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FILE 509

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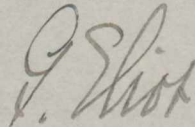
26 October 1924

Sir Arthur W, Currie

Dear Sir:

Dr. Charles W. Eliot desires
me to acknowledge your note of Oct. 23rd,
and to thank you for the pleasure he had
in receiving it.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Eliot". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "T. Eliot".

Ernest Newman [Studied ca. 7734]

would like to make a drawing
of you.

Mr. G. N. Southern

etchings

~~Johnson - L 7 1/2 +
b - 2
x 8
6 +~~

Dr. Johnson says not a top-notch etcher. Does good work, principally lithographing. Is somewhat of a Communist. A Jew.

Philip Fisher

116 206
- (1/6 x 1/2 50

DOCKET STARTS:

NEW BRUNSWICK

Department of English and Modern History

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, N. B.,
CANADA

23 April, 1926.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have received copies of the letters from Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C. P. R., and from Mr. Wainwright of the C. P. Steamships, enclosed in your letter of April the 9th.

I note your suggestion to write to Mr. Beatty to let him know when I wish to leave for England for the historical research work, and will do so. I think it extremely kind of you to have spoken to Mr. Beatty about this matter and thank you sincerely. There is no doubt that, when the time comes to finish the research in London, this alone will make it possible.

yours very truly,

Leo Harvey.

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



NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
Vocational Education Board
FREDERICTON

September 1st., 1926.

*Melville
Air Corps Troops Engineers*

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal of McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Very shortly the Provincial Vocational School Board of New Brunswick will be looking for a new Director to take Mr. Peacock's place, who has been director for a number of years, but who is going to become associated with the Technical School of Saint John, N. B.

There has been considerable advancement made in Technical Education in New Brunswick during the past few years, and it is now fairly well established, particularly along the lines of trades and industries.

We would like the Director to be a man with good knowledge of Industrial Trade Education as well as a man of considerable executive and organizing ability. It may be in the future that more emphasis will be placed upon Agricultural education in this Province than has

Sir Arthur Currie

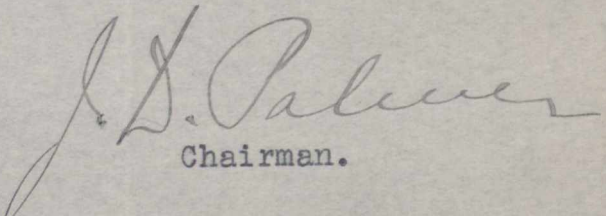
- 2 -

been the case in the past, therefore we would like the Director to have qualifications along that line. Naturally we would prefer a native born New Brunswicker, everything else being equal, but our main object is to procure the right man and one who has the proper qualifications.

I am writing to you in connection with this matter upon the suggestion of Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

We would very much appreciate any assistance that you can give us with regard to the selection of a proper man for the position. The salary of the late Director has been \$2800. per year, and I would anticipate that we would probably have to pay a little more than that to get the proper man for the position.

Yours very truly,


Chairman.

JDE/A

September 2nd, 1926.

J. D. Palmer, Esq.,
Vocational Educational Board,
Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge your
letter of September 1st addressed to Sir Arthur
Currie.

Sir Arthur is at present
absent from the city, but is expected to return
to Montreal early next week. Your letter will
be brought to his attention at the earliest
opportunity.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

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MONTREAL

15th March 1937.

My dear President,

I have only just returned to my desk to-day and consequently I have not had an opportunity before of writing to thank you for the great hospitality which you showed me during my pleasant visit to Fredericton last Tuesday. It was extremely kind of you and Mrs. Jones to give me the opportunity of meeting at luncheon so interesting a party of public people in your locality and I was very glad to have an opportunity afterwards of meeting some of your colleagues and seeing your University. We appreciate the good human material that you send to us and I hope that the closer acquaintance that I have been able to make with your University will strengthen the ties which bind us already.

Yours sincerely,

The President,
University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B.

Extra Strong

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

17th April 1937

My dear President,

There was no need for you to apologize for telling me about John D. Palmer. It is always a help to have first hand information of the kind that you send. I am referring the matter to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, asking him to give particular attention to the claims of this young man.

I still remember with pleasure the delightful hospitality that you showed to me when I visited your University.

With kind expressions of regard to yourself and Mrs. Jones,

Yours sincerely,

The President,
University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B.

C O P Y --- to Dr. Simpson, for his action.

DOCKET ENDS:

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DOCKET STARTS:

NEW COMMONWEALTH, THE

THE WAY TO PEACE

A Brief Exposition of The New Commonwealth Programme

THE Italo-Abyssinian dispute has demonstrated clearly the inability of the League of Nations, as at present constituted, to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in spite of the loyalty to the principles of the Covenant which has characterised the attitude of the majority of its States Members.

No event could have shown more conclusively the vital necessity for strengthening the machinery of the League if the supreme catastrophe of another European war is to be averted.

It is precisely for this purpose that the New Commonwealth has been called into being. Its fundamental principle is that a durable peace can only be founded on justice. From this starting-point we deduce two propositions—(a) that the function of law-giver must reside in an International Authority, and (b) that this Authority must be endowed with the power of upholding the law. This means that no nation has the right “to be the judge in its own cause or the punisher of its own wrongs,” and that the right use of force should be limited to the police function.

To give concrete expression to these principles, the New Commonwealth Society proposes the establishment of two international institutions as part of the machinery of the League of Nations :—(1) a Tribunal in Equity empowered to deal with all disputes threatening the peace of the world, and (2) an International Police Force to prevent aggression from within or without the circle of the League and to uphold the decisions of the International Authority.

THE Covenant of the League of Nations was drafted in a war atmosphere under grave drawbacks and great pressure. Like every other human institution, the League must go forward or backward. The New Commonwealth regards it therefore as a foundation upon which to build.

The League has accomplished many useful things in fifteen years, but it has also displayed flaws and weaknesses which, unless they are recognised and dealt with, are bound to bring about its complete disintegration and collapse. Its moral authority and prestige have already suffered, and although the desire for peace is still strong, the League has been unable to make it effective. This result is due to the absence of appropriate institutions through which the will to peace can operate.

THE public law of the world, if such it can be called, is now incorporated in treaties. As international conditions change these treaties become out of date, and must be revised from time to time. This principle is recognised in Article 19 of the Covenant, which, however, provides no adequate machinery for the process of revision. In the past, war has been recognised as the instrument of revision. Therefore, if war is to be ruled out, a substitute must be found to effect peacefully those changes which are just and reasonable. We believe that at this stage this function can best be exercised by a Tribunal in Equity.

WHAT do we mean by a Tribunal in Equity? A body of men selected for their character, integrity and impartiality from amongst the elder statesmen of the world; men who are prepared to sever their connection with national politics in order to devote their time and energies exclusively to the solution of international problems. The late Lords Balfour and Finlay, Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson, M. Briand, M. Branting, Dr. Nansen, and Herr Stresemann, to mention only a few were sufficiently internationally minded to have played this role admirably. Moreover, the members of the Tribunal would be appointed by the International Authority, not by their national governments. The existing procedure for the appointment of judges to the Permanent Court could be adapted and improved in order to ensure that the right men were appointed.

The Tribunal would be charged with the duty of settling political disputes, including those arising from the revision of treaties, which are always the real causes of war. They would pronounce their judgments or awards *ex aequo et bono*, not necessarily according to law, for there would be no law to guide them. In effect, they would perform a quasi-legislative function. Internationally we have reached the stage of development which civil communities passed through centuries ago. It follows that the legislative function must be put into commission because humanity is not yet ripe for the parliament of man or the federation of the world.

