

Oct. 22nd, 1932.

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, 1932-2
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PROJECT
FOR SESSION 1931-2.

The first year's grant (\$15,000) from your Foundation for the extension of research in the social sciences was received during the session 1931-2. This was also the first session of active work upon a programme of research which, in the main, was formulated and approved in the session before.

The recognition of one of the needs of modern research in the social science - that of bringing to bear on the same problems the work of investigators trained in different fields (economics, sociology, psychology, law, and the rest) - was stated in the first application made to the Foundation. From the outset, this aim of leading research along cooperative lines has been followed. At the same time, however, the view has been generally accepted that concentration on one main problem gives *order* and purpose to research which might well otherwise be lacking. The arrangements under which work is proceeding are an endeavour to meet both these ends. The work is organised under one Director, who is however in cooperation with the social science departments in the University and in consultation with a Social Research Council and an executive committee. Research falling within the fields of Economics, Sociology, Psychology, and Education, was commenced this session; and the participation of the Departments of Law, Medicine, and Engineering, planned for session 1932-3, will bring the full programme under way.

The Social Research Council.

The Social Research Council, bringing together representatives of the social science departments in the University and also other persons interested in the research, is constituted as follows. The executive committee is drawn from its members. The Council met twice and the

executive committee seven times during the session 1931-2:

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor : Chairman.

Fred Clarke, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of Education.	C.E. Kellogg, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), Associate Professor of Psychology.
J.A. Coote, B.Sc., (McGill), Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.	Ira A. MacKay, M.A., LL.B. (Dal.), Ph.D. (Cornell), LL.D. (Queen's), Dean of Faculty of Arts and Science.
P.E. Corbett, M.A. (McGill and Oxon), Dean of the Faculty of Law.	George Hodge, representing E.W. Beatty President Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
C.A. Dawson, B.A., Ph.D. (Chicago), Professor of Sociology.	F.G. Pedley, B.A., M.D., D.P.H. (McGill), Executive Director, Montreal Council of Social Agencies.
A.G. Floming, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., Director of the Department of Public Health.	Julian Smith, M.E. (Cornell), LL.D. (McGill), Vice-President Shawinigan Water and Power Co.
J.C. Hemmeon, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), Professor of Economics.	A.B. Wood, B.A. (McGill), Vice-President Sun Life Assurance Co.
C.W. Hendel, Litt.B., Ph.D. (Princeton), Chairman of the Department of Philosophy.	

L.C. Marsh, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), F.S.S.,
Director of Unemployment Research.

The Research Programme and its Objectives.

The research programme takes unemployment as the central subject of study, not only because of the outstanding social importance of this problem, but also because it is a subject which readily opens up avenues of approach along which the various specialists in the social sciences may make some contribution. A narrow definition of unemployment, of course, would clearly defeat this object. The subject is therefore interpreted widely. The general programme calls for the study of unemployment as a community problem; and as a subject of which e.g., the problem of current unemployment relief is only a part. It would be better to define its objectives as "the study of the economic and social conditions which attend and determine unemployment, and the problems related to it in all the various spheres in which they arise." The appropriate area of study, again, is to be similarly considered. Although it is designed to give special attention to Montreal as an area of study, the scope of the problem clearly extends far beyond. In some of the first of the projects already begun, the analysis or the comparisons made will be Dominion-wide. At some later stage it may be that other subjects can be taken up. It is clear, however, that such limits as have been drawn enclose a wide field in which there should be no lack of important research problems for some while to come. A diagrammatic representation of this field is attached hereto. (Appendix I).

The details of the research programme need not be repeated here, but its general content may be indicated. Two sets of studies of general relevance, calling for work at first with special relation to Montreal are: (a) the industries and occupations of the community, and (b) measurements of the character, extent, and incidence of unemployment in

the community. Beyond this, however, (c) certain special problems have been singled out, problems "which although in one sense only special aspects of the general research field, are of more immediate relevance because they are strategic points of attack, or else specially significant in Montreal or Canada". Those so far chosen are (i) the juvenile entrant to industry, (ii) the employment problems of the immigrant, (iii) the unskilled labour market, (iv) the unemployment problems of particular industries or industrial groups. All these lead to (d) studies of existing organisation - industrial, social, governmental, legal - for dealing with the problems of unemployment. And when contributing studies in these main fields have multiplied, the way should be open for considered statements of (e) the avenues of remedy and solution of unemployment problems. The scheme is one, it is hoped, into which a large number of separate pieces of research can be fitted, so as to bear some relation to one another, but without any undue limitation of these individual projects.

Increased knowledge and better understanding of the problems of unemployment and the methods of dealing with them are of course the ultimate ends of this programme. But two other needs as great as our need for guidance in this particular problem are being kept in mind. They are needs which do not have to wait for the completion of a programme, but which are provided for in the course of the work. The active interest of social science departments in research in their several fields is one. The provision of research training for suitable students, to fit them to undertake independent research in the future, is the other. These aims have determined the principles and practice of the research. Graduate students are drawn upon as the main source of research assistance (though salaried assistants are employed where the nature of the work better befits this procedure). These students are enabled to proceed to the degree of M.A. (or in some cases, Ph.D.): the M.A. degree however, can be secured only at the end of two years' work (subject to the project and the progress made meriting this). Graduate research students work under the joint guidance of the Director and a member of the Department concerned in the specific study. And, in general, contacts are continuous between students and their advisers, and between the Director and the Departments.

The number of graduate students engaged on specific projects this session (1931-2) was nine, seven of these proceeding to the degree of M.A., and two to the degree of Ph.D.: all of them will continue their work for a second year. (Salaried assistants work for various, sometime quite short, periods, being engaged for specific purposes as occasion demands). In the coming session (1932-3) this number of graduate student Assistants will be increased by at least nine more, making a total of eighteen and possibly twenty students, distributed between seven social science Departments. These graduates have been drawn from McGill to some extent but also from other Canadian Universities: With the new graduate assistants engaged this session, the latter outnumber the former.

Separate Projects Started.

The separate projects started in session 1931-2 are as follow. The last nine of these are the projects on which graduate students are working, and the professors in charge and the name of the graduate

student assistants are given in each case. A memorandum giving more detail of these projects is attached (Appendix II):

(1) The occupational and industrial composition of Montreal, comparatively considered: Director.

(2) Trends and fluctuations in employment and unemployment in Montreal and comparative areas since 1921: Director.

(3) Seasonal variations in employment and unemployment in Canada: Director.

(4) Economic and social base-maps of Montreal: Director; Dr. Dawson, Sociology Dept.

(5) The qualitative character and industrial aptitudes of unemployed as compared with employed groups: Dr. Kollogg, Psychology Dept.; Director; N.W. Morton, M.A.(McGill).

(6) Vocational guidance and juvenile placement in relation to school training and the distribution of mental abilities, a study of high school boys in Montreal: Dr. Tait, Psychology Dept.; E.C. Webster, B.A.(McGill).

(7) The permanence of the effect of school teaching and its relevance to employability: a study of unemployed and employed groups: Dr. Kollogg, Psychology Dept.; Prof. Clarke, Education Dept.; K.E.Norris, M.A.(McGill).

(8) The occupational adjustment problems of British immigrants: Dr. Dawson, Sociology Dept.; Director; L.G.Reynolds, B.A.(Alberta).

(9) British immigrant areas in Montreal in relation to social influences bearing on employment adjustment: Dr. Dawson, Sociology Dept.; Miss M.E. Ramsden, B.A.(Western).

(10) Problems of partially or completely unemployable immigrants as revealed by Montreal social agency records: Dr. Dawson, Sociology Dept.; Miss M.H.Davidson, B.A. (Western).

(11) Employment and unemployment problems in the rail transport industry: Dr. Hemmion, Economics Dept.; Director; G.M. Rountree, B.A. (McGill).

(12) The employment and unemployment problems of dock and harbour labour in Montreal: Dr. Hemmion, Economics Dept.; Director; E.E. Bowker, B.Com., M.A.(Alberta).

(13) Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada: Dr. Hemmion, Economics Dept.; Director; F.V. Stone, B.A.(McGill).

In the case of all the graduate students concerned it has been considered desirable to retain them for a second year's work: on the grounds of their showing so far and the worth of their project. In three cases at least the indications are that a third year's work in addition will probably be profitable. The results in each project will by no means be equal in range or value, but all promise to produce some publishable material, when the time for the consideration of that question arrives.

The report upon expenditures has already been made to your Foundation.

Appendix II. RESEARCH PROJECTS ON WHICH GRADUATE STUDENTS ARE WORKING (1931-2); OUTLINE OF SCOPE.

(1) The qualitative character and industrial aptitudes of unemployed as compared with employed groups. (Psychology).^x

A study of selected unemployed groups, by means of tests adapted to the purpose, as to their comparative literacy, aptitudes, mental defects, etc. Comparison of more permanently unemployed, temporary unemployed, and employed groups. Also of (a) clerical and commercial groups (b) technical and artisan groups (c) low-skilled and unskilled workers. Relation of these facts to age, race, period unemployed, mobility-history, age of leaving school, etc.

(2) Vocational guidance and juvenile placement in relation to school training and the distribution of mental abilities; a study of high school boys in Montreal. (Psychology).^x

Study of the results of mental tests, educational tests, etc., in relation to school standing in various courses. Their bearing on chances of success in different occupations, the proper basis for guidance in selection of optional subjects in school, and choice of occupations by new entrants to labour market. Relation to vocational opportunities for boys of these ages.

(3) The permanence of the effect of school teaching and its relevance to employability. (Education, Psychology).^x

A study relating to unemployed and employed groups, using educational and other tests, of the amount and type of school taching, particularly the basic subjects, which has persisted after leaving school. Extent to which factors have bearing on success or failure in employment. Consideration of (a) "white-collar" (b) artisan and (c) low-skilled groups; employed and unemployed groups; juveniles and adults. Relation to other factors affecting employability, (age, period since leaving school, quality of original school training, economic status of family, temperamental characteristics, etc).

(4) A study of a selected group of British immigrants in relation to their occupational adjustment. (Sociology).^x

Occupational history of the immigrants - former trades and skills, status, conditions, etc. Problems involved in transfer of skills, change of job and employment conditions, including status, labour organisation, cost of living, working conditions, etc. Degree of regular or irregular employment, period of adjustment. Significance of change of job, wages, status and conditions, on individual and on family, in relation to degree of adjustment as member of new community.

^xThis refers to the department in which the research assistant is taking a higher degree, not to any necessary limitation of subject-matter.

(5) A study of the British immigrant areas in Montreal with reference to social influences bearing on their employment adjustment. (Sociology).^x

Main areas to which British immigrants migrate or are attracted, their character, the presence or absence of social institutions in these areas aiding or handicapping them in securing livelihood and steady employments. Housing, communications, civic amenities, family life and social contacts, the attitude of employers, etc. Degree to which occupation, wages and expenses condition location and vice versa.

Effective community organisation makes for more satisfactory and efficient workers, and more stable earning-power. Undue localisation tends to make for restricted employment opportunities. How far has the British immigrant escaped the difficulties of immigrants of other nationalities, and the degree of localisation which characterises some of them (e.g., the Jews)?

(6) A comparative survey of the problems of partially or completely unemployable immigrants, as revealed by the records of Montreal social agencies. (Sociology).^x

Study of the statistics and case-histories of selected groups of immigrants of different nationalities who have fallen to the care of social agencies in Montreal. Their economic and social background, reasons for immigration, degree of skill, nobility-history, etc. Among other things, study should throw some light on relation of unemployability to duration of previous period of unemployment or to irregularity of employment when at employable age, etc.

(7) Employment and unemployment problems in the rail transport industry, as exemplified by the experience of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. (Economics)^x

The modern railway as the source (with its attendant operations) of employment for a very large part of the Canadian working-force. Importance also because essentially affected by employment conditions special to Canada, and by fluctuations in business conditions in Canada. Various types (occupations, degree of skill, etc). employed. Methods of recruitment: differences if any for different grades of workers. Problems raised by seasonal fluctuation or variation in type of work. Employment and technical changes. The problem of lay-offs or short-time working in trade depression. Methods by which these problems met, possibly with pre-war and post-war experience compared. Conditions special to railway operation making stabilisation difficult or feasible. Special reference to Montreal but dealing with as much of wider aspects as is consistent with efficiency of the research.

(8) The employment and unemployment problems of dock labour in Montreal. (Economics).^x

Importance of dock work in Montreal. Special characteristics (e.g., grain shipments). Extent and type of organisation: past history; amount of unskilled labour. Methods of recruitment, type of workers, conditions of work (adjustment of rates, hours, etc., to port activity. Methods and degree of adjustment to (a) daily (b) seasonal fluctuations. Movement of workers to ice-free ports in winter;

methods, experience, and degree of success.

(9) Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada.
(Economics)..

Survey and interpretation of unemployment situation in post-war years in the Prairie Provinces: employment, unemployment and employment-exchange statistics. Local materials. Seasonal, cyclical and technical factors. The special problems of agricultural and rural relief: differences from Western problem. The operation of the Unemployment Relief Act of 1930 and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act of 1931. Local relief administration problems. Farm and migratory labour: the employment exchanges and Western employment. Interpretation to bring out differences (and similarities) of Western from Eastern unemployment and relief problems.

Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL AND
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF MCGILL
UNIVERSITY TO THE BOARD OF
GOVERNORS, DECEMBER 21, 1931.

Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen:

Before proceeding to detailed consideration of the Agenda, it might be of interest if I made a brief report to you concerning things which have transpired since our last meeting.

We have to-day elected six new Governors, leaving one vacancy yet to be filled.

I refer, of course, to the very regrettable death of the late Mr. Neill. It is unnecessary for me to say how greatly we shall miss him. Not only was he the close personal friend of all of us, but he was one of the most active and interested members of the Board. He rarely missed a meeting and his advice was always much appreciated. He was also a member of the Finance Committee and a constant attendant at Committee meetings. Here he probably rendered his greatest service. A resolution expressing your regret at his untimely death will be placed before you.

I join with the Chancellor in extending a cordial welcome to the new members of the Board, believing that their presence will add greatly to our strength. I look to them to take a real interest, not only in the present problems of McGill University but in the part which our institution plays in the higher education of Canadian men and women and of those students from other lands who have been drawn to McGill because of the reputation the University has won during its more than 100 years existence.

It must be a matter of great satisfaction to you and to all the friends of the University that this reputation is fully maintained. This statement can easily be substantiated, but this is not the time nor the place to set forth what McGill University means to Montreal and to Canada. I venture to assert, however, that no institution in this City is held in higher or more universal regard. There may be some, of course, who judge every institution solely by its balance sheet; but while that test must not be overlooked - and in our case is a cause for grave concern - it is not the real test. An appreciation of what this city and this country, and even the world

would be without the contribution to human welfare and knowledge made by this University cannot fail to bring us to the conclusion that the investment has been many times worth the cost.

REGISTRATION.

The University opened at the usual time, with practically complete staffs in all Departments, and with a larger enrolment of students than ever. It is interesting to note that these students come from every Province in the Dominion, almost every State in the Union, from other parts of the Empire, from Europe, Mexico, Alaska, China, the Hawaiian Islands, and Newfoundland. There are 375 students at the university hailing from 25 other countries and colonies, while at Macdonald College we have 60 students in this category.

Graduate Enrolment.

You will note that the number of graduate students is now 258, or 29 more than last year which witnessed the largest enrolment up to that time. In 1906 there were 30 post-graduate students here; in 1920 this had only grown to 42. That in recent years we have been attracting graduate students in such increasing numbers is one of the most remarkable, the most satisfactory developments in all our history. It means that bachelors graduating from Canadian universities realise that here at McGill, in our own country, are men of such merit, reputation, scholarship and knowledge that post graduate studies can be pursued without going beyond our borders. When we consider that almost any good Canadian graduate can get a scholarship at some of the American universities, and compare the paucity of scholarships at our own University, it is a matter of the greatest possible satisfaction to note this constantly increasing enrolment. I consider it is the outstanding testimony to the excellence of the work we are doing. As an instance of how a distinguished staff builds up a Graduate School I may mention that prior to the appointment of Professor Fred Clarke in Education there were no post-graduate students in that subject; there are now 17. Again, in recent years our Department of Chemistry has drawn to itself a great deal of attention, and as a result there are 55 graduate students in Chemistry alone.

Undergraduate Enrolment.

There is not much comment to make concerning the under-graduate enrolment in the different Faculties.

Arts and Science is practically the same as last year, and in this Faculty lack of space and shortage of staff make

it obligatory for us to limit the number. 168 applications for admission were refused this session, while the raising of standards has prevented a great many others from making application.

There is a steady increase in the School of Commerce. Despite what some educationists advocate I am quite convinced that there is a place for a School of Commerce within the University, though I admit there is necessity for a revision of courses and a strengthening of staff.

It is pleasing to note the increased enrolment in the Faculty of Engineering, showing that we are getting over the effects of the great rush of students to Engineering after the War, and the subsequent sharp drop in attendance because of the over-crowded condition of the profession, and showing also that we are recovering from the effects of the addition of a year to the course, which always results, at first, in a drop in attendance.

Enrolment in the Faculty of Law remains practically the same; as does enrolment in Medicine. In Medicine there were 615 applications for entrance, and of this number 115 were selected for admission. The registration in first year is 96: 19 successful applicants finding themselves unable to carry out their plans for a medical course at McGill, on account of the prevailing depression. The policy of selection pursued by the Faculty in recent years has resulted in a student body of much higher grade in mental equipment and personality.

In the Faculty of Dentistry, each year has witnessed fewer students. The reason for the sharp drop in recent years would seem to be the addition of two years to the course. Dentistry, however, is the only profession in Montreal not now over-crowded. We have drawn the attention of prospective students to this state of affairs, and the enrolment in first year this session indicates that we may look for an increase from now on.

You will note that the regular undergraduate enrolment shows an increase of 56 over last year.

The increase in what we term "Diploma Students" is 57.

The registration of undergraduate, post graduate, diploma students and partials, which stood at 3440 last year now stands at 3622, - an increase of 182.

We neither expect, nor wish for a greater enrolment, except in the Graduate Faculty and possibly in the Schools of Engineering and Dentistry.

Extension Courses and Extra Mural Work.

The figures in Extension Courses are quite interesting. There are 421 students taking instruction under the Committee on Extension Studies, while the Department of Extra-Mural Relations reports that a further 9077 men and women are attending extra-mural courses and lectures.

The total of 13,119 gives some indication of the number of people that are brought under the direct educational influence of the University.

FEES.

I think the time is approaching when we can recommend an increase in fees, but I do not advocate such action at the present time, because of the depression, and because I believe we should further strengthen our staff and provide a few very necessary additional facilities before we would be justified in raising the fees, already the highest of any university in Canada.

STUDENT HEALTH.

I have to report that the health of the students has been excellent, and for this due credit must be given to the strict medical examination undergone by each student at the time of enrolment, and to the medical service provided during the session. This service is furnished by the Department of Physical Education, assisted by members of the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry.

When we can afford it, I should like to recommend the purchase of an X-Ray equipment for this Department.

GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

With reference to the consideration we have given to the necessity of receiving an increased financial grant from the Provincial Government, I would like to give a brief summary of the assistance the University has received from that source during the last ten years. You all remember the special grant of a million dollars to the Campaign Fund of 1920. In the ten years from 1921 to 1931 the University has received \$343,800, of which \$70,000 is a special grant to the School of Commerce (\$7,000 a year). Macdonald College has received \$401,765, of which \$25,000 is a special grant given in the year 1930-31 for special purposes. This amount has been continued for 1931-32, and it is out of this grant that we are erecting the building for the prosecution of research in Parasitology, to which I shall make reference later.

Of the total grant to Macdonald College, \$276,875 has been given to the School of Agriculture, \$14,000 to the Household Science School, and \$110,890 to the School for Teachers.

You will recall the statistics given at the last meeting of the Board disclosing that Quebec's contributions to higher education, as compared with those of other provinces, are very small. The Premier recognizes the obligation of the Province and in recent discussions with the Catholic School Board stated that the University of Montreal must be enabled to complete its buildings and given the help necessary for its existence. It is impossible, however, for the Province to make any grants this year. The proposed beer tax was dropped, and it is doubtful whether the gasoline tax will be enough for present requirements. The University of Montreal has been told that no money will be given this year. We would only do our own cause harm by making application now.

The situation of the University of Montreal is that they have no funds, that \$3,000,000 is required to complete the new buildings. It is proposed that \$2,000,000 of this be raised by a bond issue of the Catholic School Commission; / that property in the Catholic Ecclesiastical Province of Montreal be taxed under a new Diocesan tax to be authorised (this has already been approved by a private meeting of bishops); / that this tax be used for paying off the school loan (this is a new plan and the school and church authorities do not know if it); / that the remaining \$1,000,000 be given as a grant by the Province next year. I would ask you to regard this information as strictly confidential, and we must be sure that no reference is made to it in the press.

We have had confidential conferences with the authorities of the University of Montreal, and it is recommended that we take joint action and apply next year for an annual grant, payable first in 1933-34, as follows:-

University of Montreal,	\$800,000	.667%
McGill University,	\$275,000	.222%
Laval University,	\$137,500	.111%

The above amount is the University of Montreal's minimum, and does not ensure them full development, for which they would have to look to other sources. The total is not excessive. The intervening period would be used for propaganda purposes. The application should not be made until after the present session.

I am also submitting a statement which shows the total of gifts and bequests in money to the University during the last ten years. Although not as large as we would like to see it, it amounts to the very respectable sum of nearly \$3,000,000. This is exclusive of contributions resulting from the last Campaign.

INSTITUTE OF HELMINTHOLOGY.

I have made reference to a special grant for research in parasitology. I believe the proper word is "Helminthology", the natural history and study of parasitic worms. I call your attention to a memorandum submitted on this subject, from which you will learn the very great loss this country and every other country suffers because of the presence of parasites in horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens. Those best qualified to judge place this loss anywhere from 10 to 35%; at any rate there is no doubt that millions of dollars are lost annually because of this scourge.

