think we have too many courses in physics, but ~~we~~ would probably like to add more if he had the staff. Does Woodhead use "Porteous" in any of his post-graduate work. Please thank him for his kind message and give him my kindest wishes. I have no objection to his seeing the diary.

I am sorry to learn of Dean Mackay's illness but very happy to know that his wife is so much better. The Chancellor's action is, as you say, characteristic. There are few who possess the attributes of Mr. Beatty, a splendid friend as so many of us have just cause to know



The Indian tour has ended and a wonderful experience it has been. I have learned much, have enjoyed myself greatly, am in the best of health and hope that I have represented McGill and Canada not unworthily.

We suffered our first disappointment yesterday when on arrival here we found our ship had sailed the day before although our tickets called for passage on the 24th and all scheduled sailing dates named that day.

Please remember me most kindly to everybody.

Ever yours faithfully,

*(Sgd) A.W.C.*

Professor Carleton Stanley,  
Principal's Office,  
McGill University,  
MONTREAL P.Q.  
Canada.



Professor Carleton Stanley,  
Assistant to the Principal.

Principal's Office,  
McGill University,  
January 31, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I wrote you last on January 20th, addressing the letter in duplicate to Colombo and New Delhi.

Yesterday I called on Dean Ira MacKay, who has been up and about the last few days. He is really well again and very alert about college matters, and hopes to return next week.

Some time ago, Mr. Gest - according to Dean Martin, was very anxious that on the Chinese New Years' Day (Old Style, which this year falls on February 27th) some notable should broadcast from the Gest Library to Shanghai, Tokio, etc. - a sort of universal kiss to the whole Eastern world, to parody a line of poetry! I refused to get agitated about this, though Dean Martin, I was given to understand, had spoken to Mr. Sise of the Northern Electric about getting on the International "Hook-up". Then Mr. Gest, after a long closeting with Dean Martin and Mr. Colby, saw me for an hour last Tuesday. I leave you to guess the burden of Mr. Gest's monologue. I went so far, however, as to assure him most solemnly that he need do nothing drastic, as I would immediately take up the broadcasting matter with the Chancellor. (Mr. Beatty, being a humorist, that was very safe: I had from him the next day a quite pious and proper letter which I was able to show Mr. Gest.) But on the very same day as this came, Dr. de Roese came in with the enclosed confidential letter from Mr. Gillis in China and an urgent message from Mr. Gest to me, begging me to forget about broadcasting, and urging me to send Mr. Gillis' warning off to you without delay. This morning, again, Dr. de Roese comes in with the enclosed telegram, giving later news from Gillis. All this matter, I think, explains itself.

Social Research matters -

Since I wrote to you, the Executive Committee met and agreed upon a provisional budget for the coming months, which seemed sensible enough, though the fact is that it is all on paper, and until one has to deal with the concrete developments one cannot say whether it is judicious or not. Marsh had already been at Ottawa and reported that Coats had given him a suitcase-full of documents. Yesterday, Marsh told me that he had got his first office assistant on a month's probation basis, and that he would now be able to make a beginning. No beginning has yet been made, and what seems to intimidate Marsh most is the fact that here in Montreal the accessible data have to do only with the English population, whereas most of the population is not English. - I do not wish to leave the impression that we are delaying overmuch, and perhaps I should add that Mr. Beatty himself seems content with the slow rate of progress.



The arrangements I hinted at in my letter of January 12th between the C.P.R. and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra have now gone through, and so far as this year is concerned Clarke is assured. It is a great stroke, in many ways, and, as you will see, Clarke has done the University an incalculable service.

Another thing about which Dean Martin has received correspondence is "Canadian Psychology and the Rockefeller Foundation." The writer is Professor Bott. I enclose copy of his letter and leave it to your judgment. I made no comment on it, but thought it wise to find out how ~~the~~ Toronto officially stood about it. My source of information there is Professor G.S. Brett, Head of the Philosophy Department and Chairman of the M.A. Graduate Faculty, who, as I know, is very close to the President as confidential adviser. The unsigned sheet, of which I have the original to show you on your return, is from him. It indicates something of a "mare's nest" in Toronto itself, from which, I believe, we would do well to keep clear. - Perhaps by giving you these mere odds and ends, I may cause you to think that more lies behind, of a troublesome nature, than I have told you. I assure you that that is not the case, and I can say, as I have said before, that things are running smoothly.

You must be having wonderful experiences, and I do hope that both you and Lady Currie are in the best of health, and able to enjoy them to the full.

Yours faithfully,

Carleton Stanley.

CWS



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,  
Toronto 5, Canada.

(December 24, 1930.

Dean C. F. Martin,  
Medical School,  
McGill University,  
Montreal. P.Q.

*Letter first shown me a month  
later (C.F.S.)*

Dear Dr. Martin,

May I consult you on two points which relate to the future of Psychology and the Social Sciences for Canada. I was going to write to Principal Currie but I understand that he has left for the East - or is it the West? How we envy you fellows who manage to go most way round the globe every year!

The Policy and Problems Committee of the Social Science Research Council met at Toronto this month and I was delighted to learn then from Day that your McGill appeal has been granted - in order, he said, "to give Toronto some competition", - whereas what we need is help. You will, however, be laying plans for development in your various departments of the social sciences and I would like you to keep in mind a special point about psychology in which our Canadian Universities can play ball together.

This point grows out of the general plans of the Social Science Research Council. Day, as you know, is interested in that Council becoming a medium for co-ordinating certain fields of work at different University centres on the continent, which his Rockefeller Division can then liberally support. Hitherto they have had rather a nondescript policy of miscellaneous projects, large and small, but with little cohesion and no continuity of plan. Day has urged that instead of this they select a few fields of major interest and cultivate them intensively until they are firmly established like the natural sciences are today. The Council is now committed to such a plan. They have already set up machinery for developing two "fields of concentration" viz., (1) International Relations, and (2) Business Relations and Finance. At their December meeting in Toronto they endorsed a third field which is to centre on study of the individual approached from various angles, somatic, psychological, sociological, etc. For want of a better name, this field is termed "Behaviour and Personality".

I personally believe that the thorough study of normal human behaviour and welfare is pivotal to the social sciences and that every University which aims to develop those sciences must include in its programme an effective contribution to the study of the individual. This belief is now more than a pious sentiment on my part, because at Day's instigation I am having to steer this job for the Council. They first wanted a President for the Council, but when I refused that post for the sake of sticking by Psychology (and Canada) there was little ground left for refusing to help with the promotion of the psychological side in Social Science as found at the main centres on the continent. I enclose a brief statement touching different



angles of this field which now exist. The P and P Committee considered this and approved it in principle to the extent of providing funds for canvassing the matter further, in terms of those men and places which have something real to offer from any or all of the angles mentioned.

To co-ordinate this scattered field in the way that Day envisages it is not an easy job, but having run into the task I want to see that Canada deserves (and gets) her share of the proceeds. But, frankly, I am embarrassed because in Canada Psychology is not only young and not very strong but is relatively lacking in unity, as compared, for example, with History. Such advances in psychology as have come in two or three of our Canadian Universities are mainly due, as you know, to the fact that those in charge have tied it in closely with other disciplines that share a mental hygiene interest. I am not arguing for the wisdom of this but merely for the fact that it has brought vigor and opportunity. While this advantage is being reaped at Alberta, Saskatchewan, etc., most of us have felt that the mental hygiene angle was not fully acceptable to psychology at McGill, and yet we were not clear that any alternative interest had served to unify psychology there with all those other disciplines that concern human problems. As a result, I am wondering how best this new field of Behaviour and Personality study can be made to serve the needs of McGill, or, put in other words, what leadership your men are prepared to give in it. We certainly need the full help of McGill in this field if fruit is to be picked for Canada.

My second point is on the same theme but related to the National Research Council of Ottawa. It is hoped that the latter will shortly see its way to opening the privileges of Bursaries, etc. to advanced students in Economics, History and Psychology. In order to win the conviction and favourable action of that Council, a united Canadian front within each of these subjects and among them collectively, will again be invaluable. MacEachren of Alberta feels that there is a good prospect of success if this matter is tactfully and convincingly presented to the Council in terms of work that is actually being done and published in our various Universities.

We are more than anxious to get together with McGill on these issues in order to frame a substantial Canadian programme in psychology which will be adapted to each locality but will show a united front when we seek support or concessions from outside sources. It will certainly be anomalous for Canadians to devote themselves to building up American centres without doing as much for all our friends on this side. The only question is how.

With kindest regards of the season to Mrs. Martin and yourself.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. A. BOTT



COPY

Toronto  
24-1-31.

My dear Stanley,

Now that I have recovered from the shock of receiving a communication from the Assistant to the Principal (!) I will say what I know.

The Social Science Research Council is one of the activities of the Rockefeller group. The Policy and Problems Committee is its (i.e., the Council's) Committee for finding possible ways of spending money. This Committee met in Toronto in December; presumably some "policy" was evolved, of which this is the outcome.

Fortunately - the off-print came in yesterday: I send it, as being obligated to do so, but with no exaggerated opinion of its value: at best it indicates some "problem" and a "policy" I have in mind.

Yours cordially,

G. S. Brett.



CONFIDENTIAL ADDENDA.

In addition to the formal statement, I am adding this for your information - you can destroy this and keep the other for record.

At Toronto the situation is dominated by the growing feud with Psychology: the Department wants to do everything and to boast about its numbers. Bott seems to be afflicted with the American (or late Chicago) idea of efficiency. He is a go-getter by nature. The result is that we have a Nursery School, an educational programme and a social science programme, all being engineered from one angle.

Why or how the Rockefeller Committee (via Mr. Sharp) became convinced that it should operate solely through Professor Bott we do not know. The actual result is that the Social Science Research Council is wholly ignored by the "social sciences", e.g., economics, history. These departments object to being circularized and summoned to line up when Mr. Sharp comes to town: especially as something called the "Frontier Project" was organized with no reference to people like Innis (Economics) who really know something. You can see that there is not much "coöperation" here - and the only coöperation offered is loaded down by the connection with Psychology.

This introduces the fact that the main part of the racket is Mental Hygiene; the Hincks organisation wants to establish independent agents, with independent money, under the roof-tree of a University, which gives the show prestige! The actual result is that the staff and the students are both sides of the wall: students can be bought with the money, and the staff can acquire honour as getters of money.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten

- (a) that the money can be had if you care to accept the terms;
- (b) that you might secure your own terms;
- (c) that you have the advantage of a Professor of Sociology (which we have not) and should be able to unload the problem on him;
- (d) that while the topics named in your letter, -  
Motivation  
Family Research  
Behaviour, etc. -- (Jargon! )  
are clearly nothing but psychological uncertainties, there are others.

Finis.

Copy



(Printed in Canada)

FORM T. D. 2D

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH



## DAY LETTER

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Day Letter, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

San Francisco, Cal. January 28th 1931

G.M.Gest,  
1336 Woolworth Building  
New York City

Gillis cables embargo has been placed upon books published before  
eighteen fifty Exportation strictly prohibited Have been  
Custom House officials Tientsin Custom House Authorities will  
not permit export last shipment which have been obliged to  
bring back to Peking.

G.M.Gest Ltd.



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D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.  
W. M. THOMPSON, Supt., Toronto, Ont.  
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A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.B.

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DATED MARCH 30, 1916.**

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THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

**CONFIDENTIAL**

January 4th, 1931

G. W. Gest, Esquire,  
# 503 Market street,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr Gest:-

There is one very important matter in connection with Sir Arthur Currie's visit to China that I have failed to refer to, - that of PUBLICITY in connection with The Library.

I earnestly urge you to advise and request Sir Arthur to absolutely put a seal upon his lips and refrain from talking about The Library with ANYBODY whatsoever, - whether Chinese or foreigner. He should avoid the subject as he would a dangerous disease. The slightest mention of it may direct the conversation into channels that would prove fatal to all of your plans for the future of your Library. If the subject is brought up and and he is forced to say something he should limit himself to the statement that McGill University considers itself fortunate in having the custody of your Library,, that he understands that it is a noteworthy collection; but that he himself has not sufficient knowledge of the matter to say more. He should refer all inquiries to either The Library or to me, and preferably to me.



To tell the truth, Mr Gest, this phase of the coming visit of Sir Arthur I had overlooked, but now that I have begun to think about it I am extremely worried. I view with alarm the possibility that Sir Arthur may be intrigued or beguiled into unwittingly saying something that may have disastrous effects on the future of your library, especially as it concerns my purchase of books. Do your utmost to warn him, I beseech you. He should be on his guard every moment, and trust NO ONE, - however <sup>high</sup> placed; however sincere their apparent actions and manner; however plausible and free from duplicity their speech. This applies to many foreigners that he will meet, as well as to the majority of the Chinese officials.

Sir Arthur should ever remember what is implied by -

*" Majorem fidem homines adhibent  
iis quae non intelligunt. "*

and take for his guide when conversing with Chinese officials what the nurse said to Juliet -

" THERE'S NO TRUST,  
NO FAITH, NO HONESTY, IN MEN; ALL ARE PERJUR'D,  
ALL FORSWORN, ALL NAUGHT, ALL DISSEMBLERS. "

The above you will probably characterize as patent exaggeration, - possibly so; but it is my desire to make my WARNING just as strong and effective as I can make it.

Yours very sincerely,

*J. S. Julia*



PENINSULA HOTEL

HONG KONG

15th March 1931.

My Dear Stanley,

Thank you for your letter of the 31st. You already know why I am in Hong Kong at this late date. I have enclosed in ~~my~~ letter to Mrs. McMurray my itinerary for the balance of my visit.

Regarding Mr. Gest and his library you may now begin to appreciate what I have, shall I say endured, during the last six or seven years. I could scarcely have stood it were it not for the fact that I most firmly believe we have done a wise and far seeing thing in setting up our Chinese Department at McGill. Some day I hope to see it enlarged so that we may give intelligent courses bearing on the cultural, economic and political development of the whole Far East. I know some in the University and some of my Governors, have pooch pooched this idea of a Chinese Department, apparently looking upon it as a means for teaching the Chinese language. Mr. Gest thinks, of course, that by study of what the Library contains, we are going to make some discoveries of economic advantage, but I don't think there is much in that, at least, not enough to compensate for the money it would take to add pharmacologists, physicists, etc. who have a knowledge of the Chinese language. Rather do I want our Department to be a means of arousing and stimulating an interest in the Far Eastern questions and also to act as an instructor of the Canadian people in all these matters.

I have read with interest the correspondence re Canadian Psychology and the Rockefeller Foundation. Psychology at McGill is one of my worries. Bott is a favourite of the Rockfellers and no doubt will receive much financial support from them. On the other hand Tait makes no effort to interest himself in the plans of the Foundation in the field of psychological studies and investigations in addition to which I greatly fear some of his colleagues at McGill have given the Foundation most unfavourable reports about him. Tait takes no interest in conferences held in America by the psychologists, he prefers to give  
courses



courses in education to teachers in the Maritime Provinces during the summer vacation for which, of course, he is paid. I realize Tait's weaknesses but I do not forget that Martin most cordially dislikes him.

I note my old friend Bill Herridge succeeds Massey. I have a great affection for Bill and a great respect as well. I think it is a good appointment. I wonder if it involves his early marriage.

I have a telegram relayed from Tokyo that Adams has proved a great success, this is indeed good news.

I am beginning to feel homesick.

With kindest regards, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Professor Carleton W. Stanley M.A.  
Principal's Office,  
McGill University,  
MONTREAL P.Q.  
CANADA.



4th February 1931.

My Dear Stanley,

*In  
English  
file*

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Prof. D. Nichol Smith of Oxford, which I received yesterday.

I have often thought of you all at the University and hoped that all goes well.

Before leaving London I wrote to Beatty and to you but I have not written since. Let me say that generally I am enjoying this trip very much. The weather has been bright sunshine from the time we left the English Channel. Here in India it has never been too hot, just comfortably warm with cool nights. We have always slept under blankets in India.

I am enclosing a rough personal diary, which is very rough and very personal. I don't mind you showing it to ~~Winnie~~ Corbett, Bovey and Mrs McMurray and any others. By it you will see that I have done little else than visit from place to place. The only thing one talks about in India is the political situation and I confess to having no clear vision or conviction as to what is likely to happen. The Montague-Chelmsford Report started something which has never been controlled and which may go on to safety but more likely to a crash. The Indians want to rule India; they never have in all their history; they are so divided in religions, hatreds, suspicions and races that some of their best educated think Confederation is an impossibility. The Mohammedans have ruled India, but the Indians will take mighty good care that the Mohammedans will never again be placed in that position, while the Mohammedans do not wish to see Indians in control without safeguards for the minority. Furthermore, it has always been the Northern Indians, the fighting races, who have hitherto overrun the country, whereas the most active Congress men are to be found in Bombay and Bengal, southern Provinces who have always been governed by someone other than themselves. The Indian Civil Service men who know India better than anyone else do not believe that the Northern races will willingly submit to any domination by the Southern Indians who are bound to be very prominent in any Indian federation.



The Indian Princes, who own and govern most autocratically their own States, or one third of India, are a queer lot. Some of them, like the Maharaja of Alwar make the most idealistic speeches but are the most unmitigated blackguards in their own States. Naturally they do not wish to give up any powers and privileges now possessed. Confederation is bound to curtail very considerably their present rights; they are not averse to having some say in the government of British India which Confederation would give them. They are bound to lose much of their power, their place and their income by Confederation. You will ask why they spoke in favour of Confederation at the Conference, they did so because they did not wish to appear as the stumbling block, though it is believed that in their heart of hearts they said what they did not mean.

The Congress, a most influential body, self chosen and representing God only knows whom, are out for God only knows what. Every concession Britain has made has been unsatisfactory, they are the ones most responsible for the growth of Indian Nationalist feeling, but they are also responsible for all the sand that has been put into the Government machinery in the last 10 years. They were determined that it would not work and I am inclined to believe that will be their attitude in the future. If it does not work there will be a crash; if the crash comes, can Britain control it, for by that time the latter may have given up control of the Army and the Police, the only power, within the Indian Civil Service, which makes government possible now.

You will be told, of course, that untouchability<sup>1</sup> is disappearing, that is not so, there are 50 million untouchables, or lowest caste people in this country. What say can they have in the government. Are these illiterate, superstitious, suspicious, degenerate people to be given the vote, in fact 90% of the Indian people are illiterate. The Civil Service and the Army believe that a long period of transition must take place. It is the length of this period on which there is such a violent difference of opinion, but I must stop, there is so much to say.



3.

By the time you receive this Adams will have arrived, I hope sincerely he will have a great success.

I am sorry to learn that you have been ill and hope that you are now fully recovered.

Yours ever,

Professor Carleton Stanley,  
Principal's Office,  
McGill University,  
MONTREAL P.Q.  
CANADA.



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## COURSE ANNOUNCED

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### Tap Dancing Is Latest Addition to McGill Curriculum

A course in tap dancing is the latest addition to the curriculum of the department of extra-mural relations at McGill University. It will be open to both men and women and will be given by Miss Ethel L. Wain, assistant physical director of the university. The elements of tap dancing will be taught at first and later those enrolled in the course will be instructed in various types of rhythms and advanced forms of dancing.

The course will open on February 10 and will be held on Tuesdays between 5.15 and 6.15 p.m., in the girls' gymnasium of the Montreal High School.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal  
and Vice Chancellor.

February 10, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Herewith I am sending you a long budget of news, some newspaper clippings, and a book on Universities, American, English and German, - Flexner.

I have treated different subjects separately, for your convenience, and if the sum total is somewhat lengthy, it is because this time it happens that a number of subjects have come up, which, if you were here, I should like to discuss with you. Let me say on this first page, however, that there is nothing in this bulky document which requires an answer, nor even immediate attention; and that you can reserve it for the wide stretches of the Pacific.

Your address in Delhi was reported verbatim in the local press, and attracted much attention.

Flu has been rife here among students and professors. Dean MacKay is still away, though both he and Mrs. MacKay are able to take short walks outside. Dean Martin has been away for a while, and many others.

I hope that you and Lady Currie are in good health, and that no accidents of weather or hitch in connections prevent your sight-seeing in China. Japan, at any rate, you will be able to enjoy.

With every good wish,

Yours faithfully,

*Carleton W Stanley*  
*by D.M.M.*

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CWS



F. R. SCOTT

I think you will be interested in the following events. One Saturday morning, Scott came to me and said he had written a letter to the GAZETTE about its reports of meetings being broken up by the police, on the score that they were communistic. (A few days before, the Gazette described the police ordering a meeting to disperse. No speaking had yet been done. Those present demurred and were charged by the police. The reporter gloatingly described the bruised heads and shoulders.) Scott asked me whether I wished to see this letter.

- I: - "Why do you ask me that?"  
 S: - Well, I thought you might want to see it.  
 I: - Are you writing it on McGill stationery?  
 S: - No, but I intend to tell them who I am. I already sent them a letter, which is neither published nor acknowledged.  
 I: - But you are not sending it as from McGill?  
 S: - No.  
 I: - Well, that part seems to be all right. But you shouldn't ask me to see it. I am not in authority over you. But, suppose I were. Your coming to me would imply that in your opinion, a professor must submit to a university censorship. I don't think there should be such a thing, nor do I believe that the Principal thinks so.  
 S: - I really hadn't thought of coming to you in that capacity, but just to ask your friendly advice.  
 I: - My personal advice would be to write only of things you know, and to express yourself temperately. But don't ask me to look at the letter. Whatever your motive in coming to me, if it is known that I have read it, my action will be misconstrued."

The enclosures tell you something of what happened later. The GAZETTE this time published the letter, as Scott divined it would, and a discussion began. The Chief of Police evidently thought it necessary to make a reply. I leave the adequacy of the reply and the weight of Scott's rejoinder to your judgment. Also, the wisdom of the GAZETTE editorial.

Opinion in the University was very much on Scott's side, so far as I heard. You will see Rabinovitch's letter to Martin on the subject, which Martin turned over to me. Du Roure took this line, too. But no one else, so far as I know.

About town, opinion was doubtless more evenly divided. But in the University Club, which is Tory and Big Business in tone, I observed that Scott had many supporters.

I, of course, studiously declined to be "drawn" anywhere. If I gave an opinion, it would be quoted, and at the second remove of quotation, when I was not present, someone might say or think: "Stanley is undertaking to speak for the University."



University."

A few days later, I saw Mr. Beatty about another business, and in the course of conversation he told me that he had been away and had not yet seen the papers, but that the night before he had been told at dinner that "McGill University was interfering with the police." I told him frankly what I knew of the matter. He asked me whether I thought Scott was right in telling the GAZETTE who he was. I said, "Yes, especially in view of the GAZETTE'S refusal to publish the letter before he disclosed his identity." "But should a man use his University connection to get published?" "But why not? A banker or a business man is even asked by the newspaper to give his opinion on all sorts of subjects - whether he knows anything of them or not. Why should it be improper for a professor of law to raise a legal point?" He alluded to the Goforth case, and said it was then understood that no professor discussing things in public should do so in his capacity as professor. But I showed him that the two cases were not analogous. Goforth had said about the advertising business that he spoke as Professor of Economics, while concealing the fact that he was also drawing a revenue regularly from an advertising business, etc. Mr. Beatty readily admitted the difference, and, as always, was capable of being reasoned with. I told him I thought Scott had done a useful thing, and advised him to read the letter, the Langevin interview, and Scott's criticism of it. I haven't seen him since, and in the interval this remark of Judge Enright on the legality of the charges brought against some of those taken into custody has appeared in the press.

I think it better to go into all these details so that you will have a clear view of the thing now. If, weeks from now, you heard the first echo of the business, it would be hard to understand the order of events, or you would, perhaps, be told by a Rabinovitch that Scott is a Communist, and your informant will not tell you just what Scott said.

I am not telling anyone else but yourself that Mr. Beatty and I have talked about it. Because, no matter how I spoke of it, it would appear (at the second remove of quotation) that Mr. Beatty had sent for me to get an explanation, or that I had thought it necessary to discuss it with Mr. Beatty. I am very jealous of McGill's reputation in such matters. Also, I am jealous of Mr. Beatty's reputation. If it got around that Mr. Beatty and I had talked of it - well, I can just hear some people saying: "H'mm, C.P.R. again."

#### RADIO

You know that, along with many other Canadian University presidents, you are on the Committee of the Radio League. On the day of your departure, Spry asked me to let my name appear on it. I told him that I knew nothing of these matters, that I was one of the very few people in Canada who had no radio in the house. He represented that you were to be away some time and I would be a useful connection; besides, I was Secretary of the Universities Conference, which had



unanimously supported the Aird Report 1929.

As soon as he returned from the West, Bovey told me that he was very much opposed to the Radio League, and that Mr. Beatty was also. That Spry was an incapable fellow, who wanted to run Canada and have a little Ottawa clique censoring radio programmes. That these things should be left to the several provinces. (the whole country is amused these days at Mr. Taschereau's declaration in Parliament that according to the B.N.A. Act, the provinces have complete control of aviation and radio. Everyone wants to know what clause in the Act refers, even imaginatively, to either).

Mr. Beatty, on behalf of the National Council of Education, has organised morning programmes of an educational and musical kind, and these are being sent out through La Presse station. He has been pulling my leg over my connection with the Radio League. But I tell him that Spry and his friends, so far as I know, would welcome the very thing he is doing.

I told you before that the C.P.R. (as part of their advertising) were putting Saturday concerts given by Clarke's orchestra on the air. I have told him that no one would ever complain of that sort of air advertising. But I have called his attention to a thing which the Marconi company did here some time ago. After asking George Brewer to prepare a three-minute address on music in radio, they cancelled the arrangement when they found that he intended to allude to the British Broadcasting Corporation! I now notice that Mr. Beatty's committee is using Brewer. They had Fred Clarke talking on Education, and have asked me to do so.

The talk in Ottawa is that some sort of radio legislation will be brought down this session. However, Mr. Bennett is going to have his hands full with many things and there is no doubt that radio is already a powerful vested interest in Canada, as some predicted in May 1929 that it would be. I hear that La Presse and a Toronto newspaper are making fabulous sums out of it.

As I've said, I'm not a radio fan - is the expression correct? - but I can't help seeing that universities should interest themselves in this question. What the decent people could have done if they had organised to use the cinema! And look at the British Broadcasting Corporation at present. Fred Clarke and many others have told me that the education in musical taste which England has thus received is almost incredible.



But, - it's socialism! The objection makes me think of Burke's remark when he heard some action denounced on the ground that it was party action. He said: "Party! When bad men unite, good men must combine."

I have let Mr. Beatty know that I think that all of the decent things he and his educational committee are doing will be used to temper the demand made in Parliament for broadcasting control. Still, I don't feel any inconsistency in helping his decent efforts along. If it's running with the hare and hunting with the hound, I'm quite content, as I like both this sort of hare and that sort of hound.

By the way, in looking over the above, I observe the possibility of your inferring a criticism of Bovey. None intended, in the least. He and I get along excellently. But it would be a dull letter if I just gave you my own point of view about current events.

February 10th, February 11th - TAP DANCING.

Personally, I am chagrined and distressed at this sort of publicity. I never take much notice of what is "said in the papers". (Perhaps it's because I've done a bit of journalism myself: you may remember the cockney golf-caddy who refused a box of chocolates with, "No f'anks, guvnor, I used to wurk w'ere they're mide.") But I think I see a real danger, too, in having the newspapers paw over the judiciary or the university. Our Canadian newspapers are some of them better and some of them worse, but they all appeal frankly to the laymen, or the man in the street, as they call their readers, but, as you or I would say, to the "ignorant, the prejudiced, the self-important non-entities." To newspaper readers, in the mass, the university should be one of "the mysteries", to use a theological phrase. If it's a good university, it is a mystery to the ordinary newspaper reader. But most of us don't like to hear of things we don't understand. And here's where the diabolical journalist comes in. That little bit of the baser human psychology he knows; and so, anything that makes the university look ordinary, or even cheap or silly, he prints in headlines.

To be sure, the Gazette isn't as bad as the Toronto Star, but these three things in a short interval are bad enough.

Of course, it isn't part of our job to worry about the newspapers. We should go on our way and not fidget. Still, we might well remember that if the newspapers can make us look silly they will, and give them no openings.



Bovey told me how he was induced to put on the Tap-Dancing course; the thing came about in a natural sequence. But did anyone stop to think how it was going to look in newspaper headlines? The university, of course, rocked with laughter, and I was glad to see that it did, for it shows that there are still some limits to our conception of proper university activity. But outside the university it's not laughter that you hear, it's a sneer.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Some time ago, Marsh asked me, and Bovey asked me, what we ought to say to the press about our investigation of unemployment. "Well," I replied to each, "What have we to say at this time? We have already received a great deal of publicity in connection with the Rockefeller grant, and with our research council. Can we get any more useful publicity about these things?"

Marsh and Bovey: "Oh, but the reporters are continually asking how things are going and what we are doing.

I: But can we say how things are going? Is there any tangible thing that we have yet done, that we can tell the world about?"

Marsh: Oh no, of course not. We've not got started yet.

I: Well, then, why let the reporters waste our time? They come to see me every day and if they ask about the unemployment investigation I say there's no news.

Marsh and Bovey: That's just it. Then they bother us.

I: But don't let them.

Bovey agreed, and I thought that Marsh did, too.