IT may be argued that the responsibility we have ascribed to the Tribunal should be entrusted to the Permanent Court of International Justice which has been set up at The Hague. There are two objections to this course. First, the primary duty of the Permanent Court is to interpret treaties, not to revise them. Secondly, the Permanent Court is composed exclusively of jurists and lawyers, whose training and experience do not fit them to adjudicate upon those vital questions which can only be decided on grounds of equity.

Another objection raised against the Tribunal system is that it will encroach upon the duties now entrusted to the Council of the League. At present these duties consist of bringing the disputants together and endeavouring to further an agreement through the processes of conciliation and negotiation. No one suggests that the Council should be deprived of these functions. This does not mean, however, that the Tribunal is superfluous, for if these processes break down, and a deadlock ensues, there is nothing left but a resort to war. When everything else has failed, the Tribunal stands forth as the final arbiter. It is the last barrier between us and war. Any nation which defies the international authority by ignoring its existence and resorting to war discloses itself as the aggressor by its own act.

We believe that in existing circumstances there is no practical alternative to the Tribunal system. It will have to be fitted into the organisation of the League, and the New Commonwealth

is engaged in working out, by means of investigation and research, the implications of this system, *e.g.* the relationship of the Tribunal to the Assembly, the Council and the Permanent Court, and a number of other important points which call for elucidation.

That this system is not impracticable is proved by the appointment of the Lytton Commission to recommend a settlement of the political issues between Japan and China. Why should not a similar Tribunal as part of the permanent machinery of the League deal with those political disputes which threaten the peace of Europe?

It is clear that out of the findings and awards of the Tribunal will grow a body of International Law, based upon precedent, which will be the foundation of a permanent code.

LAW is not law unless there is a sanction behind it. "Covenants without the sword are but words, and of no strength to secure a man at all." The police force is the corollary of the Tribunal, because the judge is useless without the policeman. Both are essential to the establishment of the Reign of Law, and should be created simultaneously.

Therefore, the New Commonwealth advocates the creation of an International Police Force equipped with those super-weapons which during the last twenty-five years the scientists have presented to the world. We believe that in the hands of national governments these devastating weapons will be used to obliterate civilisation, whilst in the custody of an International Authority they can be employed to guarantee the Reign of Law. Nations are driven by necessity to pool their military and especially their aerial resources for the performance of the police function. They can no longer afford to risk a war, because war means extermination—a process of mutual annihilation on the grand scale. The first shattering blow will be directed against the civil population—its cities, ports and nerve centres. Armies and navies are no longer protective screens. The next war will be fought in the air, but the decision will be reached on the ground by the nation which is able to slaughter more men, women and children more quickly than its opponents.

It follows that necessity compels us to inaugurate the Reign of Law. The immediate problem is how to vest in the international authority the control of the air. It is obvious that as each nation hands over its air weapons to the authority, the risks of mutual annihilation are correspondingly diminished. It is not to be expected, however, that they will all do so simultaneously. The range of the bomber has now become the deciding factor. For instance, in the existing state of aeronautical development, Europe cannot bomb America, or America Europe. The same is true of Europe and Japan. But the nations of Western Europe can annihilate each other in a few hours or days, and are compelled to adapt themselves to the new conditions or perish.

Consequently the New Commonwealth advocates the establishment of an European Air Police as the first instalment of the policing system. If such a force can be established in Europe other nations will in course of time gravitate into the new system, and each new arrival will mark a further stage on the road to disarmament, because centralised force tends to eliminate all force, including itself.

The opponents of this plan lay great stress upon the practical difficulties to be overcome. These difficulties are not insurmountable. They were overcome, for instance, during the war when an international executive—the Supreme War Council—established unity of command, pooled the military forces of the Allies, and improvised an international organisation for common action. What was possible in war is also possible in peace.

The responsible government of a Great Power, France, has on two occasions submitted a plan for an International Air Force to the Disarmament Conference, based upon the technical knowledge of its air experts.

A number of distinguished military and naval experts have declared, that from the technical standpoint, an International Police Force is a practical proposition. One of the aims of the New Commonwealth is to organise investigation and research by enlisting the assistance of experts for elucidating the technical problems involved in the organisation of an International Police Force.

THE real difficulties, however, are not technical, but political. Impracticability is now used as a weapon in the hands of our political opponents. The problem can be solved, but there still remains the conversion of public opinion, which can only be accomplished by intensive education. The New Commonwealth seeks to concentrate its activities upon the two essential elements in the Reign of Law—a tribunal and a police force. It confines its attention to these two practical objectives, and endeavours to mobilise public opinion in every country in their support. It seeks to merge the defence of each in the defence of all ; it substitutes the policing for the duelling system ; it combines moral and physical force as the strongest deterrent to international crime ; above all, it is based upon the concept of justice which alone can be the foundation of permanent peace. It is clear, however, that it cannot undertake this enormous task unless it is generously supported, morally and financially, by all those people of good will who earnestly desire to save our civilisation from annihilation. Therefore, we confidently appeal to individuals, voluntary bodies, and educational institutions to support the aims and objects of the New Commonwealth.



The minimum subscription for Associate Membership is 10s. per annum, U.S.A. \$2.50, France 35 Francs, Germany 5 R.M., which entitles subscribers to receive the Society's Journal together with certain pamphlets issued from time to time. Ministers of religion, teachers and university students are admitted upon payment of a *minimum* subscription of 5s. per annum. Full particulars and enrolment forms may be obtained from The Secretary, The New Commonwealth, Thorney House, Smith Square, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