This is a problem to which Macdonald College has given some attention. While our resources were necessarily limited, information of considerable value was disclosed - enough to make us more than anxious to pursue the investigation. In 1929 we were able to interest the National Research Council of Canada, and from that institution received in that year a grant of \$1000, which was continued during 1930 and 1931. But all along we have realized that we must have substantial resources if the research work is to be placed on a proper basis, and with that end in view the project was submitted to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, to the National Research Council, and to the Empire Marketing Board.

The Minister of Agriculture authorized a grant for building accommodation. This grant has been received and the building is now under construction. The National Research Council and the Empire Marketing Board are favourable to the establishment of a research institute at Macdonald College and a grant of \$50,000 to be expended over a period of three years has been pledged as a joint contribution. It is the intention of the Empire Marketing Board to make the institute at Macdonald College the research institute in this subject for the whole north temperate zone.

I would ask you to approve of the following as a Committee to preside over this work:-

Dean H. Barton)	
Dr. R.L.Conklin)	The Principal - ex-officio
Dr. John L. Todd)	Dr. H.M.Tory - ex-officio
Dr. Robert Newton		
Dr. E.S.Archibald		
The Director of the Institute		

I also ask authority to procure an outstanding man in Helminthology who will act as the Director of the Institute, and request you to approve of the promotion of Dr. R.L. Conklin from Associate Professor in Animal Pathology, to a full Professorship, with an increase in salary of \$500 per annum, the increase to be a charge on the special funds pledged to this work.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

With reference to this project, for which the Rockefeller Foundation are giving us \$105,000, spread over 5 years, the initial grant of \$15,000 has been received. The work has been organized within the University under a Director, and this year four Departments - Economics, Sociology, Psychology and Education - are participating. Arrangements are being made that the Departments of Medicine and Law shall begin active participation in the second year.

The programme and its objectives have been approved by the Executive Committee and the Council. Nine graduate students have now been secured and are at work upon separate projects which fit into the general scheme. All of them will work for at least 2 years (subject to their special project and the progress they make meriting this attention). Eight of them are proceeding to the degree of M. A., and two to the degree of Ph.D. These students are working under the joint guidance of the Director and a member of the Department primarily concerned in the specific study in which each one is engaged. Provision for continuous contact between the students and their advisers, and between the Director and the Departments concerned, has become the established principle and practice.

It is hoped,

- (a) to train a number of well educated men and women in the technique of social and economic research, and thus fit them to undertake the direction of research projects on their own account;
- (b) to inspire the Departments concerned with greater interest in research problems in their own subjects and to enable them to make contributions which we hope will be of value in the understanding, and even in the solution of social and economic problems;
- (c) to compile and produce balanced and authoritative statements dealing with the problems

under investigation, statements which will be distinct contributions to the understanding of these questions which have so much to do with the social and economic welfare of our people.

GYMNASIUM.

A conference took place on the 14th of last September in the office of Mr. Charles Sise, for the purpose of discussing the proposal that the graduates assume responsibility for the collection of sufficient funds to erect and endow a gymnasium. There were present representatives from the Board of Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund, from the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society; Mr. H.M. Jacquays, President of the Graduates' Society, and Mr. Glassco, Secretary; Mr. Paul Sise, Mr. J. W. Ross and the Principal, representing the Board of Governors. Dr. Martin occupied the chair.

The matter was fully discussed and the meeting gave general approval to the following considerations:-

1. That the Graduates' Society be asked to enter on a campaign to collect a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium.
2. That the collections should be confined to graduates.
3. That the campaign should be conducted in such a way as not to interfere with any general campaign for funds for the University.
4. That for this purpose the Graduates' Society should be asked to form a committee on which there should be representation from the Board of Governors, such committee to obtain all the information as to (a) the cost of the erection of a building; (b) the sums of money already on hand which could be used towards it; and (c) to present a definite proposition.
5. That this committee should deal through the Secretary of the University in obtaining any architects' plans.
6. That the committee should be asked to ascertain if the University is committed to dealing with the firm of Nobbs and Hyde, should the erection of a gymnasium be undertaken.

COVERED PLAYING FIELD

At the last meeting we decided that the time was not opportune for the erection of a covered playing field at the Stadium, but that there was no objection to accepting the offer of the architects to provide us, gratis, with preliminary sketches. I beg to report that this project has been dropped, for the present.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

At the last meeting I reported a request from certain interested individuals that the University consider the inauguration of a course in Public Speaking.

We are now informed that following a meeting of those interested, recently held in Mr. Frank Common's office, the matter will have to be dropped for the present, because sufficient guarantees were not forthcoming.

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL.

I would like to report that this School is growing rapidly. -In 1911 there were 82 students. This summer we had 221, -

From Canada, 58, divided as follows:-

The Province of Quebec	34	
Ontario	18	
New Brunswick	4	
Nova Scotia	1	
M anitoba	<u>1</u>	58
From the United States	161	
From Hawaii	<u>2</u>	221

This is the most successful year in the history of the School. Our total fees collected amounted to \$26,144.50. After deducting all expenses we have a surplus this year from the operation of the French Summer School of \$3,474.73.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

January 20, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am much disappointed to have missed you when you were in the city last Saturday. Unfortunately I had a severe head cold at the time and found it unwise to get into the city. I hope I may not be similarly disabled when you are next in New York, for I should like very much to have the pleasure of a chat with you.

Sincerely yours,

Edmund E. Day

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

EED:FMR

*(✓ Day
u ✓)*

January 14, 1932.

Dr. Edmund Day,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York. N.Y.

My dear Dr. Day,

I shall be in New York on
Saturday next, January 16th, to address the
members of the National Republican Club at a
luncheon meeting, and hope to call at the
Foundation offices between ten and eleven on
the chance that I may have the pleasure of
seeing you, or some of my other friends there.

With kindest regards,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

2d Progress Report
Copy for Principals'
Office.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PROJECT
FOR SESSION 1933-4.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PROJECT
FOR SESSION 1933-4.

This session constitutes the third year of the program of research into problems of employment and unemployment which was planned on the basis of the five-year grant made by your Foundation in 1930. As in the previous session, members of the staff of seven departments - Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Education, Industrial Engineering, Law, and Public Health - have co-operated with the Director in work upon the program. This work falls into three branches: (a) new studies initiated during the current session, (b) the continuation of studies started last year, and (c) the preparation of material for publication.

New Projects

The new studies, numbering seven in all, which have been placed under way this year are as follows, with the staff members in charge, and the names of research assistants appointed for these projects given in brackets:

(1) Rationalisation in agriculture: a study of the past and present changes in farming technique and their significance for Western agriculture. (Prof. Leacock : D.W. Lusher).

(2) Agricultural labour supply in Eastern Canada : a comparative study of the employment afforded by the farm and its sources of labour recruitment in Ontario and Quebec. (Director : G.V. Haythorne).

(3) The employment problems of the French-Canadian worker in Montreal : a study of the influence of racial and community factors upon occupational divergence. (Prof. Hughes, Dawson : W.J. Roy).

(4) The unemployment and dependency problems of women workers in Montreal. (Profs. Dawson and Marsh : Miss M.E. Aikman).

(5) The occupational aptitudes and mental abilities of employed and unemployed women workers in Montreal. (Prof. Kellogg : Miss B. Robertson).

(6) The selective function of the educational system : a study of promotion and retardation in Montreal schools. (Prof. Clarke : H.F. Hall).

(7) The character and incidence of bankruptcy in Montreal : a study of commercial failure and insolvency in selected industries. (Profs. Scott and Marsh : H.B. Lande).

Continued Projects

Satisfactory progress has been made in the studies (ten in number) which were commenced in the session 1932-3, and were described in the report for last year. Three or four of these will be in reasonably complete form by the end of the session. But work will be continued on the others during the summer and fall, and a few will probably carry over into next year. A further year's work (i.e., in 1934-5) has definitely been provided for in three cases : (a) the vocational guidance studies in Montreal schools (started in 1930-31), (b) the study of unskilled workers' employments in the building trades, and (c) the survey of the growth and technical character of Montreal industries. A summary of all the projects now covered by the program is given in Appendix A.

Publication

The preparation of material for publication has been an important part of the work in this session. It will call for a larger share of the total activity next year, and new projects

correspondingly less. The procedure adopted for publication is the following. Each study is first written up in quasi-thesis form. If it is then approved as suitable for publication, the material is re-written and revised for book form. New material is added where necessary, and two or more studies may be combined. A separate reading committee (with personnel varying according to the subject, but with the Director as common member) is appointed for each monograph.

Final arrangements have now been made with publishers, and these provide for a Series uniform in format, preceded by an introductory monograph on the program as a whole. The titles of the first set of publications proposed are listed below, and it is planned that these will commence to appear early next session. Their contents are indicated by the abstracts attached hereto as Appendix B.

I. Employment Research : An Introduction to the McGill Program.

II. Employment in the Railways : a Study of the Employment and Unemployment Problems of the Canadian Railway Systems.

III. Employment in the Port : a Study of Dock and Harbour Workers in Montreal.

IV. Unemployment in Western Canada : Unemployment Relief and Its Setting in the Prairie Provinces, 1920-34.

V. Seasonal Unemployment in Canada : a Quantitative Analysis.

VI. The British Immigrant in Canada : His Social and Economic Adjustment.

VII. Occupational Abilities : a Study of the Industrial Qualities and Aptitudes of Unemployed Men.

Appendix A. COMPLETE SUMMARY LIST OF RESEARCH PROJECTS.

(The studies are listed here in the order in which they are described in the Introduction) :

1. The occupations and industries of the Montreal population, comparatively considered (in relation to Canada as a whole and to the post-war period). (Dept. of Social Research : Director).

2. The trends of employment and unemployment in Canada since 1921, with particular reference to Montreal. (Dept. of Social Research : Director).

3. The iron and steel industries in Montreal. (Dept. of Mechanical Engineering : Prof. Coote ; V.L. Richards).

4. The cotton textile industry, with particular reference to technical development. (Dept. of Mechanical Engineering. Prof. Coote ; M.M. Hendrick).

5. Employment and unemployment in the Montreal food and drink industries. (Dept. of Economics. Profs. Hemmeon and Marsh ; A. Shecter).

6. The employment and unemployment problems of the Canadian railways. (Dept. of Economics : Prof. Hemmeon ; G.M. Rountree).

7. Employment in the Montreal building industry, with particular reference to unskilled labour. (Dept. of Social Research : Prof. Marsh ; E.E. Bowker).

8. The employment and unemployment problems of Montreal dock and harbour workers. (Dept. of Economics ; Profs. Hemmeon and Marsh ; E.E. Bowker).

9. The development of Montreal manufacturing industry in the post-war period : a statistical and analytical survey. (Depts. of Mechanical Engineering and Social Research : Profs. Coote and Marsh ; G. Clarke).

10. The determinants of industrial localisation and stability; a study of Montreal industry and trade. (Depts. of Mechanical Engineering and Social Research : Profs. Coote and Marsh ; D.M. McDonald).

11. Seasonal unemployment : a quantitative analysis of seasonal fluctuations in Canadian employment. (Dept. of Social Research : Prof. Marsh).

12. Technical factors in employment, their character and extent in Montreal industry. (Depts. of Mechanical Engineering and Social Research : Profs. Coote and Marsh ; R.L. Strong).

13. The character and incidence of bankruptcy in Montreal. (Dept. of Law : Profs. Scott and Marsh ; H.B. Lande).

14. Rationalisation and the future of Canadian agriculture. (Dept. of Economics : Prof. Leacock ; D.W. Lusher).

15. Occupational division of labour and the employment problems of the French-Canadian worker in Montreal. (Dept. of Sociology : Profs. Dawson and Hughes ; W.J. Roy).

16. Agricultural labour supply in Ontario and Quebec. (Dept. of Social Research : Prof. Marsh ; G.V. Haythorne).

17. The occupational adjustment problems of British immigrants. (Dept. of Sociology : Profs. Dawson and Hughes ; L.G. Reynolds).

18. Areas of British immigrant settlement in Montreal and their relation to social adjustment. (Dept. of Sociology : Profs. Dawson and Hughes ; Miss M.H. Davidson).
19. The British immigrant and the social agencies in Montreal. (Dept. of Sociology : Profs. Dawson and Hughes ; Miss M.E. Ramsden).
20. The employment and social adjustment problems of the German immigrant in Canada. (Dept. of Sociology : Profs. Dawson and Hughes ; A. Moellman).
21. The employment and social adjustment problems of Slavie immigrant groups. (Dept. of Sociology : Profs. Dawson and Hughes ; S.W. Mamchur).
22. Comparative standards of living among immigrant groups and their relation to social and economic adjustment. (Dept. of Sociology : Profs. Dawson and Hughes ; H.A. Gibbard).
23. Vocational guidance and juvenile placement in relation to school training and the distribution of mental abilities. (Dept. of Psychology : Prof. Tait ; E.C. Webster).
24. The selective functions of the educational system : a study of the factors which promote and retard progress in school. (Dept. of Education : Prof. Clarke ; H.F. Hall).
25. The survival of school-taught knowledge in adults, and its relation to employability. (Depts. of Education and Psychology : Profs. Clarke and Kellogg ; K.E. Norris).
-
26. Unemployment and unemployment relief in the Prairie Provinces; 1920-34, with particular reference to 1930-33 (Depts. of Economics and Social Research : Profs. Hemmeon and Marsh : F.V. Stone).
27. Occupational abilities and mental traits : a study of employed and unemployed male workers. (Dept. of Psychology : Prof. Kellogg ; N.W. Morton).

28. The physical and medical standards of representative unemployed groups in Montreal. (Dept. of Public Health : Dr. Fleming ; C.F. Blackler).

29. The unemployment and dependency problems of women workers in Montreal. (Dept. of Sociology : Prof. Dawson : Miss M. Aikman).

30. Occupational abilities and mental traits : a study of employed and unemployed women workers. (Dept. of Psychology : Prof. Kellogg ; Miss B. Robertson).

31. Methods of recruitment and their relation to employment readjustment : a study of selected groups in the Montreal labour market. (Depts. of Economics and Social Research : Profs. Hemmeon and Marsh : P.S. Heiber).

32. The legal status of the wage-earner in Quebec. (Dept. of Law : Profs. Corbett and Scott : G.S. Charlap).

Appendix B:

ABSTRACTS OF FIRST SET
OF PUBLICATIONS.

(Subject to minor revisions).

EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH : An Introduction to
the McGill Programme of
Research in the Social Sciences.

Preface.....	P.
Acknowledgements.....	P.
List of Tables and Charts in the Text.....	P.
Chapter I. <u>The Need for Social Research</u>	
The growth of science and its relation to modern life. Research in the physical sciences. Biological and medical research. The social sciences. Social and economic organisation. Employment.....	P.
Chapter II. <u>Social Sciences Research and the University</u>	
The place of research in the University. Specialisation and differentiation of the sciences. The need for in- tegrated social research. University research councils. The McGill organisation.....	P.
Chapter III. <u>Unemployment : The Scope of the Problem.</u>	
Unemployment a complex problem. Types of unemployment. Threefold approach to causes. Unemployment and employment. Related problems. Regional research. Montreal as an area of study.....	P.
Chapter IV. <u>The Canadian Working Population.</u>	
The "employment-composition" of the population. "Gainfully occupied" and "wage-earners". Skill groups. The significance of age-distribution. Relative importance of industries. Industrial and occupational trends. Socio-economic maps.....	P.
Chapter V. <u>The Fluctuations of Trade and Industry.</u>	
Seasonal fluctuations in Canada. The "trade cycle" since the War. Its phases. Boom-periods and economic maladjustments. Post-war international dislocations. Industrial progress and "technological" factors. Relation of these primary causes to the programme.....	P.
Chapter VI. <u>The Labour Market.</u>	
The organisation of the labour market. Job finding. Indus- trial engagement and recruitment. The "labour reserve" and mobility. New entrants to employment : immigrants : juvenile workers. Personal causes : individual and social factors.....	P.

Chapter VII. Labour Supply.

Composition of the "working-force". Occupational "division of labour". Agricultural labour supply in the East. Women's employments. British immigrants in Canada. German immigrants. Slavic immigrants. Standards of living. Juvenile vocational guidance and education. The "selective process" of the educational system. School-taught knowledge and the adult.....p.

Chapter VIII. The Demand for Labour.

Determinant factors in industry. Industrial stabilisation. Iron and steel. Textiles. Food and drink industries. The railways. Building. Dock and harbour work. Post-war development of manufacturing. Localisation and industrial stability. Seasonal fluctuations. Industrial technique. Commercial failures. Rationalisation in agriculture.....p.

Chapter IX. The Unemployed.

Measurement of the extent of unemployment. Unemployment relief. Western Canada. Occupational abilities and aptitudes. Medical factors and health. Employment and unemployment among women. Job-finding by the unemployed. The legal status of the wage-earner.....p.

Chapter X. Methods and Objectives.

Relations between methods and objectives. Social data and social research technique. Results and findings. The room for future expansion.....p.

Summary List of Research Projects.....p.

Selected Bibliographyp.

Statistical Appendices

Index.....p.

Appendix A. Summary Tables of Selected Basic Statistics.....p.

Appendix B. "Greater Montreal".....p.

General Index.....p.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE RAILWAYS : A Study of the
Employment and Unemployment Problems
of the Canadian Railway Systems.

CONTENTS.

Chapter I. Introduction.....P.

The importance of the railways in Canadian economic life. Size of working personnel and skill-groups included. Communication and trade. Interrelation of railway prosperity and general business conditions. The field for employment research.

Chapter II. The Employment Structure of the Industry.....P.

(a) The working-force. Functions of the occupational groups and crafts. Their proportionate importance. Skill-groups. Sources of recruitment.

(b) Trade union organisation. Types of unions and their affiliations. Composition of different unions. Unorganised groups. Craft- and industrial-unionism in the railways.

Chapter III. Collective Bargaining.....P.

The rôle of the trade unions. The determination of wage rates and working conditions. Methods of negotiation. Machinery for the settlement of disputes. The railways and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Chapter IV. Seasonal Fluctuations.....P.

The seasonal factor in railway operations. "Representative" measurements of seasonal fluctuations. The "timing" of fluctuations in main divisions of railway work and their causes. Incidence of seasonal unemployment as between groups of workers.

Chapter V. The Business Cycle.....P.

Effect of the business cycle on railway revenue and employment since the war. Volume and incidence of cyclical unemployment 1929-33. Relation between traffic and the incidence of unemployment. Part-time working as a palliative.

Chapter VI. Technological Change.....P.

Analysis of technological factors in railway employment since 1900. Influence of technical improvements, motor transport, and railway reorganisation. The situation today. Possible factors in the future.

Chapter VII. Wages and Earnings.....P.

Wage-rates, shifts, and earnings. Differences between crafts and skill-groups. Comparison of earnings of various crafts within the industry. Comparison with workers in other industries. Influence of skill differences and trade union organisation.

Chapter VIII. The Mobility of Railway Labour.....P.

Methods of recruitment. Seniority. The division of labour. Craft regulations. Language. Geographical mobility. Seasonal work. Mobility and unemployment.

Chapter IX. The Co-operative Plan in the C.N.R......P.

Origin of the plan. Adoption by the C.N.R. Co-operation in the maintenance of equipment and maintenance of way departments. Analysis of results.

Chapter X. Conclusion.....P.

The technical and the economic problem. Labour and management in the railways. Future organisation. Possible means for the achievement of greater stability of employment. The promotion of mobility. Planning and amalgamation.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PORT : A Study of Dock and
Harbour Workers in Montreal.

CONTENTS.

Preface.....P.

Table of Contents.....P.

List of Charts and Tables in the Text.....P.

Chapter I. Introduction.....P.

Casual labour and unskilled labour. Their contributions to the problem of unemployment. The special characteristics of the Port of Montreal. The nature and functions of longshore labour.

Chapter II. The Shipping Industry in Montreal.....P.

The port and its work. Management, operation, and control. Employers (the Shipping Companies), types of shipping and their relative importance. Distribution of the working-force.

Chapter III. The Longshore Worker.....P.

Types of workers. Functional and racial classifications. History of labour organisation in the port. The Syndicated Longshoremen's Union. Other unions. Recent developments.

Chapter IV. The Longshore Labour Market.....P.

Regular and reserve gangs. "Casuals". Coal-trimmers and the padrone system. Skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers. "Calling-on". Contracts and negotiations. Wage-scales and working-conditions.

Chapter V. Earnings and Standards of Living.....P.

Records of earnings. Union workers, non-union men, and special gangs. The effect of the labour surplus. Overtime. Comparative standards of living. Relief.

Chapter VI. Casual Labour : Its Causes and Effects.....P.

Unorganised engagement. Immobility and the "reserve" of dock labour. The four main causes of their maintenance. The residuary nature of dock labour. Parasitism of dock work. Abuse and demoralisation. Reaction on the general labour market. The attitude of the French-Canadian worker.

Chapter VII. Seasonal Fluctuations.....P.

The shipping seasons and their relation to crops, markets, and customs. Montreal as a thirty-week port. The dock-worker and the winter season. Former movement to other ports. The farms. Winter work.

Chapter VIII. Cyclical Fluctuations : The Trend of Employment.....P.

The shipping industry and employment in the post-war period. Exports and imports. The factors affecting activity in the harbour. The casual labour market in the depression.

Chapter IX. Rationalisation and Technical Changes.....P.

Crop-handling methods in Montreal in comparison with other ports. Trimmers, winders, ship's gear, and transport. Degree of labour dis-placement. Reasons for limited mechanisation. Prospects.

Chapter X. Decasualisation.....P.

Organised engagement and the reduction of the surplus. Methods and success of decasualisation in London and Liverpool, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Italian ports. The Seattle plan. Difficulties in Montreal.

Chapter XI. Conclusion. The Prospects.....P.

Three interested parties: the employer, the worker, and the public. The problems. Insurance or maintenance for winter unemployment. Lack of governmental interest. The unions. What can the industry do?

Appendices

- (a) Employment and Earnings.....P.
- (b) Analysis of Questionnaires.....P.
- (c) Case histories.....P.