It was Mr. Glassco who first spoke to me about Burrill from Oklahoma. Marsh had said nothing about it in committee, and seemed to have consulted only Dawson. At least, he and Dawson spoke to me later, and praised Burrill to the skies. The Board of Trade, they said, were employing him, and he had made a "geographical survey" of Montreal two years ago, and got a Ph.D. degree for it. Marsh said, "He's the very sort of man I want to watch." They proposed that Burrill be given the use of their joint room in the Zoology building. Then I saw the meaning of Mr. Glassco's saying that the Board of Trade were asking the Research Council to cooperate with them in the survey. So far, so good. But it's not yet apparent that any help in the study of unemployment will be given us by Mr. Burrill, - who would seem to me to be a sort of performing Babbit, at so much a boost.



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931.

## INDUSTRIAL SURVEY TO BE COMMENCED IN NEAR FUTURE

Task Will Be Undertaken by  
Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, of  
Stillwater, Okla.

### CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

McGill University, Board of  
Trade and Civic Industrial  
Commission Act  
Jointly

Heralded as the one sure way by which the value of the City of Montreal as an industrial centre can be brought to the fore, and reveal to leading manufacturers and industrialists the advantages of setting up industrial plants in the metropolis, the long-sought industrial survey of the city and district will shortly be commenced. The Montreal Board of Trade, backed by J. B. Baillargeon, head of the Civic Industrial Commission, has asked McGill University to perform the industrial survey, and yesterday Dr. L. C. Marsh, director of research for the Social Research Council of McGill University, announced that the university had consented.

Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, of the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., will perform the sur-

vey. An expert and leading authority in work of this kind, he has already made an industrial survey of the city. This was in 1928-29, and his work has been considered of such high calibre by the Montreal Board of Trade and McGill University, that he has been asked to bring his survey up-to-date. His work, therefore, will consist in extension of his original survey, and it is expected that it will require but six months to do this.

The survey will be part of the work of McGill's Social Research Council, Dr. Marsh stated yesterday. Endowed with the sum of \$110,000 for five years by the Rockefeller trustees, the council is to make a social research development and unemployment survey to be confined, at first, to the City of Montreal and district.

As a basis for future social research, the council had decided upon two important works:

1. The analysis and presentation of demographical information, being composition, distribution, growth, etc., of population.

2. A survey of the industrial character and importance, the occupations of the population, etc., in Montreal.

Later, when these two major items have been dealt with, unemployment, its phases and problematic causes, will be taken up. In this work, the council will co-operate with social agencies and other institutions. Studies of post-graduate students will also mark this general social survey, and a number of these students will survey unemployment in particular industries, tests of industrial ability of particular groups of the population, and the problems of the juvenile entrant to industry.

### COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

The whole general plan represents one of the most comprehensive surveys ever to be taken in Quebec, it is noted. It will bring to the fore many peculiar problems in Montreal, will mark an able and valuable analysis of industry, population and social problems on the island, and will afford a most clear-cut and valuable insight into Montreal as an industrial centre and the characters of the peoples and industries of the metropolis.

As far as McGill University is concerned, the industrial survey, in itself, is but one element in the general social and industrial research work and survey to be performed by the Social Research Council, Dr. Marsh stated.

But the Montreal Board of Trade

views the industrial survey as an absolute necessity to the future industrial growth of the city and district. Walter Molson, the past president, has repeatedly urged the need of such a survey here, and the Board of Trade, prior to the appointment of Mr. Baillargeon as Civic Industrial Commissioner, was considering the survey in order to establish a means whereby more industries would be brought to Montreal.

With the appointment of Mr. Baillargeon as head of a commission which had as its main object the greater industrial development of Montreal, the Board of Trade announced its wholehearted co-operation with the civic industrial commission and awaited Mr. Baillargeon's decision on the matter. He favored the survey, asked the Board of Trade to investigate the recent survey made by Dr. Burrill. If the Board of Trade found it acceptable, he declared, the Industrial Commission would readily adopt it.

"I know that the Board of Trade has asked McGill University to conduct the industrial survey," Mr. Baillargeon declared yesterday afternoon. "It involves revision of Dr. Burrill's work of 1928. If they find this work acceptable, I will adopt it right away. Such a survey will help us a lot in our work and will save us much time."

It is understood that the industrial survey to be completed by Dr. Burrill will be most complete in detail. First, it will involve an outline of the industries in Montreal, their particular characters and their sites. Then the population of Montreal will be studied, the occupations and char-

acters of each employee in an industry noted. Their places of residence, their ability, etc., will be analyzed, and the result of both an analysis of the sites of industries in Montreal and the districts in which the workers are wont to live, it is possible that a definite plan for creation here of both strictly industrial and residential areas will be formulated.

When the survey is completed, the industrial advantages of Montreal, both from a viewpoint of access to transportation facilities, good labor, etc., will be noted, and these results will serve to advertise the city and district and, it is hoped, attract more industries and manufacturing plants.

## INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF MONTREAL ARRANGED

McGill Undertakes  
Important Work

After several months of negotiation, Dr. L. C. Marsh, director of research for the Social Research Council, McGill University announced yesterday that the university would accept the work of conducting an industrial survey of the City. The request was made by the Montreal Board of Trade and J. B. Baillargeon, head of the Civic Industrial Commission.

The survey will be carried on under the supervision of Dr. Meredith F. Burrill of the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., who is an expert in this work. He made a survey of the City in 1928-1929 which was considered highly accurate. Dr. Burrill's work will consist of bringing his previous report to date. It is expected that this will take about six months.

As part of the work of the council, the survey will be financed out of funds provided by the Rockefeller Trustees of a sum of \$110,000 to be expended in five years, in social research development and unemployment research in the City of Montreal and district.

The plan, it is hoped, will bring out many of the problems in this city, and will present for examination, a record of industry, population, and social problems on the island, allowing a clear view of Montreal as an industrial centre, the characters of its peoples and their habits.

READY-MADE RAIN

The Anglo-American Oil



Then comes the GAZETTE'S report of it! Mr. Glassco spoke to me about it. He had spoken to Marsh, who had said it was all right, - he had spoken to "Beatty" about it. Mr. Glassco thought the reference was to E. W. B. and was puzzled. (Later it turned out that the reference was to some Beatty or Beattie on the Board of Trade). I then asked Marsh about it all.

MARSH: - "Why, there's nothing wrong with the newspaper report, is there?"

I: - The GAZETTE makes it appear that McGill University is boosting Montreal as an industrial centre.

Marsh - But the Social Research Council is McGill University.

I: - Well, not exactly. But in any case the Social Research Council is investigating unemployment.

Marsh could not see anything wrong till we read over the report together. He then denied that he had said the things ascribed to him by the reporter.

I - But that's just the mischief of talking with the reporters. I thought we had all agreed to get on with our job and not talk to the press.

Marsh - But when the reporter comes after me, what can I do? "

And so the discussion begins again at the beginning, Marsh contending that if he didn't talk Mr. Baillargeon or some one else would and that he had better talk and get the thing straight; and I trying to show him that it doesn't matter a rip what Mr. Baillargeon says about McGill, and also that even by talking Marsh hasn't got the thing straight.

Sooner or later, I suppose, we shall have to establish a single source of news, and refer all reporters to that source. The DAILY, taking itself so seriously as a news paper, of course complicates things. The GAZETTE and STAR follow the DAILY. What a funny pickle of fish it all is!

#### SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

There has been no Council meeting, and no Committee meeting since the ones I described to you in an earlier letter.

Marsh told me that he had a stenographer on a month's probation, some days ago, and there is the Oklahoma incident, as I mentally call it. Otherwise I have nothing to report. Not that I expected that there would be things to report at this stage. It's a big thing to see into and assess, and a mountainous work to collect evidence and sift it.

Perhaps I should add that I keep my little blasphemies about Oklahoma to myself. Please don't imagine that



in public I am "irreverent about the equator" or anything else. In all this budget of news, I'm just thinking aloud. None of it is worth anything for purposes of record; but at your distance McGill must seem very remote, and perhaps it will bring things a little closer if I let myself go and give you a momentary impression. In fact, if I had time, and if I thought Mrs. McMurray's patience would stand it, I'd send you a parody of a "geographical survey" of McGill in the most approved Ph.D. thesis style, seventeen foot-notes to the page, three pages of bibliography to one page of text, and so on.

ARTS FACULTY.

February 15.

This part of my letter will be brief. It is the result of some weeks of serious thought, at the very end of which I had the leisure to read Flexner's book, of which I think it right to mail you a copy. I know that you will want to read it at once.

Some have said to me: "At last the bubble has been pricked." But that's not a right description of Flexner's book. Those who know the American situation realise that Flexner has appeared in a long train of critics. The solvent was at work from the time when Americans began to go wholesale to Oxford as Rhodes Scholars. Many of these, were incapable of anything there, many of them died of chagrin, so to speak; but the best of them returned to America in a chastened spirit and attempted reform. Frank Aydelotte is only one of them. The fact that Flexner has not yet been assassinated shows that there are a good many Americans who are prepared to believe that their schools and colleges are utterly valueless, or almost so. I am told, privately, that Flexner has concentrated his artillery on the institutions of which he thinks best - Johns Hopkins and Harvard, using Columbia and Chicago for scornful illustrations only. I don't know how true this is. Certainly the inference is plain throughout: "If Hahvahd does this sort of thing, what is done in Valparaiso, Kentucky!"

The melancholy thing for us is to reflect on the pertinence of Flexner's criticism to Canadian conditions. Queen's extra-mural degrees have bedevilled secondary education in Ontario. The University of British Columbia is more famous for the laying record of Hen No. 6 than anything else. Etc. Etc. You will observe with interest what Flexner has to say about

University Commerce courses.

I have met scores of Americans who realise that a University Commerce course is based on a lie. The lie is this: That you can train a man generically for business. But if training is generic it can't be for business as such, and if you could train for business you would have to do it specifically - you would have to train a founder in a foundry, a banker in a bank, etc. This lands you into the same bog as you flounder in if you follow those who talk about University training in Teaching with



with a big T. If a man's a mathematician, you can give him useful advice about teaching mathematics; if he's literary, about teaching literature. But, the moment you give it a big T., you are fiddling with a meaningless abstraction.

I predict that in ten years' time there will be few Commerce courses given in American universities. The dog has at last realised that he's chasing his tail.

But this wasn't what I set out to say. The reference to Flexner led me off.

You are concerned, as I have known for years, in seeing that the salt keeps its savour. What are the next steps, then, in the ARTS FACULTY?

You will remember our discussions on this head, and what we have said about English Literature and about Honours Courses. The former stands out in the public view, so we must not fail to pay attention to it. The latter is a difficult and endless thing, and can't be put straight at once, as the other thing could. But, as Clarke plainly sees, you have to tackle it if anything is to be done with the schools, and if you don't attend to the alarming deterioration in Quebec Schools, McGill is presently going to look like the Ark on the peak of Mount Ararat, or the Board of Admiralty for the Canadian Navy.

The best things to begin with are Mathematics and Classics - and for several reasons. Since they are very difficult subjects, they will never be popular. The unwanted mediocrities will leave these courses alone. These courses will do more for the schools than any others. They will also yield the best graduate material in science, philosophy, law, history.

But, simultaneously with this, there are some very much needed reforms. Much needed, because they hurt us in every way, educationally, and because it's prudent to cut our cloth more carefully.

I refer to the three departments of Sociology, Psychology, Hebrew.

The last is, perhaps, the least expensive, and does least harm. But can McGill University afford such a luxury? The affiliated theological colleges give their own instruction in Hebrew. It's not necessary for us to do so. We are not in the position of Queen's, for example, which has no affiliated colleges, and which itself does a noble and careful work in preparing men for the Church. So far as I can see, the students with us who take Hebrew are Jews. For them, it's a bit superfluous. And we pay the bill.



Sociology is a much more serious mischief. The word, first used in English by Herbert Spencer, means the same thing as political science. But in the last century there were many who complained that the political scientists were missing some important things about society. This was true, but the Americans have run away with the idea. For 2300 years it has been debated whether politics is, or can be, a science. But to elevate into a science the things missed by another study, whose scientific nature can be questioned - !

However, let's not get off into generalities. The fact is that our Sociology Department is a joke. I mean, a joke in Leacock's sense. You can't read the description in the calendar with a straight face. There are some things alluded to which fall naturally into a political science department. A good student in a political science department could "get these things up" in a few weeks. But to these things we add a lot of foolish jargon, elevate it into a three years' course, and we give a graduate degree in it. The increase in M.A. degrees in Sociology is alarming.

Much the same can be said of Psychology. A philosophy student takes all the important things in psychology in his stride. It is silly to take these things off by themselves, dilute them, add American sputterings about mental tests, and make an honours department out of it. By the way, would you submit to having your mental powers tested by K---? I've known several of these intelligence-testers. They all have the same hunted look. A professor of psychology working in close connection with the philosophy department - yes. But a separate honours department of psychology, with a "psychological laboratory" is just American nonsense.

I don't deny that there are social questions, and psychological questions. But in the first place, they are questions for mature minds. (The current number of the DAILY, by the way, contains an elaborate review of Havelock Ellis' Psychology of Sex, written by K.N. Cameron, our Rhodes-Scholar elect). In the second place, you can't educate a person by a full course on these questions.

But Dawson and Tait both let me know that they are urgent in recommending new appointments to their staffs. Even if we have to let the old cats die, I hope we can - strangle the kittens.

*C.W.S.*

*by D.H.M.*



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

PROFESSOR CARLETON W. STANLEY,  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL

April 9, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I received just this morning your letter from Hong Kong of March 15th. Mrs. McMurray has received also your itinerary. I think it will be useful to send you a brief outline of the situation here and call to your attention a few things which you will have almost immediately to deal with.

1. The enclosed copies of minutes of two deans' meetings I called will let you understand,

First, the situation about the unfortunate occurrence after a hockey match here, when the police lost their heads and clubbed, not parading students, but bystanders, including two McGill boys, Rollitt and Schnyder, who had to be taken to hospital (they are now, fortunately, in a good way to complete recovery).

Second, what has happened about honorary degrees. Mr. Beatty assures me that you will understand the necessity of giving Lord Bessborough, our new Visitor, a Convocation to himself; though I confess once or twice it has occurred to me that you will be disappointed about the delay in Mr. Bennett's case.

3. University Committees. - I suggested to Mr. Matthews that this be put off and not dealt with at the Corporation meeting of April 8th. Mr. Matthews himself is very anxious to have the committee on university extension radically changed and something done about the courses. He assures me also that you are most sympathetic about his view of things. In his view Professor Macmillan, who has long been Chairman of the Committee, receiving \$500 a year and doing nothing as such, should be relieved of this post. Professor Macmillan one way and another makes about \$1350 a year out of this extension work. I do not think it can be defended as university work for a moment. A good deal of it consists of teaching English to foreigners, which is hardly the university's job. And besides, it is a little indefensible to use the university's name to make money privately in this way. I notice that Professor W.D. Tait made \$600 last year on a course of "Psychology for Business Men." Sooner or later we must take the line, it seems to me, that a university teacher should make university teaching his life work instead of going in and out back doors.

While on this same subject I call your attention to the enclosed table of extension lectures. You will see that the great bulk of the 900 attending are engaged at pretty silly stuff, at least on any strict interpretation of the word "education".



3. Further about Woodhead's request for a junior assistant in Classics. - Woodhead has a young Oxford graduate doing M.A. work with him this year who has taught in William and Mary College in Virginia and whose services are now sought, to my knowledge, by Victoria College, Toronto, Dalhousie, and another institution. Woodhead is very sure that he is the right man. I myself have just met him, and though I believe he is scholarly I would not care to pass on him as a teacher, on my personal acquaintance with him: he may be. When sending on Woodhead's letter to you, I offered no opinion about the Classics' Department, (need of a man, partly because it is my own Department, and you might think my notion of the need exaggerated, but largely, of course, because I have said all along that I wished to continue teaching, and I do not for a moment wish you to think that I am begging off. But the fact is that in no other department of the university that I know of do professors carry the load that Woodhead and I have been carrying steadily for the last six years. Woodhead has had seventeen classes weekly this year and I fourteen, and our actual average since I came here has been about fifteen each. In other departments there are professors who are giving two or three lectures only, and in most departments professors think it wrong to attempt more than eight or ten.

I do not want to make this too long a story, but the Classics Department, with five full-time men, carries two languages and Ancient History, and there is no doubt that these three things should bulk more largely than, say, Physics, which, besides having a larger staff, leans heavily on three other departments; or Geology, which has six full-time men and also leans heavily on the Department of Mining. Except for the single thing you mention, that is, the possibility of our using Porteous (we are already doing so) we cannot lean on any other Department. But enough of this for the present.

4. Arts Survey Committee. This Committee has had a very difficult job as compared with committees in professional faculties, where issues are more clear-cut and objectives more limited. We have had at all turns to discuss Quebec secondary schools. We have had to attempt to assess certain lop-sided developments as well as our central problem, the Arts Faculty. I think hardly any of the discussion has been irrelevant and the whole committee has marched forward to clearer views about essential things. Recently we have done something for the Mathematics Department which several members of that department are enthusiastic about (you will be interested to know that N.B. MacLean has been most tactful and at the same time efficient).

5. Dentistry. I have been sitting in with this committee and I think the briefest way to deal with that is to enclose copies of the two memos I made after meetings. I wonder whether you are content to let things drift along there or whether you will have to plunge in and make someone dean?

6. Commerce. About Commerce in general I am not going to say anything more at present, but even taking Commerce schools as divinely appointed instruments of education the situation in that faculty is a very bad one. Sugars is by bent and training a scholar and a teacher of languages, and would be a most useful professor of Spanish and Italian in the



in the Arts Faculty - a chair we should have had long ago. But he is not an administrator, nor is he heart and soul interested in the attempt to teach Commerce in a university. Aside from that I think R.R.T. is impossible as a colleague - I may as well blurt this out frankly and have done with it. At the last meeting I simply had to take the situation in hand myself in order that Day, whose remarks are always brief and sensible, might have a chance to speak. In all meetings it did not matter who attempted to say something, T. interrupted and went on at length over inconsequential matters.

6. Physics and Zoology. Mrs. Terroux, formerly Mrs. Pinhey, - the Terroux family have brought terrific pressure to bear on Dr. Eve to give Terroux an appointment in Physics. You will remember that he and the whole faculty nearly were anxious that Watson should be appointed in Bieler's place. Watson was appointed; but now Terroux has pressed so hard that he is to be brought in as a demonstrator, and his wife is asking for an appointment in Zoology. The Physics Department, in my opinion, is egregiously over-manned now, and from certain shrugs I observe it looks as though the Terrouxs had used every ounce of influence and something more. It may be all right, but I do wish things could be settled on their merits, and I am not sure that that is the sole issue kept in mind in these two cases.

7. Geology Department Report. I have studied this with some care and I have spent a morning looking over some of the Geology equipment. I have no doubt that certain things could be improved but I think the report as a whole is American in conception and expression; that Geology is a fairly compact subject and should not be split up into all these specialised departments; and I think the demands made as a whole by the Geology Department are exaggerated, when viewed as part of our whole situation. I hear a good many say that the Geology and Mining Building is the most crying need about the university, and I am quite sure that this is not true. I hope we shall not be stampeded about it.

8. English.- Nichol Smith's letter about Sutherland of Glasgow certainly confirms the good opinion I had heard of him from R.S.Knox. I do not think that there will be any impediment to his coming here in the fact that he was taken from Glasgow to University College, London: that is merely more confirmation. We ought to get him, I should think, if at all possible, and give him a free hand to teach things in his own way and allow no demands to be made on him to conform to the present system here.

9. Personal.- This letter is drawing out to an enormous length but there is one other thing about myself I should like to say. You spoke of my taking my wife to England and leaving her there while I struck south to the Mediterranean before the Conference. I could spend June very profitably in Sicily - and the heat in that month would be tolerable, - and then return to London for July 2nd when the Conference opens, but if I am to have a full month in Sicily it will mean that I should leave here about the middle of May. Now all of this will be just as you say. If you think that three weeks is too short a time to learn from me the history of things in your absence, or if you think you will need me later in May and in June, I am quite cheerfully at your



disposal and shall give up the notion of visiting any Greek remains this summer, and go over just in time for the Conference. (By the way, Sir Frank Heath asked me to go on behalf of the Canadian Universities Conference, since you departed). But if you see no difficulty, at the time this reaches you, in my plan, and if you will have the goodness to send me a telegram about it, I can then make final plans and reservations.

With all good wishes to yourself and  
with my respects to Lady Curie,

Yours faithfully  
Carlton Stanley.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

PROFESSOR CARLETON W. STANLEY,  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL

April 11, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

A couple of other things occurred to me after I wrote to you yesterday, which you will have to deal with immediately. They centre around the names of Dr. Eve and Professor Waugh, and Professor F. Clarke.

1. The Royal Society of Canada wrote on February 10 last that \$360 would be sent to McGill to defray in part expenses of delegates to the British Association next September. Now, I know that Professor Eve and Professor Fred Clarke have been asked to read papers at the British Association, so that they must go as delegates (Burpee also mentioned Bridges and Lloyd, but I do not know that they are reading papers).

Now, Professor Fred Clarke has said nothing whatever about getting his expenses paid, whereas Dr. Eve has said a good deal on several occasions.

The Second International Congress of the History of Science, meeting in London, June 29th to July 3rd, have also asked us to send a delegate, and the British Museum (Natural History Section) ask us to send a delegate to their Jubilee Celebration in September.

Now, Eve could attend these two latter as well as the British Association.

2. The Institute of Historical Research, which holds its Quinquennial Meeting in London immediately after the Universities Congress in July, asks us to send a delegate. Professor Waugh let me know on January 2 last that he wished to go, and that he would go to it in any case, whether the University paid his expenses or not. He expressed his willingness, also, to go to the "College de France Centenary" in June, which falls in with his own historical interests. I suppose Waugh would fit as a representative to the Quinquennial Universities Congress in Edinburgh also.

As to expenses, Waugh has spoken, but more modestly than Eve, and has put it in this way, that he is going over anyway but that if he could have part of his expenses paid it would be very welcome.



Another matter - promotions. I suppose there will be the usual dead set on the Principal's Office. I mention only two names. You will remember speaking to me about E.R.A. of the Department of History: he has said absolutely nothing to me in your absence and I am only going to say this, that on two occasions I found him extremely useful and sagacious about University matters. The other name is Gillson. You know, of course, that the Physics Department and the Engineering Department lean heavily on Gillson for the mathematical part of some of their more advanced studies. Talking to me one day about this, Gillson said that the University should, he thought, take account of this field of Mathematics by having a Professor of it - even if no addition were made to the staff and no additional expense incurred: he put it just in those general terms and did not ask for any personal favour. I always had the very highest opinion of him and our scientists and mathematicians all seem to think him first rate. I suggest, then, that if Gillson were made full professor it would be a well merited reward for services already done, as well as a recognition of these studies which he has at heart.

Yours faithfully,

Carlton Stanley.



# 5  
Tuesday, March 17, 1931.

Attended a meeting which went on until 11.40 of the Dental Faculty Survey Committee. Said nothing except when asked for an opinion and then hardly anything, except that it might be wise for the Dental Faculty here to do what Dental Faculties do in other universities, that is, suggest more fully than is done at present courses to be followed in Arts by students who contemplate going on in Dentistry.

Walsh was in the Chair and carried on very well and effectively, though the air was sulphurous from the beginning and though from time to time things were said which must have made it pretty difficult for Walsh personally. I noted that nothing was said in ill temper or unfairly and I think the committee is a pretty gentlemanly crowd.

Walsh had asked for reports from heads of departments. Some of these were read by members of the committee present and some were sent in in writing. Dr. Dohan read his report and also a report from Dr. Bushell in his Department. They made very sturdily certain recommendations. They both wanted a full time Dean and Bushell added "preferably an outsider". They both recommended strongly a separate dental building. Dr. Dohan went into the history of the Dental Faculty which, he said, had been unfortunate for the last thirty years, and advocated more of a Faculty, with monthly Faculty meetings, and more esprit de corps. Dr. MacLennan began his report by advocating a more serious attempt to get students in greater numbers. Also, he wanted more full time teachers. He pointed out the needs in the General Hospital, said the



patients were being turned away daily for lack of man power. The Dental Faculty had always been loosely organised but never more loosely organised than now. Campbell Morris advocated full time dean to overcome the indifference of McGill to Dentistry. Dr. Baxter said there ought to be a full time professor of clinical dentistry at the Dental Clinic in the Dental Hospital. There was need for more money, more accommodation, more students, and a crying need for a full time dean.

Dr. Walsh summed up these reports as they came in, in a very good temper, pointed out certain things in the situation over which he had no control and for which he was in no wise to blame, although, as acting dean, and sufficiently paid to give his full time to his professorial and decanal duties. In particular, the acting dean had been given no power to do anything. At the same time he claimed, and he called for any dissentient voice, if such could be raised, that he had been steadily putting the curriculum into shape and that there had been great improvements.

In the discussion following, Dr. Dohan pointed out that a dean was a man who collected money from the public for his Faculty and several times brandished the name of Dean B.F.M. in this connection. Dr. Dohan led in setting forth the opinion that the Dental Faculty ought to be housed in close proximity to McGill on account of the connections of the students with the pure sciences and medical faculties. They ought to be in a separate building and they ought to be separate from the hospital.

Dr. Walsh stated very effectively the advantages of the Faculty's connection with the hospitals - he obviously preferred



the general hospital to the Royal Victoria and he asked the opinions of the Committee about this. Dr. F.G.Henry and Dr. Morris were of his opinion.

C.W.S.



April 1, 1931.

Attended at 8.15 this evening a meeting of the Dental Faculty. There were present

A.L. Walsh in the chair  
Dr. Dehan  
Dr. Henry  
Dr. Morris  
Dr. Simpson

There was a great improvement in the atmosphere as compared with the last meeting, whether this was because of the fact that the steam had blown off on the first occasion or whether some rapprochement had been made in the interval, or both, I am not sure. I spoke to Simpson of it coming away, and he claimed to have mediated.

There was a report read from Professor Barlow, which pointed to great improvement in Oral Surgery in the Clinic. After the report was read some question was raised as to whether Barlow, a surgeon, should have been asked to write a report; but Walsh went into matters and convinced everyone, I thought, that the report was regular and necessary.

Professor Walsh himself then read a report (which he said he had been asked to give) on the Clinic. This report, with a running commentary made by the reader of it, was partly an historical survey and partly an apology of Walsh's activities and of the present situation and tendency in the Medical Faculty. The following points were brought out,

- 1). The necessity for close affiliation of the Dental and the Medical Faculties. Harvard was instanced. There the Dean of Medicine was Dean in general to the Dental Faculty (though the latter had a separate administration) and was in a position to intervene if he thought necessary or if invited to.
- 2). In the last ten years every department of the Faculty had added to its staff.
- 3). Harvard and Illinois and perhaps one other institution have part-time deans, an economic and sound arrangement.
- 4). The question had been raised last time whether dental education should look to two sorts of dentists - the Carnegie Foundation was at present investigating this question. Walsh advised awaiting publication of this report.
- 5). No revolutionarl reforms were needed in the Faculty. There was a healthy and general improvement going on.
- 6). We might investigate whether the money spent was usefully and wisely spent; whether for one lecture a week practising dentists in the city, for example, were not being overpaid.



The budget last year, aside from overhead expenses, was \$15,000 (at this point Dr. Henry agreed that the budget should be gone into).

This report was then pretty fully discussed, and Dr. Dohan seemed anxious to make it plain that everyone knew what reforms Dr. Walsh had instituted: that it was for this very reason that his appointment had been requested by the Faculty.

The meeting then went into a discussion of what sort of report should be presented to the Principal. Dr. Simpson was asked his opinion and gave it at some length, and some questions were put to myself, replied to which, it was stated all round, were helpful.

This Committee seems headed in the right direction and I have begged off attending further meetings.

GWS.



MEETING OF DEANS

March 24th, 1931.

Professor Stanley called a Deans' Meeting, which met in the Principal's room at twelve o'clock.

Present:

Dean Mackay  
Dean Corbett  
Dean Johnson  
Dr. Simpson representing Dean Martin  
Prof. E. Brown " Faculty of Engineering  
Prof. Stanley " the Principal

Professor Stanley said that on Saturday last, having heard many complaints of police brutality after the parade on Thursday night, he had decided that if a play-off game were to be held on Wednesday March 26th in Montreal, he would be obliged to ask the Deans to meet and consider ways and means to prevent further trouble. It was now settled that no more Montreal games were to be held, but in view of all that had happened, and especially in view of the two students, Rollit and Schynder, now in hospital, the former of them very seriously hurt, a meeting of deans seemed expedient.

There was an hour's discussion. The general view seemed to be that the students, through interfering with traffic by pulling trolley ropes, had not been riotous, had not destroyed property, nor behaved in any very unseemly way. On strict points their action was illegal, but it was nothing that the University authorities could not view with indulgence. Moreover, the police had not made baton charges on the paraders, students and others, but had clubbed students and citizens moving along peaceably on the footwalks. There seemed to be good evidence that Rollit had been clubbed from behind, on the walk, though he was doing nothing disorderly.

It was pointed out that the University did not, like some European



universities, take charge of student discipline in the streets, and that consequently it could not intervene in individual cases where another authority exercised discipline, even if that discipline were unjust or barbarous.

Suggestions were made that the university authorities communicate with one or two members of the City Council, McGill Graduates, informally, and try to discover some working arrangement for the future.

Finally, it was suggested, and after some discussion approved, that as a first step Professor Stanley communicate with the Chancellor and let him know that the Committee of Deans were strongly of the opinion that the time had arrived when the University authorities take the matter of such student parades under advisement, and also see whether the municipal authorities would come to some reasonable understanding about police methods in dealing with such parades in future.