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THE NEW COMMONWEALTH

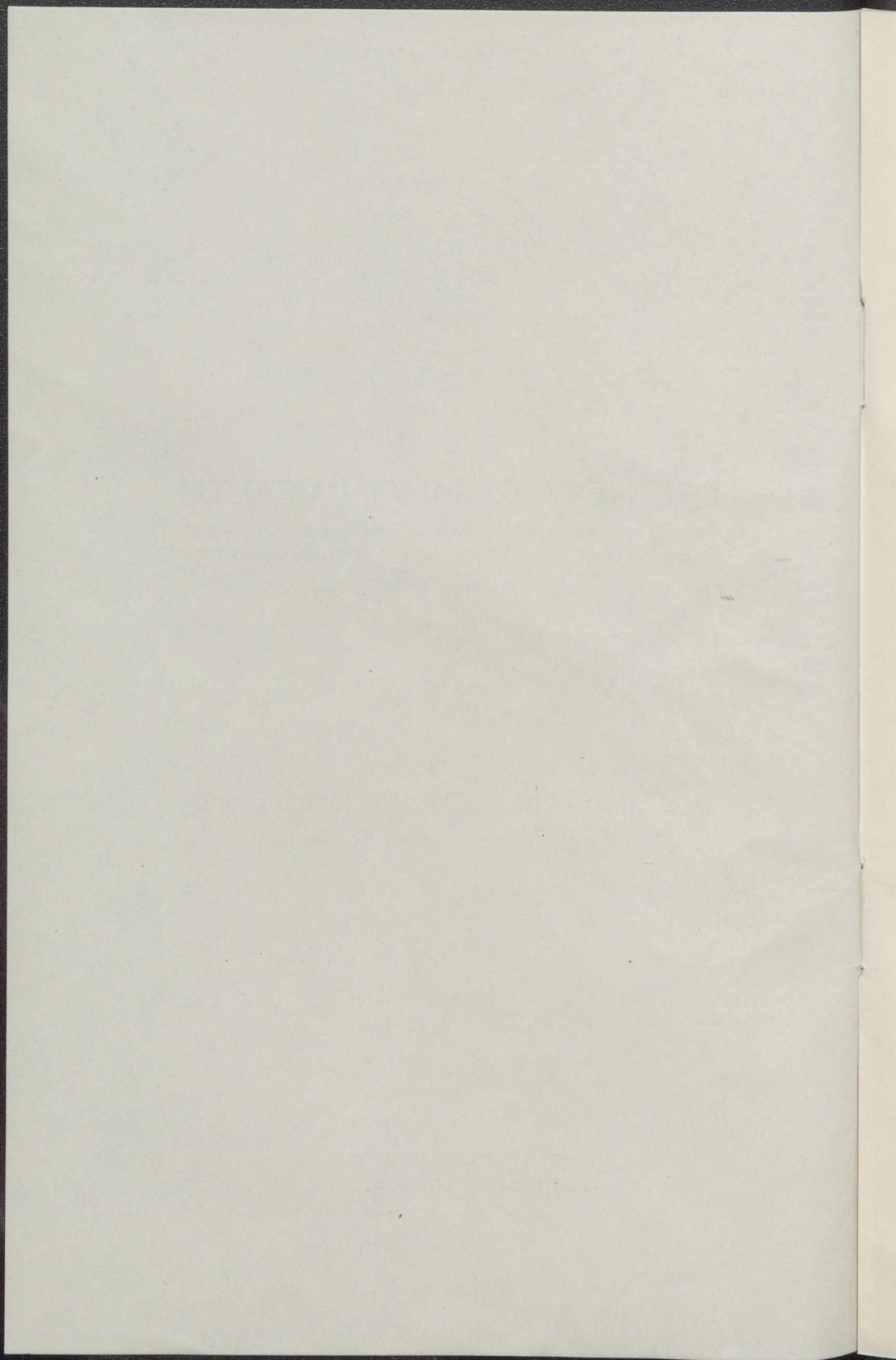
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The NEW COMMONWEALTH

A Society for the promotion of International Law and Order through
the creation of a Tribunal in Equity and an
International Police Force

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September 1st, 1936.

Dear Sir,

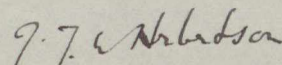
May I draw your attention to the existence of this organisation known as The New Commonwealth which was launched a few years ago for the purpose of concentrating attention on two definite specific objects - the creation of an Equity Tribunal to settle disputes between nations and an International Police Force to repel aggression and act as the ultimate sanction of the League of Nations.

Without exaggeration the greatest task facing humanity today is the creation of an authority to establish and maintain international law and order. There is an urgent need to strengthen the existing machinery, which so far has proved impotent to deal with acts of aggression. International Justice is only possible if rules of law are enforced in practice. It is the purpose of this organisation to promote world stability by arousing and mobilizing public opinion in support of this principle.

We are endeavouring to form a Canadian section of the Society in order to carry on effectively the work of education and research in the Dominion. Enclosed is a statement of our aims. If you find yourself in sympathy with our programme, it would give me great pleasure to enrol you as a member of the New Commonwealth. The minimum annual subscription is \$2.50, which entitles members to receive our monthly publication and certain pamphlets which we issue from time to time. I should point out that membership does not involve acceptance in detail of our programme, but implies that you are in general sympathy with our work and would like to follow the progress of the Society.

Will you kindly forward all remittances and enquiries to the Canadian Organiser, L. Lawrence Eke, 7, Ave. de l'Epee Outremont, Montreal.

Yours faithfully,



General Secretary.

SPECIAL YOUTH NUMBER.

When you have read this number, please pass it on to a friend or to your local library

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH

Being the Monthly Organ of a Society for the Promotion of International Law and Order

No. 8. Vol. 4

AUGUST 1936

SIXPENCE



The Editor will welcome contributions bearing on the general policy of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH, particularly our proposals for an International Equity Tribunal and an International Police Force.

Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the views of the Society.

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Our Purpose

WITH the approach of the World Youth Congress which has been organised to take place in Geneva early in September, the time is opportune for us to consider once more the transcendental importance, especially to the younger generation, of finding without delay an effective means of averting the catastrophe which daily becomes more menacing.

In its attitude towards foreign affairs the older generation is divided for the most part into two groups—the duellists and abolitionists. The latter have forsworn war. Force is to be abolished; disarmament is to be the cure for all international diseases.

Such is the theory. But why put all the emphasis on the weapons? Obviously the thing that counts is not the weapons themselves, but the purpose for which they are used. Are they to be employed for duelling or policing?

Disarmament provides no guarantee that the bully will be restrained from tyrannising over the weaker members of the international community. Therefore, abolition does not solve the problem. In fact, it may make confusion worse confounded. Carried to its logical conclusion, abolition means the disbandment of the police and constabularies in every country.

The unfortunate fact is that we cannot abolish force. Our forefathers used it to defend their individual lives and

property. Later the "hue and cry" was introduced, and gradually the execution of policing duties was put into commission by the organisation of the constabularies. Nevertheless, the obligation of every individual to assist the policeman remained and is still part and parcel of the law of the land.

It is clear that the same principle should be applied in the sphere of international relationships. Force must be centralised under the control of an international authority entrusted with the primary responsibility of maintaining law and order.

The doctrine of non-participation is not enough. It was among the articles of the Socialist creed to which millions of men in Europe were directly or indirectly committed before the war. But it only needed the call to arms in August 1914 to prick this bubble. Non-participation failed then, and it will always fail because its results are purely negative.

At the other end of the scale we find the duellists who do not realise that war, the duel, has been robbed of its romance. No longer is it a thrilling experience. Instead it has become a dismal affair. For this transformation we have to thank the scientists and mob psychology. War has become a matter of machines and men and women will be mere cogs in the engines of the combatant forces. It is no longer the clash of armies which will decide the issue. It will be the wholesale starvation, asphyxiation and destruction of the lives and properties of the warring masses.

Youth therefore must realise that in the next war, he will be ordered to commit the most hideous and ghastly crimes, to wage a campaign of incendiarism and murder on such a scale as the world has never yet witnessed.

Is that what any decent young man really wants? It will be hitting below the belt with a vengeance. But once he acquiesces in the duelling system Youth must go through with it. He cannot escape.

Clearly there must be a substitute for the duel—a new international order rising from the old anarchy and chaos and for which, as Mr. H. G. Wells insists, "men will presently be very ready to fight." This substitute is to be found in the establishment of the reign of justice and equity. It requires the union of reason and might organised through the creation of an impartial tribunal and an international police force.

Youth to-day has a great opportunity. Dedicated to this ideal, to this new conception of internationalism, they have it in their power to build a New Commonwealth in which the hideous spectre of war will have no part. But the sands are running out. Unless they act quickly, determinedly and unitedly, Armageddon will be upon them and the world to which they should be the heirs will come tumbling down about their ears. God grant that they may seize their opportunity before it is too late.

Current Events

Abyssinia—the End?