Bibliography.....P.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WESTERN CANADA : Unemployment
Relief and Its Setting in the Prairie
Provinces, 1920-34.

Chapter I. Introduction.....P.

The background of the unemployment problem. The Prairie Provinces and their place in the Canadian economy. The contrast of East and West. Unemployment and relief measures in an agricultural setting.

Chapter II. The Economic Character of the Prairie Provinces.....P.

The unity of the Prairie as an economic and physiographic region. Natural resources. Weather and its influence upon economic activity. The relative importance of agriculture. Types of agriculture and manufactures. Other industries.

Chapter III. Occupations and Industries.....P.

Rural and urban proportions in the population. Immigrant groups. Gainfully employed and wage-earners: male and female workers. The industries and occupations of the Western working-population. Occupational trends since 1921.

Chapter IV. The Labour Market Since the War.....P.

The course of employment and unemployment since the War. Agricultural activity. The difference between industries. Employment opportunities in the West as revealed by the work of the Federal Employment Service. Placements by the Employment Service. The effectiveness of the organisation of the labour market.

Chapter V. Seasonal Unemployment.....P.

The predominating influence of agriculture. Weather as a factor of seasonal importance. Construction. Seasonal fluctuations in general business. Mining and logging, the two main winter industries. The measurement of seasonal fluctuations by various indices. Possibilities of seasonal "dove-tailing".

Chapter VI. The Incidence of Unemployment in the West in 1931.....P.

Possibly: a chapter analysing the facts of unemployment in the three Provinces and the main cities as measured by the 1931 Census).

Chapter VII. Unemployment Relief Before 1929.....P.

Early history. First charitable organisations. Unemployment in 1907-8. Relief policy in 1913-14. Provincial Government participation in 1914-15. The Employment Service Co-ordination Act 1918. Liberal Government policy, 1921-29.

Chapter VIII. Unemployment Relief in the Depression.....P.

The Unemployment Relief Act of 1930. The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act of 1931. Changes in policy in 1932. The Saskatchewan Relief Commission. The farm placement scheme. Provincial commissions for the care of single unemployed men.

Chapter IX. Public Works.....P.

The case for public works. Government regulations. The character and costs of relief works. Methods of selecting workers. Rotation of workers. Merits and limitations of relief work programmes.

Chapter X. Direct Relief (a) Families.....P.

Administration and organisation. Eligibility rules. Methods of issuing relief. Scales of relief provision for clothing. Numbers on relief. Costs.

Chapter XI. Direct Relief (b) Single Men.....P.

The special problem of the single men in the West. Eligibility rules and the transient. Excessive mobility. Community kitchens, work camps, farm placements. Numbers on relief and costs. Centralised administration through provincial commissions.

Chapter XII. Farm Settlement.....P.

The case for farm settlement. Financial arrangements and administrative organisation. Selection of families. Available lands. Success of the scheme. Its limitations.

Chapter XIII. Summary and Conclusions.....P.

Seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment. Technological changes in agriculture. The position of unskilled workers. Permanent and temporary unemployment. The adequacies and inadequacies of relief measures. Needs in relief administration. The place of public works in the relief programme. The "back-to-the-land" movement in relation to the problem as a whole.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT: A Quantitative
Analysis of Seasonal Fluctuations in
Canadian Employment.

Preface.....P.

Table of Contents.....P.

List of Tables and Charts in the Text.....P.

Chapter I. Introduction.....P.

Reasons for the study. The universality of seasonal variation in Canada. Climatic and economic factors. Their significance in the labour market. Variation between industries, regions, and groups of workers.

Chapter II. The Causes of Seasonal Fluctuation.....P.

Agricultural seasons. Weather and temperature obstacles. Habits and customs in the market for consumers' goods. "Derived" seasonality. Types of seasonal unemployment.

Chapter III. The Basis of Measurement.....P.

Means of measuring the seasonal factor in the labour market. "Normal" seasonal indices. Representativeness of available indices; their interpretation and combination. Supplementary information.

Chapter IV. The Total "Weight" of Seasonal Unemployment.....P.

The working-force liable to seasonal unemployment. The average burden and its distribution in practice. Agriculture and the extractive industries. Other industries. Skilled and organised workers. Unskilled workers.

Chapter V. The Incidence of Seasonality: Differences between Industries.....P.

Production, marketing, and employment. Major industrial divisions of economic activity. Component groups in the extractive industries, manufacture, trade, services, etc.

Chapter VI. The "Timing" of Seasonal Change.....P.

Seasons and the labour market. Seasonality "types". Agriculture. Manufactures. Other industries.

Chapter VII. Regional Incidence : Seasonal Employments
In Montreal.....P.

Differences as between areas. General measurements. Main industrial employments. Other industries. The relative "weight" of seasonal employments compared. Unskilled labour.

Chapter VIII. The Sequence of Seasonal Fluctuation.....P.

Maximum and minimum months. The active and inactive seasons. Dovetailing and mobility. The winter problem.

Chapter IX. Summary and Conclusions: The Remedying of
Seasonal Instability.....P.

Adaptation, costs, and unemployment. Uneven incidence of seasonality. Unskilled labour. "Dovetailing". Industrial stabilisation. Winter construction. Unemployment insurance.

Statistical Tables.....P.
Appendices.....P.
Bibliography.....P.

THE BRITISH IMMIGRANT IN CANADA : His
Economic and Social Adjustment.

Section A. Selective and Distributive Factors in British Immigration to Canada.

Chapter I. The Nature of Migration.....P.

Introduction. The "practical" reasons for interest in immigration. The sociological approach to the subject. The review and co-ordination of existing immigration theory.

Chapter II. Trends in British Immigration since 1900.....P.

The volume and occupational composition of the British immigrant stream since 1900. Statistical and descriptive analysis. The factors in Britain and Canada responsible for the selection of immigrants.

Chapter III. The Regional Distribution of the Immigrant.....P.

The factors distributing the immigrant flow to different regions in Canada. The part which British immigration has played in the upbuilding of population in each of these regions. The inter-provincial drift of immigrants after arrival in Canada (Immigration Department and Census data). The factors which have attracted and selected British immigrants to Montreal.

Section B. Segregation Within the Metropolitan Framework.

Chapter IV. Areas of British Immigrant Residence in Montreal.....P.

The development of "immigrant" areas in relation to the growth of Greater Montreal. Waves of British immigration and their part in the settlement and extension of the city. The major present-day British areas - Verdun, Point St. Charles, Rosemount, Maisonneuve, and Notre Dame de Graces. The factors making for British segregation and the characteristics of the immigrant communities.

Chapter V. The Occupational Rôle of the British Immigrant.....P.

The occupational segregation of the immigrant, in relation to the growth of Montreal industry. Occupational and residential segregation. The present occupational distribution of the Britisher and the factors maintaining it. Relations between the British and the native-born worker in factory, trade union, etc.

Section C. The Initial Adjustment to Canadian Conditions.

Chapter VI. The Search for Employment.....P.

The main factors conditioning the initial occupational adjustment of the immigrant: his own occupational background, and the organisation of the Montreal labour market. The channels of immigrant entry to local industry. The problems of initial employment adjustment.

Chapter VII. Establishing a Home.....P.

The influence of financial resources in setting up a home. The time necessary for stable residential adjustment. The relation of skill-grade and degree of occupational "success" to the process of residential adjustment.

Chapter VIII. Participation in Neighbourhood and Community Life.....P.

The cultural heritages of the British immigrant. Their retention and dissipation. Their expression during the first years in Canada. The factors isolating the immigrant from the larger community. Informal neighbourhood life in the new environment of the immigrant.

Section D. The Later Stages of the Adjustment Process.

Chapter IX. Trends in Occupational Status and Salary.....P.

Progress in salary and occupational status, and its relation to period of residence. Distinction between skill-grades. Occupational mobility, unemployment, and other indices of adjustment. The conditions of occupational "success". Relations with fellow-workers in shop and union.

Chapter X. Budgets and Expenditure.....P.

The immigrant family budget. The proportionment of expenditures as family income increases. Salary trends and changes in the family's mode of life.

Chapter XI. Trends in Social Participation.....P.

The growth of institutional affiliations with increasing period of residence. The rôle of religious institutions in immigrant adjustment. Other institutions within and without the immigrant group. The loss of cultural and other primary heritages. The interrelation of occupational, residential, and cultural adjustment.

Section E. The Maladjusted - Who, Why, and How?

Chapter XIII. Unemployment and Social Dependency Among British Immigrants.....P.

Unemployment among the British in "normal" and "depression" periods. Comparison with native-born workers. The social agencies on which dependent immigrants fall. The place of British immigrants in the case-load of the agencies, and the relative incidence of dependency.

Chapter XIII. The Natural History of Immigrant Maladjustment.....P.

The types of immigrant "failures". The conditioning factors in personal backgrounds and the Canadian environment. Stages in the process of becoming social dependents.

Section F. Conclusion.

Chapter XIV. The Subjective Aspects of Migration.....P.

Description and illustration of the immigration process. The experience of selected immigrants and immigrant families. The life histories of immigrant "types".

Chapter XV. Summary and ConclusionsP.

The experience of British immigrants in Canada in recent decades. The conditions of successful immigration. Recommendations for Canadian immigration policy.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUALITIES OF THE UNEMPLOYED : A Study
of Occupational Abilities and Aptitudes of Unemployed
Workers in Montreal.

CONTENTS

Preface.....P.

Table of Contents.....P.

List of Tables and Charts in the Text.....P.

Chapter I. Introduction.....P.

Purposes of the study. The comparative character of the contemporary group of Montreal unemployed. Experimental research in techniques of occupational classification and analysis. Justification of such research, and discussion of its long-term objectives.

Chapter II. The Measurement of Industrial Qualities.....P.

Psychological tests, their history and validity. Theories of the interrelation and distribution of abilities and traits. The use of tests in vocational guidance and selection. Previous and contemporary use in the study of unemployed workers and in occupational classification and analysis. Immediate objectives and viewpoints of present research. Description of questionnaires and tests used.

Chapter III. The Background and Procedures of the Present Research.....P.

Distribution of workers in Montreal by age, nationality, occupational groupings, etc. Nature of the unemployed groups. Sources of data and methods of handling and testing. The problems of sampling, representation, and comparison.

Chapter IV. The Nature of the Traits Measured.....P.

Intercorrelations of tests. Analysis of component factors. Interrelationship and overlapping of variables, etc.

Chapter V. The Comparative Character of the Source Groups, and the Distribution of Abilities.....P.

Tabular comparison of source-groups of unemployed. Study of the adequacy of sampling. Discussion of the distribution of traits among the unemployed. Conclusions on the basis of the present data.

Chapter VI. Control Groups of Employed Workers in Relation to Unemployed.....P.

The testing of employed workers. Nature of the groups secured, and comparison with unemployed. Similarities and differences, in the light of their statistical significance. The question of sampling in relation to such comparisons.

Chapter VII. The Comparison of Occupational Groups Among the Unemployed.....P.

The nature and use of methods of occupational grouping. Explanation of the occupational scale adopted. The character and validity of trait-differences for occupational groups.

Chapter VIII. The Differentiation of Specific Occupations.....P.

The necessity of adequate samples. Question of trade standards and nomenclature. The use of psychographic and statistical methods as complementary procedures. Comparison of certain specific occupations.

Chapter IX. Age, Education and Employment in Relation to Character Traits.....P.

Study of age, education, and recency of employment in relation to test data. Analysis by correlation. Analysis by comparison of matched groups. Differences between occupational groups.

Chapter X. The Comparative Character of Relief and Non-Relief Groups.....P.

Gross relation, and comparison by years (1931-32, 1932-33). Comparison of matched groups. Differences according to age, recency of employment, and occupational grades.

Chapter XI. Immigration and Industrial Quality.....P.

Relative characters of workers distinguished by immigration sources and periods. Relationship to immigration policy, industrial and economic factors, etc.

Chapter XII. General Conclusions: Outlook for Further Research...p.

Summary. Implications and conclusions. Problems for further research.

Appendices:

- A. Review of Literature on Occupational Classification and Related Topics.....P.
- B. The Barr-Type Scales and Test Scores.....P.
- C. Statistical Methods.....P.
- D. Distribution of Test Scores.....P.

Bibliography.....P.

2nd progress report

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

July 11, 1933

My dear Sir Arthur:

In Mr. Day's absence from the country permit me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 10th enclosing a report on the Social Science Research Project at McGill University. This has been passed on to Miss Walker, the Associate Director of the Social Sciences, and will be brought to Mr. Day's attention upon his return to the office.

Very truly yours,

Janet W. Davis
Secretary to Mr. Day

Sir Arthur Currie
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

JMP

July 10, 1933.

Dr. E. E. Day,
Director, Social Sciences Division,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York.

My dear Dr. Day,

I have the honour to submit
herewith a report on the Social Science research pro-
ject at McGill University for the Session 1932-33.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

McGILL UNIVERSITY

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PROJECT
FOR SESSION 1932-3.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PROJECT
FOR SESSION 1932-3.

Two years' work has now been done on the research programme initiated in 1930 and planned on the basis of the five-year grant from your Foundation. The general outlines of this programme were set out in the first report (1931-2), as were the arrangements under which the research was proceeding. This programme has been devised so as to permit a number of related studies to proceed simultaneously in different fields of specialised knowledge (the social science "departments"). At McGill, these studies have been related to the central subjects of employment and unemployment, and will build up as they are completed what is in effect a many-sided survey of the "labour market" in its widest sense, with particular reference to Montreal but with a Dominion-wide background.

In scope at least, this programme is now near its maximum. The departments of the University now cooperating in the research are seven in number - Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Education, Industrial Engineering, Law, and Public Health. To the twelve "contributory" studies started in the first year, ten were added last year; and another eight are projected for next session. Some of the first of these are now completed though on others a third year's work is called for. While there is no lack of research subjects calling for attention, and therefore of new contributory projects which might be started, the completion of those now planned will comprise the bulk of the work of the ensuing two years if the objectives of a rounded-off programme and a balanced assessment of its results are to be kept before us. New projects will be confined therefore to studies specially needed for this purpose or arising directly from work in progress.

With some of the first contributory studies in reasonably complete form and the main outlines of the programme well established, it is now possible to consider publication, and the preparation of the first material for appearance in print will be undertaken next session. The lines which publication should follow have been considered both by the Executive Committee and the Council (See Appendix), and a uniform series preceded by an introductory monograph on the programme as a whole, is favoured.

Graduate students, working under the joint guidance of the Director and of one or more professors in the Department most concerned, have continued to be the chief source of research assistance, though salaried assistants have also been employed for some parts of the work. It is not unimportant to mention that these graduate assistants have been enabled to acquire a special and superior research training; and that it has been the uniform experience that these opportunities have attracted the best type of research-student. It is one of the direct benefits flowing from the grant that such men, most likely to profit from research training and contact with staff members, can be retained for periods of more than one year. The number of graduate students acting as research assistants for this programme will comprise twenty in all as from next session, half of them being graduates of other universities than McGill.

The projects started last session (1932-3) on which one year's work has now been done are listed below, specifying the professors in charge and the name of the graduate student assistant in each case. A list of those projects started in 1930-1 and in which a further year's work was carried on, was given in last year's report.

(1) Employment stabilisation in the iron and steel trades in Montreal. (Industrial Engineering). Director, Prof. Coote, V.L. Richards, B.Sc. (Queens).

(2) Employment and unemployment problems of the cotton textile trades in Montreal, with particular reference to the influences of technical development. (Industrial Engineering). Director, Prof. Coote, M. Hendrick, B.A.Sc. (Toronto).

(3) Employment and unemployment problems of the food and drink trades. (Economics). Director, Prof. Hemmeon, A. Shecter, B.A. (McGill).

These are studies in continuation of the analytical survey of the main industrial groups of Montreal in their Canadian background. Their organisation and scale of operation, technical and marketing conditions, types of workers employed and methods of recruitment, influence of seasonal and cyclical fluctuations, possibilities and difficulties of stabilisation, etc. form the content of the studies.

(4) The employment and social adjustment problem of the Slavic immigrant groups. (Sociology). Prof. Dawson, Prof. Hughes, S.W. Mamchur, B.A. (Sask.).

(5) The employment and social adjustment problems of the Germanic and Scandinavian immigrant groups. (Sociology). Prof. Dawson, Prof. Hughes, A. Moellman, B.A. (Sask.)

(6) Comparative standards of living among divergent immigrant groups and their relation to employment adjustment. (Sociology). Prof. Dawson, Prof. Hughes, H.A. Gibbard, B.A. (U.B.C.).

These studies continue the research into the problems of the various immigrant groups (including the British immigrants) who form an important part of the Canadian labour supply. Immigration agencies, fields of employment, areas of settlement, degree of adaptation, special difficulties of immigrant groups, are among the matters investigated. A feature of the studies of the non-British immigrant has been the securing of graduate assistants whose racial background or knowledge of languages assists them in their work.

(7) The Montreal labour market and the problems of employment readjustment. (Economics). Director, Prof. Hemmeon, S.P. Heiber, B.Com. (Toronto).

(8) The legal status of the employed and unemployed wage-earners in Quebec, and its social and economic implications. (Law). Prof. Scott, Director, G.S. Charlap, B.C.L. (McGill), M.S. (Columbia).

These studies are intended to throw light on certain special aspects of the Montreal labour market which cannot be studied through the medium of single industries or labour groups. They are studies of (a) the agencies, methods, and degree of organisation for securing jobs, the employment histories of representative groups of workers before and since 1929, etc: and of (b) the legal position of the wage-earner in relation to the contract of employment, wages, organisation, types and incidence of industrial risks, etc., respectively.

(9) The technical development of Montreal industries.
(Industrial Engineering). Prof. Coote, Director.

A survey of the technical character of the main industries of Montreal, relative of labour and machinery employed, factors affecting labour displacement, etc. This is the first of a set of studies which will examine the characteristics and growth of industry in Montreal, more particularly since the war, with the object of throwing light on the trends of the labour market from the demand side, their relative importance as sources of demand, their use of equipment and power, their degree of stability, etc.

(10) A comparative study of the physical and medical standards of the unemployed. (Public Health). Prof. Fleming, Director, C.F. Blackler, M.D.

A study involving the medical examination of selected unemployed groups and the assessment of their health and physique, etc., in comparison with employed groups. This is intended to bear relation to various direct studies of the unemployed which are being made from other points of view (e.g., their occupational abilities).

In Appendix I is given for convenience a summary list of all the contributory projects of the programme to date. This includes (a) studies on which two years work has been done, dealt with in last year's report to your Foundation, and (b) studies on which one year's work has been done, annotated above.

Appendix II contains extracts from the minutes of meetings of the Executive Committee and the Social Research Council which serve to explain the plan which is proposed for publication.

The report upon expenditures has already been made to your Foundation.

Appendix I. SUMMARY LIST OF ALL CONTRIBUTORY PROJECTS TO DATE.

A. Begun 1931-2.^{*}

1. Social sciences research and the McGill programme. (An introductory monograph to commence the series).
2. The trends of employment and unemployment in Canada since 1921, and their relation to the present problem of unemployment in Montreal.
3. The occupations and industries of the Montreal population.
4. The employment and unemployment problems of the Canadian railways.
5. The employment and unemployment problems of dock and harbour labour in Montreal.
6. The problem of seasonal unemployment: a quantitative analysis.
7. Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada.
8. The occupational and industrial abilities of the unemployed in Montreal.
9. Juvenile vocational guidance in Montreal schools.
10. The occupational adjustment problems of British immigrants.
11. British immigrant settlement in Montreal and the influence of social adjustment: a study of Verdun.
12. The character of British immigrant dependency as revealed by Montreal social agency records.

B. Begun 1932-3.

13. The employment and unemployment problems of the cotton textile trades.
14. Employment stabilisation in the iron and steel trades.
15. Employment and unemployment problems of the food and drink trades.

^{*} Excepting the first-named.

16. The employment and social adjustment problems of the Germanic and Scandinavian immigrant groups.

17. The employment and social adjustment problems of the Slavic immigrant groups.

18. Comparative standards of living among divergent immigrant groups, and their relation to employment adjustment.

19. Methods of engagement in the Montreal labour market and their relation to the problem of employment readjustment.

20. The legal status of the employed and unemployed wage-earner in Quebec, and its social and economic implications.

21. The technical character of Montreal industries: a survey.

22. A comparative study of the physical and medical standards of the unemployed.

Appendix II. NOTES ON PUBLICATION PROPOSALS.

(1) Meeting of Executive Committee Feb. 14th (1933).

"Detailed consideration was given to the tentative scheme for first publications, on the basis of a memorandum submitted by the Director. As a result of this discussion, the following were agreed upon:

- (a) This scheme of publication was approved in principle.
- (b) The Director would be more directly responsible for four among the first projects to be completed. (Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 6 in Appendix I). The other studies, being based on graduate theses, would raise questions of editorship, etc., which could be taken up again when some of these theses were available.
- (c) The outline of studies intended for publication would be considered in detail by the Executive Committee.
- (d) Each study to be submitted to the Council for approval as to publication.
- (e) Uniformity of format to be preserved as far as possible, though the size (number of pages) might of course vary within a wide range. Monographs to be published under some such heading as "McGill University: Social Research Studies" (Rockefeller Grant to be mentioned if considered desirable).
- (f) A suitable sum to be set aside in the budget to cover costs of first publications.
- (g) Negotiations with publishers, and other related matters, are not called for until some of these studies are in typescript and in a form sufficiently near completion to indicate number of pages, other considerations of costs, etc.

The Director intimated his intention of working on part of this programme during the coming summer and fall."

(2) Meeting of May 9th (1933).

"A list of studies which would be completed in thesis-form or its equivalent for consideration next term, was submitted to the Committee. This comprised a total of eleven studies (not necessarily implying eleven separate publications).

On discussion, it was agreed that the question of preparing this material for publication should be taken up by the Director in consultation with the representatives of Departments concerned as the first business of next term. Part of this preparation would also be the seeking of comment and suggestion from other persons or bodies outside the University, (many of whom have already given assistance) whose cooperation would be valuable. The extent to

which the material in thesis-form should be available to such persons to be left to the discretion of the Director, unless the Council wishes to make any recommendation on this point."

