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THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)
AND
IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE WEST INDIES.

PRINCIPAL
GEOFFREY EVANS, C.I.E., M.A.
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.
A. G. HOWELL.

CABLES: "STOMATA," PORT-OF-SPAIN.
CODES: BENTLEY'S AND A B C 5TH EDN.



TRINIDAD.

Sept. 7th - 1930.

In reply please refer to No.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

As promised I enclose a copy of
Eugle & Co's Report. Please treat it as strictly
confidential & refer to me when possible
with. It is an excellent report in some
ways & most of the recommendations are
I hope to be adopted by the governing Body as
financial provision (at present a difficult matter)
can be made. We do not agree with Eugle & Co
on Economics of the kind we are investigating
at the College & are hoping to expand that
Department.
I had an astonishing voyage back here in the
Lady Drake; we rode out on hurricane in
Hamilton Harbour Bermuda for two days
& were fortunate to miss the big one that

landed at - San Juan & later San Juan
my 8 hours! so we were fortunate. This
of course is the hurricane month & we expect
them blows at this time of the year.

I hope you will be able to manage a trip to the
West Indies this year - January, February or March
are the best months & get off at Trinidad
as that will give you a week to look round a
most interesting island. Needless to say if
you do come, I hope you will pass up with
my wife & myself in the College grounds.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

L. Brown

January 3, 1930.

Mr. Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E.,
Principal,
The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture,
Trinidad, B. W. I.

Dear Sir,

Sir Arthur Currie will be absent from Montreal for some time, as he is attending, as Canadian representative, the formal inauguration of New Delhi as the capital of British India.

Among correspondence not answered I find your letter of September 7th, along with the report by F. L. Engledow, and think, since you ask for its return promptly, I should send it away to you now. Sir Arthur was extremely busy during his last few weeks here, or I am sure would have written to you about it at some length.

May I add that I have read through most of the report and found it extremely interesting.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant to the Principal.

October 13th, 1930.

Mr. Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E.,
Principal,
The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture,
Trinidad, B.W.I.

Upon my return to the University after some weeks' absence, I find your letter of September 7th, in which you enclose the copy of the Report on The Imperial College about which we were speaking when you were in Montreal.

If you will allow me, I shall keep the Report a little longer, until I have time to study it. I have a great accumulation of work here, and I am anxious to give the Report the attention it deserves.

Thank you very much for your kind invitation in the event of my being in your part of the world, but at present it is unlikely I shall be able to make the trip this season.

Cordially reciprocating your
good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

DHR.

PRINCIPAL.
GEOFFREY EVANS, C.I.E., M.A.

REGISTRAR.
A. G. HOWELL.

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FOR THE WEST INDIES.



TRINIDAD.

In reply please refer to No.(12).....

22nd January, 1931.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of January 3rd, I beg to acknowledge the return of Professor Engledow's Report and thank you for returning it. I had heard that Sir Arthur Currie was visiting India and I was wondering whether this report, which is confidential, had been mislaid.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Professor Carleton Stanley,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

DOCKET STARTS:

INDIA

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GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL.=

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS WILL HOLD THREE GENERAL CONFERENCES ON
PRESENT ISSUE REGARDING INDIA MORNINGS OF AUGUST TWENTY FIFTH
TWENTY SIXTH AND TWENTY SEVENTH STOP I SHOULD GREATLY
APPRECIATE IT IF YOU COULD GIVE THE OPENING ADDRESS OF ABOUT
HALF AN HOUR AND BE THE GUEST OF THE INSTITUTE WHILE HERE=

HARRY A GARFIELD=.

do
209 PM

Reply

Dr. Harry A. Garfield
Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.

Owing to engagements already made in connection with British Empire Legion and Canadian Legion conventions it will be impossible for me to comply with your request much as I would like to hear what the Institute has to say about India.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, 1 HOPKINS HALL

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March 4, 1933

The Principal:

You will note from the enclosed announcement that the 1933 session of the Institute of Politics will not be held. The year will be devoted to a study of the problems facing the Institute. This will involve conferences and correspondence with universities and institutions of international affairs here and abroad.

Upon the outcome of this inquiry will depend the advisability of seeking the proposed endowment, and upon the success of the endowment will depend the future of the Institute.

The Institute of Politics desires to thank you for your interest in its work, and will welcome your cooperation in establishing its future.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Garfield

the 10th. February 33.

70 Chaussée de Charleroi,
Brussels.

Dear Sir,

I see that the Earl of Zetland has quite lately been conducting a campaign of Propaganda ~~babble~~ in Canada on behalf of the Government Indian Policy. It would be only fair then that the people of Canada might learn the other side of the question & acting on the suggestion of a Canadian friend I propose to publish in Canada the pamphlet (published by me in London last December) of which I send you a copy under separate cover. It explains itself.

I venture to ask whether you would permit this paper to be circulated (sold - if buyers at five cents can be found - or given away) in the University of which you are the President.

In order that you may be reassured as to my qualifications for writing on India I may say that I spent more than thirty two years in actual residence in India & that for twenty five of those years I was employed by the Government of India in the Political Depart. I may, then, justly claim that I have had very special experience with the peoples of India. I am now on the retired list & am permanently resident in Brussels.

I may also say that before publishing I sent my pamphlet to a well-known writer & authority on India, an Anglo-Indian administrator of long experience in India. He congratulated me most warmly on the paper & strongly advised me to publish it.

It will be seen, too, that my paper contains few - if any - opinions & that it is made up of incontrovertible historical facts.

I may draw attention, too, to the fact that within the last few days the Secretary of State for India - to whom I sent a copy of my paper last December - has lectured with the objects of reassuring Members of Parliament as to "Safeguards", - assuring them that the case of the proposed Indian "safeguards" is in no way like the safeguards in Irish politics!! The extreme weakness of his arguments has been pointed out in the Press in "Leaders" & also by private persons in "letters to the Editor." This, of course, could not be otherwise seeing that his position was a hopelessly false one & that his arguments were unsound & untrue. It would seem as though the Sec. of State himself was struck with the justice of my remarks & that as a defender of Government policy he found himself bound to put up a ~~counter~~-fight. What he said only shows the weakness & folly of the Government proposals.

In conclusion I may say that I have no sort of axe to grind, - no personal advantage to hope for from the publication of the truth on the Indian question. I am an old man & it might well be to my advantage to keep my mouth shut & to look on dumbly while the work of generations of my countrymen is dragged down to ruin by the vain & ignorant Socialist who has succeeded in retaining his hold on the Premiership & in dragging behind him the man who is supposed to lead the Conservative Party in England. But I can not do this. I can not remain silent while a great wrong is done to the two countries to which I owe everything, - Great Britain & India, & I sincerely hope Sir that you will permit my paper to be circulated in the University of which you are President. I should be eternally grateful if you would actually assist the circulation. May I dare hope for that?

Yours faithfully,

J. Macdonald. ✱

Genl. Colonel J. W. P. Macdonald
Indian Army (Retired)

by giving it - your open approval

A. S.
4 all times
Indian Army
HM

March 2nd, 1933.

Lieut. Colonel F. W. Macdonald,
70 Chaussée de Charleroi,
Brussels. Belgium.

Dear Sir,

Let me acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 16th February, in which you submit your pamphlet on the Indian question and ask whether there would be any objection to its distribution at McGill University.

There would be no objection whatever, but I am afraid the session is now so advanced that you would be wasting your money to send the pamphlets over. The students will be in the midst of examinations and will not be interested in any sort of propaganda. We have had a great deal of propaganda in Canada during the last three years, for and against the Indian self-government scheme, and I really think the pros and cons have been thoroughly aired.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

70, Chaussée de Charleroi,
Brussels,

7th November, 1932.

Dear Sir,

The issues shortly to be taken with regard to India are of such tremendous importance to the Empire that I venture to send you for perusal a copy of a lecture which I delivered here in Brussels more than a year ago. It has since been brought more or less up to date.

In great part the paper is but the briefest précis of a book, which, no doubt, you have read, and my object in sending it to you is, partly, to refresh your memory on the facts of latter-day Indian politics, but chiefly to point out and to stress the inefficacy—the utter absurdity—of making “safeguards,” which only befool Parliament and enable the chiefs in power to foist upon the public “very dangerous experiments” (to use Mr. E. Samuel-Montagu’s own expression)—of which the vaunted “safeguards” are ignored when it is the will of those in power to ignore them.

The immediate cause of all the trouble in India since 1917 was the scheme jockeyed on to the Statute Roll by the then Secretary of State for India—Mr. Samuel-Montagu. It will be remembered that when he was engineering the coup by which his proposals became law he made a great deal of the “safeguards” he had provided. Where are they now? The present Prime Minister contemptuously ignored them when he ignored Sir John Simon and the report of his Commission; and in doing this he contemptuously and completely put on one side the Act of 1919!!! This action alone should make any one pause when he is asked to vote for a “very dangerous experiment” because it is “safeguarded.” And if anything more is required, look at Ireland! Of what good have been “safeguards” in the politics of that country? And in this connection consider the “indiscretions” of the Marquess of Lothian when he gave (of course quite “unofficially”) to the people of India his ideas on the subject of the grotesque Franchise that he recommends. This is strangely reminiscent of the “indiscretion” (?) committed by Lord Irwin who (after a hurried visit to England to see the Prime Minister—Mr. MacDonald) told the people of India that Dominion Status would be granted to them.

It will be easy for Politicians to say when the time comes that Lord Lothian’s “indiscretion” (though, of course, quite unintentional and “unofficial”) binds the Government to bestow on the people of India a ludicrous and unwanted Franchise, because—as in the case of Lord Irwin’s “Dominion Status,” “in the view of the People of India the Honour of Parliament is involved and nothing should be done that would give any one the slightest cause to say that the People of India have been tricked”!!!

And so in the case of all “safeguards,” a way can—and no doubt will—be found to make them nugatory if this should be the desire of our Politicians.

Here I would invite attention to the composition of the 3rd R.T. Conference and to the significant fact that it is packed with supporters of the Premier’s policy while independent Conservative opinion has been carefully excluded. Whom do we find on this conference?

A Socialist Lord Chancellor quite ignorant of India, though quite prepared to draw up a Constitution for that unhappy country.

An ex-Conservative Party Organiser, whose only experience of India, I

believe, was gained as head of one of the numerous commissions which of late have spent a few weeks in India.

An ex-Viceroy of India distinguished by the weakness of his Government, by the chaos to which he brought the affairs of that country, and by the commission of an "Indiscretion" that enabled Mr. MacDonald to shelve the Simon report, to ignore Sir John Simon, and contemptuously to put on one side the Act of 1919 with all its boasted "safeguards," safeguards but for which that Act would in all probability never have been passed!

Another ex-Viceroy of India distinguished for his subservience to the then Secretary of State for India Mr. Samuel-Montagu to whose mischievous activities the present trouble in India is directly due, and for his weakness in Government which in June, 1921, allowed Gandhi to publish a "Manifesto" in which he said, "The Ali Brothers like me continue wilfully to break the law of sedition and therefore to court arrest." No action was taken against this man who openly proclaimed himself a seditious.

An Under Secretary of State whose only claims to distinction are the Farcical Franchise he recommends for India and for the commission of an "Indiscretion" which, may quite possibly be as useful to Mr. MacDonald as was that of Lord Irwin.

And with all this wealth of ignorance, ineptitude, weakness and indiscretion (which, however, we may be sure will support the Prime Minister's policy through thick and thin) on the one side, what do we find on the other to balance it? *Nothing*, for independent Conservative opinion has been rigorously excluded from the Conference.

Is not this a very travesty of justice? How can we expect any good to come of the deliberations of a packed Conference?

Why, it may be asked, have men like Lord Salisbury and Lord Lloyd in the Upper and Sir A. Knox in the Lower House been neglected? I refrain from mentioning those members of the Lower House who have actual experience of India either in the "Services" or as Merchants, etc. for it is evident that the one thing that acts as a complete bar to inclusion in the Conference is the fact that a man should have knowledge of India and of its peoples, and experience in dealing with them. (Lord Lloyd comes, of course, under this ban!) That is the sin that all our experienced Administrators have committed—that, and the fact that they would be against Mr. MacDonald's schemes, which, if applied to India will assuredly bring about its destruction.

Are Conservatives going to accept meekly and carry out blindly the orders of the Prime Minister in this great and important matter of the future of India?

Will they allow him at his pleasure *and without one word of protest* to put on one side, and to treat as non-existent the Act of Parliament duly passed in 1919 and for the simple reason that it does not square with his individual wishes?

By what right does Mr. MacDonald ignore the Statutes duly inscribed on the Statute Roll? and has the British Parliament lost all semblance of virility that it permits him to do this unlawful thing?—this act that in the opinion of every man who has any knowledge of the subject will ensure the destruction of India and with it of the Empire. Will they allow him once more to juggle with Parliament and force it to carry out his insane policy of obstinate interference in the affairs of a country of which he is completely ignorant? If they do, then the end is both certain and nigh.

The recent addition to the Cabinet of Lord Irwin and the resultant bad effect in India—except in Congress Circles; the comedies staged by the im-

poster Gandhi (who has again got the better of our Premier); the direct correspondence between Gandhi from his jail place of rest and the Premier; the "indiscretion" (unofficial) of Lord Lothian, the decision to hold yet another Round Table Conference and the very composition of that Conference (already criticised above) as reported in the Press, all these go to show (a) that the Premier is still obstinately bent on forcing upon Parliament his insaneschemes for the democratisation of India, (b) that "Indiscretions" such as those of Lord Irwin and Lord Lothian are, in Mr. MacDonald's view, a positive recommendation for membership of this last body of which the object is to put his wild-cat schemes into practice, and (c) that there is *no chance whatever of escaping ruin for India and the Empire* if Conservatives follow sheep-like in the wake of Mr. Baldwin.

Truly, it would seem that the object of "safeguards" is to befool Parliament and the Nation—to enact laws that are obnoxious to the whole of the experienced and sensible part of the population, and then, when the harm has been done, to ignore the "safeguards"!!! The same thing that has happened in Ireland will happen in India if the insane schemes of the Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin, of Lord Irwin and Lord Lothian are allowed by a disciplined and docile Conservative Party to be inscribed on the Statute Roll. The Blackpool Conference showed that the Conservative Party is well disciplined. Discipline is a good thing, but it should not be allowed to entail blind loyalty to chiefs who are disloyal to the interest of the Empire whatever may be the cause of their disloyalty, whether it be ignorance of their subject, lack of brains, want of backbone, vanity or what not. And we must remember that although a refusal to vote in accordance with the wishes of our chiefs *may perhaps* cause the resignation of Socialists, of weak men, or of those whose vanity is out of all proportion to their knowledge of the matters in which they obstinately interfere, the passing into law of the fantastic schemes fathered by the Prime Minister for the misgovernment of a country and of peoples with which he is profoundly ignorant, *will assuredly* lead to such chaos and disorder in India as to cause the rapid disintegration and break up of our Empire. A favourite dodge of the "Leaders" is, of course, to preach the inevitable, the instant, destruction of the world if their followers do not obey them. "*I want this done*, and if you do not help me to do it you will break up the Party, *I shall lose my job*, civilisation itself is threatened, and the World will swim in gore." We heard this sort of language when the proposed action *re* "Arcos" and the dismissal from their privileged positions of our bitterest enemies—the servants of the Moscow Camarilla—was under discussion. And in spite of the World Menace then preached by the Foreign Secretary if our open and declared foes were turned out of England, no evil, but good, results followed on the action which the Conservative leader was at last *forced* to take against them. Should this dodge be adopted again, it might be said with reason to the Prime Minister and to his associates; "Well, *Do not begin it*. If you do not want Europe to swim in gore and the World to crumble, stop monkeying with India; stop forcing down our throats your individual fancies and schemes for the misgovernance of a country of which you know nothing—schemes which, in the opinion of all men who are capable of forming a trustworthy opinion, of all men who have that knowledge which you so conspicuously lack, are absolutely certain to cause the destruction of our Indian Empire—and as a consequence the destruction of the Empire as a whole." If ever in the world there was a case in which discipline should be disregarded and men should vote in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences assuredly this is it. And if, Sir, you should want any further

information on the subject of Indian affairs, let me earnestly recommend to you the writings and speeches of Lord Sydenham and Lord Lloyd. I may as well say that I have never even seen either of these two gentlemen and my name and very existence is unknown to both of them. But both have been Governors of Bombay and I realise that both are experienced Statesmen who know their subject and whose opinions are worthy of the most careful attention. These opinions are in refreshing contrast to the vain fancies and theories of some of our politicians led by the Prime Minister whose ignorance—if allowed to prevail by the Conservative Party—will bring about the rapid destruction of the Empire.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

F. MACDONALD,

Lieut.-Colonel, Indian Army (retired.)

Lecture

BEFORE I begin my lecture, I want to assure you that I am a sincere friend of the Indian and of India. I have spent the whole of my working life, that is, I have done the whole of my service in India, and I have had the advantage of serving in many different parts of the country. I have also had the very great advantage of being in positions which made it possible for me to make friends with Indians of all grades and ranks, and to have been in very close connection with them—from the rulers of Indian States, both Hindu and Mohammedan, down through all grades of society, official and non-official, and through country gentlemen down to the peasantry. I am very sincerely attached to them, and it is not in a spirit of one of a “conquering alien race” that I speak to-night. On the contrary, what I say is for the good of a country and a people that I love—a country and a people which I know far better than I know my own.

* * * *

Before we begin to consider the present situation in India, it will be well to spend a few moments in remembering what India is. It is not so much a country as a continent. It is as large as Europe without Russia. It comprises more than 1,800,000 square miles, of which some 1,100,000 are British territory, and about 700,000 are the territory of Native States. It will perhaps give you a better idea of the country if you remember that from Bombay to Calcutta is a journey of 1,500 miles—or about the distance of Salonika from Birmingham: that from Cape Comorin to Peshawar is about 2,350 miles, or as far as Suez is from Birmingham, and that from Karachi to Rangoon is about 2,450 miles, or about as far as Suez from Edinburgh.

The population of this Continent is about 350 and a half millions—of whom some 70,000,000 are in Native States. The whole may be divided roughly as follows: Hindus, 230,000,000; Mohammedans, 80,000,000; Buddhists, 15,000,000; Animists, 15,000,000; Christians, 6,000,000, (of whom some two and a half millions are of the R.C. Church); Sikhs, 3,000,000; Jains, 1,500,000; Parsees, 100,000, and Jews, 20,000.

And out of this great population of 350 and a half millions only about

20,000,000 can read and write, while only a *tenth of these*, or say, 2,000,000, are educated in English. So you see that when we speak of the "educated Indians" we speak of only the 175th part of the population. People really seem to forget all about, and to ignore entirely, the other 174 parts—the 348 and a half million who are not educated in English. In Government schools and colleges education is free for the natives of India and at Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras and Lahore are the five oldest universities. In 1917 a new Hindu University was started at Benares. There is one at Patna and another in the native State of Mysore, also now at Aligarh, Delhi and Dacca.