ABYSSINIA is no longer in the news: it is doubtful whether it is even on the map, except under the ignominious title of Italian East Africa. The League Assembly which met to acknowledge defeat and to beat the retreat from its principles was one of the most tragic events of recent times. Two things went to heighten the tragedy. The one was the presence of the Emperor, the other the reminder of the dissipated might of "the well-ordered ranks of the League countries imposing sanctions." The Emperor's speech was probably the most dignified and moving yet heard at Geneva. His eye-witness account of "the terrible tactics which killed tens of thousands" of his subjects who fell victims to "the rain of mustard gas" serves as a warning to other nations of the doom that awaits them if they neglect the opportunity, even at the eleventh hour, of organising a warless world. "Fifty-two countries," he reminded the Assembly, "assured me in October that the aggressor would not be successful and I ask them to remember their promise, on the faith of which I directed the struggle against the invader."

"In my confidence in the League," the Emperor continued, "I did not believe that right would bow to force. Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world shared my confidence. . . . I am defending the cause of small nations. It is not merely the settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute that is at stake. It is the future of those little States who place their trust in the sanctity of treaties. It is the whole international morality that is at stake." But his appeal fell on deaf ears. The resolution formally lifting sanctions against Italy was carried, and the delegates left to reflect on the weaknesses of the instrument upon whose successful working the future of world peace depends.

* * *

"Timeo Danaos . . ."

MEANWHILE, Signor Mussolini was making conciliatory gestures to the League and offering once more to share in its work. Provided that sanctions were dropped, he undertook not to raise a conscript army in Abyssinia, to give other nations opportunities for trade, and to inform the League from time to time on the progress of the country. Thus he does at least acknowledge the League's status. But on no account must these promises which, had they emanated from any other source, might have been rated higher, be accepted in return for a recognition of the Italian seizure of Abyssinia. The Assembly would at least have preserved some of its self respect if it had passed the Argentine's resolution refusing to recognise Italy's conquest.

* * *

Revision by Consent

IN these days, when the authority of the League is flouted with impunity, when treaties, covenants and pledges are torn and cast aside, when international confidence is shaken by one rude *fait accompli* after another, the Montreux Conference, with the resulting Convention regulating the future of the Dardanelles, comes as a welcome reminder that changes in international affairs can be achieved in an ordered manner. Montreux was significant not only in that it procured the first revision of a treaty by negotiation since the war, but also that it was the first really successful international conference of a political nature for the past four years. Un-

doubtedly the country which has gained most is Turkey herself—the plaintiff power. Not only has she established her claim to greater security in the Straits, but she has, by her method of approaching the problem, added considerably to her prestige and become, in the words of Mr. Bruce, Chairman of the Conference, "the standard bearer of legality." Whatever the result of the new agreement may be, it should certainly encourage those who realise the importance of making Article XIX a working reality. In this particular case, Article XIX was not invoked, the reason being that Japan, one of the signatories of the original Lausanne Agreement of 1923 governing the Straits, was no longer a member of the League. In this connection, it was interesting to note that at the closing session, M. Sato, the Japanese delegate, pointed out that this was the first international instrument signed by Japan since "her unhappy abandonment of the League of Nations."

* * *

A League Triumph

AT the Conference there was general agreement on the main issue—namely that Turkey should be allowed to refortify the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, but there were strong divergences of opinion on the question of the regulation of the passage of warships through the Straits in time of war. Naturally, if Turkey herself were a belligerent then no conventions could prevent her from exercising her discretion as to what ships should be allowed to enter the narrow portals of her largest city. But what if she were not a belligerent? The Agreement itself fortunately avoids the word "neutral," although most of the Press commentaries used it and in so doing ignored the fact that the word is completely meaningless, even in a world where resistance to war finds its only expression in collective inaction. On the question of the right of passage through the Straits in time of war when Turkey is not a belligerent, the British Delegation proposed either that there should be free passage for all belligerents, or that passage should be refused to all warships not acting on a mandate from the League. The Russian Government, on the other hand, rejecting the first alternative, wished to *extend* the second to admit the passage of ships acting in virtue of pacts other than the Covenant. Agreement was eventually reached on a French compromise proposal, whereby warships of any belligerent Power shall be accorded passage through the Straits only if acting under obligations devolving from the League Covenant, or "in the event of assistance being given to a State which is the victim of aggression in virtue of a mutual assistance pact to which Turkey is a party and concluded within the framework of the League of Nations Covenant."

Here then is the second benefit which has come out of the Montreux Agreement. The League has been recognised as the final arbiter on the opening or closing of the Straits in time of war. When the principle has been extended to all other strategic waterways, the League will have become a much more reliable instrument for the prevention of war than unfortunately it is at present.

* * *

Locarno Talks

EVER since the German reoccupation of the demilitarised Rhineland zone in March, efforts have been made to bring about the appeasement of Europe and to re-establish

those basic conditions of mutual understanding necessary for the establishment of a collective European peace system. To this end the first Conference of the Locarno Powers after that disturbing event suggested a demilitarised zone occupied by international police. Herr Hitler offered to delay the full fortification of Germany's Western frontier for three months. The British Government, acting as mediator-in-chief, addressed a questionnaire to Berlin. The months have passed, but the international force has not materialised. Herr Hitler's time limit has expired. Mr. Eden's questionnaire remains unanswered. Months of inactivity, but gradually the hard words with which the Rhineland *coup* was met have died away and a new opportunity for rebuilding has arisen from the London meeting of the representatives of Britain, France and Belgium. Having reaped the bitter harvest of a dictated peace, they were careful to avoid any suggestion of dictation in their proposals for the new European settlement. This point was emphasised in the communiqué issued after the meeting. "Such a settlement," it read, "can only be achieved by the free co-operation of all the powers concerned, and nothing would be more fatal to the hopes of such a settlement than the division, apparent or real, of Europe into opposing blocks." The outcome of the Conference was a decision to invite Germany and Italy—the other signatories of Locarno—to a Five Power Conference, the first business of which would be to negotiate a new arrangement to take the place of the Locarno Pact. Whatever the outcome of this invitation—and it has since been accepted by Italy "in principle" and by Germany—there no longer seems to be any justification for the accusation so often bandied about that France thinks solely in terms of her own security. Had this been the case, she would have been content to rely on the old Locarno guarantees—guarantees which have now been buttressed by military conversations between the British, French and Belgian chiefs of staff. She has realised that such one-sided arrangements, which leave Germany outside, savour too much of the old pre-war military alliances which are bound eventually to be met by counter alliances and to lead to a precarious balance of power.

* * *

The Indivisible Peace

BUT in giving priority on the agenda to a new Western Locarno, the Powers have avoided the suggestion that this was their only concern. Clearly the peace of Europe is indivisible. As Mr. Eden said in the House of Commons on July 27th, "It was not simply an Austrian quarrel which involved us (Britain) in war in 1914; it was an Austrian quarrel which became an invasion of Belgium. . . . Is there indeed a conflict in Europe that can be localised? If the flames are lit, will they not spread and is not, therefore, the peace of all Europe the concern of all Europe?" The communiqué therefore quite logically adds that: "If progress can be made at this meeting (of the Five Powers), other matters affecting European peace will necessarily come under discussion. In such circumstances it would be natural to look forward to the widening of the area of the discussion in such a manner as to facilitate, with the collaboration of the other interested Powers, the settlement of those problems the solution of which is essential to the peace of Europe."