March 31, 1931.

Professor Stanley called a meeting of the Deans, to report on action taken on meeting of March 24th, and to communicate the Principal's message about an Honorary Degree to Premier R. B. Bennett.

Present:

Dean Martin	Dean Johnson
Dean Eve	Dean Corbett
Dean MacKay	Prof. E. Brown representing Faculty of Engineering
Prof. Stanley	

Professor Stanley reminded the meeting that on the very evening after the last meeting, the Chief of Police had been asked to resign. He said that he had seen Mr. Beatty on the following morning and laid before him a copy of the Minutes of the Deans' Meeting of March 24th. Mr. Beatty had thought the discussion very wise, and approved the decision of the Deans. He had undertaken the task of getting an understanding with the new Chief of Police, so that incidents like the assault on Schnyder and Rollit might be obviated, and that there might be some reasonable understanding with the police, that so long as property was not destroyed by students, and <sup>no</sup> really riotous behaviour indulged in, spontaneous parades in celebration of an athletic victory should not be regarded as a breach of the peace. Furthermore, clubbing should not be resorted to as a regular police method of clearing traffic.

The meeting thought that the matter might safely be left with the Chancellor.

Professor Stanley said that Dr. Penfield, in charge of Rollit, reported him to-day as out of danger of permanent injury.

Professor Stanley brought the matter up of an honorary degree to Premier Bennett. The Principal had spoken of this before his departure and had also written from Ceylon, asking that a Deans' Meeting might be held in time to make this recommendation to the April meeting of Corporation.

A discussion followed.



It was pointed out that the degree was given to Mr. Bennett in his capacity of premier. This elicited the remark that we had given a degree to Premier King, but only after long office, whereas Mr. Bennett had been in office for a few months only.

Prof. Stanley mentioned that he had heard this objection also, and that he had spoken of the matter to the Chancellor. The Chancellor had pointed out that the degree which would be given as a matter of course to Lord Bessborough, the Governor-General, and our Visitor, would have to be given, since the time was so near, at the regular spring Convocation, and that in courtesy to our Visitor we should give him a degree alone, and let him have the stage to himself, as it were. Mr. Beatty also had expressed the opinion that the University should avoid any suspicion of partisanship and that as some people would certainly compare the length of the respective premierships it would be wise to delay a little longer in Premier Bennett's case.

The question was asked whether Mr. Bennett had been approached in the matter, and whether he had answered.

Prof. Stanley: The Principal told me that he had written to Mr. Bennett but that up to the time of the Principal's leaving Mr. Bennett had not replied. No reply had come to the office in the Principal's absence.

It was agreed by all that no further steps be taken about Mr. Bennett at present. There was a discussion of "men of science and letters" being proposed for degrees, but no proposals were made.

There followed a discussion as to the advisability of having a "Standing Committee on University Policy", named by the Principal, or composed in some other way, to advise him on questions that involved the university proceeding in this direction and that. A definition of "University policy" was asked: every single question that came up was often all university policy.

To this it was replied that sometimes, by a partial endowment or otherwise, the University was asked to plunge into some new course, the end of which might not be foreseen at the time. Also every department naturally asked to be strengthened, and this meant additional expense. In itself this assistance might be necessary, and yet, relatively and weighed with other needs, the assistance might be indefensible. Would not the Principal value advice from a standing committee of this kind? (It was understood, of



course that any University President sought advise informally. But those who were consulted informally had no reason, as things were, to take a long and reasoned view of such matters. A Standing Committee might.)

The unwieldiness of Corporation was commented upon. It was also pointed out that a committee of deans, or any merely representative committee would take an average view, and never show any initiative in action, or resolution in rejection.

It was agreed, finally, not to make any definite formal suggestion to the Principal, but to apprise him of the present discussion. Professor Stanley said he would make a memo of it, circulate it to the Deans for their approval, and then show it to the Principal on his return.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

PROFESSOR CARLETON W. STANLEY,  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL

May 15, 1931.

? Plans for Committee on Extension Courses?  
-----

Arts Survey Committee strongly recommends  
abolition of School for Social Workers.  
-----

Is the University Library Committee capable of improvement?  
Much criticised.  
-----

Graduates Society Lectureship endowed for one year only.  
-----

Mrs Seferovitch. Is it not time to drop her name from  
Classics Dept. Announcement?  
-----

*Jaffee*  
*Loawait*  
*Romer's*  
*home coming*  
*See*  
*Murray*  
*acted upon*



McGill University

# 3

Extension Courses for the Session 1930-31.

Accountants - not self in Extension

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Accounting and Auditing, Intermediate	85
"    "    "    Final	71
Commercial Law, Intermediate	33
"    "    "	41
Mathematics, Intermediate	55
"    Final	42
Business Finance and Accounting	22
English Composition I	83
English Literature II	25
English Literature III	72
Geology I	21
Geology ii	16
History	25
Library Cataloguing	14
Library Book Selection	14
Metallurgy	17
Philosophy I	10
Philosophy II	9
Prospecting for Ore and Oil	1
Psychology I	56
Psychology II	58
Spanish	16
Social Work	72
Telephone Transmission	22

Colwell

"Psychology for Business men"

Total 880

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C  
P  
Y.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY:

At the outset I wish to take my full share of responsibility, the major responsibility, if you desire, for recommending President Stanley for the post which he now occupies. President Mackenzie and I made what we thought was an exhaustive investigation of the field and came unitedly to the conclusion that President Stanley had more qualifications for the post than any other man available at that time whom we had seen.

It follows therefore when he was appointed I was extremely anxious to see my judgment vindicated and his administration made a success.

by  
The President was told/me shortly after he arrived here that my main ambition was to get him launched successfully on his career as President and then to get the Board to select a new Chairman and allow me to retire. I placed myself unreservedly at his disposal and for eight months or so attended at his office several times a week at his request to render him what help I could. I told him not once or twice but at least half a dozen times that any advice I might give him should be weighed with the advice on the same subject given him by others, and that he must make the decision, and with that decision I would not lightly disagree. I then indicated to him the sources from which he might seek information concerning the problems of administration. I showed President Stanley the Statute incorporating the University and pointed out and particularly explained the power of the Senate to which, by Section 7, had been "committed the internal regulation of the said college -- subject in all cases to the approval of the Governors". The President was informed that whatever knowledge, hope or ambition I had for Dalhousie was fully at his disposal; that I would be entirely frank with him and that he was expected to be extremely frank with me. He was told that the Board would expect him to make a complete survey of Dalhousie, its staff, its curriculum and its method of carrying on its work. When he had accomplished that and desired to suggest changes he was told that if he came to the Board well equipped with the facts he would find the Board most willing to be helpful.

Shortly after college resumed it was borne in upon me that the President jumped to conclusions quickly without, in my opinion, acquainting himself with the facts so far as they related to Dalhousie or the reasons which had prompted Dalhousie to do some things differently from the way in which the same things were done at McGill or Toronto. As from time to time these problems came up for discussion I suggested that he should consult with President Emeritus Mackenzie, the Registrar, or some other member of the staff who would, in my opinion, be in a position to supply information concerning the circumstances which prompted Dalhousie to establish her own way of doing certain things. One of the matters to come early under discussion was the curriculum. The President unreservedly condemned the ~~xxx~~ system of requiring twenty classes for a degree. He said that we should have the year system. I answered that apparently there were good reasons behind our system and he should acquaint himself with these reasons; that if after doing so he was still of the same opinion, he should go to the Senate and discuss the matter with them.

The President condemned the quality of the staff, the buildings, the Library and what he called the undue expenditures made on the faculty of science. Shortly before Christmas he said to me that half the members of the staff were getting more in the way of salaries than they were worth. I merely mention these



matters here to indicate that the President jumped to conclusions before he had ascertained the facts. These instances were multiplied as time went on until now I have formed an opinion that the President is apparently not interested in ascertaining the facts so far as they relate to Dalhousie when considering a Dalhousie problem, but is content to come to a decision upon something that somebody said was done elsewhere.

In late September I began to doubt whether the President was really interested in administrative problems, and took occasion to press him to go around and visit the members of the staff in their offices and acquainted himself with their problems. He did not do this. In November when he stated he wanted to go out and visit the schools, I told him that however desirable that might be, there was a great deal of work of this kind to be done at the University; that his job was to find out how the University was carrying on its work, that it could not be perfect, and that the Board would expect him to be in a position to know intimately what was going on, and make any recommendations for any improvements which to him seemed desirable. He pressed for permission to visit the schools and I consented.

Many instances could be given of his lack of knowledge of important University matters due to lack of desire to ascertain them, but I shall not now go into the details.

On several occasions I have pointed out to the President that the interests of the University required him to carry the Senate with him. I thought I noticed a desire on his part to undervalue the assistance he might get from the Senate and a certain intolerance of the Senate's ability to be of help. His attention was drawn to the fact that to the Senate, and not to him, was committed the internal management of the University. As indicative of his state of mind respecting the Senate, he once said to me, referring to a member of the staff, "He is the only man on it that makes you (Dalhousie) known outside the three mile limit."

I am convinced that every member of the staff started out at the beginning of the Session with every intention of giving the President full cooperation and support. I am also convinced that at the end of the Session the President had lost the confidence and respect of at least a majority of the members of the Senate.

What brought this condition of affairs about?

In the first place, I am told, that the President never intimated to the Senate that he desired its cooperation. He made no introductory remarks at the first meeting of the Senate he attended and gave the members that he proposed to run the University as he saw fit. This, at least, was a diplomatic mistake. Then came the question of scholarships. The Board voted the money to pay four scholarships, on the recommendation of the President, at its meeting on October 29th last. Fixing the conditions upon which a scholarship may be won is a matter for the Senate. The first information members of the Senate had of these Scholarships was when they read the conditions in the newspapers. At the next Senate meeting when the President was asked why he had not put the matter before the Senate he answered, I am told that "the donor had fixed the conditions". Members of this Committee will remember, that the President drew up the conditions, submitted them to the Board, which voted the money on October 29th last. You will also remember that Mr. Macgillivray secured a donor of these scholarships after that meeting and that no changes were made in the conditions by the donor.



In this case the President ignored the Senate and did something he had no authority to do without the approval of the Senate. Having done this he made no attempt to conciliate the members of the Senate or to give them any adequate explanation of his action.

There was also the matter of the Armistice Day service. Here again the President announced his decision and afterwards made no adequate attempt to conciliate the Senate whose right it was to deal with this matter.

Then came the matter of Christmas examinations. One afternoon in December last in his office the President, with the lists under his hand, told me that the results were particularly bad, that the list which he had indicated that well over a hundred students had failed so badly that under the Regulations set out in the Calendar they should be sent home. He went on to say that 26 students had failed "in 80 per cent or more" of their Christmas examinations, and that after a strenuous time in faculty it had been decided to send them home. I asked what the regulations were with respect to failures in examinations and the President replied that if they failed in two-thirds of their classes they could be sent home, and again stated that those being sent home had failed "in 80% or more" of their classes.

Later in January or early in February, the University being threatened with a law-suit, I found on examination of the records that the President had not stated the facts correctly to me when he said that all students sent home had failed "in 80% or more" of their examinations. When I called his attention to this he denied that he had made the statement. The President again denied the original statement before the Executive Committee. Notwithstanding this denial I have a memorandum in the President's handwriting given me by him about January 4th last, in which the following sentence occurs "We have got rid of another 30 by rejecting those who in the mid year exams failed in over 80% of their work." I am now convinced that eight or ten students were sent home at Christmas who on a fair reading of the Regulations in the Calendar should not have been sent home, and a great injustice has been done them. This is also the opinion of many members of Senate.

Again in this matter, in my opinion, the President was wrong and these members of the Senate to whom I have referred are in the right.

Now we come to the matter of the refusal of the President to permit the students to dance in the gymnasium after a Glee Club performance on March 18th last. For ten years or more the students have been permitted to dance after a Glee Club performance, yet on this occasion the President, who was entirely without authority to do so, refused them permission to do what they had been permitted to do for ten years with the approval of the Senate and which approval has never been withdrawn. Members of this Committee will remember the storm that this ill-considered action raised among the students. It also had its effect on members of the staff.

On Saturday March 19th, on which day a news item appeared in the newspapers telling of the Glee Club performance at Nelson Hall, the President asked me to go to his house. While there he asked me if I had heard anything concerning the difficulty about dancing. I answered that all I knew was what I had seen in the newspapers and that Mr. Stewart, President of the Student's



Council had called me on the telephone and asked if the Board had forbidden dancing in the gymnasium, to which I had answered that it had not, but that was a matter for the Senate. He enquired from whom he could find out if the Senate had forbidden dancing. He said the President was ill and could not come to the telephone. I referred him to Prof. Nickerson, Secretary of Senate. The President then went on to tell me his story. I told him that dancing was permitted after Glee Club shows and advised him to make some conciliatory explanations to the Senate and to the Student's Council as soon as he got out. He told me that Gibbon had written him an impertinent letter, badly spelled and couched in poor English. He said it was in his office and offered to show it to me when he got out. He said nothing at that time about the letter containing a personal threat, and he has never shown it to me. On the following Monday the President telephoned me that he had had Gibbon and the Editor of the Gazette in and had fixed everything up. Later I heard from other sources that some members of the staff and many students did not take that view. It was then that I called a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 24th of March and put the facts as I knew them before that Committee. I said to the Committee that doubt had entered my mind as to the ability and competency of the President in his official position to successfully carry on his work. I suggested that the matter should be taken up after Convocation and asked the members, in the meantime, to take such steps as each thought fit to inform themselves of what was going on at the University so they might be the better prepared to discuss what was best to be done in the interests of the College.

On March 24th, by direction of the Executive Committee I requested the President to call a meeting of the Senate and make his explanations to these members of his action in refusing permission to the students to dance in the gymnasium on March 18th. I told him that I believed leading members of the Senate felt slighted at his action, for as a matter of fact the President had no authority to do what he did without the direction of the Senate. I pointed out that under existing Senate regulations the students were entitled to dance after a Glee Club show and up to "lights out" which I thought was 11 o'clock P.M., and said this had been the practice for about ten years.

The President replied that he would call a meeting that afternoon and discuss the matter with the Senate.

The President met the Senate that same afternoon. He told the Executive Committee that he opened his remarks with a reference to the members of the Senate being a "mutinous crew". He told the Senate that he had arranged matters satisfactorily with Gibbon, and had agreed not to show Gibbon's letter to Senate. If he did, the President went on to say, the letter contained a personal threat against him and "the Senate would throw Gibbon out of college."

For myself I do not believe the Gibbon letter contains any personal threat against the President and asked the President to produce it for the information of the Executive Committee. This he did not do.

During our trip to New York (March 25th to 30th, 1932), the President stated to me that he had held the Senate meeting; that I was all wrong about any feeling having been aroused in the Senate against his action, and that there was no necessity for holding the meeting.

In reply I pointed out to him that members of the Senate felt that he had ignored their authority in his action on

- (a) Scholarships
- (b) Armistice Day
- (c) Student's dance



and that in my opinion Senate had full authority to deal with these three matters and he as President had not. I also added that some members of the Senate did not like the way he had forced them to agree to the expulsion of students following the Christmas examinations. He stated to me that he had had very little to say at the Senate meeting during which the Christmas examinations had been discussed, that he had merely presided and allowed matters to take their course. After some discussion about the matter I told him that it was evident to me that he had lost the confidence of a considerable proportion of the members of his staff, and that he should make an effort to regain it after his return because it was fundamental to successful administration of affairs at Dalhousie that the President and Senate should march in harmony together.

On or about the 6th of April and after our return from New York, I was informed that on the preceding Friday (April 1st) the President had told certain members of the staff, individually, in his office, in substance, that he had had a miserable winter, that he had been fighting the Board to prevent a reduction of salaries, that members of the Board had egged Gibbon on, etc. This came as a shock to me because such statements were absolutely untrue and it seemed to me an attempt on the President's part to ingratiate himself with the staff at the expense of the harmonious relations which had at all times heretofore existed between the staff and the Board. After a day or so I took steps to verify the information given me and obtained verification from Dean Smith of Law, Prof. Bean of Medicine, Prof. Bronson of Science and Prof. Wilson of Arts. The above named gentlemen gave me the names of seven other members of the staff to whom the President is alleged to have made similar statements, since his return from New York. This indicates that the President has canvassed at least eleven members of the Staff, probably more, with intent to curry favour with them and reestablish himself in their confidence by posing as a man who was fighting their battles.

I wish to point out to this Committee that the statements made by the President were not made hastily to one or two individuals or as a passing remark. They were untrue. They were made with calculation and deliberation to at least eleven members of staff who went in, one by one, to the President's office and during a period of ten days or a fortnight in the first part of April. And again I wish the members of this committee to remember that this was done after the President's return from New York, and after I had informed him that, in my opinion, he had lost the confidence of a substantial number of the members of the staff.

After giving the matter much anxious consideration I determined that the facts should be placed before the Executive Committee, accordingly I secured a precis of the substance of the President's statements to such members of his staff as I have named and submitted them to the Committee at the meeting held on April 27th last. I was directed to invite the President to attend a meeting of the Committee on Thursday afternoon, April 28th, which I did in a letter which contains the statements verbatim which I placed before the Executive Committee on Wednesday April 27th last. This letter was received by the President at 10.35 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, April 28th last. The President appeared before the Committee at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and the Minutes of that meeting disclose the specific denials he then made to the statements numbered one to nine alleged to have been made by him, and they are, in substance, as follows:



1. "I have resisted reduction of salaries during the last three months."

President's answer : "Never said that to anybody".

2. "My life has been made miserable this winter over cuts in salaries."

President's answer: "Never said that to anybody".

3. "There is dual control in this University, the President and Chairman of the Board. At McGill it would be unthinkable that people would go to Beatty".

President's answer: "Never said that to anybody".

4. "The inefficient (unbusinesslike) way in which the Board of Governors run the University. There have been no meetings since December -- I have endeavoured to get meetings".

President's answer: "As to first two sentences 'untrue'. As to second sentence 'Didn't say anything like that'.

5. "While I was sick a committee of students was formed to investigate the power (conduct) of the President -----and they received encouragement in this respect from some members of the Board of Governors".

President's answer: "As to first part of sentence, true, was told so by a student. As to second part 'Never said that to anybody'.

6. "Gibbon would never have had the courage to have taken the stand that he has taken if he had not been backed by the Board of Governors".

President's answer: "Utterly untrue".

7. "Gibbon was egged on by certain members of the Board".

President's answer: "Utterly untrue".

8. "This is a funny place. When I was sick students were calling up members of the Board of Governors about the gymnasium affair, and there were only one or two told them to come to me. Think of it. They allowed a committee of students to enquire into the conduct of the President".

President's answer: "I give this unqualified denial".

9. "The Board for the last few weeks have been wanting to raise fees and reduce salaries and I have opposed both".

President's answer: "Never said this to a Professor or anybody else.



Again I want to point out that the denials of the President of the truth of the statements alleged to have been made by him were made to the Executive Committee after he had had an opportunity for nearly seven hours to consider just what he should say. What he said to the committee was said after mature deliberation. It was not said hastily, on the spur of the moment and without sufficient time to think of the consequences which must follow if the committee should be deliberately deceived.

After his denials were heard the President was directed by the Executive Committee to meet Dean Smith, Professors Bronson, Bean and Wilson, and to report back to this Committee. He was also directed to request the above mentioned members of the staff to report to me what had taken place. This latter he did not do.

Within two hours of leaving the last meeting of this Committee the President assembled the four members of Staff in his house.

On May 4th last Dean Smith, Professors Bronson, Bean and Wilson appeared before the Executive Committee and reported to that Committee what the President had said to each of them early in April after his return from New York which, in substance, is contained in the statements numbered one to nine which I have just read. Dean Smith, Professors Bean and Bronson said that the President told them that they were in a dangerous position unless they dropped the matter, by which, of course, he meant if they were to go before the Executive Committee to tell what he had said to them individually in April.

As I have said, I have the names of seven members of the staff, in addition to the four whose names you have, to whom I am informed the President made early in April one or more of the statements numbered one to nine which I have read to you. I have not discussed the matter with these gentlemen, but they will, I am told, appear before this Board and testify if desired.

Somebody has suggested that the statements I have submitted to you as having been made by the President in early April were torn from their context and did not represent what he meant to convey. I wish to point out that these statements were made deliberately by the President to at least eleven members of his staff, one by one during a period of a week or ten days. The statements are not true. The President did not seek to qualify them when he appeared before the Committee. He denied them absolutely, I say he attempted to deceive the Executive Committee when he made the answers he did on the 28th of April last. I cannot disbelieve the words of Dean Smith, Professors Bronson, Bean and Wilson, and therefore I cannot believe the word of the President where he comes in conflict with what they have said in this matter. If any member of this Board has any doubt as to where the truth lies I suggest that the other seven members of the staff to whom I have referred be called to testify before this Board.

A year ago we were a happy family at Dalhousie. The Board, the President, members of the Staff, and the student body were pulling together for the good of Dalhousie. That is not so today. The Board is the same, the members of the staff are the same, and the student body is practically the same. Only the President has changed and it is significant that conditions changed with him.



I know something of college administration, and I believe that the situation which exists at Dalhousie today cannot be allowed to continue without danger or even serious danger following in its train.

We are the trustees of innumerable benefactions entrusted to us for the purpose of affording means of higher education to the youth of the Maritime Provinces. We are not a private institution operated for the purpose of gain and accountable to no one save ourselves. In our capacity as Governors of this University we cannot allow a condition to exist which some might otherwise tolerate in their private affairs. We have high duties and we must discharge them in such manner that the name of Dalhousie will continue to command the respect and confidence of the people of these Provinces.

I felt it was my duty to place before you, as briefly as I could, some of the facts which have led me to the belief that a very serious condition of affairs exists at the University. Such a condition cannot be allowed to continue without serious damage to the best interests of Dalhousie. It cannot, nor should it, be smothered up. It is already being talked about in circles outside the University. It is about three weeks since the attention of the Executive Committee was first called to the situation. The facts, as I see them, have now been placed before you -- the final authority in University matters. In the interests of the University I believe that an investigation of the President's administration since his appointment, as well as of the matters which I have placed before you, should be held, and that a report of that investigation with the evidence taken, in writing, should be submitted to the Board at the earliest opportunity, and I respectfully request that this investigation be ordered by this Board.

G. Fred Pearson.

Chairman.

Halifax, N.S.  
May 21st, 1932.





# CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

*World Wide Communications*

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

NA18 35 NL PD 16 EXTRA

NEWYORK NY 18

1945 JAN 19 AM 3 52

PRINCIPAL AND VICE CHANCELLOR F CYRIL JAMES

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MTL

2056

HAVE JUST LEARNED WITH DISMAY IMMINENT THREATENED DISMISSAL  
 PRESIDENT STANLEY DALHOUSIE THROUGH POLITICAL NACHINATIONS ARE  
 NOTIFYING ALSO QUEENS TORONTO

K SHELDON MACLEANS PRES CANADIAN UNIVERISITIES CLUB

OF NEW YORK LUTHER B MACKENZIE DALHOUSIE ALUMNUS

ROBERT CHAMBERS PRES HARVEY SOCIETY NEW YORK ACADEMY

OF MEDICINE.

GA



# NEWS

EDITORIAL AND  
BUSINESS OFFICES  
63 WELLESLEY STREET  
TORONTO CANADA

Feb. 8th, 1945.

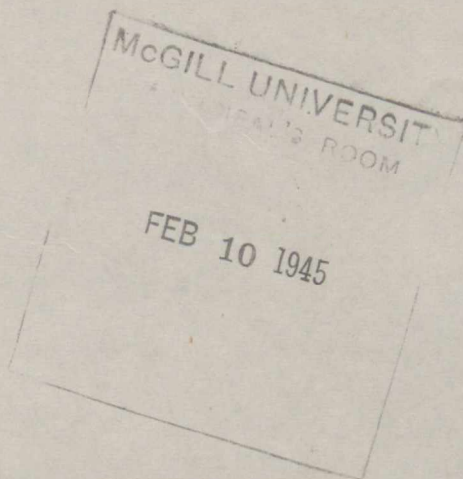
Dear Dr. James:

You may find the report on Dalhousie University's current difficulties in the enclosed copy of "News" of interest.

Sincerely,

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal  
McGill University,  
Sherbrooke Street,  
Montreal.

*Judith Robinson*



I think Judith Robinson is the newspaper woman who made a rather impudent attack on one of your speeches in Toronto some years ago, which Bob Jones relayed on to us, you remember

The heading: Money Talks is rather inappropriate since the whole ton of the article seems to be supporting Stanley and the only money shown to be talking is that of Lord Bennett, which is trying to talk them out of dismissing him'. Illogical!

I hear from Macmillan that Angus Macdonald is trying to get the Presidency of Dal because he is sick of Ottawa but I dont think they will put in a Catholic president unless I dont know my Halifax any more!



# NEWS

FIVE Cents  
in CANADA

FEBRUARY 10, 1945

## This Space

JUDITH ROBINSON

*If a nation values anything more than freedom it will lose its freedom*

—SOMERSET MAUGHAM

### MONEY TALKS AT OLD DALHOUSIE

### DREADFUL DEED

by DENNIS PRATT

### THE GREY GOOSE IS DEAD

by L. L. L. GOLDEN

#### A Czech Reminder: (Attention 2 out of Big 3)

We will have to wait thirty years, if not more, before we can deal with a Germany authentically anti-Nazi.

Granted that, after a certain time—let us say two or three years of military occupation—the self-styled champions of liberal ideas will be once more in charge of civil government in Germany. All those who may have detested the Nazis will appear in the open. On the surface—but only on the surface—the post-war Germany will make a sincere effort to show herself a friend of peace; that is to say, worthy of being admitted in the new international organization established by the United Nations. She will have pacifists, liberals, socialists to claim, and who better knows how, the attention and the sympathy of Europe. We knew their predecessors after 1918. They did not deceive me, but they deceived others.

This time, it is essential to so arrange that they gain no advantage for their pains. Look to it, for history can repeat itself. Let us know how to retain, though it be at the price of a long patience, the terrible lessons taught us by the years following the war of 1914-18. For that

purpose, it is indispensable that the conditions of peace that we impose on Germany shall be solid, clearly defined and without escape clauses. Since that which it has been agreed to call the re-education of Germany must take dozens and dozens of years it is essential to proceed with the total disarmament of the vanquished. The security commission which the allies propose to establish will not show its true use unless it is strong enough to forbid, among other things, every attempt, including the secret, at rearmament. Do not deceive yourself about it; two or three years after this present war there will already be in hand in Germany underground plots designed to prepare new armaments.

I am not a priori Germanophobe, but I am convinced that the maintenance of peace depends upon our audacity and resolution. I mean by that that we must get to the heart of the German problem if we wish to avoid a new conflagration. Two military defeats, however gigantic, will not suffice of themselves to modify the national character of the German people.

—Edouard Benes President of Czechoslovakia warning, and who has better right?

The defeated government candidate in North Grey speaking; not General Petain, General McNaughton:

"We have been fair and right in all that we have done. We do not yet know the full reasons for to-day's results, but you may be sure that they will be most carefully looked into and guarded against in the future."

\* \* \*

Come general election time, the Leader to whom he has sworn an unshakable and embarrassing devotion will need to get someone to teach General McNaughton about free elections. For it is evident that he has a lot to learn.

He does not for example know that, though a General and a Minister of National Defence, one still cannot, in a free country, guard against an election having an unwelcome result. Nor can one guard against the reasons for such a result; they being implicit in the ordinary Canadian citizen's right of electoral choice, into which no Minister, however extraordinary his powers, has power to pry.

Mistakenly, as General McNaughton is convinced, or correctly, several thousand in Grey North concluded, after argument, that General McNaughton and his leader had not been fair and right in every thing they had done. Unwisely or, as history may decide, wisely they held that the Leader and the war service policy Candidate McNaughton accepted had not been fair to Canadians fighting overseas for Canada, and therefore could not be right. So they went to the polls in the North Grey by-election and voted accordingly. That, the teacher chosen will have to teach the General, is how responsible government is kept responsible and a parliamentary system representative.

\* \* \*

Nobody claims it works perfectly, but that's the way it works. And in Italy and Holland and Germany and in the skies above and on the seas around, fellow-warriors and fellow-countrymen of General McNaughton's fight that it may continue to work that way, in North Grey and Qu'Appelle and in Ottawa too; until such time as we all grow good enough to work it some better way, by agreement.

Exercising their undoubted right, 10,474 free electors of Grey North decided last Monday that, on his partisan record, they did not want A. G. L. McNaughton as their representative in parliament. So they did not vote for him. And that is the reason,



## Judith Robinson

the full reason, for the result which the defeated candidate promises, with a dash too much threat in it, to "guard against in the future."

\* \* \*

That's all of McNaughton, the poor guy, the soldier back from Italy said, when the querulous and curiously unschooled voice had finished its radio tirade. Let's talk about another General. Old Dobbie's going to be in town next week; Dobbie of Malta.

He was referring, the man back from Italy said, to General Sir William Dobbie who had kept the Germans and Eyeties out of Malta by faith.

That's right, by faith. He hoped, the man back from Italy said, that nobody thought it was anything else held Malta for our side after June 1940 and on through '41. Because if anybody did he was all wet. Faith did it; old Dobbie's faith. All the troops in Africa knew that, and so did the Fleet and the R.A.F. Even when he got there in '42, Africa was still full of stories about old Dobbie and how his drag with Omnipotence pulled Malta through.

