

RG:0002,c.0046; FILE # 00457;

KO - KY, 1925- 1937

**FILE 457**

**KO - KY**

# CERTIFICATE FOR POST OFFICE REGISTRATION

This receipt is necessary if enquiry is desired

DATE

No. **12532**

Postmaster

FEE if more  
than 10c.

c.

MAXIMUM INDEMNITY PAYABLE  
INTERNATIONAL - \$ 9.65 for loss only.  
UNITED STATES - \$25.00 for loss only.  
GREAT BRITAIN - \$ 9.65 for loss or rifling.  
CANADA—10c. fee \$25; 20c. fee \$50; 30c. fee \$75;  
40c. fee \$100, for loss, rifling or damage.

50B.—1,000,000—13-2-35

S. Rogut.

4600 Belarke st

Lucy

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES  
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin  
*Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine*

REGISTERED ARTICLE  
*Envoi recommandé*

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF  
*Enregistré au bureau de poste de* }

DATE..... UNDER } No.....  
*sous le* }

ADDRESSED TO } D. KOGUT  
*Adressé à* }

4600 CLARKE ST.

AT } MONTREAL.  
*à* }

39B-150,000-1-6-35

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT  
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

Date stamp of office of origin

To be filled in by sender  
*À remplir par l'expéditeur*

12532



RETURN TO }  
*Retournez à* }

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

STREET AND NUMBER  
*Rue et numéro*

MONTREAL.

(1).....

PLACE OF DESTINATION  
*Lieu de destination*

CANADA

(1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS  
*En gros caractères*

THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE REGISTERED ARTICLE DESCRIBED ON THE OTHER SIDE  
*Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi mentionné d'autre part*

8/5/37

WAS DULY DELIVERED ON THE .....193.....  
*A été dûment livré le*

Date stamp of office of destination  
*Timbre du bureau destinataire*



SIGNATURE OF THE ADDRESSEE } (1).....  
*Signature du destinataire*

*Benjamin [unclear]*

OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE } (2).....  
*Du représentant du destinataire*

*[Signature]*

OF THE POSTMASTER OF THE OFFICE OF DESTINATION }.....  
*De l'agent du bureau destinataire*

(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the Delivery office and returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.

*Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire et renvoyé par le premier courrier directement à l'expéditeur.*

(2) When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.

*Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.*

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

7th May 1937

Dear Sir,

In accordance with our telephone conversation I am directed by the Principal to return to you under registered cover your article which you recently submitted to the McGill News. As I explained to you the University has nothing to do with the operation of the News, it is the organ solely of the McGill Graduates' Society.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

D. Kogut, Esq.,  
4600 Clarke Street,  
MONTREAL.

11th May, 1935.

My dear President,

I well remember the pleasant visit which I had from you and in fact it was only yesterday that I was looking into your book "Urban Influences, etc." and wondering where you were now.

Many thanks for your kind welcome to the western side of the Atlantic. I too hope that chance will give us an opportunity of another meeting.

Yours sincerely,

The President,  
Drexel Institute,  
Philadelphia.

DREXEL INSTITUTE  
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF  
THE PRESIDENT

May 1, 1935

Principal Arthur Eustace Morgan  
University College  
Hull, England

My dear Principal Morgan:

I have noted with real pleasure in a recent issue of SCHOOL AND SOCIETY the fact that you have been appointed principal and Vice-Chancellor at McGill University and that you are to take up your residence in Montreal on September 1st. You may perhaps remember me as an humble seeker after knowledge when I visited you in 1926 seeking material for the book which I afterward published and called "Urban Influences on Higher Education in England and the United States". You were kind enough to grant me an audience at that time and later to do me a very great service in reading the manuscript of the book. It is therefore most pleasant to know that we are to be neighbors, at least on the same continent and that the distance from Montreal to Philadelphia is not a great one. I shall hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at some time during the coming year. If you should chance to be in New York or Philadelphia, I hope that you will give me the pleasure of entertaining you. I am no longer at the Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, but have been for the past three years president of Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. Since it may be interesting to you to know something of your new academic neighbors, I am sending you a catalog of this institution under separate cover. With sincere regards, I remain

Yours truly,

James R. Kolbe

November 25, 1925.

N. Kolkin, Esq.,  
349, W. 21st Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. enclosing manuscript entitled "Chapters of Archaic History".

We appreciate the fact that you have thought of McGill University and that you are willing to entrust to us the results of your work. It is of course impossible to say what disposal we can make of it until there has been an opportunity for perusal. We shall arrange for its examination by the proper department of the University and advise you of the result.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

New York, Nov. 16, 1925.