* * *

The Austro-German Agreement

FEW international incidents during the last few years have provoked less hostile comment than the Austro-German Agreement. True the anti-Fascist Press spoke of it as a step

towards the *Anschluss*, and those incapable of thinking in any terms save those of power politics and military alliances read into it a sinister Italo-German *rapprochement*. Those exultant pessimists who have regarded Austria as a point of Italo-German friction likely at any time to lead to a devastating European war, are now holding up their hands in horror because this danger has been removed. Whatever the innuendoes and the fears expressed with regard to Germany's ultimate intentions, this pact is surely the outcome of the common sense of peoples enjoying a common language and, a great extent, a common culture. The agreement itself is based on "the fundamental idea that Austria recognises herself as a German State." In return, "the German Reich Government recognises the full sovereignty of the Federal States of Austria." Moreover, they recognise that "the inner political developments existing in Austria, including the question of Austrian National Socialism, is an internal affair in which they will not interfere either directly or indirectly." On its constructive side, the agreement certainly paves the way for the economic rehabilitation of Austria and for the stabilisation and pacification of Central Europe—a region which was fast becoming a cockpit of future conflict. The fears of Austria being seized by force of arms are receding into the background. The heightened apprehensions aroused in Czecho-Slovakia and other Danubian States will recede directly in proportion to the amount of security which the League has to offer them. At the moment, with the fate of Abyssinia uppermost in their minds, it is not surprising that they take a short-sighted view and seek protectors whose forces are at least organised, if not overwhelming. When the member States of the League realise that by pooling their armaments they can achieve an organised preponderance of force at the disposal of law, then and not until then, will Europe enjoy that security and confidence necessary for her development and progress.

* * *

World Youth Peace Conference

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH is essentially a young movement. Founded but four short years ago, our Society is the first great attempt to organise and to canalise that ever-growing public opinion which seeks to establish the reign of law among nations by the provision of machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, for the removal of international grievances in conformity with the principles of equity and justice and for the centralisation of armed force and its dedication solely to the service of law and right. We refuse to be bound and blinded by outworn shibboleths and dogmas of national sovereignty or to quiver with palsied fear at the mention of the boggy of the super-state. Our objective is Justice—the only conceivable foundation for peace. In our campaign, we appeal for the co-operation of the Youth of all parties and all nations. This month we publish professions of faith in our ideals and in our programme by six young men—an internationalist, a Frenchman, a Dutchman, a Conservative, a Socialist and a Liberal, each one of whom may be considered to be representative of the younger generation in his own country or party. They have taken up the challenge thrown out by Mr. Baldwin when he said in the House of Commons: "What about the younger men? It is they who will have to fight, and it is they who will have to fight out this bloody issue of war. It is really for them to decide." The World Youth Peace Conference at Geneva in September provides the opportunity for discussion and decision. If this journal is able to assist them in their task of designing and building the warless world, it will have achieved its purpose.

The World We Mean to Make

Youth and the New Commonwealth

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION UNIVERSITAIRE INTERNATIONALE

IT is with a certain bitter humour that articles by young people are read to-day. Few young people still have that burning faith in their future that is supposed to characterise youth. Nor have we, indeed, much reason to believe in the certainty of a future of any kind, good or bad. The full weight of disillusionment and uncertainty born of poverty and unemployment, social injustice and revolutions, international bitterness and wars, has fallen on our shoulders. As our countries plough their feverish paths to destruction—though now dimly aware that in death they will not be divided though in life they were at daggers drawn—we, the young in all lands, feel like helpless rats on a sinking ship. We played no part in the building of this chaotic civilisation of ours, and our influence in changing it seems small and ineffectual. Yet surely enough, unless miracles still happen, with it will end our future.

The eleventh hour has passed. Every country has started its policy of *sauve-qui-peut*. Yet everyone knows that method is no less disastrous for the world than it is for the audience in a burning cinema. When we think, we can see why everything has happened in these swiftly moving post-war years. The 1921 crisis, and more vividly the 1929 world depression, have shown us not only how interdependent all countries are, but also how closely interrelated are all their problems. Intellectually every thinking person is convinced, as Herr Hitler said in his speech on May 21st, 1935, "that looking at the matter from a broad standpoint the achievement of economic autarchy by all States, by which we are threatened to-day, is undesirable and cannot fail to have harmful consequences for all nations." Yet self-sufficiency and Empire Free Trade are daily more loudly acclaimed. We see the connections between economic autarchy, unemployment and rearmament programmes, Jew-baiting, the Oxford Group and the recrudescence of nationalist policies and National Governments. The Director of the I.L.O. remarks in his Annual Report that: "There is now a vague awareness that territorial claims and armament programmes are not the fundamental issues . . . but the symptoms. The roots are to be found in actual or threatened impoverishment, declining standards of life, insecurity for the future of themselves and their children which darkens the outlook of the present generation in so many countries. The remedy is not to be found in political pacts or frontier rectifications or disarmament conferences alone. These methods have been tried and have failed because they did not touch the real source of the trouble. So nowadays we are beginning to talk of the abolition of trade restrictions, the distribution of raw materials, the stabilisation of currencies, an international monetary agreement, the resumption of international lending, as things which are not merely required to promote economic recovery but which are indispensable to the future stability of the whole political structure." When the people of the world have been frightened and doped into thinking they have their backs against the wall in a fight for self-preservation, bullheaded, sadistic and irrational policies are acclaimed without

thought, and the leadership of morons and tub-thumpers is received as a blessing from heaven.

It would seem ridiculous that our world civilisation, with all that we find good in it, and all hopes of better things, as well as the bad, should be destroyed by intellectual laziness. Yet that is what is happening. Few post-war statesmen really understood the new diplomacy that was born with the signing of the Covenant. They made but a poor attempt to work it. Now, frightened out of their wits by the sheer fact of modern interdependence, which they cannot or will not understand, they make ludicrous efforts to revert to the pre-war methods they think they really know. After sixteen years of more or less collective living, statesmen seek to lead their countries back to the paths of power politics which achieved the World War. It is as unfruitful for youth to expect salvation from their outworn brains as from their outworn creeds.

What can youth do in its present desperate plight? Youth can do two things: it can think, and it can act. Thereby it may yet work the miracle. We can try to go on thinking clearly, rationally and internationally amid the confusion around us and under the poison of propaganda which smothers us. Our young and fresh minds can understand things it is too late for our fathers to begin to learn, for we were born into this tortured interdependent world, and have been a part of its writhings. We can act, too, with our young and strong bodies, consistently, ruthlessly. Let the mass hysteria of the totalitarian state and the inevitable doom of an irrational world be the ever present guarantors that reason shall, to the end, guide our actions.

Our immense task needs that courage of desperation which we have. We have to build a new world order, of a kind in which we would chose to live. If we wish to build a world in which peace, justice and happiness are available for all people, we have first to deal with the claims of those dissatisfied states whose military preparedness is a standing threat to our precarious peace. The people of the democratic countries are prepared to make sacrifices for peace; who, indeed, in their senses would not? We must elucidate those claims, psychological as well as economic, and try to satisfy them, in so far as our actions can be consistent with our objective. Writing off a little prestige is inevitably necessary, but if we wish to establish our good faith we must first understand and appreciate the culture, the idealism and the human needs and aspirations of the people of other countries. But, side by side with radical measures of peaceful change, we must try to re-build collective security. States are dynamic, and an international order which does not provide for this fact will not avoid war. Yet if changes are to produce justice and peace for all people they must be made under and through law. Otherwise even the changes themselves will not be peaceful. *What we want to build* is the public law of the Covenant, backed by effective international force and by machinery in the spirit of Article XI—whether by an Equity Tribunal or a standing advisory committee of the Council—for remedying growing grievances and avoiding those situations likely to result in a breach of the peace. *What we want immediately* is the establishment of an impartial fact-finding Commission (set

up by the League under Article V (2) with broad terms of reference and co-operating with non-League members), to identify and examine the claims of the dissatisfied states, followed by a World Conference to consider the whole complex problem of the world's distress—including armaments, trade, tariffs, and economic autarchy, raw materials, colonies, labour conventions and minorities—and to draw up the new Treaty of Peace.