In 1917—date of last Census Report published—there were 7,000 Secondary and 124,051 Elementary schools in addition to 179 colleges, 35,848 private institutions and 4,323 special schools. For females there were 689 Secondary, and 18,122 primary schools, in addition to 16 colleges, 1,955 private institutions and 538 special schools. The total number of individuals under instruction was 6,621,527 males and 1,230,419 females.

There are in Indian *more than 200 different vernacular* languages, in 22 of which newspapers are published.

Of the figures which I have given you, I want you to remember four in particular, namely:—

1. The population of India, 350,500,000.
2. The number of persons who have some knowledge of English, 2,000,000
3. The number of different languages spoken in this great country.
4. —and particularly—how *enormous* is the number of people who have no education at all—330,500,000.

A very striking and all-important thing among the Hindus is the system of castes. There are castes almost innumerable, but the four great original divisions are the Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya or Bania, and Sudra Castes. Of these the first is the Priestly Caste, all members of which think that they are infinitely superior to anyone on earth who is not a Brahmin; the second is the Kshatriya, Warrior or Fighting, Caste; the third, Vaisya or Bania (Trading), and the last the Sudra or Serving or menial class; and among the Hindu population of India there are some 70,000,000 who are looked upon by their brethren as "untouchable."

The following will give you an idea of Brahmin arrogance. It is said that a certain young High-brow, full of conceit and so convinced of his learning and high intelligence that he has no further use for Christianity, went to India "to study Brahminism." After a very short time he informed his Brahmin tutors that he was desirous of becoming a Brahmin since he felt convinced of the futility of all other religious systems. This statement was not received with the acclamations that he expected, and his friends remained cold and silent. After a pause they said they would consider the matter and left him. Some days passed and at last they visited him in state, and said; "We have considered what you said, and the matter is extremely difficult. Still we can point out a way that *may* (we cannot say will) lead you to your desire. To begin with you must definitely renounce all worldly pleasures, hopes and desires, then you must begin by feeding one thousand Brahmins every day for three years, then you must spend the rest of this, your life, in purification and other religious ceremonies. If you do all this in a proper manner you will be born again as one of the lower and more ferocious animals—a tiger or an alligator. If in this form you behave in a commendable way you will be born again in a better form—perhaps as a domestic animal—a pig or an ass or perhaps a dog; and so on through many

many cycles of new births, at the end of which you *may* be born a Brahmin. This put the young 'High-brow' off and he renounced his idea of posing before his friends as a 'Convert to Brahminism.'

Now I want you to note that all these peoples are at enmity with one another. The Mohammedans are the old traditional enemies of the Hindus while both are enemies of the Buddhists and the Sikhs, the latter, a small but war-like nation of the North. All are against the unhappy "untouchables" because the Brahmin considers that his very touch is defilement, and not only his "touch" but his "shadow." Brahmins cooking food throw it away if an unclean shadow falls on it.

I have rather insisted on these details because I want to give you an idea of the immensity of India, of her crowded population, of the diversity of religions and languages, so that you may realise what is an undoubted fact—that the *differences between the peoples of India are greater than the difference between the peoples of Europe.*

It is a fact recognised by everyone and universally admitted, recognised and admitted even by the impudent fraud, Ghandi, who poses as the spokesman of India—that it is only the presence of the British that keeps India peaceful. Were British authority withdrawn, the country would be given up to internecine strife in twenty-four hours. There are two stories current in India which bear on this. The first, an old but true one, is about the leader of a native army in the old days. The old warrior, when asked what would happen if the English army were withdrawn, said "It is difficult to say all that would happen; but of this be sure, that within a very short time there would not be left in the whole of Bengal one rupee or one virgin."

The other story is of a Parsee—a very rich and influential man in Bombay. An English official said to him: "I am always amazed when I think of the attitude of some of the Parsees towards us. You are more disliked by the Indian than anyone else, yet numbers of you work against us, and if we were to leave India to-morrow at 12 o'clock, your throats would be cut by 1." "Oh, no, they wouldn't," said the Parsee, "for we should have taken jolly good care to leave at 11."

Let us get on to what is more particularly the subject of this talk.

You remember that up to the year 1857 India was administrated by the East India Company under the direction of a Governor General. In 1858, however, India came directly under the Crown. For many years before this transfer to the Crown, it was the policy of the English to educate the native in English and in the Western modes of thought and, after the transfer to the Crown, this policy was pursued with great vigour. Thinking men have always seen a great danger in the imposition upon India of Western thought and Western education. All over the world one can see the unhappy results of thrusting upon a people, laws and education in advance of their civilisation.

Unfortunately, in our dealings with India we seem to have forgotten, or to have been wilfully blind to the dangers which result from a too rapid forcing of the mind, and, for many years, India has suffered from a very acute mental indigestion, the consequences of badly assimilated information. This and the desire of low-caste men educated in English to rise above and to direct and govern the affairs of their poorer and uneducated brethren, whatever the rank in life of these might be, is perhaps the original cause of the trouble in India. For this we are ourselves greatly to blame, and anyone who has passed, as I have passed, the greater part of a lifetime in India, can tell you things about the "education" of the native which would surprise

you. As one single instance, I can tell you of a sermon by a missionary, which I heard at Rawalpindi when I was not nineteen years old. I remember very well that the missionary spoke with the greatest pride of the education offered to the boys in his school, and he told us that the highest class was reading Spenser's "Fairy Queen" and Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." The extraordinary stupidity of administering (like medicine) such an "education" as this to little native boys who had to earn their living, struck even me, a careless young subaltern and not yet out of his teens, and I have always remembered that sermon and its giver as typical of the want of intelligence with which we have dealt with this most important subject of the training and education of the youth of India.

Well, this business of free education, scholarships and the prospect of Government employ in some office, appealed very strongly to the poor Indian of the lower classes. He sent his boy to school, and when the boy had acquired some English book learning, he said; "Now you have educated me, and I am only fit to be employed as a clerk in a well-paid and not too hard-worked office. Give me a Government appointment." This was all very well at first, but the time soon came when they were not enough appointments to go round and then, of course, those who did not get a job became dissatisfied and thought that they had been very badly treated by the Government. From this rose a state of dissatisfaction which increased as "education" made more and more applicants for employment, and, as time went on, the educated native of India became more and more dissatisfied with his lot and more and more convinced that "Government" was treating him badly. At last, in 1909, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, in communication with the then Viceroy, Lord Minto, produced the Morley-Minto Reforms, as a sort of sop, or soother to the "educated" party who were, of course, clamouring for some advantage over their uneducated brethren. Mr. John Morley (known as "honest John" because of the uprightness of his character) did not belong, by birth, to the aristocracy. He was "made" a Lord, and in politics was a *Radical*. I want you to remember that, and also that this honest Radical said, "My reforms are quite good enough for a generation at least." He also said; "I will never consent to Parliamentary Government in India." Things went on very well under the "Morley-Minto" scheme until the outbreak of the Great War, when pretty well all the world was in trouble and, in 1915, a conspiracy instigated by Germany was discovered at Lahore. This particular conspiracy was defeated, but there remained the dissatisfaction of the "educated" and there are always those who are ready to stir up mischief with a view to gaining some advantage for themselves. All this ferment was worked up by German emissaries and sympathisers and by the Bolshevicks in every possible way. The native Press, taking advantage of the weakness which has distinguished Indian Governments for many years past, exceeded all bounds in its seditious utterings. And so things went on till 1917, when Mr. Edwin Samuel-Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India, embarked on his scheme, the object of which, as he himself expressed it in his report and proposal, was "*to stir up the people of India and awaken them from their pathetic contentment.*"

Now this Secretary of State, Mr. Edwin Samuel-Montagu, is the man whose activities in 1917 were the immediate and clearly defined cause of the present trouble in India, and we shall do well if we spend a few minutes in recalling to mind exactly who he was.

Mr. E. Samuel-Montagu began life as plain Edwin Samuel. In 1894 his father was made a baronet and obtained permission to add Montagu to his

name; thus Edwin Samuel became Samuel-Montagu. Edwin Samuel Montagu, writing of himself in his Diaries, said, "I am an Oriental." This is so, for he was a Jew, not an Englishman, and it is a certain satisfaction to me to think that the man who did so much harm to England and who caused all the present trouble in India was not British.

The immediate cause of the peril that menaces the life of India to-day was this mischievous, unwanted and unasked-for tampering with the "Morley-Minto" scheme and, in order to realise fully the enormity of Mr Samuel-Montagu's action, it is necessary to consider it with its context—if I may so express myself.

To begin with, we were at war! In 1917 our fortunes were at their darkest. Sinn Fein was working in close touch to Germany, and in India Mrs. Besant had been conducting an agitation for Home Rule, so violent, that a High Court of three judges (of whom two were Indians—mark that), had condemned her paper as seditious and dangerous, and she had been interned. In Berlin, under Chhattapadhyya, (brother of Ghandi's lieutenant, Mrs. Sarogini Naidu); a bureau had been established for anti-British propaganda and the Bengali Brahmin, Manabendra Nath Roy, was in the same place working in close touch with the Bolsheviks for revolution in India. This man, Manabendra Nath Roy, has just been sentenced in India to twelve years' transportation.

In March, 1917, the Tsar abdicated and a third-rate lawyer of Moscow, a Jew called Kerensky (real name Adler) set up a provisional Government. In July, Lenin—said to be half-Jew, and certainly married to a Jewess—with Bronstein, known as Trotsky (a whole Jew) and a trainful of others, were decanted by Germany into Russia in the "sealed train," so-called because the passengers were let into it in Switzerland, the doors sealed and only opened when these men were let out again in Russia. It is instructive to note that out of 165 published names of these men, one was German, three were Georgian, four were Armenians, twenty-three only were Russians, and one hundred and twenty-eight were Jews, mostly, it is believed, from New York.

Meanwhile, on the 23rd May, the present Premier of England, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, with Snowden, Alexander and Lansbury—all in the last (the Socialist) Cabinet, with 9 others, including one Joseph Fineberg, a Jew, issued the celebrated "Leeds Letter" calling upon England to "follow Russia."

I wish to draw your attention here to the fact that this Jew, Fineberg, was Secretary to the Jew, Finkelstein, who, under the name Litvinov, which he has assumed, to the disgust and indignation of the rightful owners of that ancient name, is the "Foreign Secretary" of the Soviet Government. When this man was in England his behaviour was such that even our long-suffering and stupid rulers could not stand him and he was turned out of the country. He attempted to return, but was not allowed to do so; and when he attained power in the Soviet, he sent his secretary, Joseph Fineberg, to represent him at this conference at Leeds, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his gang made a great effort to start an armed revolution in our country.

Surely, if ever there was a time when a firm hand was needed on the helm of affairs in India, it was then. Yet this was the time chosen by Mr. Samuel-Montagu for stirring up discontent in India. Looking back it seems to us that our ruling politicians and our people must have gone quite mad to allow this Secretary of State to be so glaringly untrue to his trust. Yet it was done and we are now suffering the punishment of our negligence, or cowardice, or madness—whatever you may like to call it—for Mr. Samuel-

Montagu's action was the cause of the present trouble in India: of that there is no manner of doubt.

Mr. Samuel-Montagu's next move was to release the woman, Annie Besant. She had been conducting, through the Home Rule League, a violent campaign against the Government and had been interned because a High Court composed of three Judges (*of whom two were Indians*) had condemned as dangerous and seditious, the paper in which she had been conducting this campaign. Immediately on her release the Home Rule League began a still more violent campaign against the Government.

In November, 1917, Mr. E. Samuel-Montagu went to India. Meanwhile, sedition worked up by Germany and the Bolsheviks among the disaffected small educated party in India had reached such a pitch that in December, 1917, the Government had decided to appoint a Committee "to investigate and report on the nature and extent of the Criminal Conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India." The Committee reached India in December, 1917, a month after the Secretary of State, and its business was carried out under the Presidentship of Sir Sidney Rowlatt—a Judge of the English High Court of Justice.

The report known as the "Rowlatt Report" was ready by the 15th April, 1918, but was not published in England till October! The official reason given for this extraordinary delay was that of an "oversight;" the real reason seems to have been that the revelations contained in the "Rowlatt Report" on the subject of revolutionary activities in India would have roused public opinion to such an extent that it would not have been possible to push through the House, Mr. Samuel-Montagu's scheme *for causing discontent in India*.

As it was, the Rowlatt Report, having been temporarily burked, Mr. Samuel-Montagu's scheme (the Montagu-Chelmsford Report) was, in July, 1918, rushed through a House of Commons that did not contain twenty members who had any knowledge of Indian affairs. It was after this fashion that Mr. Samuel-Montagu foisted his scheme on to the House of Commons. Well, this piece of work having been completed in July, the "Rowlatt Report" (*ready, you remember, in April 1918*) was allowed to appear in October, 1918 and the Government proposed to take action in accordance with the proposals made in it. Thus, there were two conflicting reports: the one urging the necessity (to use Mr. Samuel-Montagu's own words) of "stirring the people of India out of their contentment;" the other proclaiming the "urgency of repressing sedition." A pretty state of things, indeed.

As soon (February 1919) as the "Rowlatt Bill" entitled "Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act" was placed before the Legislative Assembly in India, the now notorious Ghandi issued a manifesto against it. Now for a few words about this man. Mohan Dass Karam Chand Ghandi is an old agitator by caste a Bania. He was born in 1868 in the Native State of Porebandar, and is not a British-Indian subject; he received the usual "English" education went to England and passed his exams for the Bar of the Middle Temple. Returning to India he practised as a lawyer in Bombay. In 1893 he went to Natal, where he was imprisoned several times for instigating "Civil Disobedience" among the Indians who had migrated to that colony. If anyone of you fancies that this man Ghandi is a "fanatic" or a "saint," just disabuse your minds of the idea. He is a cunning lawyer and a cool-headed politician. To call him a saint is absurd, while the term "Mahatma" as applied to him is equally ridiculous. Ghandi is not and never was, a religious teacher. He is, and always has been, a "smart" lawyer and a vio-

lent agitator. "In South Africa," wrote one of his admirers, "he matched even General Smuts." As you doubtless know, General Smuts, also a lawyer, is looked upon as one of the most astute and cunning politicians that we came across during the troublous times of the War.

The "Rowlatt Act" gave Ghandi an opportunity for starting a campaign against the British Government, and he found it very simple and very efficacious to represent the Bill as "a design against religion." This was a deliberate and colossal lie! It is perfectly well known that the Government of India would never dream of interfering in any way with any religion. You might as well suspect the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope of designs against Christianity! But that is nothing to this agitator! The calculated result followed and the Punjab was set on fire. It continued to burst into flame and smoulder, and again burst into flame until the 10th of April; and for three days after that the City of Amritsar was in a state of anarchy. Then followed the Jallianwala Bagh affair. This was put down by General Dyer's firm action. The Afghan invasion, *which was intended to coincide with a rising in the Punjab and in Gujerat*, was late, and India was saved from a rising which would have been far worse than the Mutiny of 1857.

Now I want you to take notice of this.

In January, 1918, *on the eve of Ghandi's agitation*, the Government of India got information that large sums of money were remitted by the Soviet Government of Moscow through Finland, to their agents in India. This is very significant, in view of what happened in India and of the Afghan invasion of India under Amanulla, *who calls himself Ghandi's very, very, great friend.*"

Five days after the Amritsar affair, Ghandi *recovered his lost loyalty* and advised his followers to give Government effective co-operation in restoring order. Mrs. Besant also wrote to the newspapers *justifying General Dyer's action*; thus this firm action won the respect of the two leading agitators. About a fortnight later the leading man of the district, who had just heard of the belated Afghan invasion, offered 10,000 men to fight the Afghans if General Dyer would lead them. Dyer and his Brigade Major were given the very unusual honour of being made "Honorary Sikhs" in the Golden Temple at Amritsar. On several occasions he was acclaimed at Indian gatherings as the man who had saved India and in the following October he was promoted to the permanent command of a Brigade, and in January 1920 to the temporary command of a Division.

But the effect of all this was counteracted by Mr. Samuel-Montagu, who with the Viceroy (who did whatever he was told), returned to his policy of "conciliation." One of the ring-leaders of the Amritsar rebellion was released unconditionally and the sentences of a number of others were reduced.

Ghandi *at once resumed his campaign against the Government*, this time under the name of "non-co-operation," while Mrs. Besant sailed for England, there to get into touch with the extreme members of the Socialist Party and the Trades Union leaders, in order to carry out anti-British propaganda in India.

The final blow to Law and Order was given in 1920. The Government instituted an enquiry into the cause of the disturbances that had taken place in the Punjab. The Hunter Committee in its report in March 1920, censured General Dyer, and this disgracefully treated man, who was never given an opportunity of defending his action before a Military Court, and who was never given a trial, was deprived of his command and made to retire to Eng-

land. Many who supported him met with a like condemnation. And so this shameful deed was done. The man who had saved India from a terror worse than the Mutiny of '57 was deprived of his Command, sent to England and, in the eyes of the Natives of India, disgraced, in order to placate a small number of irreconcilable loud-mouthed and violent agitators. He died a few years ago of a broken heart.

From the time of Dyer's disgrace onwards, a series of disturbances took place all over India. Ghandi's renewed campaign, now called "Swaraj" (Home Rule) was responsible for this. In February, 1921, the Duke of Connaught was boycotted when he visited India. In October, occurred the Moplah risings, which cost some nine or ten thousand lives. The strikes and the insults levelled at the Prince of Wales when he visited India in December of that year, all these were the direct results of the action taken against the Saviour of India. Meanwhile, in April 1921, the then Viceroy had retired and was succeeded by Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, a lawyer of the same race as Mr. Samuel-Montagu. But the change of Viceroys made no difference in the policy followed, and Lord Reading—as Sir Rufus Isaacs then became—was as meek and subordinate to Mr. Samuel-Montagu as his predecessor had been.

But ever since the disgraceful treatment meted out to General Dyer, the tide of indignation at home had been steadily rising.

The Government had managed to stem it for a time by the device of not granting a day for the discussion of Indian affairs. But at last, on the 14th of February, 1922, the late Sir W. Joynson Hicks (Viscount Brentford) indicted Mr. Montagu's policy, and on the 9th of March, 1922, Mr. Samuel-Montagu resigned, to the heart-felt relief of the great majority of the House of Commons.