McGill University,

Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen,

I have taken the liberty to send you by mail some old nearly worn-out MSS., which I would ask you to place in the hands of some body interested in the prehistory of the European ancestors. The package contains "Chapters of Archaic History" and some notes on the linguistic sources of such history. I have it copied and will try to present it to the Smithsonian Institution or some society. ~~The~~ Sm. Inst. is mostly interested in Indian archaeology and in physical anthropology. That does not look very promising.

The "Chapters &c." sent here covers the time between the national formations in western Asia and the Sumerian settlements in Sinar. Look and see how far out of line I get.

The University or any private person need not be accountable to me for the fate of the MS. You are allowed to print all of it or part of with comments or otherwise, with additions or contradictions. The truth is all we seek. It has been read in England a couple of months.

Very truly yours

W. H. Kellogg

349 - W. 21<sup>st</sup> St. New York, City

Some Corrections to "The History of Archaic Times," Page 4

The Changes in the Population in Northwestern Lydia  
in the Middle Archaic Period.

We have been forced to present only a compendium of the early history so far. The items necessary to make everything plain to the novice naturally became too many and complicated, and the records had to be studied carefully.

We can hardly call the Ots in the Ged district immigrants. They had spread from the Aegean coast. They naturally happened to be there. There was a row of Tavian <sup>homes</sup> north and south beginning a distance east of Adramyttium and running southward. The Lithuanians settled at the northern end of the Tavian row and the Latins at the southern, where it met the Anic district. Father (predecessor) was called ataves at first in Latin, in Lettish and Litwa, Taves or Thaves. South of the Litwas or Lithuanians were really Hindu settlers called Pars and farther south near the Letts or Alteri were Beretas, or Barattas (Pars <sup>mixed with</sup> Ged, Letts, or Priats).

Teutonic Mans ~~and~~ had moved in from Thessaly and had settled west of the Litwas near Adramyttium. When the Auds in Troas saw this, they moved east or south-east close to the Litwas, who said they lived ant. Finally, Goths from Chalcidice came and settled west of the Pars. Pars and Litwas called Goths Hitu ~~and~~ <sup>turn over</sup>

or Hetra. In Lithuanian and Sanskrit the "others" is: <sup>antra and</sup> ~~antara~~ hita, in Sanskrit (Pars dialect) it is antara hetra hetra, anya. In those early times some people could not pronounce g or k. They changed g to g'h as the Hollanders <sup>do</sup>, and k to k'h.

The Mans, Goths (Akats, Akts) and the Namads were the colonists southward. Finally German Naktts became numerous, while the name Namad became obsolete except among the Slavs northeast of the Latins, and the Letts and the Hungarians. Kars or Kers crowded in among the Germans and became their leaders. The Latins called them Germani, but others called them Naktts (Teutonic Anaks). Lithuanians, Letts, and Latins called night naktis, nox, noctis, and Greeks, who must have been here, nyx, nyx, nyktos. The Pars called night akti. Day <sup>(east)</sup> was called dina, dieu, dan or dien by all these Tavian successors except the Latins, where it was dies, the same as Arabic <sup>Dia</sup> Dia, which means the Gods. The Greeks were no doubt in northwestern Lydia at times. They were <sup>a</sup> people that needed herding. They had many names, as Shelm, Calairvae, Chilwarks (among Letts), Hatar-Shel (among Hungarians).

The Masians from the south stopped opposite the Ands, then turned south <sup>and east</sup> alongside the Mans in the Hindu or Par district. In Egyptian west is emnt (Armanat, Teutonic Man or Aman), north is mecht (Teutonic Males or Mecklings), east is yecht (A kts) and ebteh (Bets, Abats) and south res (Russ), gemat (Kams) and khebih (Cofts). The words may be from different places <sup>in</sup> <sup>Sydia</sup> always further south-east. Mats or Madas from Thessaly came in near Adramyttium (Adra-Mut, Davidian Mats). The Davidian name came in later here. The Mats spread southward west of the Germanic people. They were alongside (or mit), around the Letts and some Slavs near there were Adraaws mostly called Etrui (Slavic Otrou or ltrou). These had left near the Pars before. Letts, Adraaws, and latinized Pans developed here into a tribe, the Spans. They all have otri, otros, others and adhrir for "the others".

From the eastern end of the Lithuanian district the Daus had a solid line southward below the higher country. When Immigrants came in from Rontus, the Duses stayed a while in Mysia and then came over to the higher country east of the Daus. When the Slavs saw that, they got jealous, and the Russians went over and drove the Duses west into the Dan streak and the former Russian district, and took possession of the claims of the Duses.

next page

The Japanese also came over from Troas and settled first near the Massians and moved eastward with them as far as Apian Campus. Tibetans also came into this neighborhood. Some Turkes may have gone south of Adramyttium.