Youth, united the world over, can still win through to these almost impossible ideals. It can overwhelm the entrenched irrational opposition that such a policy encounters from its older fellow countrymen, and it can force older statesmen to save the world, or make way for youth.

At the end of this month there will meet in Geneva a World Congress of Youth larger and more representative than any of its kind hitherto. Over twenty countries will send representatives of their various youth organisations, in delegations of fifty per country, to discuss their common agreement and differences. Then they will decide what youth shall do about it. A pledge by the youth of the world actively to oppose all wars other than collective wars against a state which has broken its covenants would be a revolutionary outcome. Yet, if it covered the youth of the majority of the democratic countries alone, it may well be the event that will save our world from destruction. It may also be youth's last chance.

E. P. WALLIS-JONES.

A YOUNG CONSERVATIVE

THE failure of the League of Nations to save Abyssinia from Italian aggression has caused many men and women in this country to reconsider their attitude towards a League policy. Everyone is convinced that another war on the same scale as the last will be the end of civilisation, but on the best method of preventing the recurrence of such a catastrophe there is not the same unanimity. There seems at least a danger that Europe will revert to a policy of big armaments once more and the inevitable spark will occur to set the whole continent ablaze once again. The splendid results of the Peace Ballot showed that there had been a great change in the attitude of public opinion towards the League of Nations. Three years ago, supporters of the League were regarded by their neighbours as unpractical idealists, if not as cranks. Now all that is changed and the majority of the electorate is "League-conscious." These new supporters have received a nasty shock from the League's failure. The universal condemnation of Italian aggression and the imposition of sanctions, if somewhat overdue, had led them to hope for further and more drastic action and a final vindication of the principle of collective security. What actually happened is already a thing of the past. In the years to come, when lips are unsealed, memoirs written, and histories published, there will be much mutual recrimination in Europe, when national historians seek to fasten the blame for the League's failure on any but their own country. A later generation will have to decide between their conflicting testimonies; what concerns us is rather how the League can succeed than who is most responsible for its failure.

First of all, Italy had a grievance against Abyssinia. Whether it was a legitimate grievance we do not for our present purpose need to decide. What is more important is that she did not consider the League Council and Assembly fit tribunals to try her case, and that too when she had pledged herself to submit to their ruling. There is more in this refusal than mere perfidy. The whole essence of arbitration is

psychological. The judicial ability of the arbitrator weighs but little with the parties; his impartiality is of paramount importance. The national delegates at Geneva were as much concerned with the interests of their respective countries as with the merits of Italy's case. This same narrow national outlook was no doubt responsible for the sanctions fiasco; too much attention to possible losses in national trade caused the delegates to lose sight of the more vital issues of international peace.

If the world is to be made safe for future generations, these defects must be remedied, and men of all parties would do well to give more consideration to the plans of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH which have been devised solely to strengthen the League in exactly those places where it is at present so weak. An equity tribunal is not, like the League Assembly, open to the criticism that it represents national interests. The Court could be elected when required from a panel of judges, and thus an impartial decision could be secured. The usual objection to this plan, which generally comes from the right, is that it is too much to expect nations to abandon their sovereign right of settling their own disputes in whatever manner they choose. Let us examine this argument more closely. At present the two most important methods of settling disputes between nations are diplomacy and war, arbitration being included under the first heading. The first will not be affected by the Equity Tribunal, but will still be encouraged like settlement out of court in civil cases, and, as in these latter, subject to the settlement being approved by the Court. As for the second, to renounce war as a method of settling disputes is not so much the sacrifice of a sovereign right as the implementing of a promise long since made, that is, of course, unless the League Covenant and the Briand-Kellogg Pact are not regarded as just so much paper. To sign such a pact and then claim the right to break your pledge when you think fit is not sovereignty, but anarchy.

The idea of an International Police Force is a natural complement of an Equity Tribunal. A court with no means of enforcing its decision is a mockery or a waste of time. The two most important benefits which such a force will confer are the effective and certain punishment of aggression and the disappearance of the national armed forces. By taking the infliction of penalties out of the hands of individual nations, the likelihood of disobedience is greatly diminished. In the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, the deliberations preliminary to any action were so lengthy that when they were over Italy had raised so many troops that the other nations were reluctant to intervene effectively and the Abyssinians were left to their cruel fate. With an international force such delay would be unnecessary and punishment would be swift and sure. With the introduction of this force the need for more than a skeleton national army retained merely for internal police work would disappear, now that the territorial integrity of each nation was guaranteed against unjustified attack. In the air too, the abolition of national air forces would give a great impetus to commercial aviation, with a corresponding effect on world trade. THE NEW COMMONWEALTH aims at strengthening the League and improving the Peace system in the very points in which reinforcement is required. The criticism that such schemes will impose too great a strain on human nature meets with the answer that human nature has no choice; we must act or perish. By making known the aims and objects of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH we can build up a favourable body of public opinion which can compel governments to give that lead which the world so greatly needs.

GEORGE HESKETH.

A YOUNG SOCIALIST

IT is not the purpose of this article to develop a socialist theory of international life. Still less is it intended to set out a detailed plan of campaign to be followed in the complicated day-to-day manipulation of foreign policy. The writer proposes rather to indicate the relation of socialism to the more general issues. He can do little more than state the case and hope that the bald statement will itself suggest the framework of fact and argument which support it.

The distinctive characteristic of the socialist approach to any subject is in the attention it devotes to the influence of economic considerations. It is only right to emphasise, and probably it will be appreciated by most of the readers of this periodical, that this is no mere theoretical bias.

War, legitimately, or as now illegitimately, is an ultimate instrument of national policy. It is not an end in itself, though military victory may have its value. War may actually break out on some issue which is itself only derivatory as an instrument of policy—a strategic base, or a military movement, or an affront to prestige. Many of the problems of international politics are of this secondary order, and it is no doubt reasonable to maintain that they would disappear if an alternative basis of power politics could be organised. But it is useful to probe deeper, and to find that there must be some ultimate ends which the manœuvres of power politics are intended to achieve. There may be political, territorial, religious and, perhaps most common of all, economic classification.

There exists a great variety of admittedly economic questions in international life—tariffs and quotas, currencies and exchange, shipping, export subsidies, dumping and the like. But economic aims enter very largely into other issues. Silesia and Alsace-Lorraine have been bones of contention not merely on account of the mixed populations who occupy the surface of those territories, but also because of the assorted minerals which are found underneath. Political influence in or control of a state brings with it economic advantages in ordinary trading intercourse, and also in valuable concessions of mining rights and other openings for profitable penetration. The colonial issue is admitted to be largely of this order, and although the conclusion of some publicists, that the claim for colonies is principally political or psychological, is comforting to Englishmen, it is unfounded in fact.