Meanwhile, a strong and firm Governor had been appointed to Bombay—Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd. Ghandi had been extending his sphere of action and had made his headquarters at a place in the Bombay presidency. Lord Lloyd is of very different stuff from that of which are made the Viceroys whom Ghandi had been accustomed to squeeze and frighten. This new Governor declared, that, unless Ghandi were placed under restraint, he would not be responsible for the peace of the country, and on the day following Mr. Samuel-Montagu's resignation, Ghandi was arrested. He gloried in the fact that he had been tampering with the loyalty of the Indian Army and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but was released after two years by a cowardly Government, striving as ever, to "placate the enemy." This put an end to agitation and for a considerable time—India was peaceful.

But in the background Moscow was watching and maturing its plans for the overthrow of British rule in India.

You will remember that I told you of a certain Bengali Brahmin, M. N. Roy, who had been arrested in India for revolutionary activities during the early part of the War. He was granted bail by some idiot and in 1915 he "jumped his bail," made his way to the Far East and thence to America. In 1920 he entered the Eastern Department of the Third International and ended by taking up his abode in Germany, where he became Chief of the Berlin Bureau for Bolshevist propaganda in the East.

As we have already seen, the plan for the destruction of British power in India has been actively pursued by Germany during the War and it is significant that, even in 1921, the activities of German agents were almost indistinguishable from those of the Moscow agents.

By 1924, Communism had made sufficient headway for an Indian Communist party to be established at Cawnpore.

In the spring of that year it was discovered that four men at Cawnpore were conspiring with M. N. Roy to bring about a revolution in India. (I may mention here that a subscription list opened to pay for the defence of those four conspirators was *headed by the name of a leading member of the Socialist Party*).

Meanwhile, in 1926, the Viceroy, Lord Reading, had given place to Lord Irwin and, since his appointment, the Government of India had become even weaker and more pitiable than before.

In 1926-1927 Communism became more active in India and in the latter year, G. Alison (alias Donald Campbell), Philip Spratt and Benjamin Bradley, all English Communists, arrived in India. On the 1st November following their arrival, a widespread conspiracy was discovered, the object of which was the overthrow of the British Raj by a revolution.

This conspiracy, composed mostly of Bengalis, was not so dangerous as symptomatic and was defeated, and the serious results of revolutionary propaganda were not seen until the following year, 1928, when a series of strikes took place. The funds required by the strikers were supplied continually *from Moscow* to the strike leaders, and it has never been understood why the Government permitted this money to be sent by Soviet Russia through British banks to these revolutionaries. It is estimated that *90 per cent. of Trade Union funds were received by them from Moscow* and, while the strike movement was at its height, Roy issued a manifesto calling on the Communists to conduct propaganda among the people of India for the overthrow of the Government.

This was too much even for the meek and anaemic Government of India and it proposed in a "Public Safety Bill" on September 28th, the deportation of all Bolshevik agents other than Indian or British subjects. This very moderate measure, though solidly supported by the Moslems, was opposed and defeated by the Hindus by the casting vote of the President of their Legislative Assembly, Mr. V. Patel, a President of the Congress and a notorious extremist who, in January 1932, was imprisoned and it needed strikes and the murders and burnings of policemen in Bombay, an attempt to blow up the train which contained the Simon Commission, the murder of Mr. Saunders, a police officer at Lahore, and the discovery at that place of a bomb factory, before the Government could pluck up sufficient courage to introduce a new "Public Safety Bill" which passed in February, 1929, this time by a majority of *one* vote!

The Simon Commission having successfully passed through stonings, boycotts and bombs, was drawing up its report in England in the summer of 1929. The recommendations about to be made, were known in general outline and, generous as they were to the Extremist in India, they did not satisfy him, and very naturally so, because he knew perfectly well that he had only to make a great outcry, arrange for some murders and strikes and burnings of policemen, to get from a weak Government something more than the Commission proposed to give him.

At the end of June, the Viceroy went to England to see the Socialist Prime Minister, who had just got into office. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was apparently only too anxious to give him more than the Simon Commission suggested and it is understood that he himself, without any excuse, offered "Dominion Status" (whatever that may mean—I believe there is nothing very definite about this expression—but even moderate Hindu politicians claim that it gives the right to secede from the Empire.)

In October the Simon Commission discovered the great importance in the polity of India of the Native States, and Mr. MacDonald then saw his way to burking the whole commission. Lord Irwin was instructed to return to India, and to inform the people before the report was published that "Dominion Status" would be granted to them, though the date on which it would be granted was not specified! And the Prime Minister issued invitations to representatives in British India and the Native States "for the purpose of Conference and Discussion."

Thus the Simon Commission *was deliberately set aside before its report was published!* Sir John Simon has never been allowed to explain his proposals submitted in the report (which was signed by all his colleagues representing all those political parties) which is, practically speaking, unknown and thus it is that *the Provisions of the Act of 1919 have been deliberately set aside.*

Lord Irwin made his mischievous speech on the 1st November 1929, and, the Irreconcilables having won the first hand, naturally decided to play again. This time they staged a great meeting of the Congress at Lahore, where they passed Resolutions that they did not want "Dominion Status," and that complete severance from the British Dominion was what they wanted and meant to have. The British flag was torn down and burnt and the Swaraj flag hoisted in its place. They then proceeded to organise systematic law breaking with the object of intimidating the Government. In January Ghandi drew up a new scheme with which to intimidate the Viceroy—this time called "Civil Disobedience" (we know what his "Civil Disobedience" got for him in South Africa) with which he threatened the Viceroy if what he wanted was not granted. Disorders of all kinds broke out all over the country. Passive resistance has always degenerated into violence (Ghandi, when talking to a *Times* correspondent complacently remarked, "Violent and non-violent measures go hand in hand!")

The loyal elements looked on aghast; the Government seems to have adopted an alternating policy—one day sympathising with the "legitimate aspirations" of the Swarajists, and the next day clapping them into jail for "sedition and conspiracy." The Mayor of Calcutta was thrown into jail for a seditious speech which he made at Rangoon; ten days afterwards he was out and calling for a general strike in Calcutta. Ghandi (the cause of all the trouble) was not arrested and was allowed to make his provocative and dangerous march to the sea, where the ridiculous salt-making began, which was to begin his campaign for "Civil Disobedience." Riots broke out all over India. Loyal police were butchered and burnt at Sholapur. British officials were murdered and every form of violence was used in Chittagong; the Afridis descended from the Hills and Peshawar burst into flame. Then, at last, when India was in a blaze from end to end, Lord Irwin took alarm. He revived the Press Act—an Act dealing with seditious and dangerous newspapers, which had been repealed in 1922—and, at long last, Ghandi was arrested and put in jail. Mrs. Sarogini Naidu (sister of the dangerous anarchist and rebel Chhattopadhyaya, the head of the Berlin Bureau for anti-British propaganda and Ghandi's strong lieutenant), with several others, soon followed him into jail.

The Indians made great capital out of these measures, which they exaggerated grossly and utilised in order to gain sympathy in England and also in America, where, owing to the natural ignorance of elementary facts about India, the Indian propagandist could always get a sympathetic hearing for his false statements.

Before we go further it will be as well to understand how their Round Table Conference was "jockeyed" by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., the son of the Prime Minister, wrote some letters to the "*Retford Times*." Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was behind the scenes during the Conference. He knows what went on in the Prime Minister's circle, all unknown to the public and to the delegates to the Conference and what he tells the readers of the "*Retford Times*" will certainly startle those of us who believe in straight dealing. We learn that at the outset *Lord Peel* and *Lord Reading* wished the Indian delegates to be clearly informed that there was no prospect of Dominion Status in the near future. That was fair and proper. This was refused by the Government on the ground that it would have "smashed the Conference" and that it would have made impossible the large concessions to the Indians which, before the Commission ever sat, the Government had decided to allow!

On the other hand, the Indian delegates pressed for an immediate promise of Dominion Status; they were also refused because "any such statement so early would have wrecked the Conference by dragging the Liberals and the Conservatives into open opposition before they had been converted to so radical an idea." In this way every one was successfully deceived.

All this time be it noted, the Government was pretending to have a completely open mind, though, in fact, their mind was made up. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald asserts, with evident pride, that the drafting of the Prime Minister's concluding statement of Government policy was completed at the Prime Minister's house on December 27th and 28th. "This," he adds significantly, "was several days before the Conference itself began to consider the all-important question."

For three weeks then, this Conference dealing with Indian affairs solemnly went on deliberating what the Government had already decided. The delegates, in ignorance of the "ramp," were merely acting as the tame confederates of the Government. "So much," writes Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, "for the tactics of the Government."

It would be amusing to see how this trick was "given away" to the public by the Prime Minister's own son, who, presumably thought that he was offering a great tribute to his father when he revealed the dishonourable trick played by the Government in this matter.

It would be amusing to note all this, were the consequences not so grave; but *Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is still Prime Minister* and, in the circumstances, it is disheartening for us to know that the direction of affairs is still in the hands of a man who will stoop to anything in order to force upon the country a policy which, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge of Indians and Indian affairs, will entail the loss of India and the disruption of the Empire.

It is only necessary to add that, when questions were asked in the House, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald apologised for a great indiscretion, and nothing more was done. Were he not the son of the Prime Minister, and if the chief actor in this business were not the Prime Minister himself, more would have been heard of this discreditable affair.

As matters stand, the Simon Commission has been deliberately set aside by the Prime Minister, who :—

1. Instructed the Viceroy to tell India that the Government would grant Dominion Status.
2. Arranged a Round Table Conference and wrote a decision and statement of Government policy on this Conference's report before ever it began to grapple with the main issue ! !

And while all these regrettable intrigues were going on in England, we have seen in India the amazing spectacle of the Viceroy discussing personally the future of India with the arch-rebel Ghandi. It is not surprising to anyone who knows India and the Indians, to see that Lord Irwin has been signally defeated by the cunning lawyer who professes to represent Indian thought. Lord Irwin is reported to have said, in his innocence, that he is convinced that Mr. Ghandi is a thoroughly sincere man whose only object is the welfare of the people of India. This is very far from being the opinion of the experienced men who know Ghandi. They will tell you that the man is a self-seeking schemer—if *nothing worse*. Many declare that he is *a very great deal worse!*

The results of the Irwin-Ghandi conversations are already seen to be most unsatisfactory; the first result was the Hindu attack on the Moslems at Cawnpore in March, 1931, when 1,000 people were butchered in cold blood and, as might have been expected, the Indian, having wrung concessions from a weak Viceroy, is not content with what he has gained, but has already put forward claims which mean entire separation of India from the Empire. This was to be expected by anyone who had experience of the Indian, and understood by anyone who had any commonsense and, unless we are to suppose that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his associates are entirely lacking in common sense, we must conclude that they foresaw the present situation and that it represents the goal of their desires.

It is a fact well recognised, and universally admitted, that Indian sedition is instigated and kept alive by the tyranny at Moscow, by that gang of liars, blood-thirsty torturers, murderers and persecutors of Christianity, the Communist rulers of unhappy Russia. (Jawahri Lall Nehru, late President of the Congress, has been the guest of the Soviet Government, and on his return to India declared for a Republic of workmen and peasants ! !) Of this there is no possible doubt whatever, and, when we consider how subservient the late Socialist Government was to the Moscow Murder Gang, it is not surprising that their actions in regard to India are furthering Bolshevik aims in India.

Lord Irwin was so pleased with the result of his pact with Ghandi that he said it was a great step forward and that it had left the air "sweeter;" yet, mark this, *immediately after the conclusion of his agreement* with the Viceroy, Ghandi put forward the following insolent and arrogant demands. Firstly, the complete independence of India; the control of the Army; the control of Indian finance; the control of foreign affairs; the exclusion of all foreign cloth from India; the right of all natives of India to carry arms, and, lastly, no European in India to receive more than £450 a year. This alone shows clearly the *futility of trying to come to terms with Ghandi* and the *incompetence of those who think they can settle the affairs of India by arrangement with this man*.

Anybody who has the least acquaintance with India knows well two things that are of the greatest importance in dealing with the people of that country: the first is, that the greatest mistake one can make is to be weak. One should always be firm; every sign of weakness and every concession granted to loud-mouthed oratory, violence and sedition is looked upon (and very naturally) as a sign of weakness and fear. The second is explained in a couple of lines, which were written many hundred years ago by a Persian poet. Being translated, they are to the effect that "A little twig can stop a river at its source; further on the river will sweep away elephants in its course."

Such, gentlemen, are the facts—and a pitiable story they make, do they not? A story of a great wrong gratuitously done; of the persecution of men who deserved praise, and not blame; a story of the betrayal of our friends and of the sacrifice of our servants in the base, cowardly and vain hope of placating a mob of irreconcilable rebels; a story of the timidity of the strongest Conservative Government that has ever held office in England; of more dishonesty and chicanery; of the making of India a pawn in the game of politics as played at Westminster, and of the betrayal of our interests in the favour of our greatest enemy, the rabble gang of murderers and torturers, the persecutors of Christianity and declared enemy of Christian civilisation. This is a heavy accusation, but is there anyone who will say that it is not fully justified by a study of the history of Indian affairs since the year 1917?

You will remember at the beginning of the evening the details I gave you of the immensity of India, its crowded population, the number of different races which inhabit it, the number of different languages spoken, the enmity which exists between the various races, and the fact that 330 millions of the people are entirely illiterate; you will remember too, that it is universally admitted—by Ghandi himself quite openly and freely, that chaos, bloodshed and civil war would immediately follow if the British were to give up India.

In these circumstances, to talk of self-government in this country, which is marching in uneven stages through all the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth, is ridiculous in the extreme.

And the truth is, that on the part of the great mass of the people there is no spontaneous desire to throw off British Rule. The whole movement has been artificially engineered and, in the circumstances, I say the concession of Home Rule would be a betrayal of the masses unparalleled in history—of those masses who owe their happiness and content to the peace, order and progress which, for the first time in their history, they have enjoyed under British rule.

We have brought this brief survey of Indian affairs down to the fall of the late most disastrous Socialist Administration and, though it is too early to say much about the results of the change in Government, this much may be said—that the position in India has improved greatly.

More than 95 per cent. of the people of that country want only one thing—to be allowed to live their lives in peace and comfort and to enjoy the progress that they enjoyed until a Secretary of State, an alien to England, deliberately set about causing discontent in India. It is true that the Socialist Prime Minister has succeeded in retaining his hold on the office of Prime Minister, but the present Secretary of State and the present Viceroy have shown that they will act like men to accept the challenge of the revolutionary Congress and to stamp out revolutionary activity. How active the revolutionaries are is shown by the recent murder by two schoolgirls of a Magistrate in Bengal and by the still more recent attempt on the life of the Governor of that province by another girl. Surely, too, this is a light on the Bengali mind that employs girls to commit murder, in the hope that they will escape the penalty attaching to crime. The thing we have to fear is that the Conservative party in the House, conscious of its over-whelming strength, may become careless and slothful, and that it will allow itself to be dragged at the heels of the Socialist Prime Minister, whose deplorable influence on Indian affairs it is quite impossible either to deny or to excuse. This influence, unless continually fought against and counteracted, will certainly continue to do incalculable harm to India.

Concluding remarks.

Of late years a good deal of tosh is talked about " Breadth " and " Vision " and " Ideals." Good administrators are not people who babble of such vanities. India always was, and should be now, a country very easy to govern. There you do not want " Ideals " or " High-brow ideas," " Breadth " or " Vision." What you want are just four homely —and what I may call old-fashioned—virtues.

Firstly, you must have the love of justice in your heart. Secondly, you must be firm to do that which you know to be right. Thirdly, you want common honesty and, fourthly, you want common sense. Equipped with these four virtues any man can go to India in the sure hope that he will succeed as an administrator and that he will be respected and beloved by the people and, while furthering the advantage of India and the Indians, he will uphold the honour of his Country. *Without them he will certainly fail.* Unfortunately, you may search the late Government and many of its predecessors and a long succession of our later Viceroys, and you will not find this combination of homely virtues that are the necessary requirements for success.

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DOCKET ENDS:

INDIA

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

December 14, 1922.

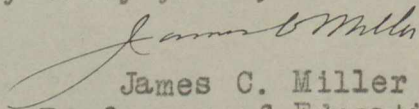
Miss Margaret M. Chesley,
Secretary, Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Miss Chesley:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. and also the receipt of the documents referred to therein. I am especially grateful to you for sending me the copy of Macmillan's "McGill and its Story". This book with the other documents provides us with the information that we are seeking.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Very truly yours,


James C. Miller

Professor of Education

JCM:EK

November
Twenty-eighth
1922.

Professor J. C. Miller,
School of Education,
Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 24th addressed to the Principal.

Sir Arthur is at present absent from the City and will not return for a week yet. In his absence I am having sent you a copy of each of the University Bulletins, the last Annual Report and a copy of a book called "McGill, and its Story" by Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, Professor of English at the University.

I trust you will find in these publications information which will be of value to you.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON INDIANA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

November 24, 1922.

*Copy Dr. Macmillan's book
all Univ. Publications Annual Report*

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.N.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In connection with a course in Comparative Education which I am giving here at Indiana University to graduate students, one of the men - who holds his Master's degree from Harvard University and who is a candidate for the Doctor's degree - is making a special study of higher education in English speaking countries.

I find that our library has practically nothing bearing on the work of higher educational institutions in Canada. I would, therefore, appreciate it very much if you would have sent forward to me at your earliest convenience:

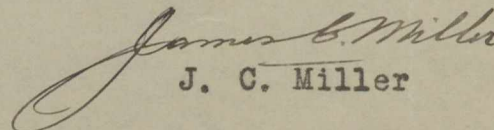
(1) A copy of your most recent calendar, giving particulars regarding the University organization and courses of instruction.

(2) Such special bulletins as may have been published which give further information regarding the policy and work of the University.

(3) Any literature that may be available which would give us information regarding the history of the development of higher education in Quebec, and especially the development of McGill University. If there be important material dealing with this matter which is not available for distribution but to which you may be able to refer us, I would greatly appreciate any information you may be able to let me have in regard to the same. I have at hand, of course, in my personal library a full set of the standard work on "Canada and its Provinces".

Assuring you that we shall appreciate any courtesies you may be able to extend us in this matter, I remain,

Sincerely yours,


J. C. Miller

Professor of Education

JCM:EK

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1938

Mr. D. McMurray, Principal's Secretary
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

My dear Mr. McMurray:

This is to acknowledge with thanks your reply to our inquiry regarding courses in the Indic field in your institution.

Indic studies in America are, of course, a matter close to my heart. I venture to state, however, that they have a much wider significance. In the inaugural stages of a program to promote such studies allow me to point out that students of today must be increasingly aware of all parts of the Orient, of what each part may become, and what we must do so that the greatest good may result from their contacts with each other and with us.

For this reason the widening of interest in the Middle East so that it may include the dissemination of adequate knowledge of the philosophy, history, sociology, fine arts, law, and other disciplines of India and Greater India becomes increasingly important.