The Finns after them Hungarians and Gauls moved steadily northward between the Sathin and the Lithuanian districts. Many small unknown tribes came in now; for it was expected that the former inhabitants would move out, as the Morros invaded the west coast.

The application of record words should be carefully determined, not be read off the reel. The Russians have two words for morning: etro and rans. They come from different places. Etro people were east of them northeast of the Sathins. But the Russians moved to the Duse district and then to the north side of the Lithuanians. Here Irish, Arans or "Rans" were east.

We find very few Makes, relatives of the Kams. They and the Madas used the western Amic dialect. It appears that the Makes to a great extent settled in Syria near the bend of the Orontes. North of Imma was the Amyca plain. There was a town called "Onchae" by the Greeks - should have been Omichae or Omychae. The inhabitants now call it Umk. The district must have reached into the Amok valley between the Amanus ranges. The Magi, no doubt, lived here at an early time.

The Lettish and Litva words for the cardinal points seem to have been adopted at a new place quite late, as the higher country; East rytai, west vakarai (Akars). This is nearly like Lettish, but north is shauri (Isaurians, or Servians) and south, pietas (Pets). Here Letts had north and south gesuels (Shimalx). The Letts call south the "day side" generally.

The words for night nyts nyx and day hemera seems to fit the Greeks in Macedonia, but it is too late to get words for day and <sup>there</sup> night. Hemera might also mean something else than nyx.  
ru.

N. Kolkin

March 19, 1936

Principal's Memo:

Saw Mr. Kon. Informed him that I regretted the University was unable to undertake the function of providing moving picture shows for members of the staff. I presumed that many members of the staff might like to see his picture and probably the best course for him to take would be to approach the Film Society which existed for the purpose of ~~seeing~~ pictures which did not appear in the public picture theatres.  
/showing

Louis Kon.

Has in his possession a moving picture (silent with English titles)

TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

based on the book by John Reid and compiled by using film strips from the Russian archives.

The Censor will not allow it to be shown in Montreal, his reasons being that it is Communistic.

His mission to you is to ask if you would not like to arrange for a private showing in the University for the professors. It can only be shown privately.

He could show it any day hour or night hour from tomorrow to next Tuesday week.

He would have to charge 35 or 50 cents for covering tax.

It is the only historical record of the Russian revolution starting with July 1918 and showing scenes in the Duma and the street fighting.

His office is "Friends of the Soviet Union" but he has not phone of course. So he will telephone me again tomorrow for your answer. He thinks a picture like this ought to be shown for people's education just as much as the ones on social diseases.

Louis Kon

called to ask for an appointment to see you.

Asked him to state his business and he  
said he could not do so over the phone  
but would come up and see me and explain  
this afternoon.

Do you want to see him?

I attach file on him including report from  
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

ADDRESS  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION



IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. 423984.....

KINDLY DO NOT WRITE ON MORE THAN  
ONE SUBJECT IN ANY ONE LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

OTTAWA, June 1st, 1932.....

Sir,

The Minister is absent from the city for a few days, but before leaving instructed me to acknowledge your letter of the 10th ultimo with regard to the application of Adolf Kruming for the admission to Canada of his nephew, George (Uri) Korenev, and to advise you that favourable action is being taken in the matter.

I am today writing direct to Mr. Kruming in order to obtain certain information which the Department requires before authority can issue for the admission of the boy named above.

Yours very truly,

*A. Currie*  
Commissioner

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
P.Q.

*Dear Dear Sir,*

*Please note and return*

*6/6/32*

*Arthur*

*Noted. Thank you  
A. Currie*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

THE MACDONALD PHYSICS LABORATORY

May 9th. 1932.

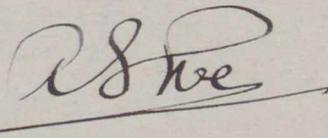
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Can you please write a brief  
letter of endorsement with reference to the  
enclosed letters?

I think you know Mr. Kruming,  
whose wife is a sister of Sir Stopford Brunton.  
They are anxious to bring out a young nephew,  
George, from Russia, and educate him in Canada.  
From the enclosed letters you will see that they  
are very reliable people.

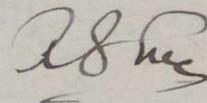
Yours very sincerely,



A. S. Eve,  
Dean, Graduate Faculty.

*Please return all to me.*

Encl.



May 10, 1932.

Honourable W.A. Gordon,  
Minister of Immigration and Colonization,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Minister,

I have been asked to write to you by Professor A.S. Eve, Dean of our Faculty of Graduate Studies, on behalf of an application made to your Department by a Mr. Kruming to have his nephew, George (Uri) Korenev, admitted to Canada.