Now it could not reasonably be argued that socialism would in itself directly solve all the economic issues which arise between nations. But it may fairly be said that it would greatly ease the problem which they set. It may at first sight appear strange that the nations persist in protectionist policies which every economist, and indeed every financier or business man, agrees are as a whole unsound. But these policies are the expression of a whole series of concessions to private interests. It is no accident that while socialists are planners, they are in general less protectionist than their neighbours. And if it be correct that socialistic methods will help to solve the problems of unemployment and wasted resources, that strikes at the root of the new economic nationalism which is intended to pass the burden of slump on to the shoulders of other nations.

But there remain real issues of national economic advantage and other basic international issues as well, just as there are causes of dispute among countries or provinces or the states of a federation. One fact stands out above all else. If war is to be avoided, then we have to organise our international society—be its component states socialist or not. Even though all states were socialist, that organisation would still be necessary. Furthermore this task of preventing war

is becoming ever more urgent. International organisation cannot wait upon the formation of a socialist world, but will be based on states of divergent economic structures. It has not been necessary to remove capitalism to procure peace among the component states of the American Federation nor to practise communism in order to keep the peace within national frontiers. What must be recognised by all is that the preservation of peace depends on the maintenance of the rule of law—that no one individual or state is above the law or can break the law as and when it thinks fit. That is the fundamental axiom for the prevention of war but, in addition to that, and no less important, the law must be founded on justice and must be capable of being changed in accordance with the dictates of a non-static international morality.

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH advocates a machinery and a policy whereby this international society can be attained. Through the medium of an international police force, under the control of an international authority, the rule of law can be upheld: by means of equity tribunals, the machinery of the League can be so implemented as to make the removal of international grievances a reality. The inevitable logic of its argument is such as to commend itself or indeed to force itself on even the meanest mentality. The resistance with which it meets is not in general intellectual doubt as to whether the procedure it proposes is the most practical. It is a compound of ignorance, interests, and sheer conservatism and, as a broad psychological basis, nationalism in a narrow sense. Such nationalism will have ultimately to be undermined. Is there reason to think that a socialist state will be more international than a capitalist one, and should we in the near future hope for more from a socialistic government than from a capitalist one? Is nationalism an independent force to be fought *in vacuo*, or is the struggle against it in some way allied to the economic issue?

Now it is a simple fact that the policy of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH is practically the official policy of the Labour Party, in a degree to which that could not be said of the National Coalition. It is natural that an individual who rejects tradition in one matter is unlikely to concede too much to inertia in another; it is difficult to support tradition in one field and innovation in another.

It is perfectly true that another war would destroy capitalism, but men in day-to-day life scarcely foresee the ultimate consequences of their acts. The foreign concessionaire or colonial industrialist, the exporter (particularly in the heavy industries) brings pressure to bear on governmental circles of his own type, not to go to war but to manœuvre, to carry through an imperialist or an aggressive economic policy. If one is maintaining the rights of private enterprise against Government control at home, it is natural not to support the surrender of full state sovereignty in the international field. Yet unless this is done, the dissatisfied states will retain their freedom to go to war, as surely as the trade unions retain the right to strike.

At every turn it is convenient to appeal to the nationalistic passion, to justify a tariff or to resist a wage-increase because of the "competition of low-paid foreign labour." To some extent, one can scarcely doubt, nationalism is deliberately fostered as a weapon in the everyday economic struggle between states. To a greater extent it is probably by a subconscious psychological process that the class of men who use nationalism as a defence for themselves are genuinely nationalist. It is hardly possible for the defenders of sectional interests to be internationalists, while it would be illogical to work for a co-operative commonwealth restricted to the limits of a nation or even an empire.

No doubt it is quite possible to organise international life among capitalist states. But the socialist would maintain two important propositions. Firstly, that private capitalist interests give a great part of the impulse to many of those policies which involve most international disputes, and that a socialist state or even a socialistic government will *eo ipso* be far more accommodating. Secondly, that there is a deep-seated relationship between the maintenance of capitalism and the survival of the nationalistic spirit which is an obstacle on the road to a New Commonwealth. In so far as the day-to-day practice of capitalist life tends to exploit nationalism and to bolster up an outworn conception of state sovereignty, it tends to obscure the more vital problem of organising peace. Only in the assured peace of a New Commonwealth can the socialist ideal be achieved.

T. K.

A YOUNG LIBERAL

THE age is one of uncertainty and frustration. Dogmatism and conviction appear to be things of the past and Youth—leaderless and distracted—knows no security. Occasionally we dream of the world which we should like to build and talk of the social order in which we imagine that the maximum of human happiness can be achieved. But all the time we are haunted by one everlasting terror—the horror of war. Will our generation be called upon to sacrifice our lives for an outworn conception of territorial possession? Are we expected to march blindly to the jingoistic tunes of “Rule Britannia” or “Deutschland über alles”? Is it inevitable that our only purpose in life should be the destruction of our fellow men and that shattering of a civilisation which we have been taught to appreciate? Or is it inevitable that though we be spared the miasma of war, our lives should be crabbed, stultified and impoverished by the constant fear of impending disaster? Is there no escape from war or the dread of war?

To the Liberal, with a boundless faith in progress emanating from an ever-increasing development of human personality, there is only one answer. War is not inevitable. All fear of war between nations can be removed, but we shall achieve this solution only by a constant insistence on the supreme value of individual personality and by applying to states those same fundamental rules of conduct as have procured liberty and freedom from armed conflict within national boundaries. The first of these conditions gives the Liberal that fundamental basis on which he can hope to build a warless world. It is that primary idea that humanity must be regarded as one community. Without that belief in the basic unity of the human race all further plans for avoiding conflict will be of no avail. Liberalism, then, is absolutely opposed to the nationalist conception as a collection of conflicting and combatant communities. To blind ourselves to the existence of national and racial differences would, of course, be ridiculous. But we do say that in these times, when new means of communication of men, goods and ideas have made the world as small as the Athens of Pericles and the France of Napoleon, if the requirements of world peace and prosperity demand world organisation then a mere clinging to national rights of independence and sovereignty must not be allowed to stand in the way of achieving those ends. Surely we have realised by now that it is the reactionary insistence on national independence in an interdependent world that has brought us economically into the throes of depression and politically to the brink of war.

It is, however, with the second condition that THE NEW COMMONWEALTH is primarily concerned, that is, with the

development of that organisation necessary to avoid conflict among nations first as it has been eliminated among individuals. Man in his search for freedom has long since realised that liberty with the right to know, to think, to believe, to speak and to act can only be achieved under the protection of law. Kipling has expressed the Liberal ideal in one line: “Leave to live by no man’s leave, underneath the law.” If nations are to be free from war, that same doctrine must be applied. The anarchy which now prevails must be superseded by the international rule of law, for no permanent peace can be established so long as individual states have to depend for their security and the protection of their rights on their own armed strengths. No state which has any thought for the well-being of its citizens wants armaments for their own sake. They want armaments just sufficient to ensure their own victory in the event of war, that is, a more powerful armament than that of their rivals. In this condition of anarchy the security of each nation depends on the insecurity of its neighbour. The result is an inevitable arms race leading to an inevitable war.

The solution lies in entrusting the security of states to an inter-state authority; in one word, federalism. No mere loose confederation of states such as the present League of Nations, with each state maintaining its own armaments and the power to decide for itself the justice of its own claims, can put an end to nationalist wars. Mere voluntary co-operation of sovereign states is doomed to failure. Had the framers of the Covenant paid more attention to the breakdown of confederation in ancient Greece, in the early fears of the United States and in pre-Bismarckian Germany, they would not have had to wait for the bitter defeat of international morality in Manchuria and Abyssinia.