Sincerely yours,

Horace I. Poleman

Horace I. Poleman

March 7th 1924.

Terence Brady, Esq.,
Industrial Extension Institute, Inc.,
11-17 East 45th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Brady,

I beg to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of the 28th January last, addressed
to Sir Arthur Currie.

Will you be good enough to give
me some details regarding your Institute, and also
regarding the text books of which you speak in your
letter.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey

Col. Bovey

Industrial Extension Institute

INCORPORATED

STAFF ADVISORY COUNCIL

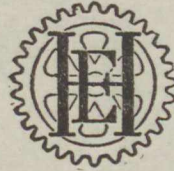
WILLIAM B. CORNELL, M.E.
PROFESSOR OF MANAGEMENT AND
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF MANAGE-
MENT AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY, STAFF
CONSULTANT ON ORGANIZATION.

NICHOLAS THIEL FICKER
PRESIDENT
MEMBER OF FACULTY, N. Y. UNIVERSITY.
CHAIRMAN OF STAFF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

CHARLES A. BROCKAWAY
SEC. & TREASURER
HEAD OF DIVISION OF FINANCE. DIRECTOR
IN CHARGE OF EDITORIAL POLICY.

WALTER N. DEAN, B.C.S., C.P.A.
DIRECTOR NEW YORK STATE
SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS. STAFF CONSULTANT
ON ACCOUNTANCY PROCEDURE.

ROBERT JONES SPENCER, A.B.
DIRECTOR OF SERVICE DEPARTMENT
AND CONSULTANT ON INDUSTRIAL
ECONOMICS.



CHARLES B. GOING, PH.B., M.SC.
EX-CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE BOARD,
SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS
STAFF CONSULTANT ON INDUSTRIAL
POLICIES.

ARTHUR DODGE, PH.B., D.D.S.
HEAD OF DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL
HYGIENE.

WILLARD F. HINE, B.S.I., E.E.
DIRECTOR AND CONSULTANT ON
INDUSTRIAL VALUATIONS AND APPRAISAL.

ROBERT V. FICKER, M.C.S.
HEAD OF DIVISION OF MARKETING
AND SALES METHODS. DIRECTOR
IN CHARGE OF SALES.

11-17 EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

Jan. 28, 1924.

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

Dear Mr. Currie:

Some of the text books of this Institute are in use at Harvard, Yale and New York Universities and it is believed that they may be of use for instruction purposes at your institution.

We are desirous of obtaining a catalogue of courses and a list of the faculty at the university and would appreciate it if you would mail them to us.

Will you please give us the name of the member of your faculty most likely to be interested.

We shall be very glad to hear from you in regard to the possibility of your adopting any of our text books. Any information desired will be furnished with pleasure.

Yours very truly,

Terence Brady
INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

TB:MC

DOCKET STARTS:

INSANE

Insane

Ottawa, 19.7.33.

Sir Arthur Currie, Bart

Dear Sir

I am writing you on a matter which for obvious reasons does not receive very much publicity. I refer to the treatment of the Insane.

It was our misfortune to have one of our boys committed to a Provincial asylum some years ago. We did not have the funds to keep him in a private home.

On several occasions while visiting this institution I was astounded at the apparent brutality both of action and attitude of the Medical men and attendants. On several visits I saw patients struck in the face by attendants and on one occasion a medical man when approached by an orderly regard

ing a patient said out loud.
 Let him suffer and go to hell.
 Our own boy before being
 admitted was a very conscientious
 boy who would do anything
 for anybody. He would work
 himself to death, that we think
 was partly responsible for his
 trouble. He told us on one
 visit that he was suffering
 severe pains in his head and
 that the previous day he
 had been tied to a post
 and strapped because they
 said he was a malinguer.
 I was so indignant that I
 insisted on calling an outside
 physician who informed me
 that the boy had a temp-
 of 104° and must have been
 ill for several days. On
 another occasion we were

not allowed to see him on
the pretext that he was too
ill. We later ascertained that
he with several others had
been put out by the day to
work for local farmers!
You can imagine the torture
of this lady working in the
baking sun in the fields
tormented and teased by
the farmer and his hired
help, who would of course
think this great fun. The
boy has recently died and
I now feel free to take some
action to help these poor
unfortunates without fear of
retaliation on the boy by the
officials. I would also say
that when his body arrived

4

at our home I insisted on
viewing his remains, he was
sealed down and we were
not in time to be present at
his death. he died in a
Western institution and we have
moved here only recently. To
my horror his body had
been mutilated

I have hesitated as to the
right course of action thinking
that perhaps it was done for
the sake of science but this
does not span our feelings
I had three sons serve
under you during the war
and therefore thought I would
write you as I have always
admired your actions.

Nothing of course can now be done for our boy but I would like to make the following suggestions to help those who remain.

- 1) That all orderlies and attendants both male and female should be trained nurses
- 2) That all medical men in such institutions should be big men both mentally and physically and should be examined for their mental capacity. That no appointments should be made for political reasons.

I know you will say that the medical men are usually quarous but if you could meet some of the bombastic arrogant swine masquerading

as (men and doctors) in these institutions you would feel ashamed to be associated with a University responsible for training them.

They get good salaries, food and quarters but their attitude is that they are responsible to God only then at prayer time

I really think they should all have their heads examined

I would also think that the Minister of Health should exercise some control of their appointment and subsequent attitude.

I also think that a visiting committee in each Province should be appointed, of clergymen, lawyers, women,

and ~~not~~ business men whose
duty it would be to visit
these institutions at stated
periods without warning.

I have been told by my boy
and several others including
one attendant that all
patients and staff are warned
on visiting day to put up a
front and keep their mouths
shut from complaints otherwise
they will be punished
Remember that these unfortun-
ate inmates have no rights
they are not believed right
or wrong, have no redress
but to continue in their

suffering and endurance in Hell
till death.

In the name of our Father
in Heaven and as the
father of those sons who
fought for this country in
the late war I beseech you
to take some course which
will alleviate as far as
possible the suffering of both
patients and their parents.
I should like to write to
the press but must spare
my poor wife and our
family from any further
publicity so shall refrain from
signing my name. May God
bless your efforts.
a heart broken father.

DOCKET ENDS:

INSANE

LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE

To The Principal

Subject

Date Jan. 17. 23

File.....Return.....

Refer to.....

Hold for.....

Remarks

As requested, I am forwarding this to the Administrative Officers of the University.

URL

Translation

Innsbruck,
Oct. 11, 1922.

To McGill College and University,
Montreal.

I have the honour of sending you below the verbatim copy of a document that was sent by post to the Rectorate of the University of Innsbruck on the 3rd inst. The original lies here among the Acts. I beg you to bring this to the knowledge of your Rectorate.

Italy
Jasasini

An die

Innsbruck, 11. Okt. 1922.

McGill College and University

Montreal (Canada, Amerika)

Ich beehre mich, Ihnen nachstehend die wörtliche Abschrift eines Schreibens zu übermitteln, das dem Rektorate der Universität Innsbruck am S.d.M. mit der Post zugestellt wurde. Das Original erliegt hier in den Akten. Ich bitte, dieses Schreiben den Herren Dozenten der ./.. zur Kenntnis zu bringen.

Der Rektor der Universität:

S c h a t z m. P.

=====

A b s c h r i f t .

Partito Nazionale Fascista, Fascio di Trento.

li 29. settembre 22.

alla lega dei lavoratori popolari tedeschi - Innsbruck

e per conoscenza alla associazione universitaria di Innsbruck

È pervenuto qui un lurido proclama.

Ce ne ridiamo.

Dobbiamo prima di tutto ricordarvi che siete il popolo più stupido della terra. Avete messa guerra al mondo, e le avete prese di santa ragione.

Siete dei vinti.

Che cosa pretendete? credete spaventare noi?

Ebbene sappiate che l'Italia è Italia fino al Brennero per diritto divino, che l'infamia compiuta dalle vostre invasioni, quando noi eravamo divisi, è cancellata sulla terra e noi elimineremo i tedeschi che ancora vivono al di quà del confine, perchè non insozzino più terra italiana.

Ma sappiate pure che noi siamo decisi.

Se barbari episodi come quelli vigliaccamente compiuti da voi costà contro donne si ripeteranno, noi ci ravarremo sui capi tedeschi di quà del confine.

Spaccheremo il cuore ad uno ad uno ai vostri idoli e se non basterà sapremo venire costà a cercarvi per compiere giustizia.

Ricordatevi!

Il direttorio.

Party of National Fascisti
Section of Trento.

Sept. 29th -- 1922.

To the National Workmen's League of Innsbruck
and
to the cognizance of the University-"Association" of
Innsbruck.

Your dirty proclamation has reached us.

It makes us laugh.

First we must remind you that you are the most
stupid people on earth. You have made war against the world
and you have got a sound thrashing.

You are the conquered.

What do you pretend? Do you imagine you can frighten
us?

Now you know that Italy, by divine right, goes as
far as the Brenner. The infamy of your invasions when we were
still separated is cancelled on earth. We shall chase out the
Germans still living this side the frontier. They shall no longer
foul the Italian soil.

Know what we have decided:

Should those barbaric episodes like those vilely
committed at Innsbruck on ~~our~~ women be repeated we shall revenge
it on your German leaders this side the frontier.

We shall cleave the hearts of your idols one by one
and, should that not suffice seek justice ourselves at Innsbruck

Remember that!

The directory.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS



LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
DE COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Please quote Ref. N° in reply
Dans la réponse prière de rappeler
N° Ca.V.85

Téléphone : LOUVRE { 34-35
66-15

Adresse Télégraphique : INTELLECTI-111-PARIS

Paris (1^{er}) 2, Rue de Montpensier (Palais-Royal)

LE DIRECTEUR
DIRECTOR

Le 26 JANV 1927 192

Mr. Wilfrid BOVEY
Joint Chairman, Committee on Extension
Courses and University Lectures
McGill University
MONTREAL CANADA

Dear Sir,

During 1926 a certain number of higher educational bodies, including yours, have appointed one of their staff, to act as correspondent of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and to supply all information intended for the University-Relations Bulletin.

We beg therefore to send you directly the enclosed letter and questionnaire, which we are forwarding to the Rectors and Correspondents of the other Universities and higher Schools of learning.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very truly

Director:

J. Luchoire
(J. Luchoire)

February 24, 1927.

Monsieur Julien Lachaire,
Director, International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,
2, rue de Montpensier, Paris.

Dear Sir:-

Thank you for your letter of January 26th.

I am returning herewith questionnaire and pamphlets
giving desired information.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovoy.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
DE
COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE

C. L. 30. 1926.

Paris, décembre 1926.

(2, rue de Montpensier, Palais-Royal)

Demande de collaboration au Bulletin des relations universitaires

Monsieur le Recteur,

A la fin de l'année 1925, l'Institut international de coopération intellectuelle a eu l'honneur d'adresser une lettre accompagnée d'un questionnaire (C. L. 1) à toutes les Universités et Ecoles supérieures du monde, pour les informer que sa Section des relations universitaires avait repris l'activité de l'Office international des renseignements universitaires installé précédemment à Genève et qu'elle continuerait la publication du *Bulletin* de l'Office. En même temps, notre Institut priait les Universités et Ecoles supérieures de lui envoyer, sous la forme de communications officielles, tous les renseignements concernant leurs relations internationales et qu'elles estimeraient intéressant de publier dans le *Bulletin des relations universitaires*.

Au cours de l'année 1926, les réponses qui nous sont parvenues témoignent de l'importance que les Universités attachent aux échanges internationaux. Le nombre de ces réponses et leur contenu prouvent, en outre, l'utilité d'une publication périodique où chaque institution est invitée à rendre compte de son activité et de ses projets et où chacun peut trouver des informations jusqu'ici dispersées.

Encouragés par ces premiers résultats et forts de la précieuse collaboration que de nombreux établissements ont accordée à notre Institut en désignant un correspondant qualifié et en nous envoyant leurs publications, nous espérons qu'il nous sera possible, au cours de l'année 1927, non seulement de conserver les relations utilement nouées, mais aussi d'obtenir le concours des corps universitaires qui n'ont pas encore pu nous répondre.

Nous nous permettons donc, comme l'an dernier, de joindre à cette lettre un certain nombre de questions, auxquelles nous vous prions de bien vouloir apporter des réponses qui concernent l'année académique 1925-26 ou 1926 (selon les pays).

Nous profitons de cette occasion pour vous signaler que la conférence des Directeurs des Offices universitaires nationaux, réunie pour la première fois à l'Institut international en juillet 1926, a constaté l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à ce que les Offices fussent tenus au courant des communications échangées entre les établissements d'enseignement supérieur de leurs pays respectifs et l'Institut international. Par conséquent, nous prions les Universités et Ecoles supérieures des pays où il existe un Office universitaire national ou une institution similaire de bien vouloir faire parvenir à cet organisme une copie de leurs communications adressées à l'Institut international. En ce qui concerne l'original de ces communications, il appartiendra naturellement à chaque Université et Ecole supérieure — en tenant compte des conditions particulières à chaque pays — de décider s'il doit parvenir à l'Institut international directement ou par l'intermédiaire de l'Office national intéressé.

Enfin, vous savez combien nous apprécions toujours la désignation d'un correspondant, grâce auquel nous pouvons rester en relations plus étroites avec votre Université.

Avec mes remerciements très sincères, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Recteur, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

LE DIRECTEUR :

1. Professeurs de l'Université ayant enseigné dans des Universités étrangères au cours de l'année académique 1925-26 ou 1926 (selon les pays), avec l'indication du nombre de leçons, du sujet de leurs cours et de la langue d'enseignement.

2. Professeurs étrangers ayant enseigné à l'Université au cours de la même année, avec l'indication du nombre de leçons, du sujet de leurs cours et de la langue d'enseignement.

3. Statistique des étudiants étrangers inscrits à l'Université pendant la même année (par pays et par faculté ou école et, si possible, en distinguant entre étudiants et étudiantes), avec l'indication de toute disposition nouvelle réglant soit leur admission soit les équivalences de diplômes ou de scolarité accordées.

4. Nouveaux enseignements d'un intérêt international organisés à l'Université à partir de l'année académique 1925-26 ou 1926 (selon les pays). Par exemple, cours sur la Société des nations et sur les problèmes de droit international, cours d'histoire contemporaine, cours de langues et de civilisations étrangères.

5. Organisez-vous régulièrement ou occasionnellement des cours de vacances spécialement destinés aux étudiants étrangers ou des cours de vacances qui sont de caractère international par leurs conférenciers ou leurs auditeurs ?

Si vous en organisez, à quelles matières d'enseignement ces cours sont-ils consacrés et à quelle date auront-ils lieu en 1927 ?

Y a-t-il une personne qui soit spécialement chargée de l'organisation de ces cours et à laquelle on puisse adresser toute demande de renseignements complémentaires ? (Prière de donner le nom et l'adresse exacte.)

6. Participation de l'Université à des conférences interuniversitaires nationales et internationales et, d'une façon générale, à des œuvres de coopération intellectuelle.

7. Projets, suggestions et vœux relatifs à l'encouragement de la coopération interuniversitaire. Communications diverses.

N. B. — Suivant la règle des deux langues officielles, la correspondance des bureaux de la Société des nations est faite en français ou en anglais; mais il est bien entendu que nos correspondants peuvent employer leur langue nationale,

DOCKET STARTS:

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
EDUCATION

105

February
Ninth
1921.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director,
The Institute of International Education,
419 West 117th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I appreciate the receipt of
Supplement to Bulletin No. 2, as issued by
The Institute of International Education.

I shall be glad to be advised
always of these Bulletins.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

419 West 117th Street, New York

Stephen P. Duggan, Ph. D., Director

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO BULLETIN NO. 2

Foreign Professors Available for Teaching Engagements
Visiting Professors Soon to Arrive in the United States

January 20, 1921.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN PROFESSORS AVAILABLE FOR TEACHING

ENGAGEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

From England.

PHONETICS

Professor Daniel Jones, Head of the Phonetics Department, University College, London.

Desires a course extending over one or two months — preferably not a summer course.

Wants to lecture on:

The General Theory of Phonetics in Relation to certain of the more Important Living Languages
Advanced Phonetic Theory
The Application of Phonetics to Philology

Prefers intensive work in one center rather than a lecturing tour.

Miss Muriel Gray, 2, St. James's Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland.

Has been a member of the staff of the English Department of Glasgow University, having special charge of the English Essay work of the women.

Is prepared to lecture upon Early English Literature and Scottish Literature

Desires an exchange post.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

G. S. Gordon, M. A., University of Leeds, England.

Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Professor of English Language and Literature, University of Leeds.

Desires a lecturing tour (if possible) Sept. — Jan. 1922-23. One or two single lectures. One course of six lectures. Subjects would be taken from mediaeval or modern times and would be concerned with the interpretation of English Literature.

Subjects:

Elementary Palaeography
The Sources of English Literary History
The History of Shakespeare Criticism and Interpretation
The Sources of the Chief Literary Theories of Europe
English Dialects; with special reference to Yorkshire
Dictionary of National Biography

Miss V. M. Doudney, Upland, Hadleigh Road, Leigh, Essex, England.

London Teacher's Diploma in 1912. Senior English Mistress and Head of the English Department at the Southend-on-Sea High School for Girls.

Desires post in a university or college in America or Director of studies in a good school.

HISTORY

Sir Harry Reichel, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales.

Desires to lecture for the Summer School Session, 1921

Is prepared to speak on:

The Influence of Sea Power on History
The Growth of the Turkish Power and its Relation to Western
Civilization

A. J. Grant, (M. A. Cantab), Professor of History, University of Leeds, Eng.

Would accept temporary engagement probably from September to January in some one year.

Wants to lecture on:

Local History especially the History of York
Mediaeval Ecclesiastical History
Modern French History

Roger H. Soltau, M. A. Pembroke College, Oxford and Paris University, Assistant Lecturer in University of Leeds, formerly lecturer in Modern History in the University of Bristol.

Desires one term or Summer Session, latter preferred, 1921 onwards

Subjects:

History of France and French Literature
General History 18th and 19th century

Miss Constantia Maxwell, 9 Garville Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin University.
For eleven years has been on the staff of Trinity College.

Desires to continue historical research work and would take temporary lectureship.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

Miss Alda Milner-Barry, First Class Honours, Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos, Cambridge (Newnham), in German, English, Advanced English, 1914, 1915, 1916. Lecturer in English, Homerton College, Cambridge. Temporary professor of German at University College, Galway. Research work at Zurich University.

Wants temporary university post.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY

W. A. Millard, B. Sc., Lecturer in Agricultural Botany, University of Leeds, England.

Session either Sept. — Jan. or July — Aug. (preferably the latter)

Prepared to lecture on:

Agricultural Botany — Special Branch
Plant Pathology

HORTICULTURE

A. S. Galt, Lecturer in Horticulture, University of Leeds, England

Desires lecturing tour, if possible date arranged by authorities of University of Leeds. Temporary engagement in University.