(3) Meeting of Social Research Council, May 29th, 1931..

" A number of points relating to publication were raised and discussed. It was reemphasised that the representatives of departments and the Director would be active participants in preparing material for publication. The point was raised as to whether there might be some difference between the findings presented in the theses and in the final publication. It was pointed out that there is very little likelihood of this occurring since the contacts between professors and students in this particular research had been too close: these particular theses were not properly to be regarded as on all fours with others presented by the ordinary graduate student.

The questions were also raised of (a) how far the studies were to embody definite recommendations, (b) if, and when, a concluding summary report was to be contemplated. It was agreed that no far-reaching recommendations were to be expected in constituent studies; and that the question of a summary report might reasonably be reserved pro tem. In the majority of the studies, moreover, the primary emphasis would certainly be upon fact-finding rather than upon recommendations.

On discussion of the extent to which Council members would be able and willing to read the studies before publication, it was agreed that these studies should be so available: the Director, however, stated that he proposed to circulate at a later date summary statements of each study, if possible before the next Council meeting. This proposal was welcomed by the Council.

Dean Corbett suggested that if necessary a special Publications Committee might be appointed (not necessarily with the same personnel as the Executive Committee) with the function of reading and reporting upon studies before their publication.

The Council approved of the proposal that the Director should undertake some tentative negotiations with publishers in the fall with a view to ascertaining the probable cost (and other related matters) of publishing research studies in various forms; to report to the Council at some later date."

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH

The social sciences research work at McGill enters next session on the third year of the five-year programme which was made possible when a grant was received from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1930. This programme has been devised so as to permit a number of related studies to proceed simultaneously in the different fields of specialised knowledge which constitute the social science "departments". In the current programme these studies have been related to the central subjects of employment and unemployment, and will build up as they are completed what is in effect a many-sided survey of the "labour market" in its widest sense, with particular reference to Montreal but with a Dominion-wide background.

The research is not confined to any one of the branches of social science, though economics and sociology, of course, have special relation to the subjects of study. The work now being done, however, represents the cooperation of members of the staff, assisted by graduate students and others, in seven Departments of the University - those of Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Education, Industrial Engineering, Law, and Public Health. Eleven contributory projects were sponsored in the first year of the programme, and ten more added to these last year. Next year probably another eight detailed studies will be started, thereby completing the arrangements for the main constituents of the programme. These projects are coordinated through the Department of Social Research, and the general programme is in the charge of Prof. L.C. Marsh.

In broad terms, the scheme of the McGill research involves a survey of the industries and occupations, and the trends of employment, in Montreal and in Canada generally. It aims at completing studies in detail of the major industries, their employment problems and possibilities of stabilisation on the one hand; and the sources of labour supply, particularly from the schools and from immigrant stocks, on the other. A survey of the unemployed groups themselves from many angles and of relief organisation generally is also part of the work. And there is a wide range of special problems or studies contributory

*unemployment
and*

to these main lines of research, called for in addition. The potential range of these subjects is of course extremely wide, and if for this reason that a number of the studies being pursued have been designed to have special reference only to Montreal.

Clearly the results of such a task cannot be expected in a hurry. It is hoped however, that the first material for publication will be completed next session. The exact form of publication has not yet been decided upon, but plans are under discussion. It is expected that an introductory monograph by the Director on the programme as a whole will precede such other studies as are published.

It may be said in advance that they will not yield "the remedy for the depression". They represent a stock-taking, perhaps a diagnosis, rather than the prescription of cures. The present depression, in any case, has its roots in international, not merely Canadian, causes, and is the resultant of events belonging to at least the last ten years. The research at McGill is looking to the problems of employment and unemployment which are not special to depression periods, though of course the influence of the present depression touches all of them. There are many phases of "the labour market" which can be improved whether the cycle of business is upward or downward, and it is the impartial fact-finding which is the necessary basis of such improvement which is the contribution of this research.

A list of the projects started at the beginning of the work, and during last session respectively, are given below. It is on some of the studies in the first group which are now approaching completion that publications are likely to be based.

(1) The trends of employment and unemployment in Canada since 1921, and their relation to the present problem of unemployment in Montreal.

(2) The occupations and industries of the Montreal population.

(3) The employment and unemployment problems of the Canadian railways.

(4) The employment and unemployment problems of dock and harbour labour in Montreal.

(5) The problem of seasonal unemployment: a quantitative analysis.

(6) Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada.

(7) The occupational and industrial abilities of the unemployed in Montreal.

(8) Juvenile vocational guidance in Montreal schools.

(9) The occupational adjustment problems of British immigrants.

(10) British immigrant settlement in Montreal and the influence of social adjustment: a study of Verdun.

(11) The character of British immigrant dependency as revealed by Montreal social agency records.

The studies in continuation of this programme which were started last session were as follows:

(1) The Employment and unemployment problems of the cotton textile trades.

(2) Employment stabilisation in the iron and steel trades.

(3) Employment and unemployment problems of the food and drink trades.

(4) The employment and social adjustment problems of the Germanic and Scandinavian immigrant groups.

(5) The employment and social adjustment problems of the Slavic immigrant groups.

(6) Comparative standards of living among divergent immigrant groups, and their relation to employment adjustment.

(7) Methods of engagement in the Montreal labour market and their relation to the problem of employment readjustment.

(8) The legal status of the employed and unemployed wage-earner in Quebec, and its social and economic implications.

(9) The technical character of Montreal industries: a survey.

(10) A comparative study of the physical and medical standards of the unemployed.

Finally, among the studies remaining to be started and which it is hoped will be undertaken next session, are the following.

(1) The problems of the unemployed woman and the work of the women's agencies.

- (2) An occupational study of employed and unemployed women.
 - (3) Dependency problems and the social agencies in the French-Canadian community in Montreal.
 - (4) The character of manufacturing-industry development in Montreal since the war: a survey.
 - (5) The localisation and stability of trade and industry in Montreal.
 - (6) The legal and economic aspects of business failures, their causes and effects.
 - (7) Machinery and improved technique in agriculture; the effects on costs, labour-displacement, and agricultural life.
-

1st progress report

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

October 26, 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Your letter of October 25th, together with the enclosed report on research in the social sciences at McGill University during the year 1931-32, has been received in Mr. Day's absence. Mr. Day sailed last week for Geneva to represent the United States on the committee preparing the agenda for the World Economic Conference. There is a possibility that he may return to this country late in November for a week or two, but because of the uncertainty of his plans, we are not counting definitely on his being in the office before Christmas.

Your letter and report will, of course, be brought to Mr. Day's attention upon his return. I am sure he will regret missing the opportunity of seeing you on your visit to New York this November.

Sincerely yours,

Flora M. Rhoad

Secretary to Mr. Day

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

October 25, 1932.

Dr. E. E. Day,
The Social Sciences,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Day,

I am enclosing a report on the
Social Science Research project at McGill University
for the year 1931-32.

As far as I can see, there has been
some very good work done, and all concerned are deeply
interested. I am sure something useful will ensue.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

P.S. I intend to be in New York for the meeting of
the Carnegie Corporation Trustees in November.
May I hope to see you then?

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

October 25th, 1932.

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, 1931-32
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PROJECT
FOR SESSION 1931-32.

The first year's grant (\$15,000) from your Foundation for the extension of research in the social sciences was received during the session 1931-32. This was also the first session of active work upon a programme of research which, in the main, was formulated and approved in the session before.

The recognition of one of the needs of modern research in the social science - that of bringing to bear on the same problems the work of investigators trained in different fields (economics, sociology, psychology, law, and the rest) - was stated in the first application made to the Foundation. From the outset, this aim of leading research along co-operative lines has been followed. At the same time, however, the view has been generally accepted that concentration on one main problem gives order and purpose to research which might well otherwise be lacking. The arrangements under which work is proceeding are an endeavour to meet both these ends. The work is organised under one Director, who is however in co-operation with the social science departments in the University and in consultation with a Social Research Council and an executive committee. Research falling within the fields of Economics, Sociology, Psychology, and Education, was commenced this session; and the participation of the Departments of Law, Medicine, and Engineering, planned for session 1932-33, will bring the full programme under way.

The Social Research Council.

The Social Research Council, bringing together representatives of the social science departments in the University

and also other persons interested in the research, is constituted as follows. The executive committee is drawn from its members. The Council met twice and the executive committee seven times during the session 1931-32:

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor : Chairman.
L.C. Marsh, B.Sc.(Econ.)(Lond.), F.S.S.,
Director of Unemployment Research.
Ira A. MacKay, M.A., LL.B.(Dal.), Ph.D.(Cornell),
LL.D.(Queen's), Dean of Faculty of Arts and Science.
P.E. Corbett, M.A.(McGill and Oxon),
Dean of the Faculty of Law.
P. Clarke, M.A.(Oxon), Professor of Education.
C.A. Dawson, B.A., Ph.D.(Chicago), Professor
of Sociology.
A.G. Fleming, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., Director of
the Department of Public Health.
J.C. Henneon, M.A., Ph.D.(Harvard), Professor
of Economics.
C.W. Hendel, Litt.B., Ph.D.(Princeton), Chairman
of the Department of Philosophy.
C.E. Kellogg, M.A., Ph.D.(Harvard), Associate
Professor of Psychology.
J.A. Coote, B.Sc.(McGill), Assistant Professor
of Mechanical Engineering.

George Hodge, representing E.W. Beatty, President
of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
F.G. Pedley, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., (McGill), Executive
Director, Montreal Council of Social Agencies.
Julian Smith, M.E.(Cornell), LL.D.(McGill), Vice-
President, Shawinigan Water and Power Company.
A.B. Wood, B.A.(McGill), Vice-President, Sun Life
Assurance Company.

The Research Programme and its Objectives.

The research programme takes unemployment as the central subject of study, not only because of the outstanding social importance of this problem, but also because it is a subject which readily opens up avenues of approach along which the various specialists in the social sciences may make some contribution. A narrow definition of unemployment, of course, would clearly defeat this object. The subject is therefore interpreted widely. The general programme calls for the study of unemployment as a community problem; and as a subject of which e.g., the problem of current unemployment relief is only a part. It would be better to define its objectives as "the study of the economic and social conditions which attend and determine unemployment, and the problems related to it in all the various spheres in which they

arise." The appropriate area of study, again, is to be similarly considered. Although it is designed to give special attention to Montreal as an area of study, the scope of the problem clearly extends far beyond. In some of the first of the projects already begun, the analysis or the comparisons made will be Dominion-wide. At some later stage it may be that other subjects can be taken up. It is clear, however, that such limits as have been drawn enclose a wide field in which there should be no lack of important research problems for some while to come. A diagrammatic representation of this field is attached hereto. (Appendix I).

The details of the research programme need not be repeated here, but its general content may be indicated. Two sets of studies of general relevance, calling for work at first with special relation to Montreal are: (a) the industries and occupations of the community, and (b) measurements of the character, extent, and incidence of unemployment in the community. Beyond this, however, (c) certain special problems have been singled out, problems "which although in one sense only special aspects of the general research field, are of more immediate relevance because they are strategic points of attack, or else specially significant in Montreal or Canada." Those so far chosen are (i) the juvenile entrant to industry, (ii) the employment problems of the immigrant, (iii) the unskilled labour market, (iv) the unemployment problems of particular industries or industrial groups. All these lead to (d) studies of existing organisation - industrial, social, governmental, legal - for dealing with the problems of unemployment. And when contributing studies in these main fields have multiplied, the way should be open for considered statements of (e) the avenues of remedy and solution of unemployment problems. The scheme is one, it is hoped, into which a large number of separate pieces of research can be fitted, so as to bear some relation to one another, but without any undue limitation of those individual projects.

Increased knowledge and better understanding of the problems of unemployment and the methods of dealing with them are of course the ultimate ends of this programme. But two other needs as great as our need for guidance in this particular problem are being kept in mind. They are needs which do not have to wait for the completion of a programme, but which are provided for in the course of the work. The active interest of social science departments in research in their several fields is one. The provision of research training for suitable students, to fit them to undertake independent research in the future, is the other. These aims have determined the principles and practice of the research. Graduate students are drawn upon as the main source of research assistance (though salaried assistants are employed where the nature of the work better benefits this procedure). These students are enabled to proceed to the degree of M.A. (or in some cases, Ph.D.): the M.A. degree, however, can be secured only at the end of two years' work (subject to the project and the progress made meriting this).

Graduate research students work under the joint guidance of the Director and a member of the Department concerned in the specific study. And, in general, contacts are continuous between students and their advisers, and between the Director and the Departments.

The number of graduate students engaged on specific projects this session (1931-32) was nine, seven of these proceeding to the degree of M.A., and two to the degree of Ph.D.: all of them will continue their work for a second year. (Salaried assistants work for various, sometimes quite short periods being engaged for specific purposes as occasion demands). In the coming session (1932-33) this number of graduate student assistants will be increased by at least nine more, making a total of eighteen and possibly twenty students, distributed between seven social science Departments. These graduates have been drawn from McGill to some extent, but also from other Canadian Universities: with the new graduate assistants engaged this session, the latter outnumber the former.

Separate Projects Started.

The separate projects started in the session 1931-32 are as follow. The last nine of these are the projects on which graduate students are working, and the professors in charge and the name of the graduate student assistants are given in each case. A memorandum giving more detail of these projects is attached (Appendix II).

- (1) The occupational and industrial composition of Montreal, comparatively considered: Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research.
- (2) Trends and fluctuations in employment and unemployment in Montreal and comparative areas since 1921: Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research.
- (3) Seasonal variations in employment and unemployment in Canada: Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research.
- (4) Economic and social base-maps of Montreal: Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research; Professor C.A. Dawson, Chairman of the Department of Sociology.
- (5) The qualitative character and industrial aptitudes of unemployed as compared with employed groups: Professor C.E. Kellogg, Department of Psychology; Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research; H.W. Morton, M.A.(McGill), Lecturer in the Department of Psychology.
- (6) Vocational guidance and juvenile placement in relation to school training and the distribution of mental abilities, a study of high school boys in Montreal: Professor W.D. Tait, Chairman of the Department of Psychology; E.C. Webster, B.A.(McGill).
- (7) The permanence of the effect of school teaching and its relevance to employability: a study of unemployed and employed

5.

groups: Professor C.E. Kellogg, Department of Psychology; Professor E. Clarke, Chairman of the Department of Education; K.W. Norris, M.A.(McGill).

(8) The occupational adjustment problems of British immigrants: Professor C.A. Dawson, Chairman of the Department of Sociology; Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research; L.G. Reynolds, B.A.(Alberta).

(9) British immigrant areas in Montreal in relation to social influences bearing on employment adjustment: Professor C.A. Dawson, Chairman of the Department of Sociology; Miss M.E. Ramsden, B.A. (Western).

(10) Problems of partially or completely unemployable immigrants as revealed by Montreal social agency records: Professor C.A. Dawson, Chairman of the Department of Sociology; Miss M.H. Davidson, B.A.(Western).

(11) Employment and unemployment problems in the rail transport industry: Professor J.C. Hemmeon, Department of Economics and Political Science; Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research; G.M. Rountree, B.A.(McGill).

(12) The employment and unemployment problems of dock and harbour labour in Montreal: Professor J.C. Hemmeon, Department of Economics and Political Science; Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research; E.E. Bowker, B.Com.,M.A.(Alberta).

(13) Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada: Professor J.C. Hemmeon, Department of Economics and Political Science; Mr. L.C. Marsh, Director of Unemployment Research; F.V. Stone, B.A.(McGill).

In the case of all the graduate students concerned it has been considered desirable to retain them for a second year's work: on the grounds of their showing so far and the worth of their project. In three cases at least the indications are that a third year's work in addition will probably be profitable. The results in each project will by no means be equal in range or value, but all promise to produce some publishable material, when the time for the consideration of that question arrives.

The report upon expenditures has already been made to your Foundation.

appendix II.

RESEARCH PROJECTS ON WHICH GRADUATE STUDENTS ARE WORKING (1931-32); OUTLINE OF SCOPE

(1) The qualitative character and industrial aptitudes of unemployed as compared with employed groups. (Psychology).

A study of selected unemployed groups, by means of tests adapted to the purpose, as to their comparative literacy, aptitudes, mental defects, etc. Comparison of more permanently unemployed, temporary unemployed, and employed groups. Also of (a) clerical and commercial groups (b) technical and artisan groups (c) low-skilled and unskilled workers. Relation of these facts to age, race, period unemployed, mobility-history, age of leaving school, etc.

(2) Vocational guidance and juvenile placement in relation to school training and the distribution of mental abilities; a study of high school boys in Montreal. (Psychology).

Study of the results of mental tests, educational tests, etc., in relation to school standing in various courses. Their bearing on chances of success in different occupations, the proper basis for guidance in selection of optional subjects in school, and choice of occupations by new entrants to labour market. Relation to vocational opportunities for boys of these ages.

(3) The permanence of the effect of school teaching and its relevance to employability. (Education, Psychology).

A study relating to unemployed and employed groups, using educational and other tests, of the amount and type of school teaching, particularly the basic subjects, which has persisted after leaving school. Extent to which these factors have bearing on success or failure in employment. Consideration of (a) "white-collar" (b) artisan and (c) low-skilled groups; employed and unemployed groups; juveniles and adults. Relation to other factors affecting employability, (age, period since leaving school, quality or original school training, economic status of family, temperamental characteristics, etc).

(4) A study of a selected group of British immigrants in relation to their occupational adjustment. (Sociology).

Occupational history of the immigrants - former trades and skills, status, conditions, etc. Problems involved in transfer of skills, change of job and employment conditions, including status, labour organization, cost of living, working conditions, etc. Degree of regular or irregular employment, period of adjustment. Significance of change of job, wages, status and conditions, on individual and on family, in relation to degree of adjustment as member of new community.

This refers to the department in which the research assistant is taking a higher degree, not to any necessary limitation of subject-matter.

(5) A study of the British immigrant areas in Montreal with reference to social influences bearing on their employment adjustment. (Sociology).

Main areas to which British immigrants migrate or are attracted, their character, the presence or absence of social institutions in these areas aiding or handicapping them in securing livelihood and steady employments. Housing, communications, civic amenities, family life and social contacts, the attitude of employers, etc. Degree to which occupation, wages and expenses condition location and vice versa.

Effective community organization makes for more satisfactory and efficient workers, and more stable earning-power. Undue localization tends to make for restricted employment opportunities. How far has the British immigrant escaped the difficulties of immigrants of other nationalities, and the degree of localization which characterizes some of them (e.g., the Jews)?

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Study of the statistics and case-histories of selected groups of immigrants of different nationalities who have fallen to the care of social agencies in Montreal. Their economic and social background, reasons for immigration, degree of skill, mobility-history, etc. Among other things, study should throw some light on relation of unemployability to duration of previous period of unemployment or to irregularity of employment when at employable age, etc.

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The modern railway as the source (with its attendant operations) of employment for a very large part of the Canadian working-force. Importance also because essentially affected by employment conditions special to Canada, and by fluctuations in business conditions in Canada. Various types (occupations, degree of skill, etc). employed. Methods of recruitment: differences if any for different grades of workers. Problems raised by seasonal fluctuation or variation in type of work. Employment and technical changes. The problem of lay-offs or short-time working in trade depression. Methods by which these problems met, possibly with pre-war and post-war experience compared. Conditions special to railway operation making stabilization difficult or feasible. Special reference to Montreal but dealing with as much of wider aspects as is consistent with efficiency of the research.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

October 25th, 1932.

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, 1931-32
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The first year's grant (\$15,000) from your Foundation for the extension of research in the social sciences was received during the session 1931-32. This was also the first session of active work upon a programme of research which, in the main, was formulated and approved in the session before.

The recognition of one of the needs of modern research in the social science - that of bringing to bear on the same problems the work of investigators trained in different fields (economics, sociology, psychology, law, and the rest) - was stated in the first application made to the Foundation. From the outset, this aim of leading research along co-operative lines has been followed. At the same time, however, the view has been generally accepted that concentration on one main problem gives order and purpose to research which might well otherwise be lacking. The arrangements under which work is proceeding are an endeavour to meet both these ends. The work is organised under one Director, who is however in co-operation with the social science departments in the University and in consultation with a Social Research Council and an executive committee. Research falling within the fields of Economics, Sociology, Psychology, and Education, was commenced this session; and the participation of the Departments of Law, Medicine, and Engineering, planned for session 1932-33, will bring the full programme under way.

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The Social Research Council, bringing together representatives of the social science departments in the University

and also other persons interested in the research, is constituted as follows. The executive committee is drawn from its members. The Council met twice and the executive committee seven times during the session 1931-32:

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A.B. Wood, B.A.(McGill), Vice-President, Sun Life
Assurance Company.

The Research Programme and its Objectives.

The research programme takes unemployment as the central subject of study, not only because of the outstanding social importance of this problem, but also because it is a subject which readily opens up avenues of approach along which the various specialists in the social sciences may make some contribution. A narrow definition of unemployment, of course, would clearly defeat this object. The subject is therefore interpreted widely. The general programme calls for the study of unemployment as a community problem; and as a subject of which e.g., the problem of current unemployment relief is only a part. It would be better to define its objectives as "the study of the economic and social conditions which attend and determine unemployment, and the problems related to it in all the various spheres in which they

arise." The appropriate area of study, again, is to be similarly considered. Although it is designed to give special attention to Montreal as an area of study, the scope of the problem clearly extends far beyond. In some of the first of the projects already begun, the analysis or the comparisons made will be Dominion-wide. At some later stage it may be that other subjects can be taken up. It is clear, however, that such limits as have been drawn enclose a wide field in which there should be no lack of important research problems for some while to come. A diagrammatic representation of this field is attached hereto. (Appendix I).