And all the rest of us with Malta, don't take your eye off that little circumstance, the man back from Italy said. We've been sitting here nice and comfortable listening to Willie King getting licked in North Grey largely because Sir William Dobbie believed, back in '41, that the British peoples' usefulness to the Almighty was not ended, and that we could all be more useful to Him with Malta than without.

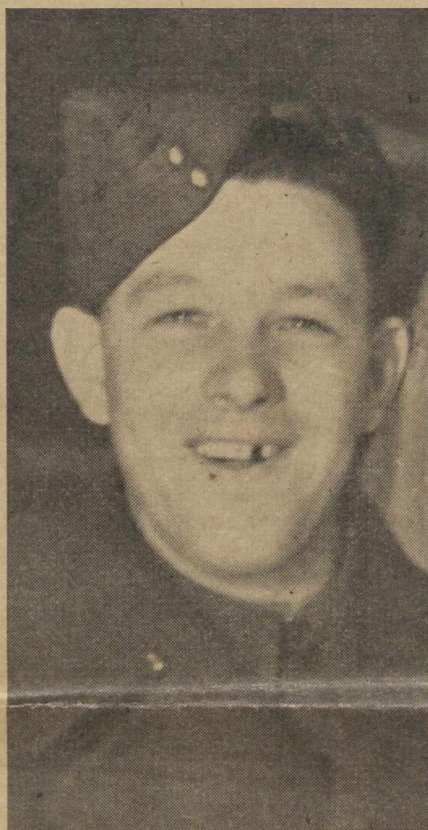
It's as simple as that, the soldier said, the way old Dobbie looks at it. The miracle was how he kept the Maltese looking at it the same way all through those months and months of starvation and destruction and death.

Forty ships would start in convoy from Gibraltar to make a try for Malta with stuff the island had to have, to live and fight. And maybe four of them would get through, the soldier said. But would that faze old Dobbie? Not a bit. He'd call for the Archbishop and they'd go 'round the caves and explain to the people how it was. It might be almost enough to discourage him, the General would say, the way the Nazis subs were sinking the food Malta needed, if he did not know it was God's will that Malta should not be conquered.

And the next convoy that tried would maybe justify old Dobbie's faith and beat the submarines through the narrows off Cape Bon and make Valetta Harbour, with the Maltese all crowding out of their ruins cheering it in. Then the Eyetie planes would come over from Sicily in a swarm and bomb the bottoms out of everything right there before everybody's eyes. And Sir William would have to come up with an answer for that one fast.

He'd do it, too, they tell me, the soldier

## The Winner



### Acclamations Better

General McNaughton says, "We do not yet know the full reasons for to-day's results". Maybe the voluntary system of voting has fallen down.

### Communique

North Grey was a preliminary skirmish according to the General. To continue the military figure the situation for the Liberals may be "critical but not serious".

said. He never failed and neither did his faith. Fellows who hadn't had any themselves, caught it from him in Malta and weren't a bit embarrassed to tell about it afterwards either. Just as a matter of course, the way old Dobbie would. Seems you never have to worry about what's going to happen to you personally here below, because that doesn't matter. There's no future here. And you never have to worry about what will happen to your country or your people because the Maker of the Universe will look after them all right as long as they are being useful to Him in His long-term improvement plans. And if they stop being useful you don't have to worry either because what's the

### Knocked Popeyed

A. H. Lillienkamp, a grocer of Evansville, Indiana, has found a suitable use for canned spinach. A hold-up man came into his shop the other day and hit him over the head with a lead pipe. Mr. Lillienkamp riposted with a can of spinach and knocked the robber out.

### Wrong Numby?

General McNaughton says he will try Qu'Appelle next. It's a sure thing the call wasn't from North Grey.

### Easy Come, Easy Go

Too bad Hon. W. Pate Mulock laid that bet in North Grey.

But you know the saying about a Postmaster General and his money.

### Silence of Ottawa

The Government of Australia has announced its decision to bring 17,000 children, war orphans of its allies, to Australia as a first small beginning on a great immigration plan already under discussion with allied governments. If the Government of Canada has any announcement to make on immigration it needs to hurry.

### Uh-huh

DARK HONEY WANTED  
Write box 357,  
Globe and Mail.

Even a gentleman needs a change.

### No Dove Now

At a current Paris exhibition a painting by Winston Churchill appears among the modern masters, Renoir, Degas, Cezanne, Monet, Van Gogh, Matisse. It is called "Olive Trees", and presumably includes olive branches. But Hitler should remember—it was painted in 1938.

### Old Master

And another thing North Grey shows—Prime Minister King can write more inept letters than even Mr. Case.

sense in any people being preserved if it is no longer of use to its Maker?

He might have it wrong in parts, but that was the general idea he'd gathered from fellows who had seen Sir William Dobbie working it in Malta. Not a bad one either. Kept Malta, and the planes that saved the Mediterranean by flying out of Malta, when there was no other single spot of hope between Gibraltar and Alexandria.

Made it a bit disturbing though, old Dobbie coming here just now, the man back from Italy thought. Where'd we be if he looked us over and decided we were one of the lots that Providence could plan to do without?



## Ottawa

## THE DREADFUL DEED

But by the empty Rideau, you will remember, was silence and affright. No spoken broadcast issued from Laurier House that night. The Leader of the Party sat dumb all night till day, while every hour (on the hour) the airwaves brought tidings of dismay. Now in the morning Journal could each wan henchman read that ingrate North Grey voters had done the dreadful deed. And now hath every poll clerk turned in his tale of votes. Hush, don't disturb the mourners. They're working on the totes. . . .

Your correspondent tears himself reluctantly from Lord Macaulay to report that the last day to which a general election can be put off, unless a new session is called, is June 16, sixty days after April 17, the date when the term of the present parliament lapses.

\* \* \*

Newfoundland's governmental destiny will not be decided until later this year, if then. The news from London is giving local nationalists an opportunity to dig up an old grievance. It seems that no Canadian government thought, when the boundaries of Labrador were defined, to ensure that Newfoundland's territory on the main land should be restricted to fit the narrowest definition of "coastal area", and it seems that, as a result, some thousands of acres of coastal river valleys in what used to be Ungava are included within the Labrador boundaries instead of within those of Quebec. This causes pain and anguish to every Quebec nationalist each time he thinks of it. But since, at the time of the boundary definition, Ungava formed no part of Quebec province it is a little difficult to figure what the anguish is over. Quebec got more than four-fifths of the Labrador Peninsula out of the deal, despite the fact that the only bona fide inhabitants of the whole place, apart from Eskimos and Indians, were then the few Newfoundlanders in the coastal fishing villages.

And it is a revealing commentary on the state to which virulent nationalists have brought Quebec's reputation, that there are good Canadians in this country's Navy and Air Force who are considerably more comfortable with Canada's Goose Bay harbour and air port in Newfoundland territory than if they were in Quebec.

\* \* \*

For commentary on Canada's chances of winning the Most Popular Neighbour Award at the next international fall fair, take one sentence from Lord Ammon's report to the British people on the situation in Newfoundland. Lord Ammon was the head of the commission which came to Newfoundland in 1943 to study the prospects of restoring to Newfoundland the parliamentary government suspended in 1934 when the Dominion went bankrupt. Newfoundlanders, Lord Ammon found, mostly preferred to wait until the war was

over before deciding on a post-war constitution. As for the proposals touted on the North American mainland with such superb assurance that they will delight Newfoundlanders' hearts, Lord Ammon found that, in Newfoundland, "Confederation with Canada or the United States is generally unacceptable."

Don't take too seriously l'Action Catholique's report from Quebec regarding Mr. King's election programme. L'Action Catholique has been getting that way lately. Remember the old one of the 1920 Russo-

## Animal Crackers

## THE LAMB

How like the little Lamb are we  
In our first, blameless youth;  
How like to his our zest and glee,  
Our innocence and truth.  
But as we roll—far, far too fast—  
Down life's rough pathway steep,  
We change till we become at last  
A bunch of aged sheep.  
The Lambkin never knows that fate,  
He need not care a button.  
At his demise, however late,  
He's still Spring Lamb, not mutton.

—H.R.F.

phobes; "Do you want your women nationalized"? L'Action Catholique solemnly dragged it out last month as the Red Army's drive for Berlin started, and solemnly printed it in a column-long leader with a collection of equally hoary and diseased bogeys. The Board of Directors of L'Action Catholique naturally could have no personal interest in the question, therefore it must have been rhetorical. But a journal so irresponsible as to choose this moment for that sort of rhetoric regarding an ally which, in saving itself from Nazism, is saving Canada too, should not be regarded as an authority on any Canadian politician's election platform. Not even Mr. King's, let's hope and hope.

\* \* \*

As for the platform as described, its planks are not particularly startling. There seems no reason for getting wrought up at this stage of our national maturity over whether a Canadian shall or shall not be Governor-General. If a Canadian can be found reasonably acceptable to a majority of his fellow-Canadians and blessed with time, patience and inclination for the dreary job, there would seem to be no reason for omitting him—or her. Viscount Bennett perhaps, or Lord Beaverbrook, or Mrs. James Richardson of Winnipeg might be persuaded to take it on if Ottawa's Mr. King were to advise the King of Canada to approach one of them. As for the Canadian national flag, surely that has been decided. The battle flag under which Canadians fought for Canada at Caen and Falaise and the Scheldt and Ortona and a score of other battles that will live in

memory, is naturally and inevitably the Canadian flag, and any attempt to substitute for it the sickly issue of politicians and archivists will fail and deserves to fail.

Adoption of a Canadian national anthem might, some would hope, be postponed until one is written. Twenty years of earnest and humourless endeavour having not yet schooled Canadians into any sort of unanimity on either the words or the tune of "O, Canada", it is pretty certain that this one is not making the grade.

For the rest of the Liberal Party programme as forecast by the Organe de l'Action Sociale Catholique it is a sufficiently dreary hodge-podge of mean appeals to petty jealousies, small vanities and isolationist prejudice. Hey ho, and this is the Canada for which men die.

—DENNIS PRATT.

## ADULTS ONLY

With the object of abolishing what it calls "social, scientific and political illiteracy," encouraging clear thinking on the main issues confronting the world, promoting responsible and co-operative citizens' action and furthering the integration of community life, the Saskatchewan Department of Education is undertaking what it believes to be the most comprehensive and ambitious scheme of adult education so far attempted in Canada.

According to Watson Thompson, in charge of the programme as Director of Adult Education, a number of full time "study-action" leaders have been appointed, and eventually it is hoped to have ten men in the field, preference being given to returned men with the necessary educational qualifications. Teachers and others will act as part time leaders.

An important part of the programme will be the community centres to be set up in the larger towns, and to provide space for adult schools, libraries, and the storage of films. The centres will also be used in connection with the Health Department's physical fitness programme.

In urban centres, the educational programme will be based on labour classes and neighbourhood study groups. Two or three-day "institutes" are planned, to be devoted to the scientific study of family relations, home and school, housing, and world peace organization among other subjects. There will also be weekly town forums with special speakers, films, and library displays.

Elsewhere it is proposed to establish a central school after the pattern of the successful "Prairie School for Social Advance" of last summer. At this school, farmers, labour and the professions will meet, under a staff of first-class academic calibre, with the view of achieving rural, urban and inter-provincial understanding on mutual problems.

The broad ambition of the Adult Education programme, says Mr. Thompson, is "to see 500,000 adults in Saskatchewan (irrespective of national origin and educational background) becoming active and intelligent participants in the business of running their own public affairs."



## Politicus

# THE GREY GOOSE IS DEAD

Old line politicians, worn smooth by decades of campaigning, had a fixed idea about old Ontario's farmers. They were certain, and this goes for the Tories as well as the Grits, that no farmer would support any political party which favoured conscription of manpower. Farmers would never vote for any party that made its appeal for conscription blunt and plain. That was the axiom even since the last war, for rural Ontario organizers. And that had a great deal to do with the earlier soft-peddling of conscription by the only group that favoured it, the Conservatives.

But in North Grey something happened. The old line party organizers did not have their way in the Progressive Conservative party. Despite the overwhelming rural vote which makes or breaks any candidate up there the P.C.'ers decided to take a stand for full conscription. And even up to the last minute some of the most experienced party men in rural Ontario thought Garfield Case would lose over it, because of the large number of farm deferments in Grey North. They figured that farmers would vote for General McNaughton because he represented the partial draft for overseas service. In fact the word went round to the farmers who had sons on deferment that if Case were elected, their sons would be called up the following day.

### Plain Issue

But what happened election day might well teach the old line politicians a lesson: that, just as the nation as a whole has been ahead of its leaders on the war, so the farmers of old Ontario are ahead of the professional party men. And just as much in favour of the draft for overseas service as are those who work in other jobs.

In every election there are many issues which affect the result. A great number of people in Grey North voted for Gar Case because he was the only candidate who lived in the riding. That is of importance to a district such as Grey North, for a member of Parliament is someone the Grey electors expect to look after them if they get into difficulties. Others voted for McNaughton because they didn't like Gar Case's flannel-mouthed bursts. Others voted for Earl Godfrey because they were sick and tired of both old parties. But there was one over-riding issue and it was made clear, for all in the constituency to understand. That was the partial draft for overseas service. Defense Minister McNaughton represented an unwilling Government which had been forced to send draftees overseas. The Progressive Conservatives hallowed for making all draftees available for overseas service. And the C.C.F. campaigned for an end of the system of two armies: one to fight and the other to stay at home.

So there was not the slightest doubt about it; those who wanted the King-McNaughton plan continued knew where to

mark their ballots. That the majority did not vote for Mr. McNaughton is the clearest kind of sign that the guinea-pig riding wants one army, and no division between home and active service troops. A quick look at the vote results shows it. Against McNaughton's 6,099 votes there were 7,338 votes for Case and 3,136 votes for Godfrey. Remembering all the other factors, varied and wonderful, that cause a voter to mark his X in a certain way, it is still reasonable to say, if anything can be said of the voting in Grey North, that 10,474 voters favoured the full draft as against 6,099 against it.

The results in Grey North are important for other reasons. It was the Liberal party which chose the constituency for Andrew McNaughton. There were already 11 seats vacant. They were in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. But the sitting Liberal member for Grey North resigned his seat. Mr. Telford's successor who had already been chosen for the next general election was asked to stand aside temporarily for the new Defense Minister.

### Sound Lesson

The riding had gone Liberal in 1940 and 1935. In the Ontario provincial election of August 4, 1943, Grey North, which is not quite the same riding in boundaries, but is very close, went Liberal. And that despite the great upsurge of the C.C.F. and the success of the Progressive Conservatives. So in choosing Grey North, the safest possible old Ontario seat was chosen. And of course the fact that there were many farmers' sons in the riding who had deferments for farm work, made the party organizers pretty certain that here was the spot McNaughton could make the grade in.

Had General McNaughton won, it would have been just perfect for Mr. King. Ontario could then have been said to endorse the partial conscription policy and it would have given his party a lift across the nation. That it did not work out is an important sign that Mr. King's political judgment is not always infallible.

The C.C.F., when it decided to run a candidate, could not have expected to do well. But as the campaign went along it began to look as if Earl Godfrey would run very well and, at odd times during the final week's campaign, it looked as if the C.C.F. might make the grade. Instead, it ran very badly, though it had a fine chance to sell to the nation the new policy on manpower which it adopted during the special session of Parliament last November.

### Test Case for Prog. Cons.

But it was to the Progressive Conservatives that the by-election meant most. To the Bracken party Grey North can mean as much as York South meant to the C.C.F. in February 1942. For it was the first time the P.C.'s contested any riding federally since the new name and the new leader were chosen, in December 1942. And, what is of at least equal importance, the

simple fact is that John Bracken won the riding for Garfield Case.

Mr. Case had the jump on the other candidates because he was well known in the riding, had been three times mayor of Owen Sound. That he was a Liberal, then a Liberal Progressive, and last June got the Progressive Conservative nomination made some people not very happy. That he ran in 1940 on an Independent Liberal ticket and took a thrashing, that he ran against Earl Rowe on an earlier occasion, that he could be black one day and white the other without batting an eyelash did not affect too many. For Gar Case is a poor man's Mitch Hepburn. He has lots of gab, opportunism, quick changes. He hasn't the Hepburn personality or ability, but if any Ontario politician is cut on Mitch's lines it is the man who licked Andy McNaughton.

### Picture Changes

Had the election date been two weeks earlier Case would have won easily. But in the last week's swings the picture changed. First McNaughton himself began to spend more time in the riding. He met the folks, was pleasant, went over very well with a great many. Another factor was Case's inability to know when to keep his mouth shut. He almost talked himself out of success. It was only after John Bracken came into the riding and Case piped down that the down-trend was halted. The Wednesday before polling Case looked a goner. It was on the afternoon of that day that John Bracken made his first speech in the riding. With it the P.C.'s chances began to grow firm again and from that day on they held steady in a slow climb.

John Bracken usually is a bad reader and speaker. But in Owen Sound on Wednesday at his big meeting, which was the best show of any party during the entire campaign, Mr. Bracken read well, delivered his speech far better than he has any previous major one, whether on the radio or platform.

Because Mr. Bracken's own entry into the fight did so much to win the by-election, the results mean much more to his party. There is another reason for John Bracken's lifting power in Grey North. It is that his approach, dull as it is, is the kind suited to old Ontario's rural voters.

### Enigma Still

What Mr. King will do from here on no one knows, perhaps not even Mr. King himself. The bad licking given on ground of his own choosing for all the nation to see, will not do him any good anywhere. His scheme to lift his party hopes flopped. He knows now that neither Mr. McNaughton, nor his partial draft are satisfactory. He also knows now, by the cheers Layton Ralston's name got when John Bracken asked that Ralston be put back into the Cabinet, that he lost more than he gained by switching Defense Ministers.

It will be interesting to see what kind of rabbit Mr. King will now try to pull out of his beaver hat.

—L. L. L. GOLDEN.



# FUNNY COINCIDENCE

Funny coincidences keep coming up in the news. Often one story isn't worth reading without the other. This week for instance in two different American periodicals we read two completely dissociated stories that throw the darnedest light one on the other:

The New York Times account of the return to the Congressional Library of great historic documents that shortly after Pearl Harbour had been placed in the underground bomb-proof vaults of Fort Knox; The New Republic's report on Herman Powell's fight against extradition from New Jersey to Georgia to serve a life term of imprisonment for an auto accident.

It warms your heart to read what care the Republic took of those documents, including a copy of the Magna Carta which had been sent on loan to the World's Fair by Great Britain.

Herman Powell is a 31-year-old Negro. His life sentence followed an auto accident in which the car he was driving collided with another machine on a slippery, red clay road in a rain storm that made visibility poor. . . .

Armed Marines and secret service men were on duty when they took the title deeds to freedom from the Congressional Library to the armoured cars.

A white woman was killed in the collision between the two autos. Less lucky, Herman Powell was only knocked unconscious for three days. Two attempts were made to lynch him although before the accident he was a respected garage mechanic who had never been involved in any trouble. . . .

So the armoured cars brought the documents from the Congressional Library to the train and the heavily guarded special train transported them safely from Washington to Louisville.

The attempts to lynch Herman Powell failed but he was brought to trial on a charge of murder, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Court records show, says The New Republic, that in the State of Georgia it is customary to sentence to life imprisonment Negroes involved in any fatal auto accidents. . . . At Louisville the guarded train was met

by more armed Marines and the documents safely conveyed to the vaults of Fort Knox where they stayed safe from Jap bombs until last week.

In Georgia Herman Powell escaped from prison and made his way north to New Jersey (of all places) where he was arrested and held for extradition. . . .

Now the lines of coincidence intersect. With Washington safe from enemy bombs the documents have been taken from the dark vaults and returned to the Congressional Library. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, autographed copies of Lincoln's second inaugural and Gettysburg addresses and the Magna Carta (on loan).

Don't overlook the Magna Carta: for in the fight against Herman Powell's extradition, Northern liberals have been granted stays on applications for writs of habeas corpus.

The papers are full of funny coincidences.

—ROD YOUNG.

## Theatre

# BLITHE ELISSA IN CANDIDA

"Candida", kindest of all Shaw's plays, has been enthusiastically received at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, this week. Under the direction of Alexander Kirkland, this production has warmth of feeling and understanding. It adheres to the playwright's intentions as set forth in the preface, inevitable in all Shaw's work and is projected with robust vitality.

Richard Hylton's was a sensitive "Eugene" with toughness behind the facade of fragile charm. He inspired confidence for himself, and at the same time, pity for the comparative weakness of his opponents. Bram Nossen endowed the parson, Candida's husband with a dignity and sense of suffering, a fairness in combat too seldom associated with this role.

Elissa Landi in the title part is much more agreeably cast than in "Blithe Spirit". She is a lovable "Candida", poised, yet not too sensible, at times suggesting a temper to be reckoned with—withal an intelligent and direct performance.

"Prossie" was effectively portrayed by Marie Paxton. Commendable too, the crisp phraseology. Miss Paxton has ability to indicate feeling with the stress of a consonant.

But it was in the delineation of Mr. Burgess, Candida's contractor father, that real artistry was shown. A. P. Kaye was no American house-builder of doubtful integrity—but what Shaw shaped him to be, a London contractor of fifty years ago, quick of wit, sharp of tongue, keen for advantage, consistently lacking in principle, a merry rascal.

—ALICE ROWE-SLEEMAN

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## MONEY TALKS AT OLD DALHOUSIE

The tough and resolute George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, should be revolving in his grave about now. The honest shade of Joseph Howe will be walking his city in anger, practicing an old peroration with a modern change or two.

For it was as an institution of liberal knowledge that Lord Dalhousie founded in Halifax the college that still bears his name. And it was not in order that it should now suffer the tyranny of anonymous wealth that Joseph Howe, more than a century ago, fought his first great battle to salvage learning in his province from the tyranny of sect and make Dalhousie a university indeed.

It would naturally give both the old ghosts a turn to see what is happening now at Dalhousie.

\* \* \*

At Dalhousie in Nova Scotia sixteen members of the University Board of Governors lately resolved to resign unless the President of the University does, and set down the reason for their resolution:

That it is impossible for Dalhousie Governors to get from wealthy corporations and citizens of Nova Scotia, unnamed, the funds needed by the University while Carleton W. Stanley remains as President.

At Dalhousie in Nova Scotia, the University Board of Governors, meeting on January 23 last, considered the resolution of the Sixteen and its reason, as set down, and voted eighteen-to-five to support the resolution and request President Stanley's resignation.

The peroration that the shade of Joseph Howe will be practicing about now runs like this:

"Will you, my countrymen, descendants of free men; warmed by their blood; inheriting their language; and having the principles for which they struggled confided to your care, allow them to be violated in your hands? Will you permit the sacred fire of liberty to be quenched and trodden out on the simple altars they have raised? Your verdict will be the most important, in its consequences, ever delivered before this tribunal; and I conjure you to leave an unshackled university as a legacy to your children."

The struggle at Dalhousie is not new, but until the January 23 meeting of the Board of Governors, at which President Stanley was asked to resign, it was kept decently veiled. The pressure to rid the university of a notoriously liberal-minded President, though strong, was secret. But the historic resolution of the Sixteen Dalhousie Governors once on record, secrecy became impossible. All Halifax has broken loose and taken sides on the issue of academic freedom. The American Association of University Professors is moving to the support of President Stanley. And, against the embattled Sixteen led, from behind, by Governor J. McGregor Stewart, Jove has

thundered across the Atlantic from Juniper Hill, Mickleham, Surrey.

Jove's thunder took the form of a four-hundred-word cable to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University. It arrived the day before the Board meeting at which, it had been hoped, President Stanley's resignation might have been quietly extracted, and it was signed BENNETT. It ended with a peremptory request that the Chairman read it at the Board meeting and a warning that a duplicate had been sent to Dr. Clarence Webster, the famous surgeon and historian of Nova Scotia, around whom the supporters of President Stanley are rallying.

It began with expressions of sorrow and surprise that sixteen adult Maritimers could deliberately place on record a resolution declaring they were unable to discharge their duty to the institution of which they are Governors because of the alleged antagonism of unnamed persons to perhaps the most scholarly President of any Canadian University. It went on to indicate that in the opinion of the sender the antagonism originated on the Board of Governors and stemmed from the fact that President Stanley had refused to be a "yes-man". And it added further that if the sender could withdraw his contributions to Dalhousie he would do so and place them where the education of youth was held to be more important than any alleged antagonisms created by President Stanley.

There was a great deal more in the message, but that will do to go on with, for the sender, Lord Bennett of Calgary, is not only the most notable of Dalhousie's living graduates but also the most lavish of Dalhousie's benefactors. His regretful reference to past contributions must have recalled painfully to the embattled Sixteen that the latest of the Bennett gifts, an endowment fund of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for Dalhousie is less than ten months old and was accompanied by promise of further benefactions.

But it is too late now to back out gracefully. Fronted by Col. Kenrick Laurie (Indian Army Ret.) of Oakfield, Chairman of the Board, stiffened by the long-cherished grievance of J. McGregor Stewart, Governor and ex-Chairman, backed by the somewhat nebulous strength of the important, rich, but nameless Haligonians who will not contribute to a Dalhousie medical school fund because they do not consider Dalhousie's President "safe", Dalhousie's Sixteen Governors are making their stand to rid higher education in the Maritimes, once for all, of the disturbing influence of ideas.

Since the issue is an old one and has turned up elsewhere, the background of the Dalhousie battle is worth looking at.

Carleton W. Stanley, President of Dalhousie, though he has held that post for about fifteen years now, is still considered unsafe by really safe Maritimers. It is not

that President Stanley has harmed the university's fame, or financial standing. In the years of his presidency, Dalhousie's total endowment fund has doubled, its reputation among universities has risen and its usefulness has been recognized by the great educational foundations of America, both the Rockefeller and Carnegie funds having given many hundreds of thousands to Dalhousie for medical education.

But to President Stanley's critics these things count little against an unfortunate habit of saying what he thinks and encouraging thinking among the university staff and student body.

There was, for instance, his presidential address to the graduating class of 1944. He said this in it: "Personally I am not dismayed by the deliberate misuse of power, though I am not blind to it. The vested interest which most troubles me, is the vested interest of ignorance—sham guides who ladle out a bottled darkness."

And this: "A university city which is largely a slum is not merely a contradiction in terms, it is an unexploited human dynamic."

That last, perhaps, was what tore it. To choose the occasion of a Convocation in Dalhousie to call public attention to the slums of Halifax was something no really safe university president would have done. Moreover, to do it at a time when the decision had been made to campaign for funds to endow the Dalhousie Medical and Dental Schools, which have been bleeding the university with deficits for years, was worse than unsafe, it was foolhardy. For the wealth which would have to be tapped for contributions to Dalhousie endowment is sensitive about slums, having a vested interest in them.

There has not been since Carleton Stanley became its President an organized public campaign for funds to support Dalhousie. The university has got by on private benefactions, on gifts for specific services, such as those from the Carnegie and Rockefeller trustees, and the like uncertain additions to its income. The original trust fund which supported old Dalhousie long ago proved so inadequate that the university had to be shut down for years in the middle of the nineteenth century.

The origin of Dalhousie's founding endowment is as odd as many things about it. When the war of 1812-14 was raging, privateers out of Halifax did some profitable raiding, and were assisted in their business by the establishment, well down in Maine, of a British naval prize station at the captured port of Castine. The prize money percentages and duties accumulated at Castine were brought back to Halifax at the war's end by Sir John Sherbrooke, who had commanded at the port. Sir John turned the money over to the Government of the Province, and Lord Dalhousie, when he came out as Governor in 1816, found it there and decided thriftily to use it to endow a college and thereby perpetuate the name of Dalhousie in Nova Scotia, at no cost to the house of Ramsay.

Dalhousie, possibly because of its endow-



## AS I SEE IT

By ELMORE PHILPOTT

Here in America we pride ourselves on being in the forefront of world progress. We are part of the new world. New things are necessarily better than old. Hence we are—in all ways—ahead of the old world.

This is the kind of half-baked thinking that perpetuates most ludicrous delusions.

Canada is so far behind Britain, in many respects, that the facts are not even funny. Moreover, western Canada is far behind the east.

\* \* \*

Last week, for instance, the British Parliament passed a universal franchise act to apply to all local government. Hereafter in "slow old Britain" all men and women over 21 years of age will vote in municipal elections, for mayors, councillors and so on. Here in Canada some provinces restrict such franchise to property owners—and draw the line as narrow-mindedly as was done in England a century ago.

In Canada our cities draw all their legal

## DALHOUSIE

From page 6

ment, did not get from the Provincial Government the help that was given from government income towards the establishment of universities in other parts of British North America, and still does not get it. Only within very recent years has the government of Nova Scotia made any regular contribution even to that university faculty which is a practical necessity—the medical school—and though Dalhousie's is the only medical school east of Quebec, and their students use it, neither of the other two Maritime Provinces makes any contribution to meeting its large annual deficit.

This state of affairs has continued in Dalhousie for years, with bad effect on other faculties which are starved to meet the needs of Medicine and Dentistry. The decision to end it was made last year, and the President in his annual report launched the first appeal. It was to the whole Maritime community which Dalhousie's medical education serves "to help us to raise the Medical and Dental Schools out of the squishy bog and set them on the hard high ground."

The appeal having been made, and by the President himself, the anti-Stanley faction on the Dalhousie Board of Governors decided that the moment had come. The place to gang up on the President was here, on the endowment fund campaign. The time was now.