I understand that the young boy, now between nine and ten years of age, lives in Russia, and Mr. Kruming desires to get permission to bring him to Canada, in order to rear and educate him.

Mr. Kruming is a young man, now doing post graduate work in our Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, towards the M.Sc. in the subjects of Electrical Engineering and Physics. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and our experience is that he is an able, conscientious, superior student, of good character. I would have no hesitation in saying that he would be an excellent sponsor of the boy in every way.

Mrs. Kruming is a sister of Sir Stopford Brunton, a man who held an officer's rank in the Artillery of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, having raised a battery here in Montreal. He is a graduate of this University in Engineering, and was for a time on the staff. Both Mr. Kruming and his wife are of good family, and I think their application is entitled to favourable consideration.

Ever yours faithfully,

690 SHERBROOKE-STREET WEST  
MONTREAL, QUE.

TELEPHONE:  
LANCASTER 7141

STUDENTS' EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MCGILL UNION  
MCGILL ANNUAL  
STUDENTS' DIRECTORY  
DEBATING UNION SOCIETY  
PLAYERS' CLUB

MCGILL DAILY  
MCGILL HANDBOOK  
RED & WHITE REVUE  
SCARLET KEY SOCIETY  
BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION  
OPERATIC & CHORAL SOCIETY  
GLEE & INSTRUMENTAL CLUB  
MCGILL MUSIC CLUB  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY BAND

February 10, 1931.

Prof. C.W. Stanley,  
Arts Bldg.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

You may have read in recent issues of the Daily of the forthcoming visit of Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig, General Secretary of International Student Service. The Students' Executive Council has undertaken to sponsor his meetings.

On Friday afternoon Dr. Kotschnig will address the student body upon Student Conditions in Europe. This meeting will be held in the Reading Room of the Union at 5 o'clock.

At the request of the committee he will give an informal talk on Saturday to a small selected group of professors and students upon the subject of The New University, which idea is receiving most serious consideration in Europe.

On behalf of the committee I have much pleasure in inviting you to meet and hear Dr. Kotschnig on that occasion, as we feel that you will be interested in his talk and discussion which will follow.

The meeting will be held in the Residents' Common Room of Strathcona Hall on Saturday night at 8:15.

Cordially yours,

*W. A. Barclay*

For the Committee.

# The National Council of Women of Canada

Honorary President  
HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH

Telephone  
Rideau 1464

President  
MISS. M. WINNIFRED KYDD, M.A.  
The Maxwellton  
900 Sherbrooke St. W.  
Montreal, P. Q.

Corresponding Secretary  
MRS. H. H. ROWATT  
204 Plaza Bldg.  
Ottawa, Ontario

Recording Secretary  
MRS. CHARLES H. THORBURN  
209 Daly Avenue,  
Ottawa, Ontario

Treasurer  
MRS. W. A. QUIBELL  
93 Balmoral Ave.  
Toronto, Ont.

Head Office  
204 Plaza Bldg.  
45 Rideau Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

October 17<sup>th</sup> 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University -

Dear Sir Arthur :-

May I express to you as principal  
of McGill University, my sympathy with the University  
in the loss of so distinguished a scholar as Dr. Waugh?  
His generosity and willingness to help outside agencies always  
made him well beloved in the community, as well as in  
the University -

Yours sincerely,

M. Winnifred Kydd.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Mrs Sproule, the  
president of the Alumnae Society,  
has asked me to give you a short  
account of Winifred Tydd.

Miss Tydd received a  
B.A. degree from U.C. Coll in 1923,  
with honours in Economics and  
political science. In 1924 she  
received an M.A. for work under

Doctor Leacock in the same subjects.

In 1924-25 she was a Fellow at Bryn Mawr College in social economy and political science. On account of the high quality of her work she was offered a fellowship the following year but had to refuse it because of her mother's ill health.

During the next five years she lived quietly at home and interested herself in social service work. For two years she was president of the "Local Council of Women".

In 1931 she was made  
president of the "National  
Council of Women of Canada".  
One of her obligations as  
president was to visit and  
speak to the local groups, and  
during the last year and a half  
she has travelled from coast to  
coast speaking in all the cities  
and towns of any size.

In February of last year  
she was sent as one of three  
official Canadian delegates to the  
Disarmament Conference at  
Geneva.

Miss Kydd has just returned  
from a two months' trip in the  
west where she has been  
speaking on Disarmament.

She is interested in the work of  
the Children's Library in Montreal,  
in the Y.W.C.A. and in the  
Civil Liberties.

Sincerely yours

Dorothy Dunfee Charters