The details of the research programme need not be repeated here, but its general content may be indicated. Two sets of studies of general relevance, calling for work at first with special relation to Montreal are: (a) the industries and occupations of the community, and (b) measurements of the character, extent, and incidence of unemployment in the community. Beyond this, however, (c) certain special problems have been singled out, problems "which although in one sense only special aspects of the general research field, are of more immediate relevance because they are strategic points of attack, or else specially significant in Montreal or Canada." These so far chosen are (i) the juvenile entrant to industry, (ii) the employment problems of the immigrant, (iii) the unskilled labour market, (iv) the unemployment problems of particular industries or industrial groups. All these lead to (d) studies of existing organisation - industrial, social, governmental, legal - for dealing with the problems of unemployment. And when contributing studies in these main fields have multiplied, the way should be open for considered statements of (e) the avenues of remedy and solution of unemployment problems. The scheme is one, it is hoped, into which a large number of separate pieces of research can be fitted, so as to bear some relation to one another, but without any undue limitation of these individual projects.

Increased knowledge and better understanding of the problems of unemployment and the methods of dealing with them are of course the ultimate ends of this programme. But two other needs as great as our need for guidance in this particular problem are being kept in mind. They are needs which do not have to wait for the completion of a programme, but which are provided for in the course of the work. The active interest of social science departments in research in their several fields is one. The provision of research training for suitable students, to fit them to undertake independent research in the future, is the other. These aims have determined the principles and practice of the research. Graduate students are drawn upon as the main source of research assistance (though salaried assistants are employed where the nature of the work better benefits this procedure). These students are enabled to proceed to the degree of M.A. (or in some cases, Ph.D.): the M.A. degree, however, can be secured only at the end of two years' work (subject to the project and the progress made meriting this).

Graduate research students work under the joint guidance of the Director and a member of the Department concerned in the specific study. And, in general, contacts are continuous between students and their advisers, and between the Director and the Departments.

The number of graduate students engaged on specific projects this session (1931-32) was nine, seven of these proceeding to the degree of M.A., and two to the degree of Ph.D.: all of them will continue their work for a second year. (Salaried assistants work for various, sometimes quite short periods being engaged for specific purposes as occasion demands). In the coming session (1932-33) this number of graduate student assistants will be increased by at least nine more, making a total of eighteen and possibly twenty students, distributed between seven social science Departments. These graduates have been drawn from McGill to some extent, but also from other Canadian Universities: with the new graduate assistants engaged this session, the latter outnumber the former.

Separate Projects Started.

The separate projects started in the session 1931-32 are as follow. The last nine of these are the projects on which graduate students are working, and the professors in charge and the name of the graduate student assistants are given in each case. A memorandum giving more detail of these projects is attached (Appendix II).

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In the case of all the graduate students concerned it has been considered desirable to retain them for a second year's work: on the grounds of their showing so far and the worth of their project. In three cases at least the indications are that a third year's work in addition will probably be profitable. The results in each project will by no means be equal in range or value, but all promise to produce some publishable material, when the time for the consideration of that question arrives.

The report upon expenditures has already been made to your Foundation.

Appendix II.

RESEARCH PROJECTS OF WHICH GRADUATE
STUDENTS ARE WORKING (1931-32); OUTLINE OF SCOPE

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(4) A study of a selected group of British immigrants in relation to their occupational adjustment. (Sociology).

Occupational history of the immigrants - former trades and skills, status, conditions, etc. Problems involved in transfer of skills, change of job and employment conditions, including status, labour organization, cost of living, working conditions, etc. Degree of regular or irregular employment, period of adjustment. Significance of change of job, wages, status and conditions, on individual and on family, in relation to degree of adjustment as member of new community.

This refers to the department in which the research assistant is taking a higher degree, not to any necessary limitation of subject-matter.

(5) A study of the British immigrant areas in Montreal with reference to social influences bearing on their employment adjustment. (Sociology).

Main areas to which British immigrants migrate or are attracted, their character, the presence or absence of social institutions in these areas aiding or handicapping them in securing livelihood and steady employments. Housing, communications, civic amenities, family life and social contacts, the attitude of employers, etc. Degree to which occupation, wages and expenses condition location and vice versa.

Effective community organization makes for more satisfactory and efficient workers, and more stable earning-power. Undue localization tends to make for restricted employment opportunities. How far has the British immigrant escaped the difficulties of immigrants of other nationalities, and the degree of localization which characterizes some of them (e.g., the Jews)?

(6) A comparative survey of the problems of partially or completely unemployable immigrants, as revealed by the records of Montreal social agencies. (Sociology).

Study of the statistics and case-histories of selected groups of immigrants of different nationalities who have fallen to the care of social agencies in Montreal. Their economic and social background, reasons for immigration, degree of skill, mobility-history, etc. Among other things, study should throw some light on relation of unemployability to duration of previous period of unemployment or to irregularity of employment when at employable age, etc.

(7) Employment and unemployment problems in the rail transport industry, as exemplified by the experience of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. (Economics).

The modern railway as the source (with its attendant operations) of employment for a very large part of the Canadian working-force. Importance also because essentially affected by employment conditions special to Canada, and by fluctuations in business conditions in Canada. Various types (occupations, degree of skill, etc). employed. Methods of recruitment: differences if any for different grades of workers. Problems raised by seasonal fluctuation or variation in type of work. Employment and technical changes. The problem of lay-offs or short-time working in trade depression. Methods by which these problems met, possibly with pre-war and post-war experience compared. Conditions special to railway operation making stabilization difficult or feasible. Special reference to Montreal but dealing with as much of wider aspects as is consistent with efficiency of the research.

(8) The employment and unemployment problems of dock labour in Montreal. (Economics).

Importance of dock work in Montreal. Special characteristics (e.g., grain shipments). Extent and type of organization: past history; amount of unskilled labour. Methods of recruitment, type of workers, conditions of work (adjustment of rates, hours, etc., to port activity. Methods and degree of adjustment to (a) daily (b) seasonal fluctuations. Movement of workers to ice-free ports in winter: methods, experience, and degree of success.

(9) Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada. (Economics).

Survey and interpretation of unemployment situation in post-war years in the Prairie Provinces: employment, unemployment and employment-exchange statistics. Local materials. Seasonal, cyclical and technical factors. The special problems of agricultural and rural relief: differences from Western problem. The operation of the Unemployment Relief Act of 1950 and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act of 1931. Local relief administration problems. Farm and migratory labour; the employment exchanges and Western employment. Interpretation to bring out differences and similarities) of Western from Eastern unemployment and relief problems.



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

Oct. 22nd, 1932.

REPORT TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, 1931-2
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH PROJECT
FOR SESSION 1931-2.

The first year's grant (\$15,000) from your Foundation for the extension of research in the social sciences was received during the session 1931-2. This was also the first session of active work upon a programme of research which, in the main, was formulated and approved in the session before.

The recognition of one of the needs of modern research in the social science - that of bringing to bear on the same problems the work of investigators trained in different fields (economics, sociology, psychology, law, and the rest) - was stated in the first application made to the Foundation. From the outset, this aim of leading research along cooperative lines has been followed. At the same time, however, the view has been generally accepted that concentration on one main problem gives order and purpose to research which might well otherwise be lacking. The arrangements under which work is proceeding are an endeavour to meet both these ends. The work is organised under one Director, who is however in cooperation with the social science departments in the University and in consultation with a Social Research Council and an executive committee. Research falling within the fields of Economics, Sociology, Psychology, and Education, was commenced this session; and the participation of the Departments of Law, Medicine, and Engineering, planned for session 1932-3, will bring the full programme under way.

The Social Research Council.

The Social Research Council, bringing together representatives of the social science departments in the University and also other persons

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

- 2 -

interested in the research, is constituted as follows. The executive committee is drawn from its members. The Council met twice and the executive committee seven times during the session 1931-2:

| Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor : Chairman.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 5 | Fred Clarke, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of Education. | 10 | C.E. Kellogg, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), Associate Professor of Psychology. |
| 11 | J.A. Coote, B.Sc. (McGill), Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering. | 3 | Ira A. MacKay, M.A., LL.B. (Dal.), Ph.D., (Cornell), LL.D. (Queen's), Dean of Faculty of Arts and Science. |
| 4 | P.E. Corbett, M.A. (McGill and Oxon.), Dean of the Faculty of Law. | | George Hodge, representing E.W. Beatty, President Canadian Pacific Railway Co. |
| 6 | C.A. Dawson, B.A., Ph.D. (Chicago), Professor of Sociology. | | F.G. Pedley, B.A., M.D., D.P.H. (McGill), Executive Director, Montreal Council of Social Agencies. |
| 7 | A.G. Fleming, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., Director of the Department of Public Health. | | Julian Smith, M.E. (Cornell), LL.D. (McGill), Vice-President Shawinigan Water and Power Co. |
| 8 | J.C. Hemmeon, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), Professor of Economics. | | A.B. Wood, B.A. (McGill), Vice-President Sun Life Assurance Co. |
| 9 | C.W. Hendel, Litt.B., Ph.D. (Princeton), Chairman of the Department of Philosophy. | | |
| | 2 | | L.C. Marsh, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), F.S.S.,
Director of Unemployment Research. |

The Research Programme and its Objectives.

The research programme takes unemployment as the central subject of study, not only because of the outstanding social importance of this problem, but also because it is a subject which readily opens up avenues of approach along which the various specialists in the social sciences may make some contribution. A narrow definition of unemployment, of course, would clearly defeat this object. The subject is therefore interpreted widely. The general programme calls for the study of unemployment as a community problem; and as a subject of which e.g., the problem of current unemployment relief is only a part. It would be better to define its objectives as "the study of the economic and social conditions which attend and determine unemployment, and the problems related to it in all the various spheres in which they arise." The appropriate area of study, again, is to be similarly considered. Although it is designed to give special attention to Montreal as an area of study, the scope of the problem clearly extends far beyond. In some of the first of the projects already begun, the analysis or the comparisons made will be Dominion-wide. At some later stage it may be that other subjects can be taken up. It is clear,

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

- 3 -

however, that such limits as have been drawn enclose a wide field in which there should be no lack of important research problems for some while to come. A diagrammatic representation of this field is attached hereto. (Appendix I).

The details of the research programme need not be repeated here, but its general content may be indicated. Two sets of studies of general relevance, calling for work at first with special relation to Montreal are: (a) the industries and occupations of the community, and (b) measurements of the character, extent, and incidence of unemployment in the community. Beyond this, however, (c) certain special problems have been singled out, problems "which although in one sense only special aspects of the general research field, are of more immediate relevance because they are strategic points of attack, or else specially significant in Montreal or Canada." Those so far chosen are (i) the juvenile entrant to industry, (ii) the employment problems of the immigrant, (iii) the unskilled labour market, (iv) the unemployment problems of particular industries or industrial groups. All these lead to (d) studies of existing organisation - industrial, social, governmental, legal - for dealing with the problems of unemployment. And when contributing studies in these main fields have multiplied, the way should be open for considered statements of (e) the avenues of remedy and solution of unemployment problems. The scheme is one, it is hoped, into which a large number of separate pieces of research can be fitted, so as to bear some relation to one another, but without any undue limitation of those individual projects.

Increased knowledge and better understanding of the problems of unemployment and the methods of dealing with them are of course the ultimate ends of this programme. But two other needs as great as our need for guidance in this particular problem are being kept in mind. They are needs which do not have to wait for the completion of a programme, but which are provided for in the course of the work. The active interest of social science departments in research in their several fields is one. The provision of research training for suitable students, to fit them to undertake independent research in the future, is the other. These aims have determined the principles and practice of the research. Graduate students are drawn upon as the main source of research assistance (though salaried assistants are employed where the nature of the work better befits this procedure). These students are enabled to proceed to the degree of M.A. (or in some cases, Ph.D): the M.A. degree however, can be secured only at the end of two years' work (subject to the project and the progress made meriting this). Graduate research students work under the joint guidance of the Director and a member of the Department concerned in the specific study. And, in general, contacts are continuous between students and their advisers, and between the Director and the Departments.

The number of graduate students engaged on specific projects this session (1931-2) was nine, seven of these proceeding to the degree of M.A., and two to the degree of Ph.D.: all of them will continue their work for a second year. (Salaried assistants work for various, sometime quite short, periods, being engaged for specific purposes as occasion demands). In the coming session (1932-3) this number of graduate student Assistants will be increased by at least nine more, making a total of eighteen and possibly twenty students, distributed between seven social science Departments. These graduates have been drawn from McGill to some extent but also from other Canadian Universities: with the new graduate assistants engaged this session, the latter outnumber the former.

Separate Projects Started.

The separate projects started in session 1931-2 are as follow. The last nine of these are the projects on which graduate students are working, and the professors in charge and the name of the graduate student assistants are given in each case. A memorandum giving more detail of these projects is attached (Appendix II).

- (1) The occupational and industrial composition of Montreal, comparatively considered: Director. *Mr. L. C. H. H. H.*
- (2) Trends and fluctuations in employment and unemployment in Montreal and comparative areas since 1921: Director. *Prof.*
- (3) Seasonal variations in employment and unemployment in Canada: Director. *Prof. Dawson CA 28 1/2*
- (4) Economic and social base-maps of Montreal: Director; Dr. Dawson, Sociology Dept. *Prof. Dawson*
- (5) The qualitative character and industrial aptitudes of unemployed as compared with employed groups: ~~B.~~ Kellogg, Psychology Dept.; Director; N.W. Morton, M.A.(McGill). *Lecturer in the Department of Psychology*
- (6) Vocational guidance and juvenile placement in relation to school training and the distribution of mental abilities, a study of high school boys in Montreal: ~~Tait~~, Psychology Dept.; E.C. Webster, B.A.(McGill).
- (7) The permanence of the effect of school teaching and its relevance to employability: a study of unemployed and employed groups: ~~Dr.~~ Kellogg, Psychology Dept.; Prof. Clarke, Education Dept.; K.E. Norris, M.A.(McGill).
- (8) The occupational adjustment problems of British immigrants: *Prof.* Dawson, Sociology Dept.; Director; L.G. Reynolds, B.A.(Alberta).
- (9) British immigrant areas in Montreal in relation to social influences bearing on employment adjustment: Dr. Dawson, Sociology Dept.; Miss M.E. Ramsden, B.A.(Western).
- (10) Problems of partially or completely unemployable immigrants as revealed by Montreal social agency records: ~~Dr.~~ Dawson, Sociology Dept.; Miss M.H. Davidson, B.A.(Western).
- (11) Employment and unemployment problems in the rail transport industry: ~~Dr.~~ Hemmeon, Economics Dept.; Director; G.M. Rountree, B.A.(McGill).
- (12) The employment and unemployment problems of dock and harbour labour in Montreal: Dr. Hemmeon, Economics Dept.; Director; E.E. Bowker, B.Com., M.A.(Alberta).
- (13) Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada: Dr. Hemmeon, Economics Dept.; Director; F.V. Stone, B.A.(McGill).

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

- 5 -

In the case of all the graduate students concerned it has been considered desirable to retain them for a second year's work: on the grounds of their showing so far and the worth of their project. In three cases at least the indications are that a third year's work in addition will probably be profitable. The results in each project will by no means be equal in range or value, but all promise to produce some publishable material, when the time for the consideration of that question arrives.

The report upon expenditures has already been made to your Foundation.

Appendix II. RESEARCH PROJECTS ON WHICH GRADUATE STUDENTS
ARE WORKING (1931-2); OUTLINE OF SCOPE.

(1) The qualitative character and industrial aptitudes of unemployed as compared with employed groups. (Psychology).

A study of selected unemployed groups, by means of tests adapted to the purpose, as to their comparative literacy, aptitudes, mental defects, etc. Comparison of more permanently unemployed, temporary unemployed, and employed groups. Also of (a) clerical and commercial groups (b) technical and artisan groups (c) low-skilled and unskilled workers. Relation of these facts to age, race, period unemployed, mobility-history, age of leaving school, etc.

(2) Vocational guidance and juvenile placement in relation to school training and the distribution of mental abilities; a study of high school boys in Montreal. (Psychology).

Study of the results of mental tests, educational tests, etc., in relation to school standing in various courses. Their bearing on chances of success in different occupations, the proper basis for guidance in selection of optional subjects in school, and choice of occupations by new entrants to labour market. Relation to vocational opportunities for boys of these ages.

(3) The permanence of the effect of school teaching and its relevance to employability. (Education, Psychology).

A study relating to unemployed and employed groups, using educational and other tests, of the amount and type of school teaching, particularly the basic subjects, which has persisted after leaving school. Extent to which these factors have bearing on success or failure in employment. Consideration of (a) "white-collar" (b) artisan and (c) low-skilled groups; employed and unemployed groups; juveniles and adults. Relation to other factors affecting employability, (age, period since leaving school, quality of original school training, economic status of family, temperamental characteristics, etc).

(4) A study of a selected group of British immigrants in relation to their occupational adjustment. (Sociology).

Occupational history of the immigrants - former trades and skills, status, conditions, etc. Problems involved in transfer of skills, change of job and employment conditions, including status, labour organisation, cost of living, working conditions, etc. Degree of regular or irregular employment, period of adjustment. Significance of change of job, wages, status and conditions, on individual and on family, in relation to degree of adjustment as member of new community.

* This refers to the department in which the research assistant is taking a higher degree, not to any necessary limitation of subject-matter.

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Main areas to which British immigrants migrate or are attracted, their character, the presence or absence of social institutions in these areas aiding or handicapping them in securing livelihood and steady employments. Housing, communications, civic amenities, family life and social contacts, the attitude of employers, etc. Degree to which occupation, wages and expenses condition location and vice versa.

Effective community organisation makes for more satisfactory and efficient workers, and more stable earning-power. Undue localisation tends to make for restricted employment opportunities. How far has the British immigrant escaped the difficulties of immigrants of other nationalities, and the degree of localisation which characterises some of them (e.g., the Jews)?

(6) A comparative survey of the problems of partially or completely unemployable immigrants, as revealed by the records of Montreal social agencies. (Sociology).

Study of the statistics and case-histories of selected groups of immigrants of different nationalities who have fallen to the care of social agencies in Montreal. Their economic and social background, reasons for immigration, degree of skill, mobility-history, etc. Among other things, study should throw some light on relation of unemployability to duration of previous period of unemployment or to irregularity of employment when at employable age, etc.

(7) Employment and unemployment problems in the rail transport industry, as exemplified by the experience of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. (Economics).

The modern railway as the source (with its attendant operations) of employment for a very large part of the Canadian working-force. Importance also because essentially affected by employment conditions special to Canada, and by fluctuations in business conditions in Canada. Various types (occupations, degree of skill, etc). employed. Methods of recruitment: differences if any for different grades of workers. Problems raised by seasonal fluctuation or variation in type of work. Employment and technical changes. The problem of lay-offs or short-time working in trade depression. Methods by which these problems met, possibly with pre-war and post-war experience compared. Conditions special to railway operation making stabilisation difficult or feasible. Special reference to Montreal but dealing with as much of wider aspects as is consistent with efficiency of the research.

(8) The employment and unemployment problems of dock labour in Montreal. (Economics).

Importance of dock work in Montreal. Special characteristics (e.g., grain shipments). Extent and type of organisation: past history; amount of unskilled labour. Methods of recruitment, type of workers, conditions of

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

- 9 -

work (adjustment of rates, hours, etc., to port activity. Methods and degree of adjustment to (a) daily (b) seasonal fluctuations. Movement of workers to ice-free ports in winter: methods, experience, and degree of success.

(9) Unemployment and unemployment relief in Western Canada. (Economics^{*}).

Survey and interpretation of unemployment situation in post-war years in the Prairie Provinces: employment, unemployment and employment-exchange statistics. Local materials. Seasonal, cyclical and technical factors. The special problems of agricultural and rural relief: differences from Western problem. The operation of the Unemployment Relief Act of 1930 and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act of 1931. Local relief administration problems. Farm and migratory labour: the employment exchanges and Western employment. Interpretation to bring out differences (and similarities) of Western from Eastern unemployment and relief problems.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 Broadway, New York.

COPY

Office of the Comptroller,
George J. Beal, Comptroller,
H.M. Gillette, Assistant Comptroller.

June 5, 1931.

Dear Mr. Glassco:

Our appropriation RF 30107 to McGill University of \$110,000 for the development of research in the social sciences over a period of five years begins as of June 1, 1931, the installment for the first year, June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1932, amounting to \$15,000. As we have received no word from you as to the method of payment desired, we would suggest that the amount available each year be paid in semi-annual installments. If this is satisfactory, we shall be pleased to send you, upon receipt of a letter from you, a check for \$7,500, and on December 1st, an additional \$7,500. Subsequent payments could be made on June 1st, and December 1st of each year.

At the close of each fiscal year of the University we would appreciate receiving a statement of expenditures incurred in the development of research in the social sciences.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Geo. J. Beal.

Mr. A. P. S. Glassco, Bursar,
McGill University,
Montreal
P. Q.
Canada

GJB:RS

Original filed in vault with Deeds of Donations.

no report

August 8th, 1930.

Dr. Edmund R. Day,
Director, The Rockefeller Foundation,
Department of the Social Sciences,
Hanover, N.H.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of Sir Arthur Currie I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which he wrote you on July 29th. I find that the original was mailed to the New York address, and from what you said to Sir Arthur in your last letter it seems there is a possibility that the New York office might not be open. I therefore thought it safer to send you another copy. Sir Arthur will be back in Montreal on August 13th.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the Principal.

July 29th, 1930.

Dr. Edmund R. Day,
Director, The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York. (Please forward) .

Let me thank you for your letter of July 18th received by me upon my return from a short visit at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, a place, by the way, which I can cordially recommend to you as a good spot to spend a vacation during the summer months.

It was not so much for the purpose of a conference that I wished to see you, but rather for some advice as to the best way in which we could lay our plans before your Department for consideration. After the visit of yourself and Dr. Ruml last spring, I held a number of conferences, at which there were present Professor Corbett, Dean of the Faculty of Law; Professor MacKay, Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Professor Clarke, Chairman of the Department of Education; Professor Hemmeon of the Department of Economics; Professor Grant Fleming of the Department of Public Health, and Professors Tate and Kellogg of the Department of Psychology; Professor Dawson of the Department of Sociology; Professor Mendel of the Department of Philosophy (greatly interested in social problems); and one or two others, including Professor Beattie of the Department of Anatomy, the Professor of Industrial Medicine, and the Professor of Sanitary Engineering.