How they did it, and who promoted it is a story which must be continued in our next.

A further report on Dalhousie's difficulties will be published next week.—Ed.

powers from the provincial legislatures. In the case of the more important cities there is a special act of the provincial parliament covering each place.

A recent survey of municipal governments in Britain revealed an astounding divergency. There were some municipalities which were engaged in almost every kind of enterprise. Others were doing little more than keeping local order.

The new British law is designed to revitalize government where it should mean most. It not only gives all the people who live within the town limits a voice and vote in their own government. It gives all municipalities wide powers to improve living conditions within their own borders—without having to cut through mazes of red tape before undertaking any new venture.

\* \* \*

Here in Canada the lending institutions have been the real millstone around the neck of towns and cities. The civic laws of each province have been based on the most crippling of all principles—that the financial institutions which had loaned money must be sure to get it back again. Thus the Ladies' Aid Society of any country has more freedom to undertake useful enterprises than have the corporations of proud cities. The ladies can and do go ahead without asking anybody's say so. The town council would have to hum and haw and argue for weeks if it wanted to do anything whatsoever one inch off the beaten track.

\* \* \*

Thus we get absurdities like this. In Vancouver the Parks Board can and does put on an admirable series of summer shows. It is called Theatre Under the Stars.

If somebody suggested putting a roof over that show and running it all year, the whole thing would take on a different complexion. That would be Socialism. That would be municipal competition for private entertainment interests. The fat would be in the fire. And how.

Yet if we went around the earth and added up all the beneficial activities going on under municipal authority we would find cities and towns doing almost anything that is humanly possible.

Municipal charters should be so drawn as to encourage and not discourage this. Certain financial limitations must apply to civic borrowing. But, beyond that, the less restriction the better.

There are too few people at any given time and place who have the divine spark, or whatever you call it, which makes them want to get new things going. The natural lethargy of human beings is a sufficient guard against too much initiative by municipal rulers.

In other words, it would be a very good thing if Canada followed the British example. Our city charters should be rewritten so as to say "giddap" and not "whoa".

## Not Her Place

A recent accident during a snow storm in New York may be taken by believers in portents as a warning against the trend of women taking men's places. A woman plunged twenty feet through an open manhole.

## Waiting Gets Tiresome

Left in Grand Central Station, Chicago, six years ago, while her bridegroom went to look for a hotel room, Mrs. Mary Phelps has finally given up waiting for him and the five thousand he borrowed on the honeymoon. All she expected to get back; "my maiden name of Kelly." The judge gave her that.

## Electorate Wronged

Soldiers of Johnson County, Kentucky, U.S.A., who were deprived of their presidential ballot by the chance of war, seem to have borne the loss with fortitude. But when their home county put on a local option vote and the dries won it in their absence, that was different. They took the case to court; they lost; they appealed. It will now be the U.S. Supreme Court's duty to decide whether Johnson County, Ky., has the right to vote itself bone dry, by a majority of 1,313 while 2,700 of its electors are detained elsewhere fighting Germans and Japs.

## Slight Swing to Left

Big Business may well be alarmed at the spreading recognition of leftists in United States universities. Left-handed college students have had to squirm in right-handed desks which in lecture rooms are constructed on the one-armed lunch principle. Besides the discomfort of having to swivel around in an unnatural position to take notes they were regarded with suspicious eyes by the rightists.

It happened that the father of a south-paw student at Brown University was a right guy and he offered to donate enough left-handed desks to take care of all its left-handed students—four per cent of the total. A desk manufacturer who had never given a second thought to the matter before is now preparing to sell left-handed desks to all institutions of higher learning.

## Odd News

In Buffalo a man is convicted and sentenced for hiding a WAC who was eight months AWOL; and Sewell Avery says "We have fought to maintain the position of the individual worker."

Thomas Mann in a broadcast to Germany says that shame and repentance must come first; and in New York leading chefs are pooling their recipes for meatless menus.



SAYS

## The Charlady

That there frienda mine what I toldya about her husband sometimes, she's pretty near nervous brokedown as the saying is on account he's got her worried about what's gonna happen to the world 'n she figures they ain't never gonna be no post war not unlest they has it pretty soon.



'N she says somebody should oughta write to this here Mr. Einstein, what her husband says he knows all about stars 'n relatives 'n all that 'n see if he can't do sump'n about it.

seems like he's been putting in a lotta time at the public lib'ry on account he hasta go some place while he's waiting for the bev'rage rooms to open, 'n it suddenly recurs to him about how this here Mr. Einstein he useta say where the earth and the stars 'n the sun 'n all them was all falling through space, only they's all falling same time so it don't make no diff'rence, 'n they all keeps spinning round in circles as you might say 'n long as they keeps the proper distance off each other it's all right. I wouldn't prop'ly say I understands it thorough, 'n my friend's husband he says they's sposed to be only ten men in the world what does—not counting the newspaper reporters he says. He says anya them useta explain it in about two paragrap, only when they done explaining it why Einstein himself wouldn'ta understood it.

So he looks up all he can read about it in the lib'ry 'n then goes home 'n worries his wife, on account he says how does they know what they's doing when they keeps on sending up ten thousan' planes every day and banging at the earth with fifty-thousan' tonsa bong? 'Sides all the big guns what's shooting all the time 'n making everything shake 'n rattle.

So he says it's well-known where if you keeps on banging at a rock with only a little hammer you're gonna break the rock some time, 'n first thing they knows they's gonna knock chunks off the world sim'lar, or maybe bust it in two or three pieces, 'Sides which, he says, they's libel to knock it outa the place where it oughta be 'n then goodness knows where it's gonna fly off to. Maybe inta the sun 'n get burnt up, he says, or maybe fall down right underneath the South Pole 'n we'll all get froze.

So, 'course, I cheers her up the best I can. I says it ain't n good worrying about it on account they ain't noth'n we can do, 'n if the best comesta the worse as the sayin is it's libel to be all over 'fore we hardly

knows it. 'N as for talking ta Mr. Einstein it wouldn't do no good on account I'm give to understand he's a scientiss. 'N I says I remembers where these here scientiss was writing to the papers a few years ago about how they was tryngta bust the atom—whatever that is,—'n they figures if they ever gets it bust they's gonna be sucha explosion it'll blow the earth to smithereens, which they says it'll be a very int'resting experimence.

So I says these here men, don't matter if they's scientiss or soldiers, just like a lotta kids with a sticka dynamite, banging at it to find out will it reelly blow their heads off when it explodes.

—H.R.F.

## London

### HER OWN HAIR

Mrs. Eva Such is thrilled to bits. Her husband, William, who is with the R.A.-M.C. in France has been putting the lock of her hair he carries around with him to good use. Four men were lately brought into the hospital where William Such is working, all with nerves in their heads severed by shrapnel wounds. In order to save their lives the nerves had to be sewn but there were no sutures in the hospital fine enough. The surgeon said hair would do, but none of the nurses had hair long and strong enough for the job.

Then William Such thought of the lock of Eva's black hair he carried in his wallet, and brought it out and the surgeon said it was perfect, but he had no needle fine enough for the job. William Such, who used to repair ladies' watches before he jointed up, soon fixed that. He made one. The nerves were sewn with Mrs. Such's hair and William's needle. The four wounded men are all doing nicely. And Mrs. William Such is the proudest woman in London.

\* \* \*

Not T.B., heart disease or cancer is public enemy No. 1 among diseases here, but rheumatism. More than 1,500,000 persons are suffering from the disease, and all hospitals and clinics declare that the number is increasing rapidly, already it is costing the country more than \$125,000,000 a year.

\* \* \*

Reports coming across Channel from Paris are that French patriots are demanding a clean-up of postage stamp collections. Too many ex-collaborationists have been salting away the fortunes accumulated during the German occupation in rare stamps, and making a good thing of it. Stamp prices are rocketing. The 1 franc vermillion of 1849 which was worth 200 francs before the first Great War shot up during the Nazi occupation till it sold for 40,000 francs in 1942. Its current price is 80,000 francs. Even in devalued francs, that is well over \$2,000. Stamps of the present war are going at no less fabulous prices. A block of four Italian stamps with a French overstamp imposed when Leclerc's army entered Tripoli changed albums recently in Paris

## Le CANADA On Peaceful Conquest

One can understand—without excusing—the Tory grudge against French Canadians when one considers our peaceful conquest of the Eastern Townships during the past fifty years.

The *Bulletin des Agriculteurs* began some months ago, the publication of a series of fine reports on the Province of Quebec by Mlle. Gabrielle Roy. Of singular interest is that in the last number which treats particularly of the progressive settlement of our people, in the Eastern Townships.

Mlle. Roy has found her type of peaceful conqueror at Moe's River, not far from Compton. An honest farmer explained to her the transformation which took place little by little under his eyes. The English and the Loyalist Yankees sold their land one after the other, and always to French Canadians. The general aspect of the land has not changed, the houses have kept their Anglo-Saxon character and the roads their ancient trees. But the parish, *la paroisse*, has spread over and, as everywhere else, the communal life is organized around the Catholic church spire. This is what has happened:

This little village now has seen the departure of most of its old faces. The people no longer call themselves Matthew, Bill and Smith, but Baptiste, Sidore, Elie. And they work the land, after the fashion ordained for that district, with a patient fidelity which should make it rich and good of its kind. They continue there, after so many have gone.

One fine morning the Protestant minister found himself with almost no congregation at his service. In truth, he wakened to find himself almost without followers, save those who slept their eternal sleep in the sad little plot surrounded with grey stones and, since these did not hear his homilies, he was sad.

Perhaps he took a long walk that day, alone, about the little village which had changed its habits, its customs, its language, and out into the country where he remembered so many vanished friends. Perhaps he reflected long on the reversals of history which carry to attentive hearts the lessons of wisdom and of understanding. He must, after having walked far, have seated himself beside the road and felt descending upon him, more heavily than usual, the evening dusk. But no doubt there lifted before him to console his solitude, the vision of a small and peaceful parsonage . . . someplace in Ontario.

Elsewhere, in the west and north of Ontario, our people are tranquilly pursuing their peaceful conquest, making no noise about it, and paying no heed to political theories and nonsense of that sort. They want nothing to do with a "racial leader". They have character and they do not fear work. They will conquer.

—LE CANADA (Liberal Party Organ),  
Montreal, January 29, 1945.

for 40,000 francs, and the same price was paid for a pair of Vichy stamps with Pétain's likeness, surcharged at Cherbourg immediately after the liberation.

—AIR MAIL



## Books

## COMING UP!

Having enjoyed sudden and unprecedented prestige as lecturers and authors the foreign correspondents seem to be about due for some critical re-examination. One of the species came in for some gentle ribbing in John P. Marquand's best seller "So Little Time". But it looks as if the open season is just beginning. In a first novel to be published later this month, A. C. Sedgwick, foreign correspondent of the New York Times, according to advance information, "throws fish-hooks in the seats of some of his irksome colleagues." It looks as if it might have a large waiting audience who have had enough of the I-Was-There books. The title, TELL SPARTA.

\* \* \*

John Gunther seems to have got out of whatever he has been inside lately and turned his talents to fiction. In THE TROUBLED MIDNIGHT. It's about an Ameri-

can heroine in glamorous Istanbul with lots of British, American and German secret agents dashing around like mad.

\* \* \*

The success of "The Robe", which is still on the best seller list after 26 months, seems to indicate an exceptional public interest in religious novels. THE INNOVATOR which will soon be published is a novel on the trail of Jesus Christ. John Brett Robey, the author, is a member of the British Foreign Service and the book was written while he was a prisoner of the Japanese. The return of peasants to their village after its liberation by the Russians is the theme of a story RETURN TO THE VINEYARD by Mary Loos (niece of Anita) and Walter Duranty (who needs no introduction). Shelley Smith Mydans who was a prisoner of the Japanese after capture in Manila has written a novel on the effect of such experience on three girls in THE OPEN CITY. Sir Philip Gibbs comes through with another of his stories of the present war THE BATTLE WITHIN, about an English girl who was engaged to a German

flyer and an American who is in love with her. The famous playwright Ferenc Molnar has turned to fiction in a novel THE CAPTAIN OF ST. MARGARET'S with a setting in a sanatorium in Budapest before the first World War. The captain of cavalry reveals his life story obliquely and unconsciously by stories about himself.

So much for novels.

\* \* \*

In non-fiction the respected name of Lin Yutang appears as author of THE VIGIL OF A NATION in which the case for Chiang Kai-shek is presented sympathetically; although he criticizes the policies of the Kuomintang. Good companion reading for Lin Yutang should be SOLUTION IN ASIA by Owen Lattimore which will appear later in February. Sir William Beveridge discusses a plan for full post-war employment in the post-war world in FULL EMPLOYMENT IN A FREE SOCIETY which might help some people find out what they mean by "visionary". Invading Germans, collaborationists, Maquis and wars in general are the subjects of Gertrude Stein's forthcoming WARS I HAVE SEEN.

CHEERFUL  
PESSIMIST

A certain leaven of pessimism about the future of the helicopter made the prospect of post-war skies seem brighter at last Saturday night's lecture in Convocation Hall. Frank H. Kelley Jr. who spoke under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Institute offered reassurance that there was no likelihood in the near future of privately owned and operated helicopters dashing madly in all directions overhead. Ladies need not start worrying, he said, about laundry being blown off the line by the rotor blades of helicopters landing in back yards.

It was good and somehow restful to hear one of the wonders of the future discussed sensibly and in terms of practical usefulness. The idea of the helicopter, he thought, had been oversold to the public. It would be a long time before it had been made sufficiently fool-proof and simple for general public use. But its foreseeable practical uses were already considerable. Unlike the aeroplane it can take off or land in a clearance of only 50 feet radius. This gives it unique advantages in rough and difficult terrain and offers competition with no existing means of transportation save canoe or mule.

Among its possible uses, Mr. Kelley listed: rounding up cattle on ranches, inspection of power lines, checking tracks for wash-outs, inspecting pipe-lines, rescues at sea and in ocean navigation. He thought it possible that every ocean-going vessel will carry a helicopter for assistance in mooring and also for short trips to land with passengers or freight thus saving the time and expense of docking.

The great snow storm of December offered a dramatic example of the use of the

helicopter in mercy flights. A test pilot bailed out at a high altitude. On the descent his feet were frost-bitten and he found refuge in a remote, snow-bound farm house inaccessible by any ordinary means of transportation. A doctor was flown to him by helicopter.

Mr. Kelley showed sound colour motion pictures of helicopters built by his firm, Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, in which the hovering and maneuverability of this craft seemed to prefigure a new era of flight. He admitted that his pessimism was designed to offset some of the optimism as to the immediate future of the helicopter conveyed by this film.

A former navy pilot, Mr. Kelley has more than 3,000 logged hours. He was the first American pilot to fly the secret English, jet propulsion aeroplane; he was in charge of the secret flight test work on the first American jet-propelled plane. At present he is doing experimental flight test work on the new Bell helicopter and is one of the few pilots to have extensive experience in conventional aircraft, jet aeroplanes and helicopters.

He should know what he's talking about.  
—R. Y.

## GOOD NEWS FROM FRANCE

Trial of Henri Philippe Petain for crimes against the French people is to start the end of this month. Judgment against the first of the collaborating French industrialists to be tried for trading with the enemy has been given: confiscation of a 250 million franc profit and a fine of one billion francs.

A. W. MILES

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STEINBECK

CANNERY ROW by John Steinbeck.  
MacMillan \$2.50.

"When you collect marine animals," says Mr. Steinbeck, "there are certain flat worms so delicate that they are almost impossible to capture whole, for they break and tatter under the touch. You must let them ooze and crawl of their own will onto a knife blade and then lift them gently into your bottle of sea water. And perhaps that might be the way to write this book—to open the page and to let the stories crawl in by themselves."

The story does just that. It flows smoothly and evenly from one page onto the next for 208 pages—and there isn't a contemptible character in the entire book. They are all, all honourable men, according to their lights. Their lights and your lights may not have the same voltage, but let's not be sticky about details. Mr. Steinbeck has not lost his faith in the innate decency and strength of character of ordinary people. Looking back on the Depression years he can see, and can make his readers see, romance and beauty in this story of the lives of outcast men and women. For him, as for the rest of us, time and distance have clothed some of the features of the Depression with a charm that we didn't appreciate when we were right up against it.

You may remember the harsh red wine that Mr. Steinbeck trampled out of the Grapes of Wrath. Cannery Row is from a similar harvest, but it has been allowed to mature these many years in the deep vats of Mr. Steinbeck's mind. In aging, it has gained the sparkle and delicate bouquet of a dessert wine. Grapes of Wrath was a husky, honest vin ordinaire. Which do you prefer?  
—A. J. ELLIOTT.



## PRECOGNITIVE TELEPATHY

New and rather startling claims have been made recently by British scientists as a result of experiments conducted over a period of years in the realm of psychical phenomena. The experiments have been somewhat in the direction of the investigation into "extra sensory perception" which were carried on in the United States by Prof. Rhine of Duke University and caused much ado some years ago.

The findings claimed in London go much further than Prof. Rhine's. The experiments it is said demonstrate the existence of a human faculty called, scientifically, "precognitive telepathy"—something which seems to be as far advanced over "extra sensory perception" as relativity is over the Newtonian theory.

This faculty enables its possessor to perceive future events in another's mind. The experiments were carried out by Dr. S. G. Soal of the Mathematics Department of the Queen Mary College, University of London. They have received respectful attention from such eminent men as Prof. C. D. Broad, professor of Philosophy at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Prof. Gilbert Murray, former president of the Psychological Research Society. Prof. Broad said that the experiments provided overwhelming evidence not only of telepathy but of precognition. Prof. Murray said that the results of the experiments were startling but that he would like more evidence before wholly accepting the conclusions.

\* \* \*

The basis of the experiments were guesses made by 160 persons, using cards bearing geometrical symbols. Dr. Soal gathered over 128,000 answers. These revealed that two of the 160 had registered a number of hits far above the chance of coincidence. The odds against the result being due to chance were represented by the figure 10 followed by 34 noughts to one.

The experiments took the following form: The subject or percipient was on one side of an opaque screen. On the other side Dr. Soal exposed the cards for a few seconds to a man who will be known as the "agent". It was found that the percipient was describing the cards just before they were turned up and shown to the agent. Was he getting his knowledge in some way from the card to follow on top of the pack (extra sensory perception); or was he foreseeing an image that was to be in the agent's mind a few seconds later?

More elaborate experiments were made. Cards were made with animal pictures instead of geometrical symbols. The percipient was in a different room from Dr. Soal and the agent. Dr. Soal dealt the cards one by one exposing each to the agent for a few seconds. In the other room the percipient wrote down his guesses.

Dr. Soal records: "It was soon apparent that the subject was registering significant

scores on the card one place ahead. We soon discovered that the experiment succeeded only when the agent looked at the faces of the cards one by one. This fact suggested that the subject was obtaining his knowledge of the card one ahead not from the card itself but from a reading of a future state of the mind of the person who gazed at the symbol on its face.

"That is, he was foreseeing what would be in the agent's mind  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seconds later.

"The interval between the successive card presentations was reduced from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$

seconds. The subject ceased to guess correctly the next card, but began to score 'hits' on the next but one.

"This redoubtable discovery made it more certain than ever that the displacement of the guess was truly a displacement into future time.

"The subject's choice was being decided by future events in the agent's mind. A mental event still in the future was apparently affecting a present mental event, and seemingly the normal law of causation was being reversed."

### Books

## FOR THAT TIRED FEELING

To date no post-war plans seem to have been made to meet the probable consequences of the smother of post-war plans on the human nervous and emotional systems. Unless the curtain is rung up pretty quickly on Utopia the stage may be found set with all the properties of neurosis—jumbled hopes and fears, enthusiasms and frustrations, in a jarring clash of colours and designs. These conflicts are the stuff that emotional exhaustion is made of.

In her book on the psychological factors in fatigue, Marie Beynon Ray says that the readjustment period will be as tiring as the war itself with the added hazard of lowered vitality through "letdown". Fatigue, although probably the least severe, is the most widespread symptom of psychological maladjustment; and in *HOW NEVER TO BE TIRED* (McClelland and Stewart) Mrs. Ray gives a popular presentation of the approach of psychiatry to fatigue, its causes and treatment.

At one point she says "We can, of course, go to a psychiatrist. But is even that necessary? Or is fatigue a matter we can handle ourselves? It should be."

\* \* \*

Mrs. Ray bases her work on the developments of psychiatry since the last war, and although her main concern is its application to fatigue her expositions and examples cited present the lay reader with an intensely interesting insight into the stranger manifestations of the operation of the conscious and subconscious.

Tiredness, induced by mere physical exertion, she asserts, is remedied by normal rest; that induced by physiological causes requires medical attention. But nine-tenths of chronic fatigue (in healthy persons) is caused by psychological factors originating either in the conscious or subconscious minds. The causes operating in the former class, the author lists and then bulks generally as "anxiety". The causes in the subconscious "to make a man tired" are generalized as "inner conflict".

In the first class, since the causes are readily recognized, the case is simplified. "But if the cause lies in the subconscious

mind," she adds, "it is not so easily discovered. Then we must probe a little deeper."

The discovery of the cause in either case is a long step towards recovery. The subconscious, once its game of outsmarting us is detected, knows the jig is up, throws in the sponge and the conflict is over.

The rest of the book is devoted to an exposition of the means maladjusted people have found in psychiatric treatment to balance their emotions. From these examples it is intended the reader should find an adjustment in life suited to his own condition. Mrs. Ray goes further and devotes a considerable part of her book to sketches of people who have successfully found or maintained these sound emotional balances. Much of this is in the familiar "inspirational" genre and is no doubt intended, and wisely intended, to lend a fillip of encouragement to the reader who is seeking in these pages a relief from chronic tiredness.

A couple of reservations should be made. It goes without saying that the advice in this book is not applicable in cases of fatigue with physiological causes; also it is advanced only for chronic tiredness and not more serious manifestations of emotional imbalance—they are discussed mainly by way of illustration.

An opinion of the therapeutic value of the book can hardly be ventured in a review by a layman. He could at best give a testimonial. It is too soon for us to offer "before and after" pictures. —R.Y.

### WELLINGTON'S HOUSE

"Number One, London", a fifty-room mansion, lighted by gas jets and candles, protected from the mob by iron shutters will be taken over by the government and used as a museum. It is the home of the Duke of Wellington and has been offered by him as a museum on condition that he retain the top floor as his residence.

The great Georgian building known as "Apsley House" was built by Lord Apsley in 1784. It was bought by the first Duke of Wellington in 1820 out of the 750,000 pounds presented to him by a grateful nation after the defeat of Napoleon. Much of the nation was not so grateful a decade later when he opposed the Reform Bill. A mob smashed the windows of the house in 1831 and the Iron Duke put up shutters of bullet-proof iron which are a fixture to the present day.



## Free For All

### CHRISTIE STREET COMPARED

Sirs: Having visited Christie Street Hospital as a reporter several times, once to do a story on Christmas celebrations in the wards, I can report that this U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, for Coastguard and Merchant Seamen and their families, is about as superior to Christie Street as Radio City Music Hall, New York, to Toronto's old Roxy on Queen Street.

However, this hospital is very new and good and one, at least, of those in Manhattan is only about 80 per cent as excellent as this, though it is not surrounded by trains and factories, and certainly is fire-proof.

—MERCHANT SEAMAN,  
In Hospital, Eastern Port.

### SUPPORT FOR Le B. REGAL

Sir: I have just read in NEWS your protest against the CBC's shoddy programmes and the removal from CJBC of the programme called "Reflections".

Personally I have long since given up attempts to get good music from CBL, etc., except on Sunday and one or two other times. However I have hopes that some day some one would protest and so I write this note to say that I am with you 100% to get some classical music in the morning.

Are you aware that WMAQ, Chicago, puts on 55 minutes of good music weekday mornings from our 8 to 9. Every morning we listen to this as we eat breakfast and to its genial announcer, "Patsy". Recently his sponsors questioned the usefulness of the programme. Patsy called for letters. The response was overwhelming. Patsy said he stopped counting when the letters reached 34,000 in number. Now this programme is assured for another year.

One of our minor mercies is that we live far enough from Toronto that we do not depend upon the Toronto stations for music. We get it usually from Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago. CJBC is too weak for us here, though CKEY is easily heard.

—JAMES A. SPENCELEY,  
London.

### TAKES DIM VIEW OF C.C.F.

Sirs: Recent events have made me feel very conscious of certain CCF policies which seem to me to be such as to warrant consideration by every thinking reader of your paper. So far as I can make out, this seems to be about what the CCF offers Canada:

A party which dictates to its members and which insists that a member either do what he is told or resign his seat. That makes them nothing but rubber stamps and takes away all individuality. Indeed, at a meeting here about a year or so ago a Dominion CCF member went so far as to say that the duty of a CCF member was to promote the interests of CCF party supporters and to forward their programme;

there seemed to be little or no consideration for others.

State monopoly of business and industry. The CCF itself condemns the great private monopolies but these, at least, can be dealt with by the government whereas a government monopoly is beyond the law; it is self-perpetuating because it is in control and holds all the cards. It has the power of the government behind it to stop opposition; it can prohibit competition; it can whitewash mistakes and cover losses by dipping into the public purse; it can avoid investigation; in short a government monopoly is pretty well invulnerable. And we, the people, will pay and pay over again for incompetence, stupidity, nepotism and all the evils of government boards which we are busy condemning in our present administration. Only with the CCF they will be multiplied. Imagine carrying on your banking or other business with government departments whose officials will answer letters with that stilted, officious and somewhat condescending effrontery that is typical of petty officialdom—Witness the income tax people now!

I have never been able to figure out what the CCF's foreign policy is; indeed, I have begun to wonder if there is one. But Canada must have a foreign policy after the war. We are going to be terribly dependent upon export trade and that is tied up tight with foreign policy. So far as I can make out, the CCF has a national socialist policy which centres about Canada and ignores the facts of life as they affect other parts of the world. Unfortunately life is real and earnest and we cannot escape from reality by hiding our heads in the sand and saying that we are self-sufficient. We are not self-sufficient and never will be. We must accept our place in the family of nations.

—I. D. WILLIS,  
Gananoque, Ont.

### AND MORE OF IT

Dear Le Blond Regal: Referring to your column "That stuff" in NEWS, I am sure there are many in agreement with you. The trouble with us is that we lack the energy to inform the CBC how disgusted we are and would it do any good, anyway? One of the best programmes, Alexander Chuhaldin's string ensemble, I never hear now, also why can't we have good records, hour long programmes similar to those on station WTXR, New York. I listen to them in spite of static and fading-out, they are a real treat.

Then on Saturday afternoons, when we want to forget our worries and listen to opera, we have government propaganda sandwiched between the acts.

Please do "sound off" about those nauseating soap operas.

(Miss) RUTH S. TAIT,  
Toronto.

While our Sons, Brothers, Daughters and Sisters fight the Global War for

## The Four Freedoms,

here in the home front Ontario is losing the greatest of these—the

## Freedom of Religion

Freedom of Religion is two-fold. It implies freedom to follow one's own religion and also freedom from having to submit to or pay for someone else's religion.

The new Drew-Althouse version of the Bible on the School Curriculum and the State-imposed Synthetic Religion will change our Public Schools into Denominational Schools.

The Government has no mandate for this disastrous and arbitrary innovation.

It is unjust to teachers, scholars, parents and ratepayers who do not agree with the tea-coffee-cocoa, one-drink-for-all concoction that is called Religious Education.

They've no right to teach "Religion" in Public Schools.

Nothing so divisive of the teaching and student bodies, or so destructive of the fundamental unity of the Public School, has been conceived in the history of the Province.

**MUST ONTARIO TAKE TIME OFF FROM ITS WAR EFFORT TO FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF RELIGION?**

**AS IN HEPBURN'S TIME, MUST THE PROVINCE AGAIN BE SPLIT UP TO DEFEND THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE?**

**IT IS UP TO PREMIER DREW.**

Help combat the Betrayal of Ontario's Public Schools. Write—

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPORTERS' LEAGUE**

140 Kingston Rd., Toronto 8, Ontario.



## Movies

# THE IRISH OF IT

THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO is a somewhat long thirty seconds, and the essence of the picture, which is the Doolittle raid on Japan, is overlaid with too much sentimentality of the sloppy American brand, but the picture is gripping. The long low-level flight, from the moment the boys in the B-25 sight the Japanese coast until they reach the end of their mission, is one of the best pieces of sustained suspense ever to be caught in silver.

A heartening thing about this movie, which deals with a purely American show and in which, if ever, they might have been justified in piling on the well known rah-rah-look-at-us-we-did-it brand of self-glorification, is that they don't. They are content to tell the story and let you form your own opinion of the exploit's value.

Spencer Tracy is very good as Colonel (now General) Doolittle, and a girl named Phyllis Thaxter is just about ideal for inspiring the above-mentioned sentimentality.

\* \* \*

Sure, an' if you go to see IT HAPPENED ONE SUNDAY, her soft Irish voice'll be beguiling you while your stomach, like Tostant Weader's, is tryin' to frow up a surfeit of whimsy. The things these movie people can think up and remember.

And that's as close as I can get to anything which might be called an opinion on this peculiar and unmistakably English production. It isn't all bad, but it certainly isn't all good, and I'm afraid the goats outnumber the sheep.