Will lecture on:

The Position of Horticulture as an Educational Subject
Day and Evening School and Education Government in England
Training of Teachers in Horticulture
Fruit Growing in Britain
Control of Insect and Fungoid Pests in Britain

LEATHER INDUSTRIES

Douglas McCandlish, M. Sc., Professor of Leather Industries, University of Leeds, England.

Wishes either two or three years engagement subject to the approval of the University authorities or temporary engagement, October to December.

Subject:

Principles and Methods of Leather Manufacture

MATHEMATICS

S. Brodetsky, M. A. (Cambridge), Ph. D. (Leipzig) F. R. A. S., — A. F. R. Ae. S., — F. O. S., Reader in Applied Mathematics, University of Leeds, England.

Lecturing tour if possible Sept. — Jan. or Feb. — June or Summer within next two or three years, 1922.

Is prepared to lecture on:

Aeroplane Mathematics
Mathematical Physics
Dynamics (astronomical and general)
Nomography (in 3 or 6 lectures)
Teaching of Differential Equations (in 1, 2 or 3 lectures)
Mechanical Principles of the Aeroplane (6 lectures)
Relativity (in 3 or 6 lectures)

William P. Milne, (M. A. D. Sc.), Professor of Mathematics, University of Leeds,

Temporary engagement, 1922 at earliest Sept. — Jan. or Feb. — June or Summer Session.

Subjects:

Geometry
Invariants and Elliptic Functions.

MEDICINE

J. K. Jamieson, (M. B., C. M.), (Edinburgh) Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Medical School University of Leeds.

Desires temporary engagement, preferably Summer Session.

Subjects:

Anatomy
Joints
Central Nervous System
Lymphatic System

F. W. Eurich, (M. D., C. M.) Edinburgh, Professor of Forensic Medicine,
University of Leeds.

Temporary engagement or lecturing tour, July to August within next few
years.

Subjects:

Forensic Medicine
Industrial Anthrax

M. J. Stewart, M. B., Ch. B. (Glasgow) M. R. C. P., Professor of Pathology,
University of Leeds.

Desires temporary engagement, maximum three months, preferably Summer
Session.

Subjects:

Morbid Anatomy and Histology
General Pathology
Surgical Pathology

Prefers teaching graduates.

PHILOSOPHY

C. M. Gillespie, (M. A. Trinity) Coll. Oxon, Professor of Philosophy, Univer-
sity of Leeds.

Temporary engagement, one term.

Subject:

Greek Philosophy and Aristotle.

PHYSICS

A. O. Allen, M. A., A. R. C. Sc., M. A., B. Sc. (London), Lecturer in Physics,
University of Leeds.

Lecturing tour within next few years.

Will lecture on Physics in general — Applied optics as an expert.

PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

B. A. McSwiney, M. B., Lecturer Experimental Physiology, Medical School, Uni-
versity of Leeds.

Engagement or Lecturing Tour, Summer Session.

Subjects:

Experimental Physiology
Psycho-Therapy

Industrial Fatigue
Psychology in relation to Physiology and Industry

H. s. Raper, (D. Sc., M. B., Ch. B.), Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry,
University of Leeds, England.

Temporary engagement three months or Summer Session

Subjects:

Physiology of Metabolism or General Biochemistry

From Canada

LAW

Professor Herbert A. Smith, M. A., Secretary of Law Faculty; Professor of
Jurisprudence and Common Law, McGill University. Formerly Fellow of
Magdalen College, Oxford.

Subject:

Canadian and British Constitutional Law and Government

Open Summer Session to exchange for the year 1921 — 22 with an American
law professor.

From Italy

ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Mr. Arundell Dell Re, B. A, London, Taylorian Lecturer, Taylor Institution,
Oxford, England. Teaching Italian at Oxford.

Desires position in Summer School, 1921.

Lecturer on Modern Italian Literature and English Poetry.

Speaks English well.

Professor Bruno Roselli, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, Associate
Professor of Italian at Vassar College (formerly attached to the Royal
Italian Embassy, and Italian Exchange Professor to the United States)
Is willing to lecture under the joint auspices of the National Dante
Committee and the Institute of International Education, upon the subject,
"Six Centuries of Dante's Spiritual Leadership, 1321 — 1921," before
colleges and universities east of the Mississippi River. The nation-
wide celebration of the Six-hundredth anniversary of Dante's death in
1321 gives to these lectures a timely interest, and makes it desirable
that they be delivered in connection with, or as the central feature
of, any events by which each institution plans to honor the memory of
Dante.

Dr. Roselli's duties at Vassar will make it desirable that Mondays or
Fridays be chosen by other institutions.

An honorarium of \$40. will be charged to colleges east of Buffalo; further
west, the honorarium will be \$50.

Professor S. K. Daghlian, 606 West 122nd Street, New York City
Head of Department of Physics, in Central Turkey College
Ph. D. of Columbia 1911.

Subjects:

Chemistry
Physics

From Roumania

Professor Jorga, University of Bucharest, the great historian, invited to this country to lecture — also, wants exchange of students with colleges of the United States. Each to pay expenses of students in that country.

VISITING FOREIGN PROFESSORS OPEN FOR LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS

Dr. John Holland Rose, Cambridge University
(see page 8, Supplement to Bulletin #2)

Is expected to arrive in the United States early in April and will be open for a limited number of lecture engagements. Dr. Rose has already been invited to lecture at Johns Hopkins University, Chicago University, the University of Nebraska and the University of Iowa Colleges in the vicinity, who wish to invite Dr. Rose to lecture for them should write at once to the Institute.

Subjects:

The Naval Factor in English History
Napoleon and His Times

The Share of Great Britain in the War

1. Why Great Britain came into the War (One or two points in these lectures will be
2. Her Share on the Western Front
3. Her Share on the Eastern Front (illustrated by slides
4. Her Share in Naval Warfare
5. Her Share in Commerce Protection
6. Her Share in the Peace

Schemes of Universal Peace from Virgil to the League of Nations
Sea Power in Modern History (1777 to 1905)

Mr. J. Conway Davies, M. A. of Cambridge, who has just been in attendance with Lord Robert Cecil at the meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva, contemplates a three months visit to the United States, sailing late in January. Mr. Davies has been prominent in modern movements in England. He is the author of "Baronial Opposition to Edward II" and gained the Thirwall Prize for a paper on "Baronial Opposition."
Mr Davies will be available to give an address at our American colleges. He is not seeking any honorarium but entertainment while staying at a college will be expected.

Mr. Douglas Ainslie, Athenaeum Club, London, S. W. I., England.
Degree, B. A. (Oxon), Fellow of Royal Asiatic and Aristotelian Societies. He is a poet, a dramatic critic and translator of the works of Benedetto Croce, the Italian poet and critic who is now Minister of Education in Italy.

Wishes to lecture in America during the spring of 1921. Is prepared to lecture on:

Croce as critic, philosopher and statesman
Poetry — illustrated from his own and others works
Philosophy
National characteristics as expressed in representative poets
Romance and the Stuarts of Scotland
Shakespeare from an Italian viewpoint
Croce's method of criticism illustrated by examples from European writers
Restoration of Shakespeare to the Stage (special lecture)

Visiting Professors — 2.

Mr. Harendranath Maitra, India (Calcutta) an Indian editor and author

Subjects of lectures:

The New Ideal in Religion
The New Ideal in Education
Rabindranath Tagore and the Tradition of Indian Poetry
The Soul of India
Hinduism: Its Message to the World

Can be addressed at 40 West 57th Street, New York City

Miss Margaret Dyer, King's College for Women. Girton College Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge. Has been at King's College for nine years as lecturer in Domestic Science.

Expects to arrive in March. Wishes to go to California for the Summer Session.

Subjects:

General Arrangements for the Training in and Teaching of Domestic Science in England
The Degree Course in Household and Social Science at London University
Other subjects bearing on Household Work

The Right Reverend Nicholai Velimirovic, Bishop of the Orthodox Serbian Church, one of the most distinguished men in Serbia, will arrive on the Carmania on January 22. No one is better fitted than Bishop Nicholai to give to our people a thorough understanding of Serbia and the Serbians — of their ideals and aspirations, of the vital and pressing problems which now confront them, and of how those problems are to be met. The addresses delivered by him during the war in England not only won for him international fame as an orator but were of inestimable service to his country. It is expected that Bishop Nicolai will be sent out early in February to speak at the colleges and universities having International Relations Clubs.

DOCKET ENDS:

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
EDUCATION

1977

DOCKET STARTS:

INSURANCE

Information abstracted from the press by the Principal in July 1936

Insurance companies of Great Britain hold policies for fifteen hundred million pounds at the 1936 published figures.

Premium income has risen between 1926 and 1934 from sixty-five million pounds to ninety-two million pounds.

memo prepared by Professor Hemmeon for the Principal in April 1936.

Life Insurance - Canada in thousands of dollars.

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Policies effected.	645,201	594,704	491,340	399,498
" in force.	4,051,612	4,319,370	4,409,707	4,311,747
1933				
Policies effected	353,725			
" in force	4,160,351			

Fire Insurance. United States

Amount covered and premiums charged in millions and tenths of million of dollars.

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Amount covered.	153,902.4	152,676.2	147,348.5	139,127.4
Premiums charged.	1,353.2	1,286.7	1,201.2	1,088.9

Fire Insurance Canada in thousands of dollars.

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Amount covered	9,431,169	9,672,996	9,544,641	9,301,747
Premiums charged	56,112	52,646	50,342	46,911
1933				
Amount covered	9,008,262	8,836,602		
Premiums charged	41,573	41,493		

ADDITIONAL BOOK

BOOK No.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Name _____

Subject _____

Candidate's number _____

(For Matriculation Candidates only)

Fill in the above carefully.

Put the number of this book in top right hand corner.

Put this book inside first book when handing in.

Mr. Le Marchant, of the Insurance firm of Irish & Maulson came in (Mrs. McMurray gave you a memo about him some time ago.)

Claims that his firm and Reed, Shaw & McNaught(?) are only insurance engineers in Canada -- that is, only firms with definite, established engineering force.

Would like to come in and survey entire insurance picture, at no charge to University, with understanding, of course, that if they point out how University can improve its insurance and/or save money, they will be considered for the business. If they made they study, you would have no commitment with them, but they would have gone to considerable expense on the gamble that they can show you a saving, and you would just about have to give them the business.

His idea is that the same methods they have applied to large factories can be applied to the University, towards getting the Underwriters' Association to reduce the rate.

Claims they do business for Simpson's stores ~~thru~~ throughout Canada. for Ford Motor Co., and a number of others.

They did handle Univ. of Montreal business -- says it was secured on friendship basis by a Frenchman in their firm -- that when the Frenchman left, they of course lost the account.

Did not give Geo. McDonald as reference -- but said that McDonald knows their firm, its reputation, etc. -- and that they have some dealing with McDonald from time to time.

I asked him what he as an insurance expert would suggest you as a new Principal should do.

He wouldn't answer, but said that what he hoped you would do, would be to turn him loose on a survey.

Told him we would tell you he had called and try to arrange for him to see you -- that we didn't know whether or not you would be interested.

Do you want to talk about this with Mr. McDonald some time????????????????

- (1). There is probably a pretty good chance that they can show you how a few hundred dollars a year can be saved.
- (2). Survey by them might cause more of a rumpus than savings is worth.

Maybe Mr. McDonald could throw some light on the question.

Le Marchant also said that Irish, a senior partner in his firm, is well acquainted with Sir Edward.

Max G. Le Marchant

Manager
Casualty Department
Irish & Maubouin Limited
Montreal

Ma 1353

Telephone, March 7

Mr. Le Marchand, of Irish and Maulson, one of the larger insurance firms in city, to D.M.

He had felt for some years that the University was not getting the best kind of insurance service that is available.

He knew the firm who placed all our insurance, Lewis and Hanson.

He felt he would like a chance to lay before Mr. Douglas the reasons he had for making his claim that Irish and Maulson had special engineering insurance facilities and a staff of specially trained insurance engineers (as related to buildings being insured) which would give the University much better insurance service than they had been getting.

Some of the firms which his firm served:

Univ. of Montreal
Mtl. Tramways
Ford Motor Co.
General Oil
Canada Cement
Coco Cola

He knew that at McGill things went on from year to year in the old way and he felt that Mr. Douglas being a business man and newly here might be interested to hear what he had to say.

Alan

DOCKET ENDS:

INSURANCE

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. B. BENNETT

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

ROBERT GARDINER, ESQ.

PAST PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER

PRESIDENT:

DR. HENRY M. TORY

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SENATOR N. A. BELCOURT

C. G. COWAN, ESQ.

ALBERT MATTHEWS, ESQ.

SENATOR C. P. BEAUBIEN

TOM MOORE, ESQ.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL

HON. DR. MANION

RT. HON. SIR GEO. H. PERLEY

HON. N. W. ROWELL

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SIR HERBERT B. AMES

HON. H. S. BELAND

HON. RAOUL DANDURAND

HON. MAURICE DUPRE

HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE

HON. TREASURER:

MAJOR W. R. CREIGHTON

GENERAL SECRETARY:

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"
PHONE QUEEN 1084

391 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA

January 7th 1932.

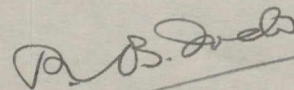
General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I beg leave to bring to your attention an article in the last number of "Interdependence" entitled "Public Opinion and one way to create it" and written by Mr. T.W.L. MacDermott of McGill University. The introductory note will explain the purpose we had in mind when publishing it. No particular plan of action is being put forward. Our only desire is to create public interest in the subject. Would you care to comment on the article? I thought it might be done in the form of a brief letter to the editor and include some definite suggestions where and how such an institute might be organized.

We are attempting to get material for the next issue together during February and are anxious to present a symposium of the views on Mr. MacDermott's article at that time. Our hope is to provide in "Interdependence" a form for Canadian opinion on the subjects in which it is interested. Your views on the one mentioned here would be of very considerable interest and value.

Yours respectfully,



R.B. Inch.
Editor "Interdependence".

RBI/MK.

January 9th, 1932.

R. B. Inch, Esq.,
Editor, "Interdependence",
391 Wellington Street,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Inch:-

I have your letter of the 7th
in which you ask me to comment on MacDemmot's
article on "Public Opinion and one way to create
it".

Frankly, I am so extremely busy
that I have not a moment to spare and, therefore,
will ask you not to be disappointed if I do not
comply with your request.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

International Council of Women

23/1/29

Dear Marlin,

Enclosed received from
Lady Aberdeen per Mrs. Watt
an old friend of mine who
is founder of Women's
Institutes in Canada and
this country.

I don't know what
can be done. The university
has no funds for such
purposes.

Yours in haste
A. J. Curtis

no action

CM

c/o International Council of Women,
117 Victoria Street,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

January 8th 1929.

I am writing to call your attention to a gathering of women in London in May of this year, in the hope that you will be able to facilitate in every way you can the sending of some representative rural women from your Province to take part.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, who is President of the International Council of Women, is calling this Conference of rural women in connection with the Meetings of the Executive and Standing Committees which will be the first international Meeting of rural women.

There have been many unsuccessful attempts to have an International Meeting of rural women's organisations, and the considerations which have worked against such a gathering will not be so weighty in this case. The question of expense has been prohibitive, but owing to the larger body, the International Council taking the initiative and responsibility, the halls, entertaining and so on, the expense of a single conference will be avoided: to give an instance, all sessions, public meetings, receptions etc. are included in a block fee, 5/-.

Then the question of securing promises of delegates is not so anxious, as owing to their being a large number of country women representing other interests at the Council Meeting there is a ready-made nucleus. Lady Aberdeen, moreover, through her extensive European and American acquaintance has already secured promises of rural delegates from nearly all countries.

Another factor which should ensure its practical success is that our International Federations of Women's Institutes in England, Wales and Scotland are taking a great interest in the Conference. They are inviting all delegates to attend our Annual General Meeting in May which is certainly the greatest gathering of country women in the world. There will be upwards to three thousand members present next year representing over four thousand Women Institutes and, in my opinion, is the most stimulating meeting country women anywhere could possibly attend. It is presided over by that wonderful Chairman, Lady Denman and is an object lesson in itself.

Besides this, the National Federation of Women's Institutes is arranging tours of the Institutes in this Country with hospitality in country homes of England, Scotland and Wales. They will thus see the country life from the inside and the work of the Institutes in the United Kingdom.

It seems to me a most happy combination of circumstances which will make it possible for women from Canada and the United States to attend a great International rural Conference; to take part in its discussions and also to attend the educational meetings of the International Council of Women with its wider interests; to see country life in England, Wales and Scotland, and Women's Institutes work in many of its phases, such as meetings, classes, pageants, exhibitions, choral and dramatic competitions, and lastly to see and hear the wonderful Annual General Meeting of the English Women's Institutes.

I presume that the Women's Institutes of your Province have already received invitations from the National or Provincial Councils of Women of Canada, and it may be that you have been asked to give consideration to the choice and sending of delegates. If this is not the case - and one realises how difficult it often is to get invitations of this character to the proper quarters - would you be kind enough to have enquiries made, and if there are any bodies of rural women which have not received invitations, it would be kind if you would let Lady Aberdeen know this at once. In any case I hope you will actively interest yourself in the matter.

I should like to emphasize that there are two special reasons why every effort should be made to have adequate Canadian representation:

- 1). Canada is the pioneer country in organising rural women. Long before any other nation realised their importance Canadian country women were organised in Women's Institutes, and not only has it given an example to the World, but her organisation and her plan of work has been copied by almost every country.

It would indeed be a thousand pities, and in my opinion, an irrevocable mistake, if Canadian women were not present to take their rightful places as Leaders in this world movement.

- 2). This gathering affords an excellent opportunity for the Governments and Educational Institutes concerned to recognise the part women are plying in Canadian rural

community life. No one has denied the vital part women have played, or their importance in the economic, educational, and social order of the country-side.

Sending women to this Conference will not only be some recognition of their unselfish and splendid work, but it will provide inspiration and stimulus for the future. The outline of the Programme is as follows:

April 30 - May 4th

1. A Conference of Rural Women.

May 6 - 11

2. Arranged tours of English Women's Institutes with hospitality.

May 12 - 14

3. Annual General Meeting of the National Federation of England and Wales.

April 29 - May 8

4. Meeting of the International Council of Women.

The Conference will be of definite agricultural character, and stress will be laid upon the unique co-operation between the Government and the rural women as existing in Canada and the education facilities provided for rural women.