This group was sincerely enthusiastic and anxious to co-operate in a study of specific problems. We decided to form a General Committee, composed of the above, under my own Chairmanship, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, our Chancellor is anxious to sit in with this Committee. From that General Committee we formed a smaller Executive Committee, also under my own Chairmanship.

It was our idea to obtain the services of a skilled and experienced investigator in this kind of work, and I have engaged Mr. L. C. Marsh, at present on the staff of the London School of Economics, cordially recommended to me by Sir William Beveridge, whose recommendation is supported by Sir Josiah Stamp. We felt that if any investigation was to proceed from its beginning intelligently, smoothly, and with a definite purpose, it should be guided by a man who has had experience in such work.

I am allowing Mr. Marsh to give a course in the Department of Economics, but his main duty will be the superintendence and guidance of investigational work. I felt that if he were not giving any lectures he might be looked upon by his colleagues as a more or less outsider, and if they regarded him in that light he might never get inside. Mr. Marsh is coming in September.

Roughly speaking, we thought that the University might make two distinct contributions, one resulting from the prosecution of a study and the consideration of a certain definite social problem; the other, the training of expert workers. Very often these mixed social and economic problems are left more or less to chance, that is, their study has been prosecuted by those who have not been trained for that especial kind of work. While all of these social problems are intensely interesting, their study has been loosely done. If we make an extensive and intensive and profound study of some one problem and all its allied problems, we would be doing something worth while; and if, in addition to that, we give training under expert direction to, say a group of post-graduate students, and thereby place them in a position to prosecute intelligent studies on their own initiative, we would be making solid progress.

The members of the Committee were anxious to begin with the study of unemployment in Greater Montreal, as this problem seemed to be a very pertinent one and should easily lend itself to thorough co-operative study of the type which we have in mind. The problem has so many phases - immigrant unemployment; seasonal unemployment; the employment of women and children in industries who ought to be in the school or in the home; unemployment due to illness, bad home conditions, bad social conditions in the community; the classification of unemployment; delinquents, defectives and their care;

treatment of vagrants, and many, many other ramifications. This subject would employ the Departments of Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Education, Public Health and Law.

This is an outline of the most meagre description, I know, but it is in connection with the outline of such a programme that I should like to have your advice.

I am leaving to-night for a short visit to Murray Bay, after which I want to run up to Western Ontario to see my sisters for a few days. I shall be in Montreal between the 13th and 31st of August, and could easily motor down to Hanover to have a word with you.

Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st; or the 27th and 28th of August, would suit me best.

During September Mr. Beatty takes his Directors on his annual trip to the West of Canada, a trip which takes four weeks, and he is anxious for me to go with him this year, and I should like to go. May I run down to Hanover to see you between August 13th and 31st?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Social Sciences
Edmund E. Day, Director

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 Broadway, New York.

December 5, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur,

The University's application for a grant from the Foundation in support of social science research will be brought to the attention of our Board of Trustees at its meeting of October 10th in a docket item which has already been prepared with the approval of the Foundation officers. I am hopeful that the action of the Board may be favorable and that funds may be placed at the University's disposal. However, it is impossible, of course, to say just what is in prospect until the Board had taken definite action.

The grant, if made, will become available at the beginning of your next fiscal year, which I understand to be June 1st, 1931. There will thus be ample time to plan the program well in advance. The reference which you make in your letter of the first to the provision of "scholarships to graduate students to encourage them to spend two years in this work (social science research) in proceeding to their M.A. degree", leads me to ask whether the University is under the impression that it could use any part of the Foundation's grant, if it should be made available, to offer such awards? It has been our general policy in providing these research funds not to permit any part of them to be used in support of announced scholarships or fellowships.

This does not preclude the development of part-time research assistantships which can be assigned to graduate students who are employing the balance of their time in candidacies for advanced degrees. But this, after all, is quite different from a program of scholarships or fellowships with all the publicity which is commonly attendant upon the administration of such awards. I trust this restriction on the use of any funds the Foundation may make available will not upset any plans you have been developing. It does not seem to me that the restriction imposes any serious obstacles in the way of the satisfactory promotion of significant research activities on the part of the permanent staff. Please let me know if I have made myself clear, or if you would like to discuss the matter further.

We shall be glad to send your office a wire following the meeting of our Board of Trustees on the tenth of the month. Meanwhile you have again my hearty best wishes for your trip.

Cordially yours,

EDMUND E. DAY.

December 8th, 1930.

Dr. Edmund E. Day,
Director, The Social Sciences Department,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York.

Dear Dr. Day,

Your letter of December 5th did not arrive in time to reach Sir Arthur before his departure for India, as he left Montreal on December 4th. I am, however, forwarding him a copy which will reach him at London, England.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to Sir Arthur Currie.

NIGHT LETTERGRAM

Dr. E.P.Day
Rocefeller Foundation
61 Broadway, New York. N.Y

October 22, 1930.

AS A RESULT OF FURTHER MEETING OF INTERESTED PARTIES THE
PROMISED MEMORANDUM CANNOT BE MAILED UNTIL TWENTY THIRD
BUT WILL REACH YOU FRIDAY MORNING.

A. W. CURRIE.

Oct. 19, 1930.

Dr. E. P. Day,
Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway,
New York.

PROMISED MEMORANDUM RE PROSECUTION
RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AT MCGILL
WILL REACH YOU THURSDAY.

A. W. CURRIE

In applying to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant in aid of social research the purpose of McGill University is to obtain facilities, at present lacking, which would enable it to take full advantage of its unique position for the prosecution of studies of this nature.

In the first place McGill is a national university and its affiliations throughout the Dominion would enable it to use the whole country as a laboratory. Moreover, it draws to itself students of the most varied experience and points of view. Of its total registration the Province of Quebec accounts for only sixty-five and one-half per cent, the other provinces for twenty and one-half per cent, the United States for ten and one-half per cent, Great Britain for three per cent and other countries for one-half per cent. Its constituency, that is to say, is neither a municipal nor a provincial one, and of necessity it must approach any problem with which it deals from a national and international standpoint.

The study of human relations is forcing itself more and more upon the attention of the institutions of higher education everywhere as a field in which

their staff organisation and equipment can render new service in the modern world. In this connection the enquiries already sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation furnish instruction in methods and examples of the results which can be achieved. In Canada, which is destined to go on absorbing the most varied elements into its population, there is a special need and opportunity for social research.

The University is situated in the largest city and principal industrial and financial centre of the Dominion. The cleavage of the citizens of Montreal into two main races complicates all social problems. This adds difficulty to the investigation, but challenges special interest and may give to the results obtained a measure of international value which they would not have if the population were uniform in texture. It is also true that, in view of the large French element in the population of the Dominion as a whole, no study undertaken in a purely English-speaking community would be likely to lead to generalisations of truly national validity. We have in Montreal and its neighbourhood representatives of the races and nationalities resident in Canada and of all our classes and industries in a degree to which no other Canadian city can pretend.

The field being a good one, the question may be asked what benefits the University considers likely to

accrue from the improvement of its machinery for social research. From our own point of view perhaps the greatest advantage would be that the University would be enabled to pursue lines of investigation which are in logical sequence to courses and studies now going on but which it is at present prevented from following up by lack of funds. We already have men capable of directing such investigations, but up to the present funds and organization have been lacking. The provision of adequate means for co-operative research, which would concentrate upon the various facets of a social problem the work of economists, psychiatrists, sociologists, doctors and lawyers, would not only add greatly to the efficiency of the University in the fields of economics, psychology, sociology, public health and mental hygiene, it would also intensify existing interest and individual effort in these fields.

Once in operation, the plan would offer new facilities to graduate students already in attendance, and would attract more, thus increasing the supply of trained minds available for social research.

We should hope also that the systematic investigation contemplated would soon begin to produce results visibly useful to the community. If so we should win new recognition of the practical value of University research

in community problems, giving at the same time effective proof of intimate interest on the part of the University in the every day life of the people. This might go some way towards meeting the complaint so frequently heard that universities are remote academic institutions unconcerned with the ordinary problems of humanity. The social results which might be achieved by the frank and sympathetic co-operation of community and university are incalculable.

Proposed
organi-
sation.

The University would propose to set up a Social Research Council composed of members of the University staff and men from the world of commerce and industry. The latter would be chosen partly on the basis of the interests which they represent and partly because of personal inclination for social work. This Council would be an advisory body, but its members would also furnish actual investigators with entrees which might otherwise be difficult to obtain. The active administration of any funds available for the project, and the day-to-day direction of the work, would be entrusted to a much smaller Executive Committee of which the Principal of the University would be ex-officio chairman.

Enquiry.

One member of this Committee would be entrusted with the general direction of whatever enquiry is being prosecuted. The University has obtained for this purpose the services of Dr. L. C. Marsh, who comes to us with a record of extensive and successful experience in

similar work in London.

As the first study in a scheme which has, of course, great potentialities of expansion, it is proposed to choose the subject of Unemployment, not only as being of first-rank significance among social problems, but as a subject the systematic investigation of which is calculated to open up further fields of research and to provide at an early stage opportunities for contribution from a number of departments of university work.

We believe that McGill, again owing to its peculiar situation and to its mode of government, has very special advantages in attacking the problem of unemployment. We would refer here to what has already been said about the character of Montreal as a city. In this industrial and financial centre McGill is governed by the outstanding leaders of Canadian industry and finance. This fact will enormously facilitate enquiry into economic and social conditions. Proceeding under the auspices of men such as those mentioned in the attached appendix, our investigators will carry with them a guarantee of good faith and a passport which will open doors that might well be closed to the ordinary enquirer. In addition, these men, some

of whom will be called upon for active participation in our Council of Social Research, offer a guarantee of the practical nature and value of the tasks to be undertaken.

One factor which must bulk large in the study of unemployment in this country is the work of employment agencies financed and controlled by the provincial governments. Modes of relieving, by State or private action, the distress arising out of lack of work, must also come under review. Both employment and relief agencies will be examined in comparison with those operating in England and elsewhere, and it is hoped that any conclusions arrived at may be of some interest in other countries faced with similar problems.

Among the subjects which may subsequently occupy the contemplated research organisation two have been repeatedly mentioned in staff meetings called to examine into possible lines of work. These are (1) health services in the Dominion, and the provision, on an economic basis, of adequate health protection for persons and families of moderate means; and (2) international relations and world organisation for peace and for economic and social welfare. The first is naturally

suggested by the strong medical tradition of this University. The second would be a response to the rapidly developing interest of this country in international affairs and to the growing consciousness, in McGill and in the great harbour-city where the University has its seat, of the intimate interdependence of all the civilized peoples in every aspect of their daily life. These, however, are only two examples of the unlimited possibilities of useful activity in the domain of social science. The difficulty will be, not to find subjects, but to choose and adequately delimit particular objects of investigation from among those that will clamour for attention as our work proceeds.



FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

COPY

In applying to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant in aid of Social Research the purpose of McGill University is to obtain facilities, at present lacking, which would enable it to take full advantage of its unique position for the prosecution of studies of this nature.

In the first place McGill is a national university and its affiliations throughout the Dominion would enable it to use the whole country as a laboratory. Moreover, it draws to itself students of the most varied experience and points of view. Of its total registration the Province of Quebec accounts for only sixty-five and one-half per cent, the other provinces for twenty and one-half per cent, the United States for ten and one-half per cent, Great Britain for three per cent and other countries for one-half per cent. Its constituency, that is to say, is neither a municipal nor a provincial one, and of necessity it must approach any problem with which it deals from a national and international standpoint.

The study of human relations is forcing itself more and more upon the attention of the institutions of higher education everywhere as a field in which their staff organisation and equipment can render new service in the modern world. In this connection the enquiries already sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation furnish instruction in methods and examples of the results which can be achieved. In Canada, which is destined to go on absorbing the most varied elements into its population, there is a special need and opportunity for social research.

The University is situated in the largest city and principal industrial and financial centre of the Dominion. The cleavage of the citizens of Montreal into two main races complicates all social problems. This adds difficulty to the investigation, but challenges special interest and may give to the results obtained a measure of international value

which they would not have if the population were uniform in texture. It is also true that, in view of the large French element in the population of the Dominion as a whole, no study undertaken in a purely English-speaking community would be likely to lead to generalisations of truly national validity. We have in Montreal and its neighbourhood representatives of the races and nationalities resident in Canada and of all our classes and industries in a degree to which no other Canadian city can pretend.

The field being a good one, the question may be asked what benefits the University considers likely to accrue from the improvement of its machinery for social research. From our own point of view perhaps the greatest advantage would be that the University would be enabled to pursue lines of investigation which are in logical sequence to courses and studies now going on but which it is at present prevented from following up by lack of funds. We already have men capable of directing such investigations, but up to the present funds and organisation have been lacking. The provision of adequate means for coöperative research, which would concentrate upon the various facets of a social problem the work of economists, psychiatrists, sociologists, doctors and lawyers, would not only add greatly to the efficiency of the University in the fields of economics, psychology, sociology, public health and mental hygiene, it would also intensify existing interest and individual effort in these fields.

Once in operation, the plan would offer new facilities to graduate students already in attendance, and would attract more, thus increasing the supply of trained minds available for social research.

We should hope also that the systematic investigation contemplated would soon begin to produce results visibly useful to the community. If so we should win new recognition of the practical value of University research in community problems, giving at the same time effective proof of intimate interest on the part of the University in the every day life of the people. This might go some way towards meeting the complaint so frequently heard that universities are remote academic institutions unconcerned with the ordinary problems of humanity. The social results which might be achieved by the frank and sympathetic coöperation of community and university are incalculable.

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As the first study in a scheme which has, of course, great potentialities of expansion, it is proposed to choose the subject of Unemployment, not only as being of first rank significance among social problems, but as a subject the systematic investigation of which is calculated to open up further fields of research and to provide at an early stage opportunities for contribution from a number of departments of university work.

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The Canadian National Committee For Mental Hygiene.

Patron:—His Excellency the Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada
Patroness:—Her Excellency the Viscountess Willingdon

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103 ST. GEORGE STREET
TORONTO, 5.

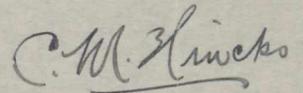
February 1st, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal,
Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I will never forget your great kindness to me on Friday. Your hospitality touched my heart. It was a genuine pleasure to see Lady Currie, your daughter and yourself in your own home. I only hope that in the days to come I can play a small part in contributing to the best interests of McGill University.

Very sincerely yours,



Medical Director.

(Printed in Canada)

FORM T. D. 1X

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH



TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

FEB 28 1922

RAA51 8= FQTORONTO ONT 28 12P=

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE= PRINCIPAL MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

CONFIRMED. DATES OF TENTH AND ELEVENTH AM WRITING=

C M HINCKS..

R0
12240

The Canadian National Committee For Mental Hygiene.

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Patroness:—Her Excellency the Viscountess Willingdon

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C. E. NEILL, ESQ.

103 ST. GEORGE STREET
TORONTO, 5.

March 1st, 1930.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I wired you yesterday confirming the dates, March 10th and 11th, for the visit of Doctors Ruml and Day.

Mr. Beatty told me that he was going to be engaged until 4 o'clock or later on Monday, March 10th. He hoped, however, that he could arrange dinner at his home for the two visitors and for you. He was also good enough to suggest that I might go along. The evening would be spent in discussing the Social Sciences.

I will be glad to hold myself in readiness to spend Sunday in Montreal and if you have a group together I would feel honored to sit in. On Monday and Tuesday I could guide the New York men about when you and Mr. Beatty are otherwise engaged.

In a day or two I will take the liberty of sending a memorandum for your consideration..

It was indeed kind of you to give me so much of your busy time on Thursday last.

Sincerely yours,
C. M. Hincks.
Medical Director.

Second Canadian Conference on Social Work—Toronto, Ont., April 28th—May 1st, 1930
First International Congress on Mental Hygiene—Washington, D.C., May 5th—10th, 1930

4th March, 1930.

Dr. C. M. Hincks,
Medical Director,
Canadian National Com. for Mental Hygiene,
103 St. George Street, Toronto, 5.

Dear Dr. Hincks,

Just a line to thank you
for your letter of March 1st and to say that I
have arranged for a meeting at my house next Sunday
evening at nine o'clock. I shall be delighted if
you will join us. - Better come and take supper
with me at seven-thirty.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

1-4 18x

The Canadian National Committee For Mental Hygiene.

Patron:—His Excellency the Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada
Patroness:—Her Excellency the Viscountess Willingdon

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C. E. NEILL, ESQ.

103 ST. GEORGE STREET
TORONTO, 5.

copy
in duplicate
14/7/36
March 4th, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal,
Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am taking the liberty of writing you at some length concerning social science development at McGill and the attitude of our New York friends, Doctors Ruml and Day.

They have an interest in McGill at the present time for such reasons as the following - (1) vision on the part of Mr. E. W. Beatty and yourself with regard to the possibilities of the social sciences contributing to human welfare, (2) the peculiar advantages of McGill - a University with a national outlook; a private corporation unfettered by strictures of government control; a University located in the financial and industrial centre of the Dominion closely affiliated with leaders in the national life; a University that has already given splendid leadership in the biological and physical sciences, (3) close co-operation with the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, thus ensuring the making of contacts with Governments, industries and other organizations to pave the way for research and the practical application of research findings, (4) confidence that leadership for any scheme of development would be wisely chosen, (5) realization that McGill in the field of the social sciences could utilize Canada as its laboratory, and that this laboratory is unrivalled because the country is young, is in the process of active development and is less crystallized by traditions than older civilizations.

Doctors Ruml and Day are interested in social science research, in the training of leaders and in the part McGill might play in this regard. Such vital problems as the following, that might be eventually attacked by McGill workers would intrigue our visitors - racial and immigration problems; human relations in industry; problems in education; problems in making health resources available for the entire population; problems in connection with unemployment, delinquency and dependency; problems in government administration, etc. The fact that McGill has always stressed the giving of adequate training for leadership will weigh with the Foundation, and there will be interest in that training facilities would be extended for students wishing to equip themselves for public life, industry, social science research, health administration, education, social work etc.

While this coming visit may not proceed further than a general exchange of ideas, the question may arise concerning ways and means of fostering developments at McGill. I will take the liberty of suggesting a policy that may or may not be sound. There might be organized an "Institute of Social Sciences". No building would be involved but there would be needed a capable Director - a man of vision with a grounding in social science techniques. Associated with the Director there might be a small Committee composed of Heads of Departments interested in the social sciences. It would be the function of the Institute to review research and training projects. When faced with definite tasks in this regard, there would emerge needs for the strengthening of University departments. This strengthening would be made possible through funds granted by the Rockefeller Foundation and perhaps through funds from other sources as well. The Institute could secure co-operation among various university departments for research and training projects, and could link up with the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene and other outside bodies.

I do hope that the forthcoming visit will be a factor in paving the way toward significant developments in McGill and, indeed, throughout Canada. The time has arrived when the social sciences should be developed in the same spirit and with the same vigor as the biological and physical sciences. The human factor has been too much neglected. It seems to me that McGill has a splendid opportunity to give leadership.

When I saw Mr. Beatty in the Royal
York Hotel on Thursday last, I said that I would forward him a
memorandum. I may utilize material that is included in this
communication.

Very sincerely yours,

C. M. Hines

Medical Director.

CMH:EE.

(Printed in Canada)

FORM T. D. 1 X

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH



TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

MAR 6 1930

RAA87 60 BLUE= TORONTO ONT MARCH 6/30 407P=

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE= MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE=

DOCTOR DAY ROCKFELLERS FOUNDATION WIRES THAT MONTREAL VISIT WAS DEFERRED UNTIL ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH TO SUIT MR BEATTYS CONVENIENCE STOP UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES I WOULD PREFER NOT TO GO TO MONTREAL UNTIL MONDAY BECAUSE OF PRESSURE OF WORK AT THIS END STOP IF HOWEVER YOU FEEL THAT I SHOULD BE PRESENT SUNDAY NIGHT WILL CANCEL TORONTO ENGAGEMENT PLEASE WIRE COLLECT=

4 34 PM.

C M HINCKS.

July 3rd, 1930.

Dr. Edmund E. Day
Director
The Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway, New York.

Referring Sir Arthur Currie's letter June twenty-seventh
please wire me whether his suggestion to see you in
New York July ninth or tenth is acceptable to you.

D. McMurray
Secretary to Sir Arthur Currie

Day letter CPR

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

Hanover, N. H.
July 18, 1930.

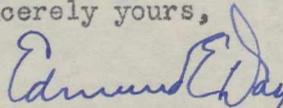
Sir Arthur Currie
McGill University
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

My office reports that you sought an appointment with me in New York for July 9th or 10th. I am very sorry not to have been available. I am making headquarters here at Hanover, N. H. for the months of July and August and hardly expect to be back in the office for more than fleeting visits before the second week in September. The conference which you have sought can probably be put over until September without any real loss of time since the Foundation's staff is so widely scattered during the summer months that no formal consideration of business is at all practicable.

Doubtless you will be coming to New York sometime in the early fall and we can then arrange to get together at your convenience. If you are not planning any such trip I may be able to see you in Montreal. Perhaps you will let me hear further from you when your plans are more definitely made.

Sincerely yours,



Edmund E. Day.

EED:AEF

Copy in duplicate
July 29th, 1930.

Copy to Hanover, New Hampshire.
Original mailed to New York.

14/7/36

My dear Dr. Day,

Let me thank you for your letter of July 18th received by me upon my return from a short visit at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, a place, by the way, which I can cordially recommend to you as a good spot to spend a vacation during the summer months.