The soft Irish voice, to say nothing of soft Irish curves, belongs to Barbara White, sometimes a most fetching little piece. Most of its more fetching cadences are for the ears of Robert Beatty, who hails from no farther away than Hamilton and who contributes some passable but type-cast characterization. The supporting cast is very good, and, on occasion, gets off some really remarkable Liverpudlian invective.

At the Eglinton shortly, if you want to take a chance.

—ALLAN SANGSTER.

Particular People Prefer

**Belyea Bros.**  
LIMITED

Plumbing and Heating - Toronto

## RADIO NOTES

A Canadian Radio magazine has been handing out awards—beavers, it calls them, with no discrimination between plain and king's size—for meritorious radio performance and production. One of these, with which I am in complete agreement, went to Andrew Allan and his players and playwrights of Stage Forty-four.

To this beaver I would like to add, both for Stage Forty-four and its successor Stage Forty-five, my own small meed of praise, tribute, encomium, panegyric and benison. (Words courtesy of Roget.)

Particularly, and all flippancy aside, for the February fourth item on Stage Forty-five, a grim draught called Intolerance. In this production, as in most others, Mr. Allan, completely without fanfare, is getting on with the job.

But, apparently, the CBC lets not its right hand know what its left hand tosseth. This same corporation, which on Sunday nights supports this magnificent series, has a different slant on Saturdays. There it tosses out the equally magnificent Boston Symphony so that it can carry, dredged up from goodness knows what bilge-waters of triviality, a little gem called National Barn Dance.

Do you wonder that my colleague, Mr. Regal, sometimes sounds a bit infuriated when he discusses the CBC?

—A. S.

### NOTES FOR NEXT WEEK

February 12 Royal Alexandra (all week)—Romance, witu Elissa Landi.

February 13, Massey Hall—T.S.O. high-school concert, with Jane Harkness, soprano.

Eaton Auditorium (through Saturday with Saturday matinee)—The Pirates of Penzance and excerpts from Utopia, Limited.

February 14, Conservatory Concert Hall—Toronto Conservatory String Quartet. 5.00 p.m.

February 16, Massey Hall—T.S.O. High-school concert, as above.

To be a Regular  
**NEWS** Reader  
isn't hard.  
Send your name

and address

and \$2. (\$3. out of Canada)  
to **NEWS** office  
63 Wellesley St., Toronto

## Bay Street Optimist

(By J. J. Carrick)



George Herbert Rennie

"A name that is magic, and one I adore,  
I hear it on three million phones,  
Why, just to repeat it inspires respect—  
The magical name of Dow-Jones.

A total of ten shares of stock do I hold,  
A stock as productive as stones;  
Each day I tune in with my heart in my mouth  
To get exact point of Dow-Jones.

The stock market crash I forgot long ago,  
Again I am making some loans;  
But nary a single share do I buy 'til  
I hear what is what with Dow-Jones.

Yes, I'm in the market and buying ten more.  
And if they start picking my bones  
I'll scream to high heaven, I'll write to The Star,  
And, brother, will I tell Dow-Jones.

—SCROOGE.

P.S.—Toronto's Bay Street Optimist—George Herbert Rennie—supplies his clients with Dow-Jones service. Read stock market references in "How Never to Be Tired," then we suggest that you forget Dow-Jones and take advice and do business with George—"Let George do it."

## Fire! Fire! Fire!

(By J. J. Carrick)



Richard J. Hill, Jr.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!" were the frantic yells that woke me up at 4 a.m. last week in Chicago. I opened my window on the 25th floor. Just below me on the 24th floor smoke and flames were belching out of the window. Bet no fireman ever dressed quicker than I did.

Fortunately, the Stevens—largest hotel in the world, 3,000 rooms—is fireproof. Soon the blaze was under control with only the woodwork and furniture in one room burned and charred. How come? Some moron careless with his cigarette.

Modern hotels are great institutions and there is nothing finer than the Stevens. And the management under Vice-Pres. Richard J. Hill, Jr., is par excellence. But the public at times abuse hotel privileges. In depressions stockbrokers and market gamblers use them for jumping.

P.S.—There are very few phases of life that are not covered in "How Never to Be Tired." Read page 216 about a guest jumping from a window on the 18th floor of Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. If you are neurotic, neurasthenic, or not normal at times, read "How Never to Be Tired," and you won't do any jumping. Postpaid \$3.00. Money refunded in 5 days if it doesn't stop you from jumping.

J. J. Carrick, 330 Bay St., WA. 4831.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

February 12th, 1945.

Dear Miss Robinson,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of February 8th with the copy of "News" containing the article on the Dalhousie difficulties. Quite frankly the article oversimplifies the problem, if the information that has reached me is correct, but I suppose that oversimplification is a necessary quality of journalism in certain instances.

With renewed thanks, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Judith Robinson,  
NEWS,  
63 Wellesley Street,  
Toronto, Ont.



CANADIAN PRESS DISPATCH dated Feb. 14,  
published in Halifax Chronicle

"President Carleton Stanley's resignation as President developed out of irreconcilable differences between himself and the university board of governors over purely administrative matters, a source in close touch with the Dalhousie situation told Canadian Press.

"This source, who did not wish to be quoted by name, said that the rift culminated last night in the announcement of the President's resignation, and was not concerned with academic affairs. It was, he said, a disagreement over the division of functions as between the President and the Board.

" 'It came to the point where either the President or the Board had to resign', was the way he put it.

" 'no question of academic policy or academic freedom was involved ', he declared. 'The Board would not think of interfering in such matters as curricula, and it has a high respect for the scholastic standing of President Stanley'.

"He would not specify in just what way the Board and President had run head-one, but he said that it was mainly a 'clash of personalities'.

" 'There were strong-minded men on both sides', he declared, 'and this didn't make for compromise.'

" Lord Bennett, a Dalhousie alumnus, had made representations on behalf of President Stanley, he said. He was asked to comment on a report carried by the Toronto Star, that Lord Bennett had threatened not only to give no more money to Dalhousie but to have expressed the hope that he could get back \$750,000 he gave the University a few years ago. The informant said that no such communication from him had ever come before the Board of Governors. 'Lord Bennett's representations were made on the basis of President Stanley's scholastic and educational views, ' he declared 'and naturally they received most thoughtful consideration'.

" Questioned about a report that some members of the Board considered a Dalhousie fund campaign would have more chance of success under a different President, he said this was correct.

" 'There was some feeling', he said, 'that the drive would not be as great a success as it might be; that some of the alumni would not be as generous as if it were under different auspices. That is a matter of opinion, of course.

" 'But the fundamental issue', he said, 'was that of the division of authority between the Board and the President. It is like the case of an ordinary corporation. The Board does not like always to assert its authority over its general manager. But the authority is there.'

"President Stanley had no comment tonight.



FEBRUARY 14, CP story  
1945

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BENILEY W  
BURSAR  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL 2  
JUN 17/46



It's a tough and hardy breed that follows the sea, and the men who have elected to serve in Canada's fighting navy, some of whose ships and personnel will soon be entering the fray in the Southwest Pacific, are no different in this wise—to judge from this typical Able Seaman. (See picture story, pages 4 and 5.)

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### THE FRONT PAGE

## Anti-Ottawa Blocs

AS EACH provincial legislature has assembled it has become apparent that there will be serious results if the Dominion-Provincial conference is delayed much longer. Hope that the conference might be approached with any degree of the open-mindedness so necessary for success is disappearing before the talk of anti-Ottawa "blocs", which is too widespread, and in view of the legislatures' present position too inevitable, to be looked upon as anything but serious.

It is obvious that Mr. King can't assemble the conference before the election, if for no other reason than that its success, with an anti-Ottawa grouping among the provinces, calls for a strong Dominion party backed by a fresh mandate. But it is equally obvious that each day the conference is put off means not only one day more that the provinces are being hampered in their planning for the future but also one day more in which opposition to the adjustments that Ottawa will expect is growing.

Some more definite word from Mr. King regarding the conference and some preliminary preparation with the provinces now, this time with care for the observance of due formality in the invitation to Mr. Drew's government, would have value.

The provinces have a just case in demanding an early meeting, and any recognition that the Prime Minister can give to the urgency of their problems would be a move that would pay dividends, for himself and the country. There is indication at the time of writing that Mr. King may call an early election. In a campaign now Dominion-Provincial relations will be an important issue and it is conceivable that the Prime Minister already has plans for offsetting the present anti-Ottawa attitude.

### Dr. Stanley Retires

LAST week the Canadian Press carried a reticent despatch from Halifax announcing that differences between Dr. Carleton W. Stanley, President of Dalhousie University and the Board of Governors had culminated in his resignation. It was the first official recognition of a quarrel which for over a month has convulsed educational circles in Nova Scotia and been the subject of much anxiety among university men throughout Canada.

We in Canada, unlike the United States, have so far been free from major internal upset in university administration and from the suspicion of interference with academic freedom. The present instance must, therefore, be looked on as of great importance.

On the published facts so far no judgment can be formed. There have been rumors of attempted political interference and of other threats to academic freedom, but the reports and statement that have been issued do not confirm this. Rather the official statement, purposely vague, tends to stress that the differences between the President and Governors were based on temperament and that no academic issues were involved. Until more is known, however, there is bound to be a logical public suspicion that academic interference was playing a part.

Public interest has been heightened by President Stanley's prestige in his profession. Starting as a poor boy in what was then known as Toronto Junction he won by his own efforts high honors at the University of Toronto and subsequently at Oxford. His ability as an administrator as well as a scholar were shown at McGill University as assistant principal under the late Sir Arthur Currie. He supplied what Sir Arthur lacked and without him the famous soldier could scarcely have carried on as successfully as he did. In 1931 the Governors of Dalhousie induced him to come to Halifax. After Sir Arthur's death

(Continued on Page Three)

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MAY 23 1945  
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## NAME IN THE NEWS

## This Young Woman a Lawyer Who Deals in International Affairs

By COROLYN COX

THIS business of women in Canada taking to jobs formerly executed only by men proves interesting. Upon investigation one finds a typical Canadian situation—quantity small but quality "tops". The small group who have succeeded in breaking through the prejudice against their sex—and is there prejudice!—are establishing such a splendid record of personal poise and practical accomplishment that the way of greater numbers to come after is bound to be easier because of the breach successfully made.

Take "Doff" Bingay in External Affairs Department, Ottawa. (She has recently become Mrs. Davidson Dunton, wife of the General Manager of the Wartime Information Board.) Such are the restrictions in appointing women in that Department that all those who have been taken on during the wartime manpower shortage, though they might be assigned, as a number were, to the work done by Third Secretaries, have been under civil service classification as "Clerks Grade Four Temporary". Their appreciative and fair-minded chiefs have admitted the injustice of the situation, however, and at least in the case of Bingay, a special position was created last summer for the purpose of recognizing her ability. Bingay was named Special Assistant to the Legal Advisor of the Department of External Affairs. She is rated by her "Boss", John Read, the Legal Advisor, as one of the best brains ever to come into the Department.

## Responsible Person

It is also stated on the same authority that she has (during her quite remarkable short career in the Department) taken a heavy share of primary responsibility of a sort normally only assumed by the highest ranking officials. For example, she headed the departmental end of the Osoyoos River case before the International Joint Commission in 1943. She was also responsible for one of the biggest bits of work the Legal Department has done in years when she worked out the foundation of the whole Canadian Consular organization previous to the opening of our Consular office in New York City. She took a very large part in preparing the preliminary work on the Columbia River Reference. During numerous absences of Mr. Read, she hasn't hesitated to step in, as requested, to assume active direction of the work of the Legal Division.

All this spells not only hard work, but administrative tact and intelligence. The question of her seniority over male lawyers junior to herself on the staff has caused no self-consciousness, let alone friction,—which ought perhaps to be mentioned in order to keep the record straight for the future

history of Canadian women.

Mrs. Dunton comes from British Columbia. She was born in Trail, daughter of the Vice-President of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. After she had started her education in the local public school—and she is as enthusiastic as the rest about the Provincial school system there—she was sent at 13 for two years to an English-type girls' boarding school in Vernon, where she finished her matric. She was, however, too young to be admitted to the university, so had a year in Sacred Heart Convent in Vancouver, with the idea of acquiring conversational French in this bilingual institution.

At 16 she entered the University of British Columbia, class of 1933, took arts and history, and thoroughly enjoyed what she describes as the "glorified high school life" of the undergraduate.

After her graduation in the summer of '33, her parents took her abroad, to Italy, round the Mediterranean, to France and England, and would have included Germany had not Mr. Hitler been growing a bit wild there. When she returned to Canada she decided to study law, as one of the best ways to train one's mind.

She wanted to study case law, not to be articulated to a law firm, as would have been done at Osgoode Hall. So she chose University of Alberta, of which Dr. Wallace was then President. She came under the formative influence of Dean Weir of the Law School, one of the truly great teachers of constitutional law, she feels, that Canada has produced.

For the next three years Doff really worked. Only girl in a class of 22 men, she graduated head of her year, achieving a first class in all subjects and winning the Carswell Prize.

Meantime Mr. Bingay had retired, the family were living in Vancouver, Doff went home, not knowing what she wished to do next, was articulated to the firm of Walsh, Bull and Co., but didn't stay the three years necessary in order to be called to the bar. She tried a bit of newspaper work, hoping to write political articles, but found insufficient sale for anything she wanted to spend her time on.

In 1939 Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. took her into their legal department, where she found an expanding job as the firm launched into its war contracts. They built two huge new plants to fulfil a ten million and a six million dollar contract respectively for Allied War Supplies. The result was, of course, extra work to be done by company lawyers not only in the matter of the contracts but also as between the company and the additional army of employees involved. Mrs. Dunton received good pay, and there was no discrimination because of sex in the matter of her seniority on the legal staff. Then



—Photo by Karsb.

Mrs. A. D. Dunton

Mr. S. G. Blaylock, President of Consolidated, foregathered with John Read of External Affairs Department in connection with the Smoke Case before the Joint Commission just at a time when Mr. Read was looking for a young female lawyer who could settle down in his Department for the duration and not suddenly disappear into one of the services, as the best young men were currently doing. Mr. Blaylock knew of such a gal, and Doff Bingay came into External Affairs without having to write the special examination for women entrants.

## Lady of All Work

The Legal Department in External Affairs, Ottawa, is a more live and interesting field in many ways than, say, the same department of the British Foreign Office or the State Department in Washington. The two latter organizations act as legal officers to the rest of their Departments. Mr. Read in Ottawa is really a policy maker, members of his staff take over and administer files on various subjects on which Canada becomes involved with other nations.

Thus at one time or another Mrs. Dunton has dealt with Civil Aviation, on which a draft of an international convention was tabled in the House; with the recruiting of foreign forces in Canada; with the Chinese Treaty, relinquishing our Extra-Territorial Rights in China. She has sat upon innumerable interdepartmental committees, such as the one on Patents and the one on Disposition of U.S. Facilities in the Northwest.

She worked on the legal questions involved in the construction of the Alaska Highway and in the U.S. projects in the Northwest. She has also had a go at the intricacies of our naturalization and immigration laws. But her particular interest has been in constitutional law, in interpretation of the B.N.A. Act, and in Canada's position as a nation within the Commonwealth.

Canada doesn't seem to breed extreme feminists in its women. Homes and children, however, have become inextricably involved in industry, government and international relations. Young women could perhaps run their homes, rear their young the better for having spent a few years mastering the facts of international life in the Department of External Affairs rather than playing too much bridge. Whatever is to be the future of women in Canada, Kathleen Bingay Dunton has chalked up a splendid example of what her sex can do when given opportunity in a new field.

## SPRING ICE

LISTEN! Music—  
Music, here in the wilderness?  
Yes, listen! What is that singing?  
Is it the souls of the flowers stirring?  
Is it some choir of woodland sprites?  
Heavenly music, faintly tinkling  
Like a million fairy cymbals  
chinking,  
Louder now with a breath of wind.  
Why, look—  
This is no song of woodland sprites,  
No souls of flowers, it is the ice!  
The ice is singing.  
This is the song of the spring itself.  
RUTH TAYLOR

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Blushing for Canada is Seldom Necessary; Of Import Trade

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AGREE with the sentiments expressed by Mr. DeMore of Montreal in your issue of Feb. 3. Canada has just cause to be proud of her great war effort, but that pride must be qualified, when we remember the deserters.

As an incapacitated veteran of Great War I, I remember how greatly I was chagrined to be continually reminded by an Australian friend that the number of Canadians engaged in the combatant services was much less per capita than that of the Anzacs. And I am more than mortified by an Air Mail letter from my Australian friend enquiring about Canadian deserters. How can I answer him with any degree of dignity or satisfaction? Should I attempt to explain the King-Ralston-McNaughton business?

As a matter of universal interest I would be very grateful if it would be stated authoritatively the numbers of Canadians actively engaged in the combatant services. I fear that, per capita, Canada in comparison with other Dominions does not rank very high.

Middleton, N.S. GEORGE L. DREW

Editor's Note: Official Return, November, 1944, excluding prisoners of war and missing.

ARMY and W.A.A.C., 465,000.	
Deduct 60,000 on Home Defence, but add 15,000 drafted for overseas	420,000
NAVY and W.R.C.N.C.	97,540
AIR FORCE and Women's Div.	200,000
	717,540

Roughly this is six per cent of the population. But it must not be forgotten that Canada is an industrial country which has been building ships, many varieties of land transport and enormous quantities of munitions and war materials. Excluding women, 780,000 men are engaged in war industry. Many of these are technicians and expert mechanics whose importance to the war-effort cannot be denied. About 1,000,000 men are on the farms raising food, a mighty surplus of which goes overseas. So whatever the comparative proportion of enlistments in the various Dominions—and the figures are not immediately available—there is no occasion for blushing by any Canadian.

## The Two-Way Street

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR satirical pleasantry of Jan. 20 damning with faint praise the far sighted provision of an Import Division of the Department of Trade & Commerce is liable to obscure the fact that the economic life of several of the predominantly agricultural provinces in the postwar era depends essentially on Canada becoming willing to import.

It is a coincidence that it appears in the same issue as the announcement of the appointment of Professor MacEwan to the directorate of the Royal Bank of Canada, as an authority on all phases of Canadian Agriculture. This recalls a masterly address given by him, at the annual banquet of the Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurers of Saskatchewan, last July, which might be condensed into;

"For Saskatchewan—it is a Federal Policy of willingness to import—or Bust."

For those parts of Canada which have to depend on the exportation of large surpluses of primary production, such as Wheat, Bacon, Apples or Fish, have to look to a market in Europe, which will be almost entirely a market in which, owing to the devastations of war, there will be no money to pay for these essentials.

The only means of procuring them will be for the exporting country to be willing to accept in exchange imported manufactured goods (or services) from the markets to which we export. Failing that, we must be

willing to import population, and by heavy expenditure of public funds on large scale irrigation projects, render these sparsely inhabited vast open spaces capable of maintaining a far denser population than they are now able to do, with all the secondary processing industries which always follow irrigation. This in turn would lead to the establishment in those areas of manufacturing industries and distributing agencies, which are now more or less concentrated in the Central Provinces.

Your concluding paragraph would be more acceptable if it did not propose to limit the establishment of a basis as close to Free Trade as possible with Great Britain and the United States, but advocated that policy with all countries in which we can find an export market. If we do not, our competitors will.

Eyre, Sask. C. EVANS SARGENT.

## An Ounce of Correction

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with interest the article in your Jan. 27 issue by D. P. O'Hearn, about Mr. A. A. MacLeod, member of the Ontario Legislature for Toronto Bellwoods. Having previously written a short sketch about Mr. MacLeod in 1943, I should like to correct one or two statements concerning his early life and forbears which Mr. O'Hearn makes in error.

For instance, it is stated that Mr. MacLeod "at one time had had the makings of a good Tory . . . he had lived . . . a normal 'middle-class' boyhood, the son of a clergyman, who in turn was the son of a Cape Breton clergyman."

The fact is that Mr. MacLeod lived a normal "working-class" boyhood, as the son of a Cape Breton worker who had been in turn a hardrock miner, farmer and later a steelworker in Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia. His grandparents were all farmers. Mr. O'Hearn may have been confused by the fact that Mr. MacLeod's maternal grandfather, John MacKenzie was a Presbyterian elder, but this was the closest any of his immediate antecedents were to the clergy.

Mr. MacLeod himself worked in a Nova Scotia steel plant after returning from overseas as perhaps the youngest Canadian soldier in active service at that time.

I am sure Mr. O'Hearn would not wish to leave a false impression of Mr. MacLeod's background so I submit this correction for publication.

Toronto, Ont. LUCILLE GISCOMBE

## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY  
Established 1887

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Britain's courageous perseverance in the face of almost continuous bombing is exemplified in the construction of the new Waterloo Bridge, spanning the Thames in London. Begun before the war, work on it continued all through the Blitz, and although not completed, it was opened without ceremony to two-lane motor traffic in 1942. More recently, as this photograph shows, it was thrown open to six lanes of traffic.



# The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

McGill at once sought for his release that he might become President of that great University. But Dr. Stanley felt himself in honor bound to remain in Halifax.

From youth Dr. Stanley has been a man of controversial tendencies with powers of pungent expression. Until recently the rest of Canada believed that Halifax and its University were proud of him. He is only 58 and his mind and personality are youthful. It appears that in the present ferment of opinion as to the world of the future he has rubbed some of the more reactionary members of the community the wrong way by what are now called "liberal" opinions on economic questions.

Dr. Stanley hasn't lacked strong support. Perhaps the two most eminent living Maritimers, Dr. Clarence J. Webster of Shediac, N.B., and Lord Bennett have both been militantly behind him. Dr. Webster has been his strongest champion among the Governors. And the indignation of Lord Bennett when he learned of the decision of the Governors was expressed in a cable message of 400 words, almost warm enough to have scorched the Atlantic cable. Lord Bennett's benefactions to his alma mater so far have run to over three quarters of a million dollars, and more was expected.

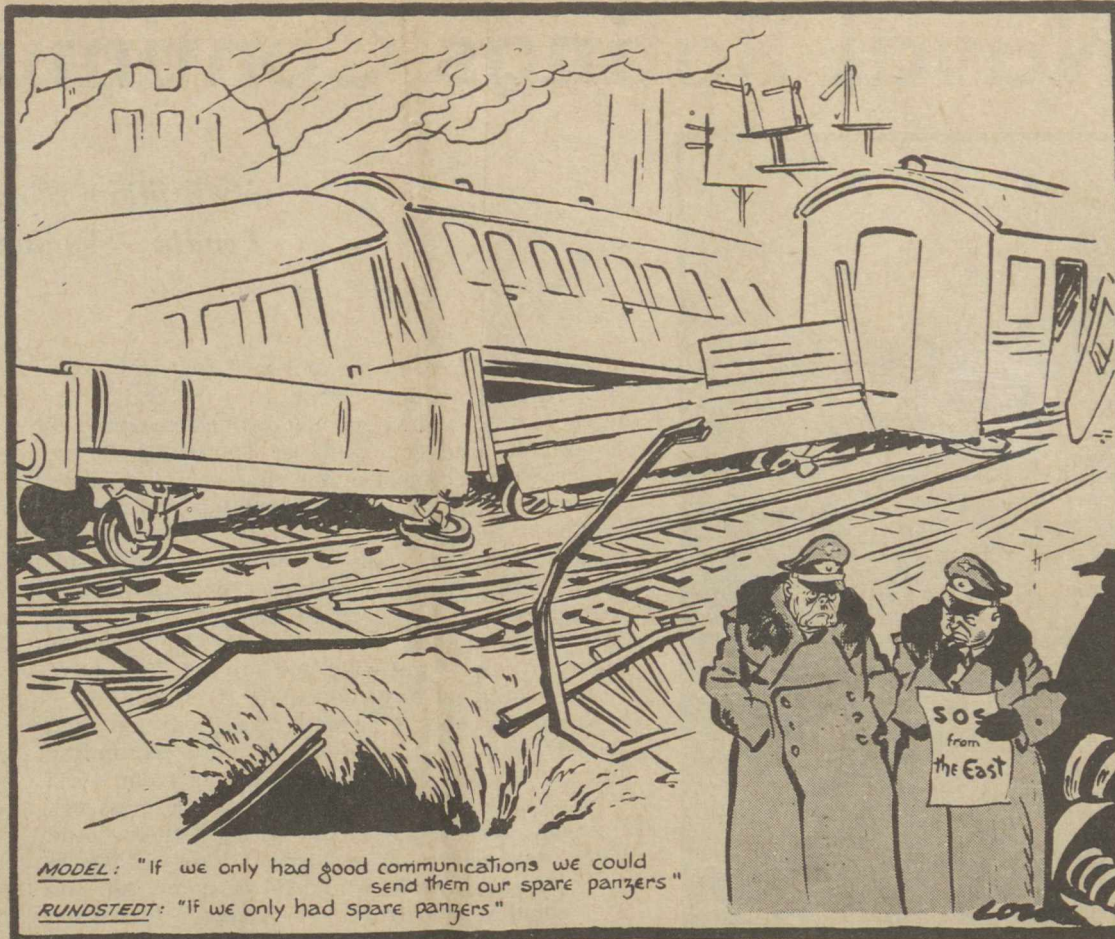
In the interests of our academic future in Canada, in fairness to Dr. Stanley, and for the sake of the University itself (and in this case it is likely to be the innocent bystander which suffers most) it seems imperative that the facts of the controversy be made public. At the time of writing all the public has are a joint statement from the Governors and the President and a host of rumors. There has been the suggestion of an independent investigation. Something of this sort would seem essential. Certainly we feel, it would be to the advantage of everyone concerned to have the air cleared.

## New Correspondent

SATURDAY NIGHT has pleasure in announcing that the widely-known newspaper man Wilfrid Eggleston has joined its staff of permanent contributors as Ottawa correspondent in succession to the late Edgar C. Buchanan. The unquestioned prestige of our Ottawa letter dates from Mr. Buchanan's assumption of duty in 1924, continued until he joined the staff of the original Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission in 1931 to take charge of Public Relations. He was one of the key officials who, starting from scratch, within four years placed public service broadcasting in this country on so firm a footing, that all subsequent turmoils and disputes have failed to destroy it. A few years ago he returned to the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, using for reasons of his own the pen name "G. C. Whittaker" and practical knowledge of public affairs gained in the interim gave a broader scope to his writing.

In seeking a successor to Mr. Buchanan it was deemed desirable that a man of equal knowledge of public men and public affairs should be found and Wilfrid Eggleston was the logical choice. Experience gained in 1937-39 as a member of the secretariat and research staff of the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations gave him an invaluable knowledge of manifold problems in every part of Canada. Those problems have been in abeyance during the present war, but they will quickly return to life after peace is declared. No writer will be better qualified to discuss them from his observation post at Ottawa.

Mr. Eggleston is an outstanding example of the highly-trained young men who came to the fore in Canadian newspaperdom between two world wars. Soon after his birth in England (1901) his parents became homesteaders near Medicine Hat, Alberta. Taking various jobs as a boy he put himself through Calgary Normal School and at the age of 21 became a qualified teacher. Later he came to Queen's University and graduated in 1926 with high honors. In the same year he joined the staff of the Toronto *Star* and was speedily recognized as a "find." In 1929 he became head of its parliamentary bureau at Ottawa, and between sessions filled important assignments all over America. In 1933 he started a bureau of his



ELASTIC DEFENCE

—Copyright in all Countries.

own and acted as correspondent for many Canadian publications as well as Reuter's Agency and the *Manchester Guardian*. His service with the Rowell-Sirois Commission followed, on the conclusion of which, war having been declared, he was invited to join the Censorship staff. He finally became Director

## AS EVER YOUNG

AS ever young to us as new grass growing  
On the lawn;  
Or as the flight of eager swallows winging  
Toward the dawn.

As ever lovely as the white rose sleeping  
Through the night,  
And covered only with the moon's pale blanket  
Made of light.

Part of our dreams, and of our thoughts in  
striving;  
All our best  
Is of them, and within their sacred keeping  
While they rest.

CONSTANCE BARBOUR

of Censorship in March 1944. On December 31, last he resigned to resume journalism. In his meagre leisure Mr. Eggleston has published a volume of prairie lyrics and a novel, "High Plains." Another novel, "Prairie Symphony," has just been completed.

## For a Knockout

FIELD Marshal Montgomery, whose battle orders are as famous in their way as Mr. Churchill's speeches, has told his men of the Twenty-First Army Group to go in for a knockout blow. Using the language of the ring, he has given us a homely summary of the strategy of "the last and final round." Many of his men had fought through the previous rounds, and had won every one on points. But for this last round the rules would be that they would continue fighting until the final count of ten.

Somewhat curious rules, Monty remarked, since they allowed for the Americans and the Russians pitching in too, hitting the Germans from several directions at the same time. But the Germans began this contest—and made the rules to suit themselves when it was going all their way. They cannot complain if we turn this on them now. "Into the ring, then, let us go. And do not let us relax until the knockout blow has been delivered."

Since Monty very often means exactly what he says, it looks as though, in plain military language, the decision has been taken by the Allied Supreme Command to make an all-out effort to finish off Germany now, while the Soviet winter offensive is at its peak, and despite all of the obvious handicaps of mud and flood, and the shortness of the season of hard-ground campaigning remaining in the east.

It is a grim underlining of the measures to restrain Germany laid down at Yalta, that,

after all these years of life-sapping German effort, it should still require a combined assault by the utmost forces of our alliance to crush her. From the enemy side there is material enough here for a legend—in some ways greater than that which they made out of 1918—of how Germany stood off "the whole world." One can, in fact, see this legend being written already in the daily broadcasts of Goebbels' propagandists.