I hope you will excuse me writing you at such length, but I am most anxious that our well-informed Country women in Canada, who are able to speak in public and answer questions and hold their own in discussions should be fitly represented at this Conference.

Yours sincerely,



McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

17th May 1935.

Dear Mr. Principal,

I recently received from Mr. L. J. Burpee, Secretary of the International Joint Commission established to settle points at issue on the Canadian-American border, and also Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada, a circular letter suggesting the establishment of a new international park. There is, as you will observe from the letter, a similar park in the Rocky Mountain area. The letter speaks for itself.

Mr. Burpee tells me that Mr. E. W. Beatty and many other representative people have agreed to join the suggested Council. He asked that I should add my name to it and at the same time asked that I should approach you in the matter.

I am quite sure that you are having any number of applications of this kind, but this appears to be one which does not involve any responsibility other than an expression of good will.

I enclose a copy of the letter addressed to yourself and no doubt you will write to Mr. Burpee.

Yours sincerely,

Wilfrid Bovey.

A. E. Morgan, Esq.,
Principal,
University College,
Hull, England.

1st June, 1935.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

Thank you for your letter of the 17th
May enclosing a circular letter from the
Secretary of the International Joint Commission
with regard to the establishment of a new
international park. If you advise me to
accept membership of the suggested Council
I am very willing to do so.

Yours sincerely,

Lt.-Colonel W. Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal.

6th June, 1935.

Dear Mr. Burpee,

Colonel Bovey has forwarded me your letter of the 2nd May in which you kindly invite me to become a member of the Quetico-Superior Council. If you think that I can be of any help to you in this matter I shall be pleased if you will add my name to the Council.

Yours very truly,

L. J. Burpee, Esq.,
International Joint Commission,
Ottawa,
Canada.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION
OTTAWA, CANADA

May 2nd, 1935

Dear Mr. Morgan:

Several years ago a number of public-spirited Americans organized the Quetico-Superior Council, its purpose being to enlist the interest of individuals and governments in the preservation of a remarkable region of rugged natural beauty on both sides of the international boundary west of Lake Superior.

Part of this region on the Canadian side consists of an Ontario reservation known as Quetico Park, and part of the area on the United States side is a federal reserve known as Superior National Forest. It is proposed that these should be extended to the shores of Lake Superior, and that the United States Government should also enlarge the Superior National Forest by repurchasing certain tracts of land now owned by the State of Minnesota or in private hands. The United States Government has already agreed to do this and has set apart a sum of money ample for the purpose. President Roosevelt has also created a special Committee to carry it into effect. The lands proposed to be added to Quetico Park being Provincial lands, no expenditure would be necessary on the Canadian side.

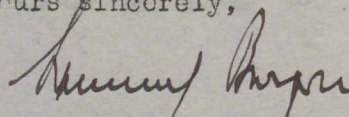
A further proposal of the Quetico-Superior Council contemplates action by the Governments of Canada and Ontario on the one side and of the United States on the other to combine Quetico Park and Superior National Forest into an International Park, as was done several years ago in the case of the Glacier-Waterton International Park in the Rocky Mountains. That was done by concurrent legislation in the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament. In the present case it is believed that a more appropriate and practicable plan would be to create the International Park by a treaty between Canada and the United States and an agreement between Canada and Ontario. As in the case of the Rocky Mountain Park, national sovereignty and administration would not be affected in any way, the purpose being rather to bring about a harmonious policy in the preservation of this international region for the benefit of the people of both countries, and at the same time to strengthen the ties of friendship between the United States and Canada. The United States section of the International Park would be administered by the appropriate federal department of that government, and the Canadian section by the government of Ontario.

It has always been the intention that the Quetico-Superior Council should be an international body, made up of representative persons in both countries interested in bringing about the objects outlined above. The American members, having made satisfactory progress on their own side, are now desirous that the original plan should be carried out by the addition to the Council of a number of representative Canadians. They feel that any action in the Dominion, and any representations to the Canadian and Ontario Governments, would be both more appropriate and more effective if made by the Canadian members of an international organization. It should be emphasized that no obligations of any kind are involved in membership in the Quetico-Superior Council other than support of the idea of the proposed International Park.

It will be gratifying to know that you will allow your name to be added to the Council.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,



Lawrence J. Burpee

INTERNATIONAL MORAL EDUCATION CONGRESS

OBJECT:—To enlist the active co-operation of all, irrespective of race, nation, and creed, in promoting the work of moral education.

BASIS:—The Congress does not advocate the views of any society or party, but affords to all who are interested in moral education, whatever their religious or ethical conviction, nationality, and point of view, an equal opportunity of expressing their opinions and comparing them with those of others.

I CONGRESS: LONDON, 1908.—II CONGRESS: THE HAGUE, 1912.—III CONGRESS: GENEVA, 1922.—IV CONGRESS: ROME, 1926.

Fifth Congress to be held in Paris, at the Sorbonne, 23 to 28 September, 1930.

President, M. Charléty, Recteur de l'Académie de Paris.

The Comité d'Honneur consists of the President of the French Republic, the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Public Instruction, and other distinguished persons.

French Organizing Committee. *Secretary, M. Elie Mossé, 27, rue de Chateau-Landon, Paris, x^e.*

Bureau International d'Education. *Secretary, Miss Butts, 44 rue des Maraichers, Geneva.*

British Committee (*for English-speaking and English-using peoples*). *Chairman: Prof. J. S. Mackenzie.*

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. Arnold Price, Rodenhurst, Broomlands Lane, Oxted, Surrey.

Hon. Secretaries, Mr. G. Spiller and Mr. F. J. Gould.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. Gould (Armored, Woodfield Avenue, Ealing, London, W.5).

International Executive Council. *Chairman: Sir Percy Nunn. Hon. Sec.: Mr. F. J. Gould.*

ARMORED,
WOODFIELD AVENUE,
EALING,
LONDON, W.5

April1930

*The British Committee would be happy to add the name of
Sir Richard W. Currie
to their list.*

*F. J. Gould
Hon Sec.*

MS

Let it go

**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF MORAL EDUCATION**

M. A. SCHLEICHER

8 RUE MICHEL-ANGE

PARIS 16^e

FRANCE

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MORAL EDUCATION

AT THE SORBONNE, PARIS, 23rd to 28th SEPTEMBER, 1930

:o:

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I wish to be a Member of the Congress as—

Active Member. 60 French francs ; or 40 for a member of the Teaching Profession.

This entitles to attendance, and a copy of Congress Papers and a Report of Proceedings. Sixty francs may be counted as Ten Shillings.

Associate Member. 30 French francs ; or 20 for a member of the Teaching Profession.

This entitles to attendance, and a copy of the Report of Proceedings.

Assistant Member. 20 French francs.

This admits to all meetings, but does not entitle to the literature.

NAME (Person or Society)

(Capital letters)

PROFESSION

ADDRESS

COUNTRY

Active Members, on presentation of Congress tickets to the Secretary, may have Congress papers a day or two before the Opening ; or they can be posted for 15 French francs.

Active Members and Associated Members will receive, post free, the Report of Proceedings.

All payments for tickets, etc., accompanied by this Form, should be sent to **Monsieur A. Schleicher, 8, rue Michel-Ange, Paris 16^e, France.**

Cheques and Orders should be made out to: No. 107,053, A. Schleicher, Education Morale, Westminster Foreign Bank, 22 Place Vendôme, Paris 1^e.

INTERNATIONAL MORAL EDUCATION CONGRESS

OBJECT :—To enlist the active co-operation of all, irrespective of race, nation, and creed, in promoting the work of moral education.

BASIS :—The Congress does not advocate the views of any society or party, but affords to all who are interested in moral education, whatever their religious or ethical conviction, nationality, and point of view, an equal opportunity of expressing their opinions and comparing them with those of others.

I CONGRESS : LONDON, 1908.—II CONGRESS : THE HAGUE, 1912.—III CONGRESS : GENEVA, 1922.—IV CONGRESS : ROME, 1926.

Fifth Congress to be held in Paris, at the Sorbonne, 23 to 28 September, 1930.

President, M. Charléty, Recteur de l'Académie de Paris.

The Comité d'Honneur consists of the President of the French Republic, the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Public Instruction, and other distinguished persons.

French Organizing Committee. *Secretary, M. Elie Mossé, 27, rue de Chateau-Landon, Paris, x^e.*

Bureau International d'Education. *Secretary, Miss Butts, 44 rue des Maraichers, Geneva.*

British Committee (for English-speaking and English-using peoples). *Chairman : Prof. J. S. Mackenzie.*

Hon. Treasurer : Mr. R. Arnold Price, Rodenhurst, Broomlands Lane, Oxted, Surrey.

Hon. Secretaries, Mr. G. Spiller and Mr. F. J. Gould.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. Gould (Armored, Woodfield Avenue, Ealing, London, W.5).

International Executive Council. *Chairman : Sir Percy Nunn. Hon. Sec.: Mr. F. J. Gould.*

BRITISH COMMITTEE (FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING AND ENGLISH-USING PEOPLES).—The following is a fourth list (31 March, 1930), which will be added to for Great Britain, the Dominions, India, etc.; and the special list of sympathizers in the United States will be increased. The asterisks mark the names of present and past British members of the International Executive Council, which, since 1908, has supervised the Congress organization.

Lord Baden-Powell, Mr. J. H. Badley, Prof. A. C. Baird, Dr. P. B. Ballard, Prof. J. H. Baxter, Miss Ethel Behrens, Rev. Copeland Bowie, Mr. Victor Branford, *Dr. Cloudesley Brereton, Mr. G. L. Bruce, Dr. Delisle Burns, Dr. Stanton Coit, Mr. C. W. Cowen (President, N.U.T.), Dr. Cecil Desch, M. D. Deshumbert, Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, Prof. J. J. Findlay, Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Mr. Edward Fuller, Prof. Patrick Geddes, Mr. F. W. Goldstone (Sec., N.U.T.), *Dr. G. P. Gooch, Sir Richard Gregory, Dr. Haden Guest, Sir W. H. Hadow (Sheffield University), Prof. C. H. Herford, Sir Claude Hill, Dr. Bernard Hollander, Very Rev. Dean Inge, Sir Percy Jackson, *Rev. Harrold Johnson, Mr. W. D. Lamont, George Lansbury, M.P., Dr. R. W. Livingstone (Queen's Univ., Belfast), Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, Dr. Lucy A. Lowe, *Prof. J. S. Mackenzie, Prof. Millicent Mackenzie, Rev. H. D. A. Major (Ripon Hall, Oxford), Mrs. Leah Manning (Vice-Pres., N.U.T.), Dr. Albert Mansbridge, Dr. R. R. Marett (Exeter College, Oxford), Mr. F. S. Marvin, Dr. Maxwell Garnett, Mr. G. R. S. Mead, Mrs. Miall Smith, Mr. Marshall Montgomery, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Dr. Cyril Norwood, Mr. H. H. Peach, Miss E. Addison Phillips (Pres., A. H. Mistresses), Mr. E. Royston Pike, Mr. G. T. Pilcher, *Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt., Mr. E. B. Powley, Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, Mr. H. H. Quilter, H.M.I., Mr. John Russell, *Sir Michael Sadler (University College, Oxford), Mr. E. Salter Davies, *Mr. J. A. Spender, *Mr. G. Spiller, Sir D. M. Stevenson, Miss Ethel Strudwick, *Mr. D. Christie Tait, Rev. C. Drayton Thomas, Mr. R. H. Thouless, Mr. A. J. Waldegrave, Dr. Norman T. Walker, Dr. Walter Walsh, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. W. P. Wheldon, Miss E. M. White.

TRAINING COLLEGE PRINCIPALS : Miss M. C. Aitken (St. George's, Edin.), Miss M. M.

Allan (Homerton), Rev. W. E. Beck (St. Paul's, Cheltenham), Miss L. Brackenbury (Graystoke Place), Mr. A. P. Braddock (Birmingham University), Rev. E. F. Braley (Bede), Mr. F. H. C. Brock (Crewe), Miss C. E. Brunyate (Southlands), Miss E. Christopher (St. Hild's), Prof. A. A. Cock (Univ. Coll., Southampton), Mr. H. S. Cooke (Reading Univ.), Miss Theodora Day (Brixton), Mr. A. S. Dean (Goldsmiths'), Miss L. de Lissa (Gipsy Hill), Rev. G. H. Dix (St. Mark's), Miss A. Lloyd Evans (Furzedown), Mr. D. Emrys Evans (Univ. Coll., Bangor), Mr. J. M. Forster (Dudley), Miss Edith M. Gowan (St. Katharine's, Tottenham), Miss Hammond (Birmingham Univ.), Mr. D. R. Harris (Normal, Bangor), Miss H. J. Hartle (Brighton Municipal), Miss H. K. Hawkins (Derby), Miss E. H. Jennings (Hereford), Mr. Ivor B. John (Caerlon, Mon.), Miss L. K. Johnston (Maria Grey), Dr. H. Stuart Jones (Aberystwith), Miss Z. G. D. May (Neville's Cross), Miss W. Mercier (Whitelands), *Sir Percy Nunn (London Day), Miss M. O'Keeffe (Notre Dame, Glasgow), Canon A. W. Parry (Carmarthen), Miss M. W. Pedder (Truro), Miss S. E. S. Richards (Stockwell), Miss H. Rowell (Peterborough), Miss E. M. Smith (Edge Hill, Liverpool), Miss C. Stewart (Lincoln), Prof. John Strong (Leeds Univ.), Prof. G. H. Turnbull (Sheffield Univ.), Miss A. E. Varley (Saffron Walden), Miss S. Walker (Darlington), Prof. Stanley H. Watkins (Univ. Coll., Exeter), Miss E. L. White (Portsmouth), Miss A. H. Williamson (Sunderland), Miss Winnington-Ingram (Norwich), Dr. Helen M. Wodehouse (University, Bristol), Dr. Mary H. Wood (Cambridge Post-graduate), Dr. Basil Yeaxlee (Westhill, Selly Oak).

CANADA.—Hon. R. A. Hoey (Minister of Ed., Manitoba).

Mr. E. J. Bengough (Toronto), Prof. G. S. Brett (Toronto Univ.), Mrs. R. P. Steeves (Vancouver).

CEYLON.—Mr. L. Macrae (Director of Ed.).

INDIA.—The Hon. Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, Delhi.

R. Littlehailes, Esq. (Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Delhi), Sir Hari Singh Gour, Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Dr. M. B. Cameron (Lucknow Univ.), Dr. Prabha Dutt Shastri (Lahore).

JAMAICA.—Mr. S. A. Hammond (Director of Ed.).

NIGERIA.—Mr. E. R. J. Hussey (Director of Ed.).

S. AFRICA.—Sir J. E. Adamson (Rhodes Univ.), Prof. W. M. Macmillan (Witwatersrand Univ.).

UNITED STATES.—Prof. W. C. Bagley (Columbia Univ., N.Y.), Dr. Horace J. Bridges (Chicago), Mrs. Florence Boeckel (Washington, D.C.), Prof. W. M. Brown (Washington and Lee Univ.), Dr. W. M. Davidson (Pittsburgh), Dr. Stephen P. Duggan (N. York), Prof. Chas. A. Ellwood (Univ. of Missouri), Prof. B. Hall (Univ. of Oregon), Prof. Elmer E. Jones (N.W. Univ., Ill.), Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy (Johns Hopkins Univ.), Dr. C. Lyttle (Meadville Theological Coll.), Prof. Mark A. May (Yale Univ.), Prof. Walter S. Monroe (Univ. of Illinois), Dr. Henry Neumann (Brooklyn), Prof. R. M. Ogden (Cornell Univ.), Dr. C. F. Potter (N. York), Prof. C. E. Rugh (Univ. of Cal.), Prof. F. C. Sharp (Univ. of Wisconsin), Prof. Edwin A. Starbuck (Univ. of Iowa), Prof. Frank Thilly (Cornell Univ.), Dr. Carleton Washburne (Winnetka).

CHINA.—Dr. S. Tchéou-Wei (Nanking), Prof. H. S. Galt (Yenching Univ., Peking).

NOTE.—The names in this list denote sympathy with the general aim and ideal of the Congress, the widespread character of the Committee, of course, precluding formal meetings.

International Moral Education Congress

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Sir Percy Nunn. Hon. Sec.: Mr. F. J. Gould.

*Argentina: Dr. Alfredo Ferreira; Bulgaria: Prof. D. Katzaroff
China: Dr. S. Tchéou-Wei; Czecho-Slovakia: Dr. Antonin Uhlir
France: M. F. Buisson, Prof. A. Lalande, M. D. Parodi; Germany
Prof. F. W. Foerster; Great Britain: Dr. Cloudesley Brereton, Prof.
J. S. Mackenzie, Prof. Sir Percy Nunn, Sir Michael Sadler, Mr. J.
Alfred Spender, Mr. Gustav Spiller, Sir Francis Younghusband;
Holland: Prof. Dr. Ph. Kohnstamm, Mr. R. A. van Sandick, Mr.
S. L. Veenstra; Hungary: Dr. E. de Finaczy; India: Mr. A. Yusuf
Ali, Mr. K. Natarajan, Hon. Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary, Prof. Dr. S.
Varma; Italy: Contessina Giorgia Ponzio Vaglia, Prof. Giovanni
Calò, Prof. Francesco Orestano; Japan: Prof. T. Tomoyeda; League
of Nations (Seat of): Mr. D. Christie Tait; Norway: Prof. Dr.
Anathon Aall; Poland: Mme. Hélène Radlinska; Portugal: Prof.
J. A. de Mattos Romão; Roumania: Prof. J. R.-Pogoneanu; Russia:
Mme. A. Jecouline, Prof. E. de Kovalevsky; Spain: H.E. Señor
Don Rafael Altamira; Switzerland: Prof. E. Claparède, Dr. Ad.
Ferrière, Dr. F. Zollinger; United States: Dr. Felix Adler, President
Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. Edwin Starbuck.*

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

AT THE SORBONNE, 23 TO 28 SEPTEMBER, 1930

TUESDAY, 23. **Reception at the Sorbonne.**

WEDNESDAY, 24. First Theme:—**History-teaching as an aid to Moral Education.** From 9.30 to 11.30 a.m., **Presentation of Papers.** From 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., **Discussion.**

RAPORTEURS.—(1) H.E. Señor Don Rafael Altamira, *Madrid (Judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague)*; (2) M.D. Parodi, *Paris, Inspector-General of Public Instruction (Philosophy)*.

It may be noted that each of the three Themes is presented in a "Rapport," or principal paper, supported by short contributions, or "Mémoires."

THURSDAY, 25. Second Theme:—**Discipline and Autonomy in Moral Education.** From 9.30 to 11.30 a.m., **Presentation of Papers.** From 2 to 4 p.m., **Discussion.**

RAPORTEURS.—(1) M. Peter Petersen (*Prof. of Philosophy, University of Jena*); (2) Dr. Helen M. Wodehouse, M.A. (*Prof. of Education, University of Bristol*).