It was not so much for the purpose of a conference that I wished to see you, but rather for some advice as to the best way in which we could lay our plans before your Department for consideration. After the visit of yourself and Dr. Ruml last spring, I held a number of conferences, at which there were present Professor Corbett, Dean of the Faculty of Law; Professor MacKay, Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Professor Clarke, Chairman of the Department of Education; Professor Hemmeon of the Department of Economics; Professor Grant Fleming of the Department of Public Health; and Professors Tate and Kellogg of the Department of Psychology, Professor Dawson of the Department of Sociology, Professor Hendel of the Department of Philosophy, (greatly interested in social problems), and one or two others, including Professor Beattie of the Department of Anatomy, the Professor of Industrial Medicine, and the Professor of Sanitary Engineering.

This group was sincerely enthusiastic and anxious to co-operate in a study of specific problems. We decided to form a General Committee, composed of the above, under my own Chairmanship, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, our Chancellor, is anxious to sit in with this Committee. From that General Committee we formed a smaller Executive Committee, also under my own Chairmanship.

It was our idea to obtain the services of a skilled and experienced investigator in this kind of work, and I have engaged Mr. L. C. Marsh, at present on the staff of the London School of Economics, cordially recommended to me by Sir William Beveridge, whose recommendation is supported by Sir Josiah Stamp. We felt that if the investigation were to proceed from its beginning intelligently, smoothly, and with a definite purpose, it should be guided by a man who has had experience in such work.

I am allowing Mr. Marsh to give a course in the Department of Economics, but his main duty will be the superintendence and guidance of investigational work. I felt that if he were not giving any lectures, he might be looked upon by his colleagues as a more or less outsider, and if they regarded him in that light he might never get inside. Mr. Marsh is coming in September.

Roughly speaking, we thought that the University might make two distinct contributions, one resulting from the prosecution of a study and the consideration of a certain definite social problem; the other, the training of expert workers. Very often these mixed social and economic problems are left more or less to chance, that is, their study has been prosecuted by those who have not been trained for that especial kind of work. While all of these social problems are intensely interesting, their study has been loosely done. If we make an extensive and intensive and profound study of some one problem and all its allied problems, we would be doing something worth while; and if, in addition to that, we give training under expert direction to, say a group of post-graduate students, and thereby place them in a position to prosecute intelligent studies on their own initiative, we would be making solid progress.

The members of the Committee were anxious to begin with the study of unemployment in Greater Montreal, as this problem seemed to be a very pertinent one and should easily lend itself to thorough co-operative study of the type which we have in mind. The problem has so many phases - immigrant unemployment; seasonal unemployment; the employment of women and children in industries who ought to be in the school or in the home; unemployment due to illness, bad home conditions, bad social conditions in the community; the classification of unemployment; delinquents, defectives and their care; treatment of vagrants, and many, many other ramifications. This subject would employ the Departments of Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Education, Public Health and Law.

This is an outline of the most meagre description, I know, but it is in connection with the outline of such a programme that I should like to have your advice.

I am leaving to-night for a short visit to Murray Bay, after which I want to run up to Western Ontario to see my sisters for a few days. I shall be in Montreal between the 13th and 31st of August, and could easily motor down to Hanover to have a word with you.

Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st; or the 27th and 28th, of August, would suit me best.

During September Mr. Beatty takes his Directors on his annual trip to the West of Canada, a trip which takes four weeks, and he is anxious for me to go with him this year, and I should like to go. May I run down to Hanover to see you between August 13th and 31st?

Ever yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. W. Currie.

Principal.

to which Dr. Day replies:-

" The plans you report are most interesting and I trust will lead to substantial results. You are quite wise, in my opinion, in your idea of concentration on some specific problem, but it may be that there should be considerable reconnoitering before a final decision is made in this regard. I shall be glad to talk this over with you when we get together. "

70 Sheldon S. Gates
Wauwinet

Nantucket, Mass

August 6, 1930

Dear Sir Arthur,

Your letter of July 29th came just as I was leaving for a week or ten days with friends here on Nantucket Island. The highly informal, though thoroughly delightful, conditions prevailing on this outer shore compel me to answer in long hand. You will understand if I undertake no extended comments!

The plans you report are most interesting and I trust will lead to substantial results. You are quite wise, in my opinion, in your idea of concentration on some specific problem, but it may be that there should be considerable

reconnoitering before a final decision is made in this regard. I shall be glad to talk this over with you when we get together.

I note your suggestion that you motor down to Hanover for a conference. I shall, of course, be very glad to see you. Your preferences — the 20th and 21st or 27th and 28th — are both all right as far as I am concerned. On the later days, however, the Social Science Research Council will be in session at Hanover and there will be more distractions. On the other hand there will then be opportunity to meet numerous interesting and important people including Mr. Reuml. Just let me know at what time you finally decide to come and I shall surely be on hand. It will be good to see you again.

Sincerely yours,
Edmund E. Day

Sir Arthur W. Currie

Correspondence
with Dr. Day

August 21, 1930.

Dr. Edmund E. Day,
Hanover,
New Hampshire.

Dear Dr. Day,

Thank you for your letter of the 6th August. I found it was not possible for me to get away this week, on account of the accumulation of work during my absence in July, but I shall go down to Hanover next week.

My intention is to leave Montreal on the morning of Wednesday and spend that night in Hanover, leaving for New York the next day (Thursday).

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Ever yours faithfully,

Copy 14/7/36
Hm

PRINCIPAL'S

MEMORANDUM - AUGUST 27th and 28th.

[1930]

I visited Hanover on these dates to consult with Dr. Day and Dr. Ruml of the Rockefeller Foundation. In the course of my conversation with them I set forth in detail the reasons why the Committee set up in the University prefers to do research work in connection with unemployment in Greater Montreal. I stated that it seemed to me that it was preferable to select one particular problem and investigate it extensively and profoundly in all its ramifications rather than to expend our energies on a number of unrelated problems. The problem of unemployment is universal and, as far as I know, has been only loosely and unscientifically studied and certainly never intensively studied in our country. It is a local, a national and also an international problem and, therefore, has a very wide range of interest. It touches life and living most intimately. It has its political, economic, legal, health, sociological, psychological, educational and anthropological problems and as much as any other subject which I can think of should lend itself to co-operative study.

I said I wanted to take it up because,-

- a. The value of the study of the problem itself, a problem which has its theoretical as well as its practical side;
- b. To train men to do this work; teaching them the technique of investigation, also the technique of co-operative investigation or research. The trouble with us in Canada is when undertaking these research problems that we have no one who has ever been trained to do research work - witness the necessity of our engaging the services of Marsh;

- c. For the sake of the University and its influence in the community. The University must be intellectually alive, or it stagnates, and I cannot imagine anything that will give inspiration to intellectual activity so much as to have a number of Professors engaged in positive research work on a very live problem;
- d. Because of the value of such a piece of work as a creator of and guide of public opinion.

In the course of several conversations with Dr. Day and Dr. Ruml, I was assured that they had complete sympathy with the advisability of our undertaking research on unemployment, that is, they approved of the subject but it was their advice that the Rockefeller Foundation did not provide funds so much for the investigation of a particular problem as for the encouragement of scientific research. They advised me to make an application for an annual grant to be applied for the promotion of scientific research in the social sciences, and they suggested that I might ask for \$15,000. for the first year, \$20,000. for the second year and \$25,000. for the next five years. This would be seven years and would certainly be ample time in which to demonstrate whether we were capable of doing any really worth while work or not.

When this matter was first discussed with them I was under the impression that as a result we might be able to add considerably to our staff and to strengthen its weak parts, but on this visit learned that that was not so much the policy of the Rockefeller Foundation. They leave the strengthening of the staff to the University and they do not wish their research funds to be applied for that purpose. Their idea is to help the staff to do research work by giving scholarships to post graduate students who would do the spade work

under the guidance of the Professors, by paying the cost of printing of findings, by paying travelling expenses, or by paying any other expenses incidental to the intelligent prosecution of the problem - for instance, if this Committee in coming to its final conclusions should wish to get the opinion of a great authority in that particular field the Foundation would provide the funds to pay that man to come to Montreal and remain as long as necessary. They want to make it almost obligatory for a Professor to do some research work, or to get out, That is, they want to make it impossible for him to say that he cannot do research work because he cannot get the facilities.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

October 22nd, 1930.

copy
Dear Sir Arthur:

I return the two copies of the memorandum which you left with me respecting the application to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant in aid of social research.

The memorandum is excellent as a skeleton outline and this is all that is possible at the present. I think, however, a paragraph dealing with the value of such research in a country which will be steadily admitting new immigrants of many nationalities for years to come might be mentioned in a sentence or two. I realize, of course, that the subject of national characteristics is one covered by existing University courses but, in its broader aspect of the relation of the individual to society on this continent, it has a great bearing.

I do not know whether Doctors Day and Ruml have ever outlined their ideas of the work of the proposed department. They must have formed some opinions and if they have, no doubt, you can secure them. The repetition of the views of the Rockefeller people themselves in your memorandum might aid in its favourable reception.

Yours sincerely,

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

Reasons
for or-
ganising
social
research.

In applying to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant in aid of social research, McGill University has been moved by the following considerations.

First, the situation of the University in the largest city and principal industrial and financial centre of the Dominion gives it a unique opportunity of prosecuting such research in a way calculated to lead to results of national importance. McGill would be in a position to take full advantage of this opportunity, provided funds were available, because it is unfettered by any government control, whether federal or provincial. No restrictions of policy can limit the scope of its scientific investigations or the publication of its findings.

Montreal offers, in addition to its relative size, other attractions to the social research worker. The cleavage of its citizens into two main races complicates all social problems. This adds difficulty to the investigation, but challenges special interest and may give to the results obtained a measure of international value which they would not have if the population were uniform in texture. It is also true that, in view of the large French element in the population of the Dominion as a whole, no study undertaken in a purely English-speaking community would be likely to lead to generalisations of truly national validity. We have in Montreal and its neighbourhood representatives of every Canadian race,

NOT A.D.J.
Corbett

class and industry in a degree to which no other city can pretend.

The field being a good one, the question may be asked what benefits the University considers likely to accrue from the improvement of its machinery for social research. From our own point of view perhaps the greatest advantage would be that the University would be enabled to pursue lines of investigation which are in logical sequence to courses and studies now going on but which it is at present prevented from following up by lack of funds. We already have men capable of directing such investigations, but up to the present funds and organisation have been lacking. The provision of adequate means for co-operative research, which would concentrate upon the various facets of a social problem the work of economists sociologists, doctors and lawyers, would not only add greatly to the efficiency of the University in the fields of economics, sociology, public health and legislative science, it would also intensify existing interest and individual effort in these fields.

Once in operation, the plan would offer new facilities to graduate students already in attendance, and would attract more, thus increasing the supply of trained minds available for social research.

We should hope also that the systematic investigation contemplated would soon begin to produce results visibly useful to the community. If so we should win

new recognition of the practical value of University research in community problems, giving at the same time effective proof of intimate interest on the part of the University in the every day life of the people. This might go some way towards meeting the complaint so frequently heard that universities are remote academic institutions unconcerned with the ordinary problems of humanity. The social results which might be achieved by the frank and sympathetic co-operation of community and university are incalculable.

Proposed
organisa-
tion.

The University would propose to set up a Social Research Council composed of members of the University staff and men from the world of commerce and industry. The latter would be chosen partly on the basis of the interests which they represent and partly because of personal inclination for social work. This Council would be an advisory body, but its members would also furnish actual investigators with entrées which might otherwise be difficult to obtain. The active administration of any funds available for the project, and the day-to-day direction of the work, would be entrusted to a much smaller Executive Committee of which the Principal of the University would be ex-officio chairman.

Enquiry.

One member of this Committee would be entrusted with the general direction of whatever enquiry is being prosecuted.

As the first study in a scheme which has, of course, great potentialities of expansion, it is proposed to choose the subject of Unemployment, not only as being of first-rank significance among social problems, but as a subject the systematic investigation of which is calculated to open up further fields of research and to provide at an early stage opportunities for contribution from a number of departments of university work.

A plan has been prepared in detail, but its broad features are as follows:

(1) The analysis and co-ordination of available statistics (with additions where needed) on the questions fundamental for this and for further social research -- the population and its character, occupations and industries, the trend of unemployment, etc. in Montreal, with as much comparative material as is possible and desirable.

(2) A detailed survey of unemployment, its character and those problems which are its direct effects (the number, age and sex of the unemployed, careful distinction of the types of unemployment, the industries and occupations to which workers have been attached, conditions of dependency, etc.); with Montreal in the first instance as the area of investigation,

both to enable detailed study, and because of its special characteristics as a city.

This to be followed by, or conducted together with, (if methods and sources permit)-

- (3) A study of the occupational mobility of labour and the problems of finding employment.
 - (4) A study of juvenile unemployment and the problems of the new entrant to industry.
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The plan of organisation and enquiry here outlined is ready to be put in operation immediately on funds becoming available.

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*Copy
in Supplement 14/7/36*

November 1, 1930.

Dr. Edmund E. Day,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York.

Let me acknowledge your letter of October 27th and say in reply that I shall arrive in New York on the morning of the 18th of November, and that day is free other than an evening engagement to dine with Murray Butler. If agreeable to you I shall go to your office at, say, eleven o'clock in the morning.

As for the assurances that I can give that the work will be continued in the future, I can say this without fear of cavil, that we are profoundly in earnest now, and that we have shown that earnestness by an annual appropriation of \$5,000, which at present has been devoted to paying the salary of a new member of the staff brought to the University solely to engage in this investigational work. Had there not been the possibility of conducting this investigation I should not have brought Mr. Marsh to the University. I have already supplied him with an office and a secretary and he has begun making contacts with institutions and men in order to procure information considered necessary.

I cannot at present promise a further contribution from University funds until after our next campaign, which we had hoped to hold in May of next year. Owing to the continued depression, we now contemplate postponement until a more suitable date. I am quite sure that I

could then promise an appropriation of at least \$10,000 a year.

Furthermore, I have strong hopes (not without some justification) that the interest already displayed by such men as Mr. E.W. Beatty and Mr. T.B. Macaulay will ensure that this work will not be allowed to lapse.

There is another ground on which I base a plea to you. One day last week it was announced by the government of the Province of Quebec that it would hold a survey into many of the questions which we contemplated studying, and that its survey would be presided over by Professor Montpetit of the University of Montreal.

It will follow that those employed in making that survey will all be officers of the University of Montreal. That is one way which this French-Canadian Roman Catholic government of ours has of helping the University of Montreal. No McGill men will be employed, and it is just that sort of thing that makes it harder for McGill to continue to stand as a bulwark for liberty and freedom against the encroachments of the Church. I know full well that the government's investigation will not amount to a row of pins and that its finding will be just exactly what the government heads wish it to be, - a pat on the back which may serve a political use, and in other ways an excuse for any policy the government intends to put into force.

I plead for a chance to make a really worth while, independent investigation and pronouncement. Such actions by the government are, of course, a challenge to our English-speaking people, and we are made of that kind of stuff. I am pleased to say, that accepts the challenge.

However, I shall see you in November.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

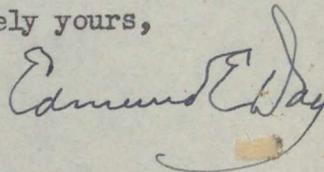
November 14, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur:

On returning from a trip to the South I found your interesting letter of the first. I am much pleased that you are coming this way on the 18th of the month and that we shall have a chance to talk matters over. I have set a definite appointment for eleven o'clock that morning. Unfortunately, earlier arrangements commit me to a luncheon engagement at one o'clock - otherwise I should wish you to have lunch with me.

It seems to me clear that McGill presents unusual opportunities in the field of social science research and I personally hope that nothing will prevent the University from launching a significant program along this line in the early future.

Sincerely yours,



Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Office of the Principal and
Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

EED:FMR

*Memos of Conversations
with Dr. Day*

Principal's Office,
November 20th, 1930

In New York on the 18th instant, I saw Dr. Day of the Rockefeller Foundation, who told me that at the meeting of his Department on December 10th he would recommend that the Foundation grant to McGill \$15,000 for the first year, \$20,000 the second year, and \$25,000 a year for three years, in order to encourage Social Science Research; that at the end of the fourth year, the project would be reviewed, to see whether further assistance might be given and to judge of the advisability of endowing the work.

Dr. Day intimated that the Foundation would like to see McGill interest men in Montreal or elsewhere in Canada in the encouragement of this work, by placing funds at the disposal of the University. He thought that if our work were really worth while it ought to be possible to secure funds from outside sources. If the University were able to do this, the Foundation would be more disposed to continue its grant.

He mentioned that the grant would be made available on the first of July, but I said I had hoped that it would become available on the first of January. I am to write to him to let him know whether the Committee can do any useful work between now and July first next. If so, he would make a recommendation that the first grant be made available on the first of J anuary.))) X

AWC:DM

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

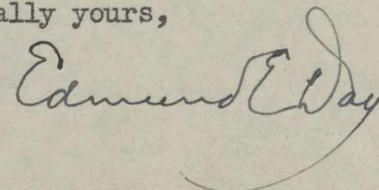
October 27, 1930.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Your application to the Foundation for a grant in aid of social research at McGill was placed in my hands by Doctor Hincks while he was at the office last Friday. You do not need to be assured that I have examined both the formal memorandum and your covering letter with genuine interest. The point at which the request seems to me somewhat inadequately developed is with regard to prospective financial support after the years of initial effort. The Foundation may be willing to carry the load at the outset, but almost certainly will expect at least general assurances of reasonable support from other quarters as the program develops and demonstrates its value. Presumably this is a question regarding which we ought to confer. I am glad to note that you will be coming to New York about the 19th or 20th of November. I trust that we may have a chance to talk things over then. What time would best meet your convenience?

I am indeed relieved to learn that your recent indisposition appears to be yielding satisfactorily to a change in diet. I trust that you will keep well and will enjoy thoroughly your trip to India and the Far East.

Cordially yours,



Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

EED:FMR

December 1st,
1930.

Dr. Edmund E. Day,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York. N.Y.

My dear Dr. Day,

Since returning from New York, I have had a meeting of the Social Research Committee, to whom I communicated your encouraging words. We have decided that on the whole it would be best to give the next six months to perfecting our plans still more, with a view to taking advantage of your grant for the first year on July first next.

I am sending Marsh to Ottawa to make contacts with the Statistical Bureau and other departments of the Government, and also to Chicago, to observe the work being done there, and to West Virginia. We also wish to make it known in other universities that we may be able to offer scholarships to graduate students to encourage them to spend two years in this work in proceeding to their M.A. degree. This would give us an opportunity of picking up our men.

I hope that on December tenth you will be able to wire me (at this office) to say that the grant for the first year will be made available on July first next. Since seeing you, I have had to change my plans, and am obliged to leave Montreal a week earlier than intended. I am sailing from Saint John next Friday.

With kindest personal wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

*Copies in duplicate
14/7/36*

October
Twenty-third
1930.

Dr. E. P. Day,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Day:

Dr. C. M. Hincks is in Montreal today and is going to New York tonight. On learning that he had an appointment with you tomorrow I have asked him if he will be good enough to deliver personally into your hands this letter and the accompanying memorandum, which embodies briefly, and yet I hope fully enough to enable you to form an intelligent opinion, our hopes and plans and plea for assistance for the prosecution of scientific co-operative research in the Social Sciences at this University.

To that memorandum I feel that I should add that we at McGill understand that it is our obligation to furnish the men to guide and direct this co-operative work. To this end I have brought to the University, and attached ~~to~~ to the staff of Political Economy and Political Science, a Mr. Marsh from the London School of Economics. Mr. Marsh was recommended to me by the Officers of that School, whose recommendation received the warm support of Sir William Beveridge and Sir Josiah Stamp. Marsh has had a great deal of experience in investigational work of social problems. I am allowing him to give some lectures in the Department of Political Economy, but his main duty is to supervise the research work on which we have already made a beginning. I considered it advisable to attach him to a staff, believing that in that way he could work in greater harmony with others, because they would regard him as a man on the inside.

My understanding of the use to which we might put any funds the Foundation would place at our disposal is that these funds would pay no part of Professors salaries, but that they would be available as scholarships for post-graduate students who would do the

Dr. E. P. Day,

-2-

spade work in investigations under the direction of the Professors; the funds might be used to enable Professors to visit Statistical Bureaus say at Ottawa, at Toronto, New York or Washington, or places from which necessary information could only be got; or they might be used to enable our workers to have conferences with some leaders in kindred fields in other centres; or they might be used to publish any findings thought worth publishing; in short these funds would be used to encourage members of the staff to engage in research work in fields in which they are competent by providing them with the means for necessary aids to investigation. It is understood that any available funds would be under the sold control of the Executive Committee, who would pass upon the projects submitted and who would furthermore suggest new fields in which intelligent and useful work might be done.

I think I can give you the assurance that the group whose names I have set forth in the attached memorandum are not only capable but they are enthusiastic and are just awaiting the word "Go".

It is the intention that this work shall not be interrupted by University vacations, but will be prosecuted continuously until finished.

We hope that the Foundation will place at our disposal for the first year, which would begin immediately, \$15,000.00, which sum we feel can be intelligently and usefully used. For the second year we hope the grant could be increased say by at least \$5,000.00, and by the third and succeeding years by another \$5,000.00 for such reasonable length of time as will give us a fair chance to demonstrate that we know what we are about, and that is all we ask. We feel that it wont be long before we shall have justified any confidence you may repose in McGill University to carry through successfully what it undertakes.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Enc.

October
Twenty-third
1930.

Dr. E. P. Day,
Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Day:

You will be interested in knowing that I made my trip to the West with Mr. Beatty and the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We were fortunate in having perfect weather during the month that we were away. It was a strenuous trip, but most interesting. I, who have lived in the West for twenty years and crossed the Continent many times visited places and districts that I never saw before. We spent three days in the wonderful Peace River country, another couple of days in the mining regions of Southern British Columbia and several days in Northern Saskatchewan. The rest of the time was revisiting places that I have seen before. While the people in the West are as hard up as can be I never knew them more hopeful nor determined, and I came away not at all depressed, but very confident as to the future.

Hincks will tell you of the collapse I suffered coming up from New York on the train but the Doctors offer a reasonable explanation, at least one which seems to be working very well, when they told me that I had been taking too little sugar rather than too much. I am feeling very well indeed.