We had better make sure that the Germans never have the chance to infuse another armed and warlike generation with it. Although Dr. Benes had something hopeful to say to us on this score not long ago. He thinks it is possible that the Germans will finally be exhausted by this gigantic effort, as the French were after the long drain of the Napoleonic Wars, and may go into eclipse for many decades. With our best help, may we add.

## R.N.A.F. Leaves Canada

AFTER more than four and a half years in Canada, "Little Norway," the Royal Norwegian Air Force Training Centre located first in Toronto and latterly at Gravenhurst in Muskoka, is closing. Imminent shutting down of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in Canada means that certain training facilities which Norwegian airmen shared in common with the R.C.A.F. and other Empire trainees are no longer available. Already, therefore, Norwegian personnel and equipment are beginning to move across the sea to Great Britain, in what Norwegians hope is only a stop-over, until they move on farther eastward to take a leading part in freeing their homeland.

The nearly five years spent in Canada were years of intensive training for hundreds of Norwegian airmen, many of whom have already given their lives in the long course that leads to combat, to victory and Norway's freedom. But those were also years in which Canadians came to know and love many of these young Norsemen, boys so much like their own lads in appearance, in temperament and outlook, that the language barrier was soon no barrier at all. They made a place for themselves in so many Canadian homes and communities that their departure at this time will be a sharp wrench for many whose ties with them were very close.

But in this moment of leavetaking, some comfort lies in the fact that those years spent by Norwegian boys in Canada were the means of forging bonds of friendship and understanding, which will bear fruit in the years of reconstruction ahead. For certainly their stay here has supplied the answer to the question: "Can there be real friendship among nations?"

And so as they leave to travel eastward, Canadians everywhere wish them God speed—but not good-bye. For between Canadians and Norwegians have been formed many great and enduring friendships which will be renewed and strengthened to the advantage of both countries in the happier days of peace.

# The Passing Show

MR. KING has denied the rumor that he is retiring. Probably just falling back to a defensive position.

Premier Duplessis asserts that Hitlerism is deeply repugnant to the people of Quebec. In fact, quite a lot of them won't go anywhere near it.

It is now reported that the opposing factions of the Greeks have agreed to an agreement which agrees to agree to the agreement they have agreed to come to.

According to Mr. Coldwell Canadian farmers represent a third of the population but get only a tenth of the national income. But they do have a stake in the earth.

## Nervous Feeling

The open-counter lunch room  
Is swift and good and cheap,  
Although a certain "munch-gloom",  
An anger, dark and deep,  
Inflames the clients ever  
Absorbing apple-pie  
With praiseworthy endeavor  
And murder in the eye.

And even I have felt it  
Upsurging in my breast,  
Such rage—and none can melt it—  
As activates the rest.  
I never am resigned, me  
(French syntax, just for fun)  
To the dame who stands behind me  
A-waiting till I'm done.

J. E. M.

Franco declares that he is determined to be recognized in the coming peace plans. We would hate to be him when he is.

Goebbels continues to insist that Hitler is in personal charge of all fronts. No one will find it hard to believe that the Fuehrer is running around in circles.

## Lunch Without Clocking

Lunch speakers all could happy be,  
And get a cheer from you and me,  
If they could talk before we eat,  
And keep their wordage short and sweet.

Most lunchers find the speaking best  
When measured by the Minute Test.  
Let words be brief, I still do feel  
No club should ever time my meal.

OWEN MCGILLICUDDY

A medical authority asserts that there's nothing like mental and spiritual indifference for a cold in the nose. We still prefer a handkerchief.

"Canadian factories have made enough small ammunition to provide a bullet for every living person in the world."—*Canadian Business*.  
There must be a more pleasant way of giving this information.

A newspaper correspondent wants to know why Canadian radio play writers make use of morons instead of ordinary people for their characters. Our guess is that ordinary people are just too common for words.

"Money will never again be master of man, but the servant."—Mitch Hepburn. Looks as if it is going to be harder to get than ever.

## Witch

There are bright windows in her house,  
And colored rugs on shining floors,  
But oh, they say she never casts  
A shadow when she goes outdoors;  
And cats that no one seems to own,  
With stealthy feet and eyes immense  
Stare upward from her shrubbery  
And promenade her fence.

She has the Ladies' Aid to tea,  
Can knit and bake with skillful hand,  
But there's a strangeness in her ways  
That no one seems to understand,  
As when across the friendly room  
With flowered chintzes brightly hung  
She shows, between laconic words,  
The flicker of a venomous tongue.

R. H. GRENVILLE

From Brazil comes the story of an appendectomy performed on a living man by the departed spirit of a doctor who died 19 years ago. The patient took a ghost's chance and is now haunted by the prospect of having to report to the doctor's office for a check-up.



# Training of Naval Ratings Continues Apace . . .

By William Howard Pugsley,  
Leading Seaman, R.C.N.V.R.



Sunday afternoon finds H.M.C.S. "Naden", West Coast training establishment, deserted by all save the duty watch. But weekdays this parade ground resounds to the crackling commands of gunner's mates and the sound of marching feet.



At seamen's "morning musicale" during the lunch hour, held outdoors when the weather is fine, the band always plays to a "full house". Boogie woogie? No. Hill Billy? Wrong again. Here, it's Von Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz."

THE oddest reason I ever heard for joining the Navy came out one night on the train. We were part of a draft of 100 ratings en route to Esquimalt, and for want of something better to do we passed most of the time spinning yarns. The subject got around to recruiting.

"I'm a fugitive from a street car," said one husky youngster, with a faraway look in his eyes. "For two whole years, I spent one hour in the street car each morning on my way to work, and then another hour at night on my way home. I didn't get paid for any of that time. And I didn't get any fun out of it either.

"Then one day I suddenly realized that if I joined the Navy there'd be no more commuting for me, no more going to and coming from work. When I woke up in the morning in the messdeck my work for the day would be right there. And when I knocked off at night I'd only have to walk into the messdeck and I'd be home. As soon as I got that figured out, I went down to see the Recruiting Officer."

Probably the most laudable reason for joining up, I suppose, would be that because regardless of self-interest the country needed the men, and the least commendable, a wish only to escape an impending Army draft. Between these two extremes lie hundreds of other reasons peculiar to the individual, his temperament and his environment. A few such would be liking the outdoor life, being fed up with a civilian job, a desire to travel, the novelty of the uniform, seeing the rest of the gang join up, trouble at home, a yen to play with guns, or simply that craving for adventure afloat whose ageless appeal to youth inspired Conrad and Melville.

THE boys I've known came to the Navy each for a variety of reasons, but they had all made one fundamental decision, namely, that they were going to have to do something about the war, if that were so, they preferred the Navy, and so for Heaven's sake let's get on with it.

Just as there were all sorts of motives for joining, so the lower deck holds all kinds of people, beardless boys and oldsters, gabby jacks and blokes that seldom say a word, Oxford Groupers, Bob Burnses (with and without bazookas), and Don Juans. You find baby-faced youngsters, frisky as colts, who when they go ashore can't resist putting on a bit of a swagger that deeply pains their older shipmates. There are clear-eyed, raw-boned lads fresh from the Prairies, always just a bit suspicious of having their leg pulled by some smart Ordinary Seaman from one of the cities of the industrial East.

There are the leather-skinned, poker-faced Able Seamen from the merchant marine whom the Navy will never be able to get to do things any way but their own.

THERE are all kinds, indeed, like the boy who rang up to ask for only another half hour's leave, please: his widowed mother had just learned that her other two sons had been killed flying with the R.C.A.F. in France. There were those survivors from the "Jervis Bay," coming in to be issued with new kits. How casually they chatted about the ordeal they had just come through, when a German pocket battleship had loomed up in the pink light of dawn to pound their gallant but helpless vessel into a roaring, blazing, steel-swept inferno.

There are guys like the one I talked to in a cafe one night in Halifax. He'd bought himself a book to read on his next trip out, and an album of gramophone records. The book was "An Anthology of 19th Century British and American Poetry", and the records were somebody or other's Opus 125, or 127, I forget which. Anyway it was the composer's last finished work.

There are dark-faced men whose kin have followed the sea for generations, like the stoker who told me stories of second sight among the fisherfolk of the Magdalen Islands. He believed in pre-destination.

"When a boat overturned on the bar just off our village," he told me, "nobody went after the crew. Why should they?" A glow came into his deep-set coal black eyes. "If your time has come, nothing can save you. If it's not yet time for you to go, you don't need any help, you'll get back all right". It sounded to me like rationalizing after the event, but there was no use arguing. The sea already owned this man's soul.

All these types come together first in the large barracks of the East and West Coast training establishments. However, it's not mere numbers alone that cause you to meet so many different fellows, it's the terrific turnover. They're constantly coming and going, coming in from ships and the inland divisions to take courses, and then off to sea in some more responsible capacity. So continuous and rapid is the movement that living in barracks is like camping in the waiting room of a particularly busy railway station.

IT'S extraordinary just how impersonal life becomes in barracks with all this commotion. New faces appear suddenly in your mess, and others you've just begun to get chummy with are drafted away before you can even say good-bye.



But they like jitterbugging, too. At a dance given in the drill hall, this couple does a bit of fancy footwork.



Much painstaking art work goes into decorating kit bags. Designs vary from gorgeous women to hulking battleships.



"Away seaboard's crew." New recruits practice boat drills till thoroughly familiar with them—and amazingly expert.



D r a f t - or if you decide against doing this I think these facts should in justice to all, including Sir Arthur Currie, be placed in Mr. McGregor Stewart's hands - chairman of Dalhousie Bd. Another alternative would be to issue just the dates and facts to Canadian Press.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES



February 27  
1945

McGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

Personal

Dear Mr. Sandwell,

With reference to your editorial mention of the Dalhousie University dispute, the Board of Governors of McGill University feels that certain statements therein are so grossly inaccurate that they cannot allow them to stand uncontradicted, and would appreciate it if you could give equal prominence in your next issue to the following facts:

Dr. Carleton W. Stanley was appointed Associate Professor of Greek at McGill University on January 4, 1926; on June 24, 1929, he became Professor of Greek. On December 1, 1930 he received the appointment of Assistant to the Principal, at the same time continuing his professorship of Greek. On July 10, 1931, he tendered his resignation, to accept the Presidency of Dalhousie University.

Although the appointment as Assistant to the Principal was ratified by the Governors on December 1, in point of fact he began to serve a few weeks earlier than this, namely on October 20, 1930, when the Executive Committee recommended to the Board this appointment.

At no time prior to this date was he connected with the Principal's Office in any way, either formally or informally, and at no time after his resignation did he continue to act as Assistant to the Principal. At no time was he ever Assistant Principal of this University.

Sir Arthur Currie, as a matter of fact, was absent in India from December 1, 1930, the date of Stanley's actual appointment, to April 23, 1931, and immediately upon his return Professor Stanley opened discussions with him regarding the Dalhousie offer.

His tenure of the office of Assistant to the Principal of McGill University was, therefore, a matter of eight or nine months, and during during most of that time the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, was not in the University, and had left for India with the following plan of decentralized administration:

p.t.o.



"Each dean, each head of a school or of a department, will run their own show. If liaison with another department is necessary, that liaison will be conducted by the respective heads of the departments concerned. Any matters that must be referred to the Finance Committee or the Board of Governors or Corporation will be placed before the Secretary of these bodies. As far as the routine of my office is concerned and the discharge of those matters which would constitute the responsibility of a Principal away on a short leave, I trust to Mr. Glassco, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Stanley and Colonel Bovey. The Chancellor, of course, is always available for consultation."

I think you will agree that with these clear facts before you, the statement in your editorial that Professor Stanley was so indispensable that Sir Arthur Currie could not have carried on without him is not only grossly untrue but unfair to this former Principal of McGill, since he ran the University from August 1, 1920, to November 30, 1933, entirely without the aid of Professor Stanley except for a matter of weeks.

Cordially yours,

Dr. B.K. Sandwell,  
Editor,  
Saturday Night,  
Toronto, Ontario.



February 27th, 1945.

Dear Mr. Sandwell,

Although I have no special information regarding the situation at Dalhousie referred to in your issue of February 24th, and should not wish to enter into discussion regarding it, I feel that I must call attention to an inaccuracy which reflects seriously upon my distinguished predecessor.

Sir Arthur Currie was Principal of McGill from the 1st of August, 1920, until his death on November 30th, 1933. Dr. Carleton Stanley was appointed Assistant to the Principal on December 1st, 1930, and formally tendered his resignation from this position on July 10th, 1931, in order that he might accept the appointment at Dalhousie. In view of the fact that he was Assistant to the Principal for no more than eight months out of Currie's thirteen years of office it seems an unwarranted reflection upon Sir Arthur to say that "without Stanley the famous soldier could scarcely have carried on as successfully as he did".

May I also add that, although I am certain that Dr. Stanley would have behaved as you suggest if the occasion had arisen, I do not find in the records anything to indicate that after Sir Arthur Currie's death the Board of Governors at McGill University sought the release of Dr. Stanley from Dalhousie in order that he might become Sir Arthur's successor.

I hope that you will understand that I call attention to these facts not as an implied criticism of Dr. Stanley, who would I am sure contradict them on his own account if they came to his attention. SATURDAY NIGHT is a publication which might well in some future time be taken as historic source material, and I would not want so erroneous a reflection upon the memory of Sir Arthur to remain uncorrected.

Sincerely yours,

B. K. Sandwell, Esq.,  
Editor,  
SATURDAY NIGHT,  
Toronto, Ont.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

Copy to Chairman of Board  
Dalhousie University.

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Sincerely yours,

B. K. Sandwell, Esq.,  
Editor,  
SATURDAY NIGHT,  
Toronto, Ont.



February 19th, 1945.

Dear Mr. Wright,

Thank you very much indeed for your long letter of February 15th with the interesting information regarding Carlton Stanley. Our mutual friend, George Vibert Douglas, does not agree with you on this particular matter, but I must confess that the facts which you send me cast a different light on the situation. I had not previously heard anything about the pension arrangements which strike me as quite generous in the circumstances of controversy.

As to your question on the Bretton Woods Conference, the bank is an international organization that would control foreign exchange rates so that adherence to it would restrict in some measure the monetary and financial independence of the United States. That is the snag which the American bankers dislike. They are willing to make substantial credits unilaterally to help England and other distressed countries, but they are not willing to take the United States into an international cooperative scheme which would limit their own freedom of action, charitable or otherwise. The fund is completely different. It is a sort of grandiose investment trust for the purpose of making international long-term loans which would be guaranteed by the participating nations. Such long-term loans would, of course, encourage American exports; they would provide profitable business for American investment bankers and, without any question, if the fund were used to make the less well-secured loans there would be a great deal of supplementary business for investment banks in floating private security issues.

By trying to reduce the whole controversy to one paragraph I have necessarily left out a good many delicate shades of colouring, but I think that the above is not an unfair statement of the present position. To my own way of thinking the bank is infinitely more important than the fund in the interests of long range international economic development of world peace, but I admit that it is a much more radical departure from present conditions.

If you get to Montreal again in the near future look me up so that we may have an opportunity to chat. Meanwhile

p.t.o.



with all sorts of good wishes, I remain,

Cordially yours,

U. H. Wright, Esq.,  
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.,  
Halifax, N.S.



# CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE



TORONTO, ONT

Halifax, February 15, 1945.

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

FEB 17 1945

Dear Dr. James:

It is creditably reported that the Principal of my old Alma Mater knows his way around when it comes to the economics of monetary exchange. To prove this I would refer to a special dispatch from New York to the Montreal Gazette, dated January 15th, which told of one Dr. James addressing the "Institute on money" in New York. He must have had some money, to stay at the Waldorf-Astoria, so I am applying to him for a little information.

The Bretton Woods Conference suggested an International Bank for reconstruction, also an International monetary fund. The American Bankers Association, in the first week of this month, approved of the Bank, but refused to approve of the fund.

According to reports in the newspapers this week, after the Crimean Conference, President Roosevelt asked the Congress of the United States to approve of both the Bank and the fund, in accordance with the recommendations of the Bretton Woods Conference. He must have known that the Bankers Association took a different stand.

Would you please explain to me where the Bankers' views differ actually from the recommendations of the Conference. Is it that the American Bankers do not understand the financing of large international transactions? Possibly they understand the distribution of electricity at 50,000 volts, but do not understand its handling at 250,000 volts. If you do not grasp this wonderful idea, our old friend Fraser Keith can explain. Now I want you to give me a little dissertation on points which I have outlined. I am trying to get a copy of the pamphlet which American Bankers circulated within the ranks of the United States Senate. So far it has not come to hand. In any event, you would probably know more about it than those bankers would. I am pleased to note that you stay at the Waldorf-Astoria when in New York.

The newspapers report the resignation of Carlton Stanley at Dalhousie University. As you know there has been friction there for years. It was his over-emphasis of classical studies to such an extent that irritated the Governors and graduates of the college. A survey was made of the field by some friends of Dalhousie, and the report was that as long as Stanley was there, there was no use of attempting a canvas for funds for the college. This was reported to the Governors and Stanley was offered a chance to retire on pension last Fall. This he refused; matters became critical, and he was given a short time to put in his resignation, or else.



He consulted a lawyer friend of mine, and made arrangements whereby he finishes the present year at Dalhousie, and will get a pension as arranged between the Carnegie Fund and the Dalhousie University. He will have enough to live on, but nothing like the salary he is now getting. These are the essential facts of the case.

Dr. Stanley and some others near him seem to think that a good memory for stuff they find in books indicates an educated mind. I claim that a man who is really educated should be able to get on with his fellow man, and to lead those who have vision to take possible steps for the betterment of those groups for which they are responsible. In my lifetime I have met a few University Professors that do not measure up to my description of an educated person.

As you have had to do with a number of situations that impinge upon the situation I have discussed herewith, I think you might be interested in these statements, in spite of some gossip of a different nature which might have reached you.

Mrs. Wright and I send you best regards, and I wish you would remember both of us to Mrs. James.

Sincerely,

*C. H. Wright*

C. H. Wright.

CHW:MG

*Now make it simple  
"Fleet he may run who readeth it"*

*C. H. Wright*  
*just a layman*





MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

February 12th, 1945.

Dear Douglas,

This letter is perforce dictated rather than written because I want to send off a note to you at once in spite of the fact that this has turned out to be an extraordinarily busy week. Your letter of February 6th arrived at the same time as one from Judith Robinson in Toronto enclosing a copy of the current <sup>issue</sup> of "News" (a publication that I had not previously seen) in which there is printed a fairly extensive article on the troubles to which you refer.

I can, in the light of these facts, understand your feeling, and I am very sorry, for Dalhousie itself as for all Canadian universities, that the controversy has occurred. Even now I have no further details of the precise situation but, in spite of this one instant, I am still inclined to think that you are generalizing too broadly from one example. If you get to Montreal in the near future, or when I get to Nova Scotia, I should like to sit down with you and discuss the whole question of lay Governors, to which I gave a good deal of study some ten years ago with the results that my own conclusions are diametrically opposed to your own. This, however, is a question of philosophy that is not urgent, and I can only hope, in regard to the immediate situation, that matters straighten themselves out as speedily as possible.

With renewed good wishes to you as always, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Dr. G. Vibert Douglas,  
Dalhousie University,  
Halifax, N.S.



6/2/45.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

Dear Principal

Thank you for your letter which I appreciate very much. As you are a very busy man I value your hand written communication accordingly.

Undoubtedly there are Boards & Boards. In general however I feel very strongly that they are more of a nuisance than a blessing. On this side of the Staring Pond we have not yet caught up with Europe in spite of all the money that has been poured into Education. I feel that the trouble is that we try to apply business methods - Efficiency in the Am. business sense often results in overall inefficiency - I have seen it so often. It is quality not quantity that we want & the new ideas it seems to me in deeper learning still emanate from the old world more than from



the new world. <sup>2.</sup> Lawrence's Cyclopedia  
is the exception or one outstanding  
exception.

That paper of mine was written  
for a purpose - It is aimed at the  
Board of Dalhousie for that Board  
is composed of men the majority of  
whom are narrow, ignorant, ignoble  
facists. In the dirtiest manner  
possible (in my opinion) they are  
ousting my Chief, Dr Stanley &  
I feel so badly I do not know  
quite what to do. I am heartily  
sick at heart that a man whom  
I admire with all my might is being  
foully shoved out and I do not want  
to have any dealings with a body  
of men who would act as they  
have done. I do not know what Dr Stanley  
will do, it has come as a terrible &  
sudden blow to him by men who are  
more akin to rodents than anthropods.



This news is not out officially  
yet but will break soon.

Therefore you will see the inner  
purpose of my pamphlet.

would that I could had the  
compromised pen of Voltaire &  
new man to scorch infame  
& give new colour to the  
meaning of a University. I'd  
blast the boards & conception of  
boards from every university in  
Canada.

My regards,

Yours Sincerely,

G. West Douglas.



**McGill Daily**

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA  
690 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST, MONTREAL

FEB 27 1945

*Jeh*  
*ms omni*  
~~February 23rd, 1945.~~

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal,  
McGill University.

Dear Dr. James,-

Such ~~X~~ worthwhile criticism as that conveyed in your note of February 23rd comes all too rarely to our editorial desk, and I should therefore like to express my appreciation for your interesting comments.

It is unfortunate that a student-editor with a "persistent willingness to dig to the root of the matter before stating an opinion" should be faced time and again with topics which must be interpreted, yet which he feels require far greater time and effort in research and interpretation than he could possibly have at his disposal. He must therefore make the interpretation while indicating clearly the nature of his sources and the possibility of error in that interpretation.

It is rather difficult, for me to see that an editorial beginning: "if we are to believe....." indicates an "unquestioning faith" in the Toronto "News" article. That the article had itself the interpretative character of editorial writing, and that it was perhaps written in somewhat "sensational" vein, I agree, but it still struck me as being remarkably well-informed.

Whenever, "on matters of this kind" as on all matters, a different interpretation seems at least equally reasonable if not more convincing, we shall make a point of saying so. On the Dalhousie topic, we would especially welcome information and opinions from those wiser and more experienced in "the history of universities".

I hope the day will never come when we consider our editorial conclusions definitive. An expansion of the thought contained in the third paragraph of your letter would, therefore, have been very valuable to us.

Very sincerely yours,

*Gus Richter*

H.A. Richter,  
Editor-in-Chief.



RECEIVED  
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MAR 9 1945  
MARCH 10, 1945  
UNIVERSITY

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

BECKETT  
MCCOY  
MONTREIL  
UNIVERSITY  
JUN 17 1946

**THE FRONT PAGE**

## Peace Before War's End

THE weariness and agony of the final phase of this war which has convulsed and ruined the rich continent of Europe has been incalculably relieved by the plans, now far-advanced, for establishing an organization for enduring peace, even before hostilities end.

Hopes of this were based on the Moscow, Teheran and Dumbarton Oaks conferences, but there were times when it seemed that the Great Powers were drifting into the paths of rivalry, in spite of their expressed intentions of cooperation. The expositions given last week by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt of the agreements reached at Yalta have finally laid these fears.

It was clear, in reading Mr. Churchill, that he had measured very carefully the vast and enigmatic power of Soviet Russia and decided that Britain must, even if at a certain sacrifice of traditional interests and principles, reach an accommodation with it.

For this accommodation the Poles, chiefly, must pay a grievous price. For their country to be cut up, and brutally shifted a couple of hundred miles to the west, is a tragic outcome of their incomparably gallant fight, at the cost of the lives of a fifth of their nation. Yet Mr. Churchill is an honorable man. When he assures them that this is the very best settlement which can be secured, and that opposition to Russia's demands risks the peace of the world and the loss of the remaining freedom and civilization of Europe, it seems that it would be best for them to try to work out their future under the guarantees given them at Yalta.

As to these, Mr. Churchill pointedly stressed that the Soviet leaders want to work with us, and will keep their word. It is on these two premises, more than on anything else, that the hopes for world peace rest.

### One Track Party

DAY by day the impression grows that given enough war the Progressive Conservatives will talk themselves to death. Last week, at the annual meeting of the Dominion Progressive Conservative Association, Mr. Bracken made another speech. It was an occasion for pronouncement on policy and program but Mr. Bracken talked war, and, at least as reported in the daily press, only war.

There can be no denying the first importance of war, but there are quite a few people in Canada anxious to support a Conservative party who cannot possibly be attracted to the present organization until it recognizes that besides a war there is also a world going on and that the Party is capable of giving leadership in conducting our affairs in it.

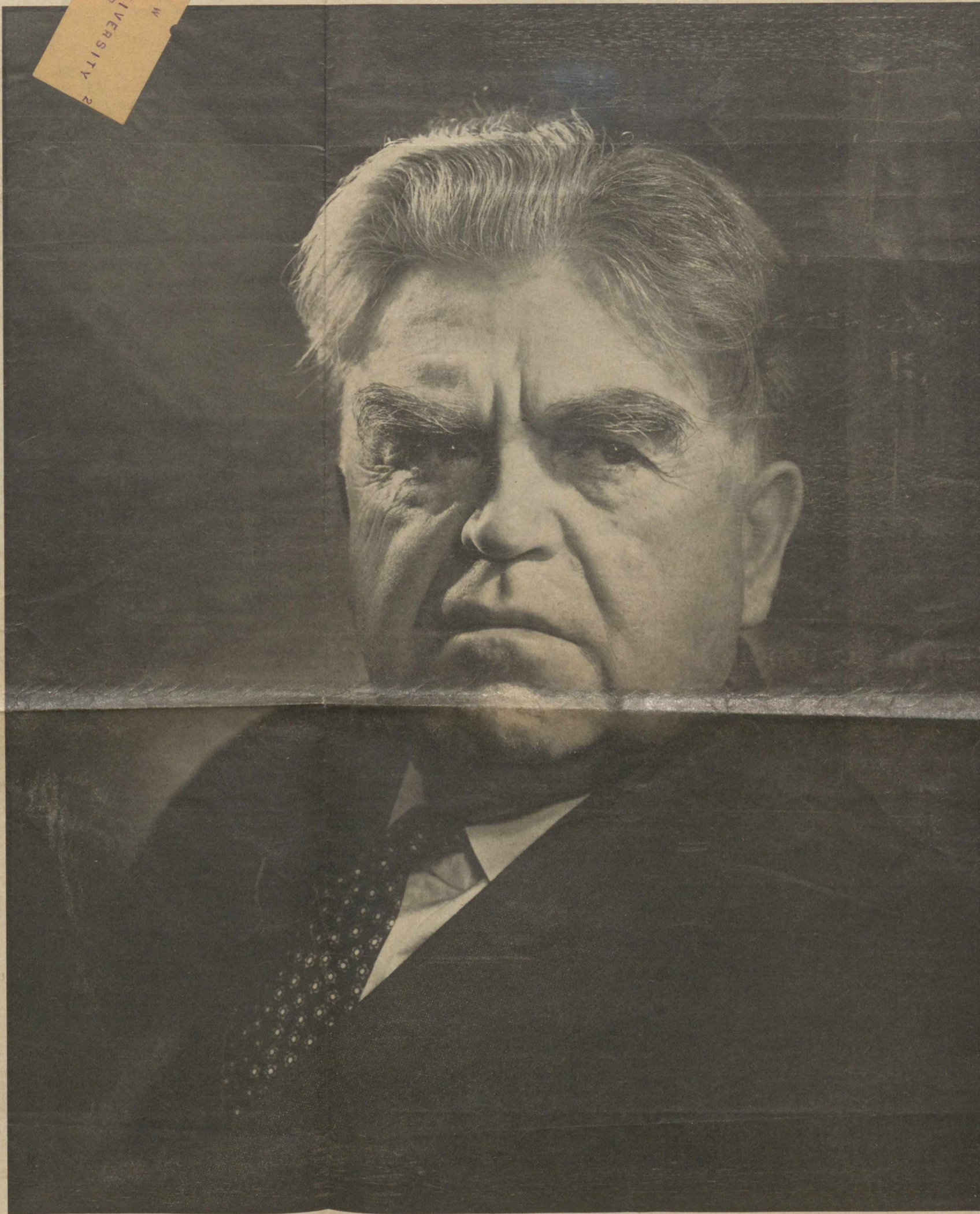
Under the circumstances we are quite sure that Mr. King is not at all unhappy about the strategy of this section of the opposition. He is not unaware that people in all sections of Canada are becoming disgruntled with political bickering and that each day the Progressive Conservative Party is identifying itself more and more as the prime exponent of that bickering.

### Hot Time in Ontario

PREMIER Drew very laudably has warned against a lowering of the tone of debate in the Ontario Legislature. All in all we don't share Mr. Drew's concern about the present assembly. Until very recently debate in the Ontario Legislature was more notable for, if anything, lack of any tone. It was very dull. But any precaution that maintains the dignity of parliament is praiseworthy, particularly with memory of recent legislatures in Ontario still fresh.