At 5 p.m. all Congress members are invited to Tea at the Cité Universitaire.

FRIDAY, 26. Third Theme:—**Varieties of Method in Moral Education.** From 9.30 to 11.30 a.m., **Presentation of Papers.** From 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., **Discussion.**

RAPORTEURS.—(1) M. Jean Piaget (*Prof. of Philosophy, University of Geneva*); (2) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, M.A. (*Prof. of Philosophy, University of Calcutta; President of Indian Congress of Philosophy, 1927*).

SATURDAY, 27. 9.30 a.m.:—**General Assembly**, followed by a Business Session of the International Executive Council, sitting jointly with the Paris Organizing Committee, the British Committee, and Delegates of the International Bureau of Education (Geneva).

Afternoon:—**Excursion on the Seine and to Versailles.**

SUNDAY, 28. Noon:—**Closing Banquet.**

OUR PLANS FOR PARIS, OUR HISTORY, AND OUR IDEAL

“THE same sky covers us, the same sun and all the stars revolve about us, and light us in turn. We are all citizens of the earth together,” said Comenius.

The great Moravian educator struck the universal note which has been echoed in our International Congresses of Moral Education. This does not mean that we are merely “Internationalists,” and only concerned with the international motive in the training of youth in family, school, college, associations, or church. We are, indeed, enthusiastically concerned with that motive, and the eulogy of peace and arbitration has been heard in all our gatherings. The term “International” is used here to signify that—whatever our problems, religious or ethical; problems of personality, and the perplexing intricacies of human nature; problems of social life and environment, problems varying with language, creed, and race—we assume our common interest, we are sure of our common sympathies, we discuss in a common atmosphere. We apply to our general moral expression and quest the principle which the noble French philosopher Blaise Pascal detected in the continuity of research in mathematics: “The whole succession of men through the ages should be considered as One Man, ever living and always learning.” We seek to associate with the term “Education” the largest possible breadth. Indeed, we may rightly labour for a time when the word “Moral” may be discarded in its formal usage, and the word “Education” will spontaneously and necessarily imply the moral impulse and vision. Meanwhile, whenever we discuss self-activity or activities of classes in arts and crafts, of workshop and husbandry, of school journeys and visits to museums, etc., whenever we discuss æsthetic training and the scope of imagination, studies in history and literature, the sciences and training in investigation, the realm of law and citizenship, industrial and professional preparation, or the introduction of adolescence to the region of economics and finance, we insist

that no section or corner of education shall escape the control of the moral ideal. And the principle, "We are members one of another," runs through and across all the framework of our theory and practice of education for family, city, country, and humanity. Since we initiated our enterprise in 1908 this synthetic purpose and this inspiration have governed our assemblies and interchanges.

Our Congress is a Congress of a central idea, not a complex of "sections."

A great concourse, representing some twenty nationalities, crowded the Assembly Hall of the University of London in September, 1908, under the presidency of Sir Michael Sadler. The Organizer, Mr. Gustav Spiller, was a lecturer and writer on behalf of the Ethical Movement. Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, affirmed (and events have since proved) that interest in ethical education was keen, and likely to increase. In all the eight sessions the debates were conducted by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Unitarians, Jews, Rationalists, and others with mutual courtesy.

The second Congress took place at the Hague in August, 1912: President, Mr. R. A. van Sandick; Secretary, Miss Attie G. Dyserinck. The Object and Basis were affirmed in the terms stated at the head of our documents. In the large Hall of the Zoological Society were gathered delegates from Argentina, Australia, Chile, China, Egypt, Haiti, Dutch Indies, Japan, India, etc. The themes treated were five: (1) Forms of education, confessional, liberal, non-confessional; (2) Physical education; (3) Education in Normal and Military Colleges; (4) Education in family, private schools, and social activities; (5) Education of abnormals. The papers presented filled a volume of a thousand pages, and an additional volume came from U.S.A.

Our International Executive Council (Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt.) revived the work after the War, and the third Congress met at Geneva, 28 July to 1 August, 1922, seven sessions being held at the University and one at the League of Nations Secretariat. The President was Dr. Ad. Ferrière; Secretary, Prof. H. Reverdin. Only

two topics were considered—History-teaching and Social Service. A resolution (*Vœu de Genève*), moved by Prof. Francesco Orestano, directed the continued study of History-teaching in a spirit of international sympathy.

Under the auspices of the Italian Government, the fourth Congress (organized by Professors Orestano and Zichichi) opened in the Campodoglio at Rome, 28 September, 1926, and held eight other sessions at the Royal University. In five languages—Italian, French, English, Spanish, and German—lively and amicable discussions dealt with (1) Personality; (2) The Possibility of a Universal Moral Code as a Basis for Education; and (continued from Geneva) (3) History-teaching. It was at this Congress that our work happily linked up with the International Bureau of Education at Geneva, and the Bureau has since figured in our documents as a permanent colleague. At Rome we accepted the invitation of our French friends to Paris for 1930; but we sorrowfully recall that the meeting in the French capital was originally fixed for the year 1916. The very sadness of the recollection should move us to deeper zeal for the quickening and discipline of (to use a phrase uttered by M. H. de Jouvenel at a League of Nations Assembly) the Universal Conscience.

And now, for the Congress at the Sorbonne, preparations are made by a threefold co-operation of the Paris Committee (which takes the general supervision), the International Bureau of Education at Geneva, and our British Committee, which includes the names of many British educationists and of about fifty Principals of Training Colleges, and the names of educationists in India and the Dominions; and we cordially welcome the sympathizers in China, Japan, and the United States.

Sceptical critics might seize upon the challenging words in our Object—"To enlist the co-operation of all, irrespective of race, nation, and creed, in promoting the work of Moral Education"—and make an impressive show of argument against the practicability of conferences with such a visionary ideal. Our first and simple answer is that we have met four times, in cities so varied in social and historical character as London, The Hague, Geneva, and Rome, and we experienced no

obstacles. Our second, and very cheerful answer, is that the Congress of September, 1930, at the Sorbonne, is approved by the President of the French Republic, the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Cardinal Verdier (Archbishop of Paris), M. Aristide Briand (Minister of Foreign Affairs), M. le Pasteur Marc Boegner (President of the Committee of the Protestant Federation), M. Israel Levi (Grand Rabbi), Si Kaddour Ben Ghabrit (President of the Muslim Institute of Paris), M. Ferdinand Buisson, the veteran initiator (with M. Jules Ferry) of the scheme of "La Morale laïque" for the State-supported schools of France. From the United States, which gave us valued helpers in 1908, we have received the goodspeed greeting of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and others, and, on the material side, assistance from the Carnegie Endowment. Asiatic educationists continue their sympathy. On the face of it such diverse elements must result in confusion. We solve the problem by holding fraternal Congresses.

Two points need emphasis. It is not our custom to propose resolutions on educational issues or policies. Our meetings are purely consultative, and, in the untechnical sense, philosophic. Again, our assemblies are not professional. No people are more welcome than teachers—Kindergarten, Montessorian, primary, secondary, and University. But we appeal to the parents of the world. We appeal to the economists. We appeal to politicians. We appeal to all Faiths. We appeal to all forms of Rationalism. We appeal to the folk of all languages and colours. Though the experience of the period 1908–1930 has taught us the difficulty of establishing a steady correspondence with the most active educationists of the five Continents, we have attained some measure of success in such co-operation; and we ask for aid in greatly extending this spiritual and intellectual network. In truth, we place a higher value on this co-operation than on the immediate achievements of any Congress. We regard Moral Education as a Creative Evolution, and (to borrow yet further from the language of Prof. Bergson) we find in it a principle of ever-living and ever-continued Development (*La Durée*), which necessarily makes

any one Congress a step to the next, and all Congresses integral. It is not formulæ that count; it is the spirit and hope and faith of youth that count; it is our reverence for youth that counts.

On French soil, in the France of Montaigne, Rabelais, Pascal, Voltaire, Rousseau, l'Abbé de l'Epée, Auguste Comte, Jacotot, Octave Gréard, A. Binet, Durkheim, Bossuet, Michelet, Taine, Renan, Ernest Lavissee, Aulard; and in the City of the Sorbonne, of Notre Dame and Ste. Chapelle, of the Cluny Museum, of the Panthéon, of the Louvre, of the Bibliothèque Nationale, of La Cité Universitaire, of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation (League of Nations), and of the Unknown Soldier of the Champs Elysées, we have an admirable opportunity to study (1) History-teaching, (2) Discipline and Autonomy in Moral Education, and (3) Varieties of Method in Moral Education.

Our circulars are dispatched all over the world. We are assured of an excellent attendance at Paris, and of keen interest in the programme given on page 2. But we earnestly beg for the co-operation of the many educationists who are unable to attend personally, by means of the daily and educational press, references in addresses, and the like, in maintaining and strengthening interest in what may be regarded as a work essential to the order and progress of humanity.

NOTES

It should be noted that all the summaries for 1922 and 1926 have been distributed. The Proceedings of the Geneva Congress, 1922, may be had, in French, in two vols. entitled *L'Esprit International et l'Enseignement de l'Histoire* (Delachaux et Niestle, of Neuchâtel and Paris; 10 Swiss francs).

The three volumes, English edition, of the Rome Congress, 1926 (I and II, Papers; III, Discussions) can be had for 22s. post free, from Casa Editrice "Optima," Roma (125), Via Vittorio Veneto, 56.

DOCKET STARTS:

INTERNATIONAL PATENTEES

THE
ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL PATENTEES
INCORPORATED
EIGHTEEN EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

The Association seeks to encourage the exchange between Nations of engineering and scientific knowledge, and to facilitate industrial development in general, particularly through the commercial development of patents, processes, formulae, designs, etc.

By means of direct contact, and through the Association's Bulletin all members' inventions and other kindred matters are brought to the attention of the leading Boards of Trade, Educational Institutions, Professional Societies, Manufacturers Associations, Bankers and Industrialists throughout the World.

Information on international patent laws is at all times available through the Association, and valuable assistance may be obtained from the Association for the protection of members' interests in any Country.

The Association makes available complete commercial information for use of its members.

All the latest patent information is recorded, thus providing members with a ready means of reference, which saves time and money.

Scientific institutions and industry in general will find the most desirable means of reference through the Association, and every member thereby may be placed in the position of having his particular invention brought to the notice of the World's markets.

The Association is prepared to provide a means of introduction and negotiation for any member desirous of financing, or otherwise dealing with, any patents, processes, formulae, etc.

The objects of the Association are:-

To provide an international organization for patentees, inventors, secret process developers, designers and all others who have originated, acquired, or otherwise hold patents, inventions, secret processes, designs, trade-marks, and other kindred valuable or potential matters.

To secure, or assist in securing, for members, definite recognition in any or all Countries in order to safeguard and advance their interests, and to take such steps as may be necessary to assist in the protection of members' rights.

To apply for, petition for, or promote legislation or other authority, with a view to protecting members; to ascertain, collate and codify the law and practice having reference to all matters connected with the protection of patents, etc, and generally to watch over and safeguard the common interests of members of the Association in all legislative matters.

To assist in the commercial development of members' patents, inventions and other allied matters, by the introduction of members to industrialists, bankers and others; by the encouragement of business expositions and other publicity; and by the establishment of an information bureau.

To act as agents, representatives, or managers for any member.

To collate and classify all matters appertaining to patents, inventions, secret processes, designs, trade-marks, and other kindred valuable or potential matters, for the information of educational institutions, industrialists, bankers, and others.

To organize exhibitions of industrial and scientific interest in the principal industrial centres throughout the World.

To issue periodical publications and bulletins concerning patents, inventions, secret processes, designs, trade-marks, and other kindred valuable and potential matters, which are to be distributed, free of cost, to educational institutions, industrialists, bankers, trade associations, and others.

To organize meetings, conventions, conferences, and gatherings for the discussion of scientific and industrial developments in the leading educational and industrial centres throughout the World.

To aid and assist scientists, industrialists, bankers and others in collating and classifying scientific data and information in different parts of the World.

To organize and maintain offices, or agencies, in the principal educational and industrial centres throughout the World.

To do all those things, and perform all those acts, which, in the opinion of the Council, shall be deemed advantageous to scientific and industrial development.

The Association has set up a complete organization consisting of a Council, which in turn has nominated a series of Committees consisting of:-

- (a) An Advisory Board;
- (b) A Patents Committee;
- (c) A Committee on Scientific and Educational Research;
- (d) A Manufacturers Committee;
- (e) A Law and Parliamentary Committee;
- (f) A Finance and Industrial Banking Committee;
- (g) A Library and Publications Committee.

Each Committee to consist of those qualified by education, training and experience to handle the affairs which come within the Committee's scope and province.

The Association was organized by a group of public-spirited persons who realized that there was no organization provided for the purpose of co-ordinating scientific and industrial effort on an international basis, and the Association hopes through its efforts to be able to materially advance the cause of science, industrialism and banking.

To accomplish this end, the Association does not invite any person to become a member of its Council unless such person shall have unique and special qualifications entitling him to serve thereon, and no person can become a member of the Association who is not qualified by virtue of his record as a scientist, industrialist, inventor or designer.

THE ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL PATENTEES INCORPORATED

ERNEST M. HOWE

Secretary.

August 4th, 1930.

Ernest M. Howe, Esq.,
Secretary,
Association of International Patentees,
18 East 48th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of the Principal
I am acknowledging your letter of July 19th,
which I shall be glad to place for his attention
upon his return to the University after the
vacation.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

SIR HECTOR MACNEAL,

K.B.E. created 1920, ship owner, Glasgow, London, etc. Born 8 Feb. 79, son of the late Fred.H.Macneal and grandson of the late George Macneal, Ugedale and London (Argylleshire).

M. 1912 Marjorie, who died 1926, daughter of the late John Henderson and Mrs. McFarlane Wilson. l. s. , two daughters. Clubs, Caledonian, Royal Society. Conservative.

THE
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EIGHTEEN EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

July 19. 1930

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Sir Hector Macneal, Chairman of the Council of this Association, has instructed me to inform you that you are, by virtue of your position as President of McGill University, elected a Member of the Council of this Association and of its Committee on Scientific and Educational Research.

The Association seeks to achieve a wider exchange between nations of scientific knowledge, more particularly as applied to industrial problems and development, and for this purpose compiles a record of patents, processes, etc, which it places at the disposal of industry in general, without cost to the recipient.

We shall be glad to have your acceptance, and Sir Hector desires me to state that there are no dues or subscriptions asked or expected from you or your University.

Yours very truly,

Ernest M. Hows.

SECRETARY.

THE ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL PATENTEES INCORPORATED.

THE COUNCIL INCLUDES:

ENOCH ADAMES V. Consul-General for Panama.

SIR HARRY GLOSTER ARMSTRONG His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

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DR. JULIAN A. BURRUSS. President, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

C. STEWART COMEAUX. Secretary, Institute of Makers of Explosives.

DR. M. F. COOLBAUGH. President, Colorado School of Mines.

TENNEY L. DAVIS. Corresponding Secretary, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

DR. CHARLES H. EAMES. President, Lowell Textile Institute, Mass.

THE HON. LUIS E. FELIU-H. Consul-General for Chile.

S. J. FRAME. Trustee, Representative for Canadian Manufacturers.

RAOUL GRENADE Commercial Counsellor to the Belgium Embassy in the U. S.

J. KING HARNESS. Patent Counsel, Chrysler Corporation.

DR. CECIL C. JONES. Chancellor, University of New Brunswick.

SIR HECTOR MACNEAL. K.B.E. (CHAIRMAN). Shipping and Coal Operator.

DR. ROBT. E. McKECHNIE. M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S. Chancellor, University of New Brunswick.

DR. JAROSLAV NOVAK. Consul-General for Czecho-Slovakia.

P. PARASKEVOPOULOS. Consul-General for Greece.

VICTOR SANCHEZ PENA. Consul-General for Bolivia.

DR. C. W. PUGSLEY. President, South Dakota State College.

THE HON. A. C. RUTHERFORD. K.C., LL.D. Chancellor, The University of Alberta. (Former Premier of Alberta.)

THEODORE SWANN. President, Swann Chemical Company, Alabama.

DR. FRANK R. VAN HORN. Secretary, The Mineralogical Society of America.

DR. H. A. VANIER. C.S.C. President, St. Joseph's University, New Brunswick.

W. T. VON MUNTHEAF MORGENSTIERNE. Royal Norwegian Consul-General.

DR. THOMAS O. WALTON. President, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

DR. E. H. WELLS. President, New Mexico School of Mines.

THE
ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL PATENTEES
INCORPORATED
EIGHTEEN EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

August 8. 1930

Mr. D. McMurray,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. McMurray,

I duly received your letter of the 4th instant, advising me of the absence of Sir Arthur, and have to thank you for your courtesy in promising to bring my letter to his attention upon his return.

I enclose herewith a memorandum on the aims and objects of this Association, together with a list of the present Members of the Council, and I shall appreciate your kindly placing these documents with my previous letter for consideration in due course.

Yours very truly,

Ernest M. Howe

ERNEST M. HOWE

SECRETARY

*This is from the
Montreal Board of Trade.
In response to a telephone inquiry.*

MEMO FOR SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

COPY

ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL PATENTEES

Dear Mr. Beatty,-

Supplementing my letter of the 1st instant, and in reply to yours of the 24th ultimo, exhaustive enquiry fails to reveal any information whatever regarding the Association of International Patentees.

They are not known to any of the more important firms of patent lawyers of whom I have enquired. Bradstreet's know nothing about them either, and in the absence of information, I would recommend that you advise your enquirer to give these people a wide berth.

Firms of so-called "patent experts" are rather a mushroom growth here and many of them vanish as rapidly as they appear.

DOCKET ENDS:

INTERNATIONAL PATENTLES

C O P Y

ERNEST WINTERMOSCH
ACTING DEAN
NEW CODE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW
MONTREAL
CANADA

MONTREAL, April 21, 1924.

TO THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sirs:-

I read in the newspapers, of a few days ago, that, in approving an enlargement of the curriculum for the B.C.L. degree, you had "decided that additional and more advanced teaching should be added to the B.C.L. course in quasi-legal subjects, such as constitutional law and international law; and that options should be given so that students might select some advanced subjects, instead of those prescribed at present, with a view to enlarging the educational outlook of those studying in the Faculty, and being helpful to those who take the course to equip them for public life rather than active practice".