You will also be interested in learning that about the middle of December I am leaving Montreal for India via England, as I have agreed to represent Canada at the opening of the new Parliament Buildings at New Delhi, next February. I shall return via

Dr. E. P. Day,

-2-

the Pacific, which will give me a chance to spend a few days in China and Japan. The whole trip ought to be very interesting and instructive.

I am going to New York about the 19th or 20th of November, and shall call upon you if I may.

Ever yours faithfully,

In applying to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant in aid of social research the purpose of McGill University is to obtain facilities, at present lacking, which would enable it to take full advantage of its unique position for the prosecution of studies of this nature.

In the first place McGill is a national university and its affiliations throughout the Dominion would enable it to use the whole country as a laboratory. Moreover, it draws to itself students of the most varied experience and points of view. Of its total registration the Province of Quebec accounts for only sixty-five and one-half per cent, the other provinces for twenty and one-half per cent, the United States for ten and one-half per cent, Great Britain for three per cent and other countries for one-half per cent. Its constituency, that is to say, is neither a municipal nor a provincial one, and of necessity it must approach any problem with which it deals from a national and international standpoint.

The study of human relations is forcing itself more and more upon the attention of the institutions of higher education everywhere as a field in which

their staff organisation and equipment can render new service in the modern world. In this connection the enquiries already sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation furnish instruction in methods and examples of the results which can be achieved. In Canada, which is destined to go on absorbing the most varied elements into its population, there is a special need and opportunity for social research.

The University is situated in the largest city and principal industrial and financial centre of the Dominion. The cleavage of the citizens of Montreal into two main races complicates all social problems. This adds difficulty to the investigation, but challenges special interest and may give to the results obtained a measure of international value which they would not have if the population were uniform in texture. It is also true that, in view of the large French element in the population of the Dominion as a whole, no study undertaken in a purely English-speaking community would be likely to lead to generalisations of truly national validity. We have in Montreal and its neighbourhood representatives of the races and nationalities resident in Canada and of all our classes and industries in a degree to which no other Canadian city can pretend.

The field being a good one, the question may be asked what benefits the University considers likely to

accrue from the improvement of its machinery for social research. From our own point of view perhaps the greatest advantage would be that the University would be enabled to pursue lines of investigation which are in logical sequence to courses and studies now going on but which it is at present prevented from following up by lack of funds. We already have men capable of directing such investigations, but up to the present funds and organization have been lacking. The provision of adequate means for co-operative research, which would concentrate upon the various facets of a social problem the work of economists, psychiatrists, sociologists, doctors and lawyers, would not only add greatly to the efficiency of the University in the fields of economics, psychology, sociology, public health and mental hygiene, it would also intensify existing interest and individual effort in these fields.

Once in operation, the plan would offer new facilities to graduate students already in attendance, and would attract more, thus increasing the supply of trained minds available for social research.

We should hope also that the systematic investigation contemplated would soon begin to produce results visibly useful to the community. If so we should win new recognition of the practical value of University research

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Enquiry.

One member of this Committee would be entrusted with the general direction of whatever enquiry is being prosecuted. The University has obtained for this purpose the services of Dr. L. C. Marsh, who comes to us with a record of extensive and successful experience in

similar work in London.

As the first study in a scheme which has, of course, great potentialities of expansion, it is proposed to choose the subject of Unemployment, not only as being of first-rank significance among social problems, but as a subject the systematic investigation of which is calculated to open up further fields of research and to provide at an early stage opportunities for contribution from a number of departments of university work.

We believe that McGill, again owing to its peculiar situation and to its mode of government, has very special advantages in attacking the problem of unemployment. We would refer here to what has already been said about the character of Montreal as a city. In this industrial and financial centre McGill is governed by the outstanding leaders of Canadian industry and finance. This fact will enormously facilitate enquiry into economic and social conditions. Proceeding under the auspices of men such as those mentioned in the attached appendix, our investigators will carry with them a guarantee of good faith and a passport which will open doors that might well be closed to the ordinary enquirer. In addition, these men, some

of whom will be called upon for active participation in our Council of Social Research, offer a guarantee of the practical nature and value of the tasks to be undertaken.

One factor which must bulk large in the study of unemployment in this country is the work of employment agencies financed and controlled by the provincial governments. Modes of relieving, by State or private action, the distress arising out of lack of work, must also come under review. Both employment and relief agencies will be examined in comparison with those operating in England and elsewhere, and it is hoped that any conclusions arrived at may be of some interest in other countries faced with similar problems.

Among the subjects which may subsequently occupy the contemplated research organisation two have been repeatedly mentioned in staff meetings called to examine into possible lines of work. These are (1) health services in the Dominion, and the provision, on an economic basis, of adequate health protection for persons and families of moderate means; and (2) international relations and world organisation for peace and for economic and social welfare. The first is naturally

suggested by the strong medical tradition of this University. The second would be a response to the rapidly developing interest of this country in international affairs and to the growing consciousness, in McGill and in the great harbour-city where the University has its seat, of the intimate interdependence of all the civilized peoples in every aspect of their daily life. These, however, are only two examples of the unlimited possibilities of useful activity in the domain of social science. The difficulty will be, not to find subjects, but to choose and adequately delimit particular objects of investigation from among those that will clamour for attention as our work proceeds.

Beatty, Edward Wentworth

K.C., LL.D.

Chancellor of McGill University.

President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company;
Member of the Executive and Director, Bank of Montreal;
Director, Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation,
Director, Royal Trust Company, etc.

Graduate in Law of the University of Toronto.
Member of the Bar of the Province of Ontario.

As President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company
is interested in employment questions in Canada and
Great Britain.

Gordon, Sir Charles Blair

G.B.E.

Governor of McGill University.

President of the Bank of Montreal; Chairman of the
Board of Directors, Dominion Textile Company and of
Penmans Limited; President, Hillcrest Collieries Ltd.;
President, Dominion Glass Company; President, Montreal
Cotton Company; President, Royal Trust Company; Director,
Dominion Rubber Company.

Sir Charles Gordon's first important executive position
was as General Manager of the Standard Shirt Company.
He has had a life-long experience as an employer in the
textile industry, is thoroughly acquainted with conditions
not only in Canada but in the United States and the positions he
occupies indicate that he can speak with authority concerning
other industries also.

Smith, Julian C.

C.E.

M.E. (Cornell)

LL.D. (Queen's)

President and General Manager, Shawinigan Water and Power
Company and Chief Executive of all subsidiary companies;
Vice-President, Dominion Engineering Works; President,
Quebec Power Company; President, Montreal Tramways Company;
Director, Dominion Bridge and Laurentide Power Company,
Director, Montreal Light Heat and Power Cons.

Is an authority on the economic effect of the production and
use of hydro-electric power, thoroughly acquainted with labour
conditions of the power industry and, owing to his connection
with traction companies, is acquainted with similar conditions
in city traction and subsidiary industries.

Macaulay, Thomas Sasset

F.I.A., F.A.S., F.S.S.

President, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; Director, Dominion Glass Company; Director, Montreal Light Heat and Power Consolidated; Director, American Superpower Corporation; Director, Laclede Gas and Electric Company; President, Isle Perrot Bridges Commission;

As President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada Mr. Macaulay controls the largest group of Canadian and American securities held by any corporation in Canada. Has a very wide knowledge of general conditions in the United States and Canada and special training as well as a long experience which enables him to appreciate them. Is also a student of agricultural conditions, to which he has devoted a great deal of time and attention.

Dawson, Carl Addington

A.B. (Acadia)
B.B. (Chicago)
Ph.D. (Chicago)

Professor of Sociology and Director of the
School for Social Workers, McGill University.

Member of the Social Research Society.

Has given many lectures on sociological subjects
throughout the United States and Canada.

Has devoted particular attention to the many
problems arising from immigration.

Now Member of the Pioneer Problems Research Com-
mittee. Dr. Dawson is one of the two field
Directors working under Dr. McIntosh. This is
one of the most important research projects
undertaken by Social Research Council of the
United States.

Author of: "The Social Nature of Knowledge"
"Introduction to Sociology".

Hendel, Charles William, Jr.

Litt.B. (Princeton)
Ph.D. (Princeton)

Macdonald Professor of Moral Philosophy and
Chairman of the Department of Philosophy,
McGill University.

Member, American Philosophical Association

Author of "Studies in the Philosophy of
David Hume"

"Selections from Hume"

"Selections from Rousseau"

and, in the hands of the publisher, a Treatise
on Political Obligation.

Hemmeon, J. C.

M.A. (Harvard)
Ph.D. (Harvard)

R.B. Angus

Professor of Economics, McGill University.

Member of the Board of Arbitration of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (international), and has made a study of social conditions among these workers in Montreal for this association.

Member of the Board of Arbitration, Lady Garment Workers' Association (international).

Member, American Economic Association.

Author of "History of the British Post Office".

Fleming, Albert Grant

M.B. (Toronto)
M.D. (Toronto)

Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and Director of the Department, McGill University.

Associate Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association; Member of the Board of Management, Montreal Mental Hygiene Institute; Member of the Executive Council of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada; Member of the Executive Council of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association; Member of the Council of the Canadian Public Health Association.

Author of : Wound Flora in Relation to Secondary Suture.

A Study of Infant Deaths in Toronto during the Summer of 1921

A Public Health Programme for the Pre-School Child.

Planning for Health.

Diphtheria Immunization with Diphtheria Toxoid

Responsibilities and Opportunities of the Private Practitioner in Preventive Medicine.

Marsh, Leonard C.

B.Sc., Economics, with first-class honours
(London School of Economics)

Research assistant to Professor Allyn Young,
London.

Appointed by B.S. Rowntree to work on sub-
committee on Relief of Unemployment and
Public Works Development, London.

Statistical Assistant on New Survey of
London Life and Labour, London School
of Economics

Appointed Statistical Secretary of above
Survey.

Assistant in Economics, Department, London
School of Economics

Assistant Professor of Economics, McGill
University, 1930. X

Redley, Frank G.

M.D.C.H. (McGill)
C.P.H. (Johns Hopkins)
Dr. P.H. (Harvard)

Assistant Professor of Industrial Hygiene,
McGill University

Member, Canadian Public Health Association;
American Public Health Association
Director Federated Social Agencies (Montreal)

Author of: "The Hygiene of the Pulp and Paper
Industry"

"Chronic Poisoning by Tin and
Its Salts"

"Trend of Occupational Mortality
in the United States"

"Lead Poisoning in Bronze Foundries"

Beattie, John

B.Sc. (Queen's, Belfast, Ireland)	1920
M.B. B.Ch.	ditto 1923
M.S.	ditto 1924
M.D.	ditto 1926
D.Sc.	Ditto 1929

Associate Professor of Anatomy, McGill
University.

Member the Anatomical Society of Great Britain
and Ireland; the Physiological Society; Corres-
ponding Member Zoological Society of London;
member American Association of Anatomists.

Author of many works on Anatomy and allied
medical subjects.

Clarke, Fred M.A. (Oxon)

Formerly Professor of Education, University College, Southampton; and South African College and University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Professor of Education, McGill University.

Senior delegate for the Government of South Africa to: (a) International Labour Conference, 1925; (b) Imperial Education Conference, 1927.

Formerly member of South African Association for the Advancement of Science.

Member British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Author of "Essays in the Politics of Education, 1924"
"Foundations of History Teaching"
and many articles and pamphlets.

Kellogg, Chester E.

A.B. (Bowdoin College) Associate Pro-
A.M. (Harvard University) fessor of
Ph.D. (Harvard University) Psychology, McGill
University.

Psychological Examiner at Camp Devens, 1917
Served as Psychological Examiner or Educational
Officer at various camps, 1920-21 (Enlisted in
Medical Department U.S. Army 1918, discharged as
Captain Sanitary Corps, 3 sept. 1920)
Development Specialist in Testing and Grading
under War Department Field Service.

Member, American Psychological Association
Fellow, American Association for Advancement of
Science

Author of : "Alternation and Interference of
Feelings"

"Graphic Methods of Recording Wage
Reactions"

Some of Dr. Kellogg's Test Revisions
are incorporated in series now in
use in American Army

Notebook for General Psychology

Corbett, Percy E., M.A. (McGill)
B.A. (Jurisprudence) (Oxford)
"Equivalence" of Licence en Droit, University
of Paris.

Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University.

Formerly Assistant Legal Adviser of the
International Labour Office of the League
of Nations, Geneva.

Member of the Legal Service, League of Nations

Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Author of "Canada and World Politics"

"What is the League of Nations"
British Year Book of International
Law, 1924.

The "Institutio Principis" of Erasme

Lecturer on Problems of Political Science in
the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, and
the Harris Foundation, Chicago.

MacKay, Ira A.

M. A. (Dalhousie)
Ph.D. (Cornell)
LL.B. (Dalhousie) LL.D. (Dalhousie)

Frothingham Professor of Logic and Metaphysics,
and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, McGill Univer-
sity.

Member of the Nova Scotia, Manitoba and
Saskatchewan Bars; Member The Imperial
Universities' Conference, 1912.

Author of "Hegel's Philosophy of Knowledge:
A Criticism" and numerous pamphlets
and magazine articles on educational,
political and legal subjects.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

December 5, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The University's application for a grant from the Foundation in support of social science research will be brought to the attention of our Board of Trustees at its meeting of ^{Dec.} ~~October~~ 10th in a docket item which has already been prepared with the approval of the Foundation officers. I am hopeful that the action of the Board may be favorable and that funds may be placed at the University's disposal. However, it is impossible, of course, to say just what is in prospect until the Board had taken definite action.

The grant, if made, will become available at the beginning of your next fiscal year, which I understand to be June 1st, 1931. There will thus be ample time to plan the program well in advance. The reference which you make in your letter of the first to the provision of "scholarships to graduate students to encourage them to spend two years in this work (social science research) in proceeding to their M.A. degree", leads me to ask whether the University is under the impression that it could use any part of the Foundation's grant, if it should be made available, to offer such awards? It has been our general policy in providing these research funds not to permit any part of it them to be used in support of announced scholarships or fellowships. This does not preclude the development of part-time research assistantships which can be assigned to

Sir Arthur W. Currie

- 2 -

December 5, 1930.

graduate students who are employing the balance of their time in candidacies for advanced degrees. But this, after all, is quite different from a program of scholarships or fellowships with all the publicity which is commonly attendant upon the administration of such awards. I trust this restriction on the use of any funds the Foundation may make available will not upset any plans you have been developing. It does not seem to me that the restriction imposes any serious obstacles in the way of the satisfactory promotion of significant research activities on the part of the permanent staff. Please let me know if I have made myself clear, or if you would like to discuss the matter further.

We shall be glad to send your office a wire following the meeting of our Board of Trustees on the tenth of the month. Meanwhile you have again my hearty best wishes for your trip.

Cordially yours,

Edmund E. Day

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

EED:FMR

May second,
1931.

I returned only last Sunday morning from my trip to India, China and Japan and found myself overwhelmed with arrears of work.

One of the first things I have had to deal with is a notice which appeared in a recent issue of the MONTREAL STAR headed

"New studentships are established, awards to be made by Social Research Council."

The following sentence appears:-

"The money for these studentships, which will vary in value according to the work to be carried out, was made possible by a large grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, obtained by the University last fall".

This, of course, is so at variance with your letter to me dated December 5th last and received at the University after I had sailed, that I had to take immediate action. The

circulars issued by Mr. Marsh, without the authority of the University or the Research Council, made no mention of the funds to be granted by the Rockefeller Foundation being applied for such a purpose. The whole thing arose in the mind of the newspaper reporter, who imagined that such would be the case.

The STAR carried a contradiction last night and will print two more in its next two issues. I am having Mr. Marsh's circulars withdrawn and another circular substituted.

Let me give you my sincere assurance that the terms of your appropriation for this study at McGill will be rigidly observed.

With reference to Mr. Ruml's letter to Professor Stanley of March 31st, suggesting that I go to New York before May 5th for a conference with you regarding our grant from the Spelman Fund for Child Study, while I appreciate very much indeed the kind consideration which prompted the suggestion, I cannot possibly leave the University again until after Convocation, May 29th. I shall be in New York in June, and hope to see you both at that time.

With kindest personal wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Studentships

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

May 25, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Thank you for your note of May 2nd reporting the unauthorized newspaper releases regarding the new studentships at the University. We fully understand, of course, how such inaccuracies get into newspaper accounts. We are prepared to leave the matter entirely in your hands and doubt not you will be able to work out arrangements which are in accord with our previous understanding at the same time that they further the research interests at the University which we have had in mind from the outset.

With regard to a possible conference on the subject of the fund in support of the University's program of child study, I have to report that Mr. Ruml has now left for Europe and will not be back again until next fall. It might be well for you to talk with Mr. L. K. Frank when there is opportunity, since Mr. Frank is thoroughly familiar with your program and will enter next fall upon a connection with the General Education Board which will assure his continued interest in the general field of child study. My own relations with this field are entirely indirect, so that I doubt whether a conference on the subject with me

Sir Arthur W. Currie

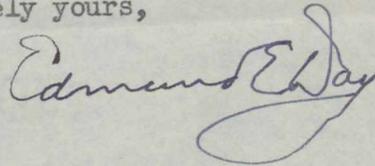
- 2 -

May 25, 1931.

alone would be fruitful. However, I hope I may have the privilege of seeing you if you come this way. I should very much like to know something about your trip to the Far East and how matters are now going at the University.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edmund E. Day". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Edmund E. Day".

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

EED:FMR

Sir Arthur Currie
Bonaventure, P. Q.

REPLY FROM SECRETARY SAYS DOCTOR DAY ABSENT FROM ~~CHG~~ NEW YORK
UNTIL SEPTEMBER AND SHE HAS FORWARDED HIM COPY YOUR
LETTER TO HANOVER NEW HAMPSHIRE

D. McMURRAY.

CHG. DAY LETTER MCGILL.

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Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

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SECRETARY TO SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

CONFIRMING LETTER JULY FIRST REGRET MR DAY AWAY FROM NEWYORK

UNTIL SEPTEMBER

955A

FLORA M RHIND SECRETARY

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAMS
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LA. 1853-6200

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

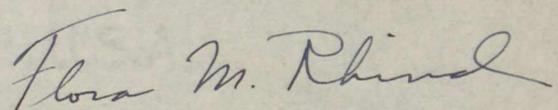
CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

July 1, 1930.

My dear Sir Arthur:

In Mr. Day's absence from the city I am acknowledging your letter of June 27th. Mr. Day is at present in Hanover, New Hampshire, and will not return to New York until about the middle of September. I am forwarding to him a copy of your letter and feel sure that he will regret having missed an opportunity to talk with you while you were in New York.

Very truly yours,



Secretary to Mr. Day

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

FMR

June 27th, 1930.

Dr. Edmund E. Day,
Director,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York.

This has been an extremely busy month, what with Closing Exercises, consideration of the Budget, conferences with different Departments in preparation for next year's work, and much as I regret it, I have not been able to get to New York. You will not blame me when I tell you that I am leaving to-morrow night for a week's salmon fishing on the Benaventure.

I shall be back on Monday, July 7th. I could be in New York on July 9th, or even July 9th and 10th, but I must be back again in Montreal on the morning of July 11th. Would it be convenient for you to see me July 9th or 10th?

My Secretary will let me know if you will address your reply to me at this office.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

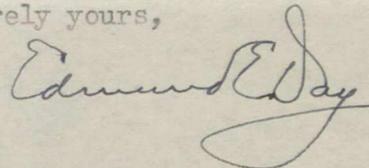
May 28, 1930.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am relieved to learn from your letter of the 23rd that my recent change of plans has not in any way inconvenienced you. My own schedule for the next few weeks seems now to be fairly definitely fixed. I shall be away from the office all of next week and from the 12th to the 17th of the month. Unless there are unexpected developments I shall be here at the office from Monday the 9th until Wednesday the 11th, and from Wednesday the 18th until the first of July. I trust I may have the privilege of seeing you here sometime during that period.

I note your suggestion that I come up to Montreal. I know well enough that I should thoroughly enjoy doing so, but cannot see how I could wisely make the trip at this time. Your invitation is thoroughly appreciated nevertheless.

Sincerely yours,



Sir Arthur W. Currie, Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

EED:FMR

May 23, 1930.

Dr. Edmund E. Day,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York,
N

Let me acknowledge yours of the 21st. As a matter of fact, I was just about to write to you to say that my plans had changed and that I shall not be in New York the weekend of May 31st. The Council of Public Instruction meets here on that date, and as there are very important matters in which McGill is concerned, I cannot afford to be absent.

The next week is also an extremely busy one, because several of the closing exercises take place, final meetings of the Finance Committees and Faculties as well. But could you give me, in a very rough way, what your movements are likely to be after the first week in June and during that month? I am anxious to see you and tell you what we have done and what is in our minds.

Or, could you perhaps come up to Montreal? The weather is beautiful and the golf links never would be better. Martin will be back from his three months' vacation at the end of next week.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDMUND E. DAY, DIRECTOR

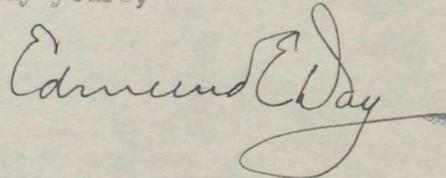
CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

May 21, 1930.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Sometime ago my associate, Mr. L. K. Frank, asked me if I were going to be here in New York on Monday, June 2nd, stating that there was some prospect of a visit from you at that time. I told Mr. Frank that I fully expected to be around then and would be much pleased to see you. Unfortunately I now find that there is some question as to whether I shall be back by June 2nd from a trip which I am taking to Michigan the latter part of the previous week. I wonder if there is any possibility of your staying over until Tuesday, the 3rd. I shall surely be back not later than the middle of Tuesday morning. If you are to be here only on Monday, I shall of course make every possible effort to get back in time to see you if there are matters which you are anxious to talk over with me.

Sincerely yours,



Sir Arthur W. Curry,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

EED:FMR