And the way things are shaping up in the Province Mr. Drew's warning may be timely—

(Continued on Page Three)



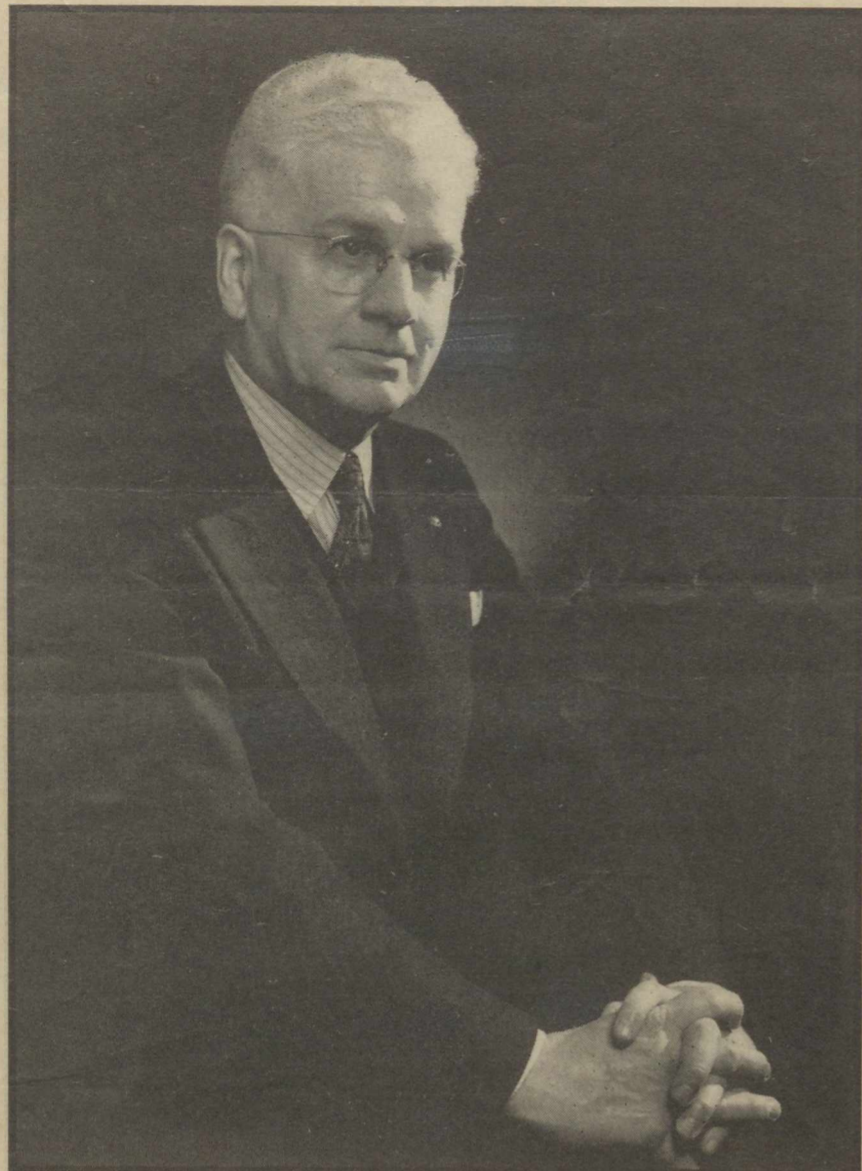
—Photo by Karsh.

John L. Lewis, President, U.M.W.A. There's Lots of Fight in the Old Lion Yet! See Story on Page 3.

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George James

—Photo by Karsh.

## NAME IN THE NEWS

### One of the Leading Squires in the Garden of Canadian Journalism

By COROLYN COX

"THROUGH his efforts the weekly editor has left his community better off than he found it." This, according to George James, editor of Bowmanville's famous weekly, *The Canadian Statesman*, is the finest obituary hoped for by the 700 editors of rural weekly newspapers dotted across Canada. Certainly these men play a personal, close-to-the-soil part in the growth and development of Canada that is entirely different from the roaring editorial might of the metropolitan daily. The weekly publisher, James points out, when selling space to national advertisers emphasizes "intense human reader interest in preference to the cold, calculating mathematical mass production monstrosity called milline rate." (Milline" being the technical advertiser's term for "per million readers.")

James is certainly a master of this technique and both in himself and what he has done with his paper typical of an era of Canadian history that is rather quickly passing.

#### Born on a Weekly

George James was born into the *Canadian Statesman*. The James family have owned and edited it for over sixty of its ninety-one years of existence. Most of these small town weeklies were founded as an offshoot to a printing plant, owned and edited by printers. George's father, M. A. James, was a school teacher, acquired the *Statesman* in order to have an organ through which to express his views, and an instrument with which to accomplish things he felt should be done in education and in the community. This objective probably accounts for the early rise of the paper to a position of considerable editorial importance beyond the scope of many weeklies.

Mr. James still owns the house in which he was born in 1886. As he came up through Bowmanville public and high schools, he inhabited an atmosphere of Methodist repression that we often forget has so widely

influenced Canadian men of affairs. George was given a good thrashing during his teens for just going down to the Town Hall to look at a dance. Home, school and church were the limits of respectability, the preoccupation of the paper.

#### Fenced-in

George was a quick-brained, thrusting youth and they "fenced him in." He played football and hockey hard, thought he might go in for medicine and registered at Toronto University. Meantime he tried out a short business course in Toronto, took a job with J. J. Gibbons Advertising Agency checking department, spent two years contacting newspapers, never returned to the University project. George had learned to set type at the age of eleven. One summer holiday in his late teens he set up and dished the type as well as operated an old Washington press for a neighboring editor in Newcastle, received \$15 a week for the job and spent the spoils to go to the World's Series at Detroit in 1909. Finding himself "bust", he did a thriving trade "scalping" tickets to the games at fifty cents, reselling them at three dollars. He made \$90 on his operations, blew it all on a trip to Toronto and Rochester, N.Y.

From that time on he pursued a post-graduate course in "life" through three or four trips a year to New York where kindly married sisters saved him living expenses and always came across with a loan when he was too broke to get home. He took in everything, from Lefty Louis's Cafe to the Horse Shows and the Metropolitan Opera—but he never told his father why it was so interesting to visit his sisters!

Years rolled on, George had a short session with military duty during the last war, got as far as England, held the rank of Captain and Quartermaster of his Battalion. The *Statesman*, under James ownership, either absorbed or saw go out of business

seven competitors, became and remained the sole advertising newspaper medium for the Bowmanville purchasing area.

When James senior decided to retire and turn over the *Statesman* to his two sons, George settled down on the paper for life. His brother was the mechanical man of the team and also the contact with the public, went to all the funerals and community gatherings. People didn't know George. He began by trying to ape his father's editorial writing of "The Editor Talks" column, in which James senior had been the pontificating school teacher. Finally someone persuaded him to relax and be himself.

After his brother died in 1929, George had also to come out into public affairs. He wished he'd gone through the chairs as a Mason, to learn to talk on his feet. However, he plunged in, bore the miseries of cold perspiration every time he had to second a motion in meeting, made Rotary his hobby, developed into one of the best after-dinner speakers "the boys" hear over a wide territory. He has never, however, lost his dread of having to speak in public.

#### A Public Figure

James took a hand in local politics, first as Reeve, and sat in the Council for ten years. He was elected Mayor of Bowmanville twice just 25 years after his father received the same recognition by his fellow citizens. He was Treasurer of his church for fourteen years, only recently resigned.

For twenty-six years now the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association has registered the growing self-consciousness of the weeklies all over Canada. They number over 700, as against 90-odd dailies. Together the weeklies reach over two and a half million readers. They are now fully aware of themselves as a force in public affairs, move the annual meetings of their Association from one corner of Canada to another as a policy aimed at national unity. George James has played an important part in the development of this organization, has been a Director for ten years, was chosen its President in 1938. He developed an important project during his term of office. He canvassed 50 leaders in education, business, politics, asking what service to Canada the weeklies could perform. Out of the 47 replies received he built a series of articles that received wide attention in the weekly press, as well as favorable editorial comment in the dailies. He was also that year President of Rotary and has a perfect attendance of nearly 17 years.

At age of 34 George James married Sarah Woods of Owen Sound. Of their children one son, Bill, is a Major in the Calgary Tanks, having entered the war as a buck private, and reached his present rank at the record age of 23; and a daughter, Ruth, is training in Toronto General Hospital, one more recruit for the serious nurse shortage in Canada; the second son, John, is ten years of age.

#### Wartime Labors

James has plugged away steadily at newspaper editors' special war jobs. He served time in Montreal on the Ration Administration's Public Relations and Publicity. He is a member of the War Finance Publishers Committee. Every day of the year he, like all the 700 other weekly editors, works on local projects and overall general war effort publicity.

Recently service clubs have given young men of these weekly communities the experience in group activity formerly found in fraternal societies. Now apparently more and more of this is being done in farm forums, public affairs councils, adult education organizations, and other groups of men and women acting together.

Of the weekly newspapers' pastures, the Christian Science Monitor has said, "turning from the city newspapers to the small town press exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the slums, full of vice, into an old-fashioned garden sweet with lavender and thyme, and the scent of perennial flowers."

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

### Are a Man's Opinions His Own or The Boss's? Salary by Sex

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A REMARKABLE letter appeared in your issue of February 3. In it Mr. David Lewis pointed out that Mr. M. S. Nestor, the well-known New Zealand economist and journalist, who wrote so brilliantly on New Zealand conditions in an earlier issue, was Research Director at the national office of the New Zealand National Party.

The comment may be quite fair but it does not constitute an answer to the arguments of Mr. Nestor. I doubt if Mr. Lewis considers that it does.

In his concluding paragraph Mr. Lewis writes:

"I think that your readers are entitled to know who Mr. Nestor is in order that they may better judge the extent to which they may rely on his objectivity and disinterestedness."

Is he asking that in reading his own statements we should apply this test? Should we not rather consider that they reflect the real views of Mr. Lewis, and that the same faith may be placed in Mr. Nestor.

Ottawa, Ont.

R. J. DEACHTMAN

#### A Matter of Smearing

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT WAS surprising and discouraging to read an editorial headed "Smearing Britain" in your issue of February 10. SATURDAY NIGHT has a reputation for trying to be fair to its opponents, but on that occasion it seemed to be a bit forgetful of its own good name.

Of all papers, SATURDAY NIGHT should be the last to take a hand in "smearing" free expression of opinion, especially when that opinion is honest, loyal, and well-informed. No person of sound intelligence who has listened to Mr. Elmore Philpott of Vancouver and Mr. George Ferguson of Winnipeg can really believe that they are guilty of "smearing Britain," or of "malignancy," or of "marplotting," or of "sinister suspicions." It is true that you may reasonably disagree with them when they find grave faults in the political policies of the British Government and of Mr. Churchill. But their views have been expressed moderately and in good faith, they have not been ill-informed, and they have been supported, as you must know, by some of the most careful journals and critics on both sides of the water. Perhaps there are circles in Toronto who no longer respect the Atlantic Charter even as a "guide."

Vancouver, B.C.

G. G. SEDGWICK

#### Sex and Salaries

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. GULSTON'S article (on Feb. 17) "The Fallacy of Equal Pay for Equal Work" raises a number of interesting questions.

If Mr. Gulston is speaking of pay for work, and if his logic is correct and his arguments are sound, the principle should be capable of wider application than merely teachers' salaries.

A canvas by a woman artist, for instance, should be cheaper than a comparable one by a male painter; women doctors and lawyers should be compelled by law to charge lower fees than men in these professions (Mr. Gulston would probably dispose of this point by forbidding women the professions of law and medicine); editors should pay less for stories and articles by women writers; actresses and sopranos should certainly come cheaper than actors and tenors; and if poets starve in garrets, no doubt the hedgerow would be a more suitable locale for the demise of a poetess.

But perhaps Mr. Gulston does not really mean pay for work, but living allowance.

In that case, why not say so? Why wax so eloquent about the plight of the married man, his wife and children forced to live on the pay of an unmarried person, and say nothing at all about the wife with an invalid husband, the widow and her children,

the daughter and her dependent parents, all equally obliged to live on the pay of an unmarried person, a woman's pay at that?

Under the present system of higher pay for men simply because they are males, the greatest beneficiary is the bachelor, who in any economy is the least useful member of the community; while the most discriminated against is the widow, or the unmarried woman with dependents, the most self-sacrificing members of the community.

Is this the system which Mr. Gulston and the Male Secondary School Teachers of Ontario are doing their best to uphold and perpetuate?

MARY ELIZABETH COLMAN  
Vancouver, B.C.

#### A Correction

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALTHOUGH I have no special information regarding the situation at Dalhousie referred to in your issue of February 24, and should not wish to enter into discussion regarding it, I feel that I must call attention to an inaccuracy in the article.

Sir Arthur Currie was Principal of McGill from August 1, 1920, until his death on November 30, 1933. Dr. Carleton Stanley was appointed Assistant to the Principal on December 1, 1930, and formally tendered his resignation from this position on July 10, 1931, in order that he might accept the appointment at Dalhousie. In view of the fact that he was Assistant to the Principal for no more than eight months out of Currie's thirteen years of office it seems an unwarranted reflection upon Sir Arthur to say that "without Stanley the famous soldier could scarcely have carried on as successfully as he did".

Also I do not find in the records anything to indicate that after Currie's death the Board of Governors at McGill University sought the release of Dr. Stanley from Dalhousie in order that he might become Sir Arthur's successor.

I hope that you will understand that I call attention to these misstatements, not as an implied criticism of Dr. Stanley. He would I am sure contradict them on his own account if they came to his attention. SATURDAY NIGHT is a publication which might well in some future time be taken as historic source material, and I would not want so erroneous a reflection upon the memory of Sir Arthur to remain uncorrected.

F. CYRIL JAMES  
McGill University, Montreal

## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established 1887

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and Financial Editor

WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor  
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor  
HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Music Editor

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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE  TORONTO, ONT

McGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL'S ROOM  
RECEIVED  
MAR 12 1945

Halifax, N.S. March 8, 1945.

Personal

Mrs. D. MacMurray,  
Secretary to Principal James,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mrs. MacMurray:

Many thanks for your letter of March 5, which of course I consider as confidential. I know pretty well of the situation at McGill in Dr. Curry's absence, and when there was some trouble with some members of the Legion. I also know of the internal friction that there was in various faculties of my old Alma Mater. These things I shall be glad to talk over with you the next time I am in Montreal.

I notice by the daily papers that Principal James has arrived, by air, in England. When do you expect him back? There is a possibility that I will be in Montreal about the middle of next month, and of course would like to have a chat with you and with Dr. James. I would appreciate hearing from you on this point, at your convenience.

You will notice that Mount Allison University, Sackville, will install their new Principal sometime this summer. Similar changes have been made in U.N.B., Toronto, and the University of B.C. While some go up, others do not. An old friend of mine said once that "we all bob up and down on the stream of life, and finally we get to our proper level." Was he right?

Yours sincerely,

*C. H. Wright*

CHWright:NGG

*DM*  
① Glad to see her  
② Saw her in city  
of my ~~books~~ books  
Spencer  
E



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

March 5  
1945

Dear Mr. Wright,

Your personal letter to the Principal arrived after his departure for England so that I will put it away privately until his return.

As a fellow Haligonian and one who lived through the whole period when Professor Stanley was Assistant to the Principal (a period of nine months only, during the most of which time Sir Arthur was away in India and had left every dean in charge of his own faculty and the administration thus completely decentralized) there is a volume I could write, but I think I had better keep out of the present controversy. He was never at any time Assistant Principal, or actually in charge.

Dr. James wrote a letter to the editor of Saturday Night before he left but I doubt if it will be published. He felt that he had to give them the facts, in justice to the administration of Principal Currie from 1920 to 1933.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Principal's Secretary

C.H. Wright, Esq.,  
Canadian General Electric Company,  
Halifax, N.S.



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE  TORONTO, ONT

Halifax, N.S. March 1, 1945.

MAR 5 1945

Personal

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Dr. James:

I thank you for your letter of February 19. I notice a number of editorials in the "New York Times and Herald Tribune" dealing with the Keynes White Report, Bretton Woods Conference, etc. It would appear that there is a possibility that United States banks would accept the establishment of the International Bank, but that for the present at least they want action deferred on the monetary fund. The American Bankers Association and the New York Bankers Association have, I believe, both taken this stand, but President Roosevelt has asked for the establishment of both organizations as recommended by the Bretton Woods Conference, so I suppose we shall see what we shall see. Meanwhile, economics is becoming an interesting and timely subject of study for Canadians. There are other countries where the ordinary citizen should be interested in these things. International thinking, however, does not come easy to those who are rolling in international wealth.

In my letter of February 15 I gave you some information concerning Dr. Carleton Stanley; particularly his resignation. As you know, there was friction from the very beginning between Dr. Stanley and the Governing Board. He and Fred Pearson, Chairman of the Board of Governors, had a terrific fight; Pearson was defeated and withdrew from the Board. I think Dr. Stanley's contentions were right in that case, but there certainly developed an estrangement between Dr. Stanley and the Governors Board at that time. Knowing his characteristics as you do, and his extraordinary public emphasis upon certain things, you can realize how he was not able to get his ideas accepted by those who were supporting Dalhousie University in various ways. The matter came to a climax in the fall of 1944, as I told you in my letter of February 15, and at that time Dr. Stanley was given the opportunity of retiring quietly on pension. This he refused to accept, with some heat, stating that there was a principle at stake and he would not be "bought off". Apparently about this time he consulted a lawyer about the value of his contract with Dalhousie University. It would seem to me that matters having reached such



a climax, a person occupying such a position as Stanley occupied had lost his usefulness in that particular position.

I enclose a clipping from the "Halifax Chronicle" of February 28 which gives a statement of Colonel K.C.Laurie, President of the Governing Board. I think it is accurate. Someone has been feeding the Toronto newspapers with statements supposed to be of help to Carleton Stanley. I think you are acquainted with the party; he is very friendly to Dr.Stanley, but I think that his efforts are misdirected. In last week's issue of "Saturday Night" the statement was made, editorially, that Dr.Stanley had been offered the principalship of McGill University and refused it out of loyalty to Dalhousie. You may accept that statement at face value; I do not, and for very good reasons. It is just possible that you would not accept it either. I thought you would find the clipping of some interest, and if anything further along these lines appears, I will send it on to you.

I understand that Dr.Stanley will finish the present year with Dalhousie University and up till the time he attains the age of sixty five years he will get a retiring allowance of \$5000.00. After that, his income in that connection will be \$4200.00, in accordance with the arrangement made by Dalhousie University, and the Carnegie Fund, into which I believe Dalhousie University has been paying, on his behalf, \$500.00 a year as agreed when he took the position of Principal of the University.

It is unfortunate, at this juncture, that matters should have come to such a climax. Stanley is a likeable man; I have found him a gentleman, agreeable to meet, and of ability in some lines, but he has not measured up to the job that was his. Apparently he has talked himself out of a good position. A number of Maritime universities are moving forward these days collecting money, rejuvenating their staffs, and making plans for post-war training of those who want such help; but Dalhousie is not in a position to take the necessary large steps now that are timely, and one important reason was that the present principal was not competent to lead the forces and to crystallize public opinion so that the necessary results could be obtained. Not that he would have been asked to canvass for money, but he would have to at least do the window dressing to display the goods which it was stated were stored behind the plate glass. What a crude way I have of dealing with superclassics and esoteric matters.

As I have given you the lowdown in these matters and mentioned other names, I think when you have read all these words and committed them to memory as classical references, you should tear the letter into little bits and confine it to your waste-



paper basket. I wish you good luck.

Yours sincerely,

*C. H. Wright*

CHWright:NGG

PS. If you come across anything that a poor layman could read to advantage concerning the Keynes White Report, Bretton Woods, etc. that is up to the minute, please send it on to me.

C.H.W.

MADE IN CANADA



# Board Of Governors Of Dal Formally Accept Stanley Resignation

*Stanley's resignation on the job.*

HALIFAX, Feb. 27 — (CP) — Resignation of Dr. Carleton Stanley as president of Dalhousie University here followed differences over purely administrative matters, and no question of academic freedom was involved in any way, Col. K. C. Laurie, president of the university board of governors, said tonight.

(Dr. Stanley's resignation was tendered Feb. 6 and was formally accepted tonight by a meeting of the board.

It is expected a statement will be issued tomorrow dealing with financial settlements and other matters connected with the resignation. There has been no indication of who will succeed the president, whose resignation was to become effective at the end of the academic year in June).

Referring to a report in a Toronto newspaper Monday outlining several incidents which purportedly led to the resignation, Col. Laurie said that these incidents "were not in any way relevant, or considered, in connection with the action the board recently took."

"The question was an entirely administrative one and, as the

American Association of University Professors was informed, no question of academic freedom arose in any way."

(The newspaper report said that Dr. Stanley had asked that a representative of the Association be permitted to attend the governors' meeting when his resignation was tendered, but had been refused).

(Other matters referred to in the report were: that of Dr. Stanley's remark to the 1944 graduating class referring to slum conditions in Halifax, and that the board wanted to discharge a young Dalhousie professor who was charged with giving information to the enemy, but that Dr. Stanley and Lord Tweedsmuir had intervened).

(The latter apparently referred to the case of Allan Findlay, 25, former Rhodes Scholar and then lecturer at Dalhousie Law School, who was found technically guilty of a breach of Defence of Canada Regulations by conveying military information in letters to his Danish fiancee in Copenhagen. He was fined \$1 and costs).

## Halifax North News

# Plan Development For Playing

News that the Civic

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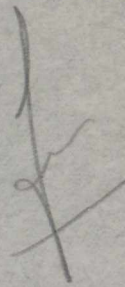
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MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

March 12  
1945



Dear Colonel Corrigan,

In the absence of the Principal, who is spending a few weeks in England, may I acknowledge and thank you on his behalf for your very kind letter of March 10th.

As one of the officers who also served under General Currie, I share your sentiments.

Faithfully yours,

Cyrus Macmillan  
Acting Principal

Lt. Col. C.A. Corrigan,  
11 Harper Avenue,  
Toronto, Ontario.



I want to compliment you  
 on your note to the editor of  
 Saturday Night, covering an  
 necessary in an earlier edition  
 of the paper in reference to the  
 association of Dr. Carlson Stanley  
 and Sir Arthur Lewis as Principals  
 of McGill.

Dear Sir -  
 Montreal  
 McGill University  
 Dr. F. Cyril Jones

MAR 12 1945  
 # 1945

McGILL UNIVERSITY  
 11 HARPER AVENUE  
 TORONTO



I had the honour of serving on  
the staff of the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division  
under General Currie, and I  
consider him one of the greatest,  
if not the greatest man, this  
country has produced, & with  
you, resent any reflection upon  
his memory or ability. I am,

Gratefully Yours.

A. Bourigan

H.C.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

April 14th, 1945.

Dear Mr. Wright,

I finally got back from England after a pretty strenuous trip, and learned that earlier in the week you passed through Montreal. I am very sorry indeed that we missed each other. I have, of course, read with great interest your personal letter of March 1st regarding the Dalhousie controversy, and, as I expect you saw, SATURDAY NIGHT published my own letter.

With regard to your first paragraph, perhaps you might like to read the enclosed literature in some of your leisure moments by your Halifax fireside.

With best personal wishes to you,  
I remain,

Cordially yours,

C. H. Wright, Esq.,  
Canadian General Electric Company,  
Halifax, N.S.



April 23rd, 1945.

Dear Mr. Wright,

Your letter of April 18th was a very pleasant surprise since I had not expected to hear so soon, but I am delighted to know that the Bretton Woods address was of some help to you. On the other matters that you mention I shall have to wait until either I reach Halifax or you reach Montreal, but I hope that one or other of these possibilities will occur in the not too distant future.

As to the international trade situation, my own feeling, as you may have gathered from some of my earlier remarks, is that we are doing a pretty fair job in the exploration of markets for Canadian exports, but we have scarcely begun to study the reciprocal question of the extent to which Canada is willing and able to receive goods exported by other countries. That to me is the knub of the question and quite frankly, I could wish that all of the important countries would spend a good deal of time studying the question of increasing the volume of their imports since I do not see any other way in which international trade is substantially to be increased.

With renewed good wishes to you as always, I remain,

Cordially yours,

C. H. Wright, Esq.,  
Canadian General Electric Co.,  
Halifax, N.S.



# CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE  TORONTO, ONT

Halifax, N.S. April 18, 1945.

McGILL UNIVERSITY  
M

APR 21 1945

## Personal

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Dr. James:

I am sorry that I missed you by a few hours in Montreal. I had only one day there. I wanted to talk over with you the question of the Bretton-Woods conference, and the various stabilization arrangements. However, the address which you delivered before the Canadian Club at Montreal, and of which you sent me a copy, I think will very nicely fill the bill. After I have perused it carefully I will write you if I want more enlightenment.

You emphasize the importance of export trade. I have before me circular letter #1603 of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which is about the third letter of its kind recently received. From it I note that visitors expected at the office of the C.M.A. in Toronto will come next year from Australia, Brazil, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Peru. It is evident that those who have to export equipment manufactured in Canada realize its importance, and are now taking necessary steps to do real business along these lines. It seems to me that in Canada we are more alert to the importance of reciprocal foreign trade than is the case in the United States. In the death of President Roosevelt Canada lost its best President, and many say the greatest President that the United States has ever had. I am inclined to agree with them.

I have had several interesting conversations with parties who are well-informed on Dalhousie matters, particularly the resignation of the present President. I do not want to burn this paper, so my remarks will have to be deferred until our next meeting. For that, and some other reasons, I think you should arrange to spend your summer holidays in Nova Scotia. I would then complete part of your education for you. Some people say "there ain't no justice."

I heard one of our best informed citizens say the other day that Dr. Cyril James' recent letter to "Saturday Night" was a masterpiece. He is a very well read man, and knows all the twists and turns of the Dalhousie situation. I thought you might like to know of his opinion.

Hoping to see you again before too long, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

*E. H. Wright*

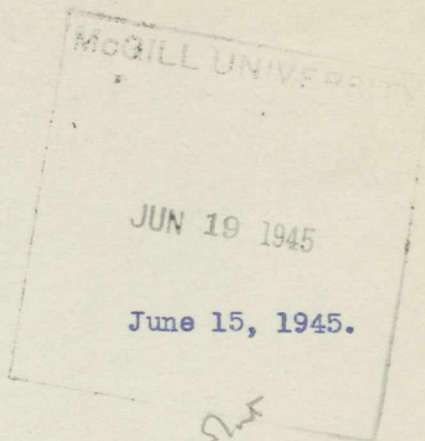
CHW:G





DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY  
HALIFAX, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



Personal

*Don't start  
he said!*

My dear James:

Just recently I have heard a report from Professor G. V. Douglas, of his conversation with you. He told me very frankly of your critical, and at the same time, extremely kind, remarks about myself.

Many thanks!

Yours sincerely,

*Carleton Stanley*

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

October 29th, 1945.

Dear Dean Macmillan,

The invitation from Dalhousie University has just reached my desk and McGill is asked to send a representative who will participate in the inauguration of President Carr on Tuesday, November 13th.

It will be impossible for me to attend on this occasion since there is a meeting of the University Advisory Committee of the Department of Veterans' Affairs scheduled for that day to take up several important matters, and I should appreciate it greatly if you would be willing to represent McGill University on this occasion. Naturally I shall report the matter to the Senate at its next meeting, but the Dalhousie Ceremonies occur before the Senate meets.

I am asking the Registrar to prepare an appropriately formal document of greetings which you can carry with you and hope that you will convey my personal good wishes to the Chairmen of the Board of Governors and President Carr on this occasion.

With renewed good wishes, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Dean Cyrus Macmillan.

cc: Mr. Matthews.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

November 3rd,  
1945.

Dear President Kerr,

May I offer my warm personal felicitations on your inauguration on November 13th. I should have liked to have been present in person in order that I might convey to Dalhousie University the official congratulations of McGill on your appointment, but unfortunately I must be in Ottawa on that day for an important meeting of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Senate has therefore appointed the Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Professor of English Literature, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, and one of its most distinguished members to be present on the occasion of your inauguration and to bring the official greetings. Good wishes of all of us will come with him.

Cordially yours,

Rev. A.E. Kerr, B.D., D.D.,  
President, Dalhousie University,  
Halifax, N.Y.

cc: Dean Macmillan  
Mr. Matthews.



McGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
F. CYRIL JAMES

November 3, 1945

Dear Dean Macmillan,

In response to my enquiry yesterday I was delighted to learn from Mrs. McMurray that your cold had improved to the point where it will be possible for you to attend the inauguration of President Kerry of Dalhousie University. I am today sending this good news forward to President Kerr and attaching a copy of my letter for you. I hope that you will convey my warm personal greetings to him, and to my many other friends at Dalhousie.

Cordially yours,

Dean Macmillan



*Maintenance grade: 7  
J. Foster. 7*



McGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

*JH*

Faculty of Arts and Science

October 31, 1945.

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Principal:

I sincerely appreciate your kindness in asking me to represent the University at the inauguration of President Kerr at Dalhousie University, Halifax, on Tuesday, November 13th. I should very much like to go but unfortunately I contracted at the end of last week a very severe cold which I have found very difficult to throw off. Under the circumstances, therefore, I beg you to excuse me from what otherwise would have been a very pleasant duty.

With kindest personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

*Cyrus Macmillan*

Cyrus Macmillan,  
Dean.

*Ridiculous!  
13 days away  
Cold will be  
cured in 3  
weeks time  
surely!!*





DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY  
HALIFAX, N.S.

December 7, 1945.

Dear Dr. James:

Thank you for the greetings which you  
so kindly sent on the occasion of the inauguration  
of Dr. Kerr as President of Dalhousie.

We received messages from a great many  
colleges and universities. It is reassuring to  
us to know, as he assumes his new duties, that he  
does so with the cordial good-will of our acknowledged  
leaders in higher education.

Wishing you the compliments of the Season,

Yours sincerely,

*H. C. Lawrie*

Chairman, The Board of Governors.

Dr. F. Cyril James,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL'S ROOM  
RECEIVED

DEC 11 1945