I think it is a very wise decision, and may be the beginning of a series of decisions that will give to your Faculty of Law a renown like that of the other Faculties of McGill University. It is the right time to make such a move. International events, since the great war, have made it quite essential for Canada, almost as much as it is for the United States, to send its representatives to every country and every great center of the civilized world for diplomatic and commercial activities, or to take part in the international assemblies and courts of justice which are destined to be the means of removing and settling disagreements and disputes that may arise between nations. For that reason, international law is now becoming so important that it justifies any desire and expense to make it better taught, more easily learned and, consequently, better known.

I take the liberty of writing to you on the subject, not only because - as a graduate of your University, with, among other degrees, the B.C.L. from the Faculty in question - I am interested in the welfare of my Alma Mater, but also because I am especially interested in the development and wider knowledge of international law.

I am over fifty years, and have always been a student. A student in Italy, before coming here; a student at McGill; then, a thorough-going student of international law, before the great war; and, since the war began, a student of the effects of the mistakes made by international leaders, thinkers and statesmen. My studies in Italy, before I was seventeen, enabled me to stay scores of years away, without forgetting the language and the ideals of that country; my studies at McGill made me win a scholarship and obtain three degrees; my self-imposed study of international law, or of what I could find in a collection of 327 volumes written on that great branch of law in three languages, indeed like at a true University, enabled me to attain the knowledge and reach the acumen necessary to write a project of an international code of 5657 articles, including rules even on aerial navigation and wireless telegraphy, never mentioned in a law book before. My present study of the effects of mistakes made by

great statesmen, Wilson included, will enable me to fill some ten volumes of commentaries, on my "New Code of International Law", without producing a mere mass of theorizing and of giving sources and history of every rule or principle, my said code endorses or expounds; but ten volumes of details full of practical lessons resulting from such mistakes as, for example, the creation of an international court without an international code or fixed rules universally accepted, and without an international force; the formation of an international league with equal voting rights for a petty state of even a few thousand inhabitants, as for a great nation of many millions of highly civilized people; the requirement of unanimity to adopt any resolution; and all the other fallacies that will result in some clear proof of the uselessness of the present league of nations, as there has been proof of the uselessness of the past Hague Tribunal and Conferences.

Another great mistake, of which nations ought to be made aware, is the sending as their representatives, to form such international bodies, inborn politicians in the common sense of the word, even if they have happened to be great statesmen. Such men, it does not matter how eminent they have been for the good of their party and sometimes of their country, always proved to be great in bringing about wars, but lamentably deficient in all that brings what is sound, permanent and pure or free ^{from} greed and scandal; they are a curse on humanity, because they form a harbor if not a nursery of all that is evil. It is more than enough that nations have such evils at home; so, let nations know that the right men for international positions are not the politicians but the men who have received a special education that makes them fit to administer true justice. And here comes in what you are now about to do. For, how can men have such a special education, if the law schools remain so deficient in the teaching of the very knowledge that needs be imparted to such men in order to make them imbued with principles of true international justice, and so free from fetters of partizanship as to make them the first to see when their own country is wrong? Let the men we send abroad be true champions of true justice and right thinking; they alone will be listened with awe by international culprits, and with the unanimity and approval of their colleagues, even if sent by less civilized countries.

That far, then, this letter should be taken as one of congratulation and good wishes to my Alma Mater upon its decision and for far reaching changes. But if my Alma Mater is interested, I have no doubt it is, in the good work of every one of its graduates, it is important to read this letter further than that. My Alma Mater will be interested in my work much more when it will hear that mine is a humane enterprise; it is the unusual work of cultivating international law for its own sake and for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Some of the graduates of McGill University have been great statesmen, others eminent lawyers and judges, but none of them had the opportunity of doing much in the field of international law, except within the limits of a local practice, as done by an esteemed professor of mine who wrote a very valuable book on the Conflicts of Laws in the Province of Quebec. The rules and principles of international law discussed once and again before our courts up to the present time have been so few and far between that to the legislator

It may have seemed one article of the code, of this province for example, could embrace them all; nor has a diplomatic career been developed or even commenced for the citizens of this country. It is, therefore, rare, so far, that one of your graduates should go beyond such limits and boldly give to the world a project of a code of the entire field of international law, and with such completeness as to be told -- by one of the most eminent publicists, professor of international law at the University of Paris and now one of the judges of the international court, I mean André Weiss -- what may be literally translated, from French, as follows: "It is impossible to be clearer, more complete, more penetrated with the practical necessities than you have been, in your monumental code of international law. I shall consult it often for my teaching and publications". Another author and professor at the University of Paris, Albert Wahl, wrote: "C'est un livre de premier ordre qui ne laisse aucune question dans l'ombre et qui tranche toutes les difficultés avec une netteté, une clarté, un sens pratique digne d'éloge". Professor A. Chretien, of Nancy, expressed himself in this way: "Vous avez mené à bonne fin une oeuvre géante et je reste confondu de la somme de connaissances et de travail accumulés par vous. Ce sera, à coup sur, le livre de chevet de tout internationaliste". Another well known French author and professor, Charles Lyon-Caen, wrote about it: "C'est un travail considérable, très remarquable et très intéressant. Votre plan me paraît bon, et vous embrassez à la fois tout le Droit international privé et tout le Droit international public. --- Il importe au plus haut point que votre ouvrage soit connu". Professor Ernest Lehr of Lausanne briefly stated: "Votre ouvrage est de ceux qui méritent d'être étudiés".

The German author and professor of private international law at the University of Göttingen, L. v. Bar, referred to my code in this way: "... ce grand et important ouvrage, dont la lecture intéressante mérite l'attention générale des juristes, des hommes d'état. Je l'étudie sérieusement".

Professor Mortimer Coon of Syracuse University stated: "I have examined your code and am deeply impressed with the thoroughness and learning on your part in the writing and publication of this great work. It certainly must have required an immense amount of labor, and the code speaks for itself to the competency and great learning of its author". Professor Gregory of the State University of Iowa wrote: "The topic of International Law is the one most interesting to me of those which I teach. I am sure that I shall find occasion to frequently refer to and quote your work and I congratulate you upon producing so comprehensive a composition".

Professor Scialoja of Italy wrote: "You have put in a legislative form the fruit of wide and profound studies. The great endeavor of legislation, in my opinion, should be the unification, as much as possible, of the rules of private law, so as to lessen the subject matter of conflicts of laws. But, in the mean time, it is necessary to establish precise rules of public and private international law; to that end your important work shall certainly contribute". Professor Salandra wrote: "The great work which you have undertaken is worthy of the greatest attention of scientists and statesmen". From Rome wrote also Prof. Cattolica: "Your work, inspired by so noble and high sentiments, is proof of your competency in international juridical matters".

Professor Moore of Columbia University, author of many volumes published by the American Government, now another judge of the international court, wrote: "Such a work, thought

out by yourself and produced by your own exertions, represents the results of immense labor, performed in a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion to a great and noble ideal".

Professor Holland of Oxford University wrote: "I am not surprised to hear that the work has taken seven years, with the aid of collaborators, to produce, and much regret that your eyesight has been affected by your devotion to the gigantic task undertaken by you".

From professors and jurists you have known and esteemed, I have heard these expressions:

Judge Tait: "Up to the present I have only been able to look through it superficially but I have seen enough of it to be amazed at your courage in undertaking such a work. I most sincerely trust the result of your labor will be properly appreciated. In any case I am sure this work will always remain a monument to your ability and industry".

Judge Davidson: "The talent which it required, and the tremendous amount of work which it involved, impress me strongly. I am proud that a member of our Bar should be the Author. I have read enough of the preface to appreciate how ably it is written. Of the contents of the work itself I have as yet, only been able to take a glimpse. Further and extended examination of all that you have written is a pleasure and a great one in store for me. I hope that rewards of reputation and of profit may be lavishly bestowed upon you".

Judge Archibald: "I have looked through it somewhat cursorily and see that it must prove of great value. Its publication in three languages while it has added much to the already enormous labour expended on the production of the work, will render it almost indispensable in connection with consular and ambassadorial work".

Judge Weir: "I am amazed at the magnitude of the work you have done. From what I have been able to read of the work so far, there can be no doubt of its great value to students and public men generally".

J. N. Greenshields, Esq., K.C.: "I have not had time to examine very much your work, but in glancing over it, I cannot help but be impressed with the amount of labour, thought and study which you must have put in it, and to the International Jurist cannot but be of the greatest assistance".

Principal Peterson: "I have however seen enough of your volume to admire your diligence and to form an opinion that it must be quite a valuable addition to the equipment of a law library. No doubt you have had from others more qualified to speak, the high commendation which the volume evidently deserves".

Dean Walton: "I congratulate you heartily on having brought your labours to a conclusion, and feel sure that your work will be of great value".

Dean Moyse: "I have been especially struck with the clearness of your English and - what might be expected in a lawyer - the logical way in which your thoughts are developed and connected. I suppose the book is unique - at all events as regards authorship, I mean, as the work of one man. A code of nearly six thousand articles, to say nothing of indexes, might be something of which a body of writers might be proud, but when it comes from one pen, what can be said?".

I received many other letters from all over the civilized world, some of them written in ~~x~~ languages or other which I could not understand - such as that of Hon. Masheba Sumitaka, at that time (May 1911) Speaker of the House of Con-

mons of Japan, written in Japanese. All of them had flattering expressions for the author of that project of an international code, published in English, French and Italian in parallel columns, forming a quarto volume of over a thousand pages. Reviews and newspapers in every Capital and elsewhere have published much about the same book, and some of them used expressions I could hardly take as sincere.

The only adverse criticism I heard of, if we can call it so, was, in Germany, to the effect that such an important book should have been published also in German; and, here and there, that such a publication should have given the source of every article and the information as to what was old and what was new. To the first criticism I need not answer except that I have always been sorry not to know German. But the other is more unreasonable. It certainly came neither from experts in international law - for they would have easily seen what was old and what was new - nor from good scrutinizers, for they even failed to read, about the beginning of the preface (pages VIII-IX) these plain words:

"I am indebted for ideas and rules to all the laws, treaties, and treatises that have been published in English, French and Italian, ideas and rules that have passed from generation to generation either as thoughts that are the food of all just and deliberate minds, or as principles to be engraved on the hearts of all citizens. Those who have either originated or discussed or perfected such principles, in one of these three languages, are so numerous that the mere titles of their works would fill a volume; it has therefore been impossible, for the present, to give the sources of every thought or principle contained in this project of an International Code. My desire to see within the shortest possible time all that is contained in the hundreds of the most important volumes written in these three languages, has been punished with warnings of blindness. And yet I hope I shall be spared long enough to publish, in several volumes of commentaries, my answers to criticism, with a discussion of the theories I have rejected as well as those I have accepted, alluding to the credit of, and praising, those authors whose well-defined ideas and principles I have deemed to be the best published and worthy of being codified".

Certainly in the thirteen years already expired since I published my Code, I could have written ten volumes of commentaries. An entire volume could have been written on the first four articles which give the definition, field, scope and power of international law. Just read them for a moment, and you will see how pregnant with a thousand thoughts they are. The entire history of international law and its final aims are in those four articles as in a nutshell:

"1. International Law is that body of rules which every State must observe in order that all Nations may act harmoniously for the purpose of improving the condition of every man and of securing the welfare of all classes; it is the common law of mankind, and aims at the juridical organization of humanity.

"2. International Law applies to all States, whatever may be their political constitution or their religious faith; to all men of every race and of every color; to all the relations that arise in any part of the world and concern the International Community.

"3. International Law takes the State as it is, as it has been formed by history and by political law; and the State, so taken, retains, in its relations with other States,

"its distinct interests, its juridical ideas, its moral opinions and its own traits which, while they give expression to its international, personal and national life, are not contrary to the established principles of justice and morality."

"4. International Law is under the juridical protection and the collective defence of the States which form the International Community."

Rumors of war, wars, the great war and the effects of the latter, ever since I published my Code at the end of 1910, made it untimely for Governments to help my enterprise, and for myself to comment my project before I could see the results of such international commotions that might have rendered such project either altogether useless or full of proximate possibilities. I expected that the governments of the countries where one of the three languages is spoken, would order as many copies as they have public offices, where such a book would have been not only in its proper place but also a useful thing to have there. Only the Japanese Government ordered ten copies, and the Belgian Government seven. Pacifists too did not do much, they happened to be advised by men who either thought that a peace-ship or peace picnics and banquets would bring about universal peace, or they were too selfish to let others than themselves have the opportunity of furthering by education the cause of peace among nations.

My love for work, my promise to give all the details how such a mass of rules was put together, the many lessons the great war has taught us, the effects of the mistakes made in the after-war, all these things make me still anxious to continue my work and publish a volume of commentaries every year. But how can I do it, if the law practice I am engaged in takes my whole time in affairs that have nothing in common with international law and pursuits? I have a large family, too young yet to be abandoned for the sake of doing some hermit's work that would all the same remain unpublished for want of dollars. It has been a hard problem presented to my mind all these years, and especially since it has become evident that no universal peace has been assured yet. No solution was looming into view, and I almost came to the conclusion that I had to leave unproductive this knowledge and preparedness to write what would be a library in itself and up to date, on all the questions of international law which must still come up in the many litigations of all kinds that will continue to arise between nations or their citizens.

Unexpectedly, a new idea of a possible solution how to utilize this knowledge and make it as productive as possible, came to me as soon as I read of the intended changes in the curriculum for the McGill B.C.L. degree, it is this: If you would entrust the teaching of international law to me, I would continue to devote the rest of my life to that science; but to be able to do that I should get enough to do only that and nothing else; and, in order to make me put into it all my heart and soul, and make your Faculty of Law known in every country better than any other law school, I should also have your promise to publish my said commentaries and, last of all, a revised edition of my Code, only in English. You could publish my work as property of the University which would use it as it best could to reimburse itself of all the unusual expenses made to secure my engagement; leaving to me and my

children only the right to publish the same work in other languages.

Whenever I applied to governments and other institutions, even those that seemed made on purpose to give such help as I was asking, I never felt so confident that my appeal would not be made in vain, as I feel now; for, there is now one sure thing: I am applying to my own Alma Mater for a mutual benefit and for the sake of a humane enterprise which only a University may fully appreciate; moreover, I am thereby applying to a body of men in whom, evidently, there can be neither jealousy towards one of their own graduates, nor selfishness, since it is a matter of bestowing their own bounty upon the worthy in the circumstances they have created by deciding to teach more international law than was ever taught at McGill.

I put myself at your disposal, sincerely believing that I can serve you in that branch of law with competence and desire to do the very best for both your Faculty of Law and its students.

If the means you have at your disposal, just now, would not permit the expense I expect you to incur, an appeal from you - specially for the better teaching of international law - to men whom God has blessed with plenty, would meet with immediate success, also because international law has of late made many sincere friends ready to do their share for this astonishingly developing branch of law, destined to overshadow all other branches of law, and to have in its keeping the peace and happiness of mankind.

Finally, it is not necessary now, I think, to make an exact plan, to show how the teaching of international law, made thoroughly, could easily take all the time one man can spend at it; it is sufficient to mention that, international law having questions which affect every other branch of law - be it in the field of civil, commercial or criminal law - the professor of it can be kept busy day after day in the course of three or even four years, just to cover not only the entire field of strict international law, public and private, but also all the particular questions of the whole field as they may affect other branches of law. In other words, to teach international law thoroughly, in a course of three or four years, there should be delivered not less than one hundred lectures per year.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Jerome Internoscia,
M.A., B.C.L.

JEROME INTERNOŚCIA,
ADVOCATE
207 ST. JAMES STREET,
Tel. Main 3247, MONTREAL.

April 30th, 1924.

Jerome Internoscia, Esq.,
207 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of April 26th with enclosure as
stated.

I am taking this matter under
consideration and will communicate with you later.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

JEROME INTERNSCIA
ADVOCATE BARRISTER ETC.
207 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL
CANADA

April 26, 1924.

Sir Arthur William Currie,
Principal of McGill University,
Montreal.

Honorable and dear Sir:-

I take the liberty of sending to
Your Honor a copy of the letter I addressed, a few days ago,
to the Board of Governors of McGill University.

As the subject of my said letter
calls for mature consideration, I thought it would be proper
for me - for the sake of my enterprise - to give to every
Governor, and above all to the worthy Principal of the great
University, the opportunity of examining the matter before-
hand.

I have the honor to be

Yours faithfully,

1 Encl.

Jerome InternsCIA

September 6, 1934.

Jerome Internoscia, Esq;
207 St. James St.
Montreal.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of 21st inst. regarding your codification of International Law has now received due consideration.

Although I am very sympathetic with any attempt to provide an International Code, I do not believe that in view of recent developments and of the establishment of the International Court of Justice, that it would be either wise or possible for any institution to undertake to father projects so manifestly coming into the sphere of international bodies.

As regards the teaching of International Law, I feel very much that there is no prospect whatever of the Law School of this University becoming large enough to justify its maintaining a chair for the teaching of International Law.

Those schools and Universities which maintain such professorships, have as a rule several hundred students in their Law Faculties, and these large numbers provide a sufficient scope for a very much greater number of professorships than McGill can possibly afford. Cambridge, for instance, has something like fifteen law teachers, owing to the large size of their law classes, and to the greater amount of available funds.

In addition to this, it would be quite impossible to allow for International Law anything like the annual number of lectures which are necessary for the thorough teaching of the subject. The Law Curriculum already provides for the student attending as many lectures as he can possibly assimilate. It is therefore with great regret that I have to tell you that I can see no possible way at present open of carrying out your suggestion.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 5, 1924.

Hon. Mr. Justice R.A.B. Greenshield.
Dean of the Faculty of Law,
McGill University.

Dear Judge Greenshield;

I am very much obliged for your letter regarding
Mr. Jerome Internoscia. I am quite sure that your judgment
is correct, and I will take your advice.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



Sept. 4th, 1924.

My dear Bovey :-

I return you herewith the memorandum emanating from that distinguished Jurist, Jerome Internoscia. Were I to comply with your request and give you my opinion, it would probably be as lengthy as the document concerning which my opinion was expressed. The man is crazy. and his book is the product of an unbalanced mind.

I suppose he is entitled to an acknowledgment from you, but I would simply tell him that provision has been made for the teaching of International Law, and that no change is possible. I would, I think, tell him at the same time, that the University is not a Publishing House, and would not feel justified in making an appeal "to men whom God has blessed with plenty" for the purposes indicated in his memorandum. I should strongly advise you not to put the matter before the Governors for consideration,



2.

unless you treat it more seriously than I do.

Yours sincerely,

R.A. Greenfield

Wilfrid Bovey Esq.,

Principal's Office,

McGill University,

C i t y.

Enclos.

JEROME INTERMOSCIA
ADVOCATE BARRISTER ETC
207 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL
CANADA

Sept. 12, 1924.

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

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for your kind letter
of the 6th instant.

I had thought of the difficul-
ties you mention, before I received your
said letter, and that is why I have already
started with my other work.

With renewed thanks,

Yours respectfully,