All history goes to prove that the only way of establishing peace through law is the abandoning of a part of one’s independence, be it of individual freedom or of national sovereignty, and creating a common authority capable of commanding loyalty from all citizens for the purposes of settling all disputes by reference to impartial third party decision and preventing their settlement by a resort to brute force. To this end, the collective principle embodied in the Covenant and in the Kellogg Pact gives us a foundation on which to build. But it is only a foundation. The actual structure and machinery of real federalism has yet to be built. The League or World Authority—call it what you will—must be entrusted with absolute control of all military, naval and aerial power—with the exception of that small amount of force required by each state to maintain internal order. At the same time, the international authority must be equipped with an impartial judiciary, capable of giving awards based solely on equity and justice and independent of the intrigue and self-interest which inevitably colour the decisions of international councils composed of state representatives.

It is for these reasons that modern Liberalism marches shoulder to shoulder with THE NEW COMMONWEALTH in its fight for a new world order in which peace based on justice is maintained by a strengthened League equipped with an Equity Tribunal and an International Police Force.

A large part of the world—that part of it in which democracy and liberty are still revered—is ready for the new unity. Its Youth is conscious of a positive loyalty to world law and world government.

Our task is to build the New Commonwealth and to develop a super-national organisation making for world unity. We shall not fail.

G. E.

La Jeunesse Française et l'Organisation de la Paix

Par CHARLES HERISSON

TOUS ceux, en France, qui veulent une paix durable dans le monde, loin de conclure du nouvel échec de la Société des Nations à l'élimination de cette institution ou à l'amputation de ses pouvoirs, pensent au contraire qu'il convient de renforcer son autorité et sa puissance, afin de la mettre à même d'assurer le règne du droit et de la justice.

La Société des Nations malgré ses fautes passées est un organisme puissant qui peut encore jouer un rôle de premier plan dans l'avenir. Rien ne saurait être improvisé utilement pour la remplacer.

L'échec de l'Institution de Genève n'a pas démontré la faillite du principe de la sécurité collective ou de l'assistance mutuelle.

La Société des Nations n'est pas un organisme différent des Etats qui la constituent; elle n'est que ce que veulent ceux-ci et pas autre chose.

La défaillance et la faiblesse des différentes nations liées pourtant par des obligations formelles au sujet de la prévention et de la répression des agressions sont essentiellement dues à l'insuffisance des moyens mis à la disposition de l'Institution genevoise pour imposer sans de trop grands sacrifices le règne de la Loi.

En effet, comme l'a bien montré le conflit italo-abyssin, certains Etats disposent d'une force militaire telle qu'ils sont capables de tenir en échec la Société des Nations ou tout au moins de résister suffisamment longtemps pour nécessiter des sacrifices humains et matériels énormes. Genève n'avait pas une supériorité suffisamment écrasante pour empêcher l'Italie de se rebeller et pour en triompher aisément. Une guerre terrible était à craindre d'autant plus que cet Etat pouvait trouver des complicités militaires, comme il a reçu des appuis économiques. Le risque est apparu si grand à beaucoup d'esprits qu'on n'a pas voulu l'affronter. On peut facilement penser à des hypothèses où l'impuissance de la Société des Nations serait plus forte, étant donné son organisation et le surarmement actuel.

La guerre, même pour la cause de la justice, est considérée comme une monstruosité par beaucoup de milieux très divers ayant une horreur profonde des conflits armés et voulant reculer ce fléau le plus possible.

Certes on peut critiquer une telle attitude sur le terrain de l'éthique. La guerre à l'injuste n'est-elle pas un devoir? Il serait facile également de montrer que c'est une politique à courte vue et que ne pas réagir contre la violence, c'est encourager des coups de force future.

Mais il est impossible d'ignorer ces données psychologiques fondamentales si l'on veut organiser une paix solide et durable. Dans la société internationale comme dans la société nationale d'ailleurs, chaque fois que le maintien de l'ordre est trop coûteux et exige de trop grands sacrifices de vies humaines ou matériels, il n'est pas assuré. Pour qu'il le soit il faut qu'on puisse l'imposer à bon marché pour ainsi dire.

I. SÉCURITÉ, ASSISTANCE MUTUELLE, DÉSARMEMENT ET FORCE INTERNATIONALE DE POLICE

Ces constatations de fait appellent une double conclusion pratique.

D'une part il convient de renforcer la puissance politique et militaire de la Société des Nations, et d'autre part diminuer

la force des différents Etats pour réduire leur capacité de violation de la loi internationale. C'est la faiblesse de la première et la puissance des seconds qui ont condamné et condamneraient encore l'organisme de Genève à l'impuissance.

Au sein de la société nationale les individus et les groupes ont été désarmés. Au contraire l'Etat dispose d'une force de police d'une supériorité tellement écrasante qu'il n'existe personne capable de lui résister avec succès. Mais il est certain que "si les individus étaient armés jusqu'aux dents la police entraînerait des échauffourées sanglantes. Elle ne peut assurer facilement sa mission que parce qu'elle est infiniment plus forte."

La crainte et la sanction du gendarme sont un élément essentiel de l'ordre public. Certes la police n'empêche pas quelques rébellions mais celles-ci constituent des cas isolés et localisés et elles sont reprimées sans de trop grands sacrifices.

Il faut donc travailler au désarmement général, simultané et contrôlé. De ce point de vue on ne saurait trop souligner les paroles que prononçait récemment à Genève le chef du Gouvernement français.

"L'unique solution qui puisse satisfaire la conscience des peuples est celle qui viderait la sécurité collective de toutes les virtualités de guerre qu'elle peut encore receler. La sécurité collective ne doit être qu'un pur instrument de paix et son jeu ne devrait normalement contenir aucun danger de guerre, ce qui revient à dire que pour être complète la sécurité collective doit se combiner avec le désarmement général."

Dans l'état actuel de surarmement la vraie sécurité collective n'existe pas, si en effet on veut la faire prévaloir c'est la guerre. Le risque de conflit est si grand qu'on hésite à le courir et qu'on laisse impunément commettre des actes de force.

Le chef du Gouvernement français précisait :

"Sans désarmement il n'est pas possible de concevoir le triomphe du droit et des sentences arbitrales. La sécurité collective est certes la condition du désarmement, mais le désarmement est la condition d'une sécurité collective complète car il faut que les Etats soient suffisamment désarmés pour que les sanctions pacifiques contraignent. Au-dessous d'un certain degré de puissance offensive immédiate la communauté internationale n'aurait plus à redouter de rébellion. Le désarmement est la caution de l'arbitrage et la sanction des sanctions."

A cet égard on ne saurait trop refuter à la thèse de ceux qui prétendent que le meilleur moyen d'assurer la paix est le réarmement massif. Ces armes, dit-on, ne sauraient être mises qu'au service de la Société des Nations et de la paix et seraient donc susceptibles de faire pencher la balance du côté du droit.

A vrai dire, il n'y a pas à l'heure actuelle de place pour la sécurité collective. Les conventions pacifiques risquent d'être réduites à néant. Les Etats forts peuvent tenir en échec la Société des Nations et la cause de la paix. Le développement de la sécurité collective et de l'assistance mutuelle doit rendre possible le désarmement. Le maintien d'une grande puissance militaire pour assurer sa propre défense ne serait plus justifié. La faiblesse de la Société des Nations est une des causes du réarmement général.

Le désarmement massif, simultané et contrôlé doit être complété par l'attribution à la Société des Nations d'une force militaire puissante, c'est-à-dire ayant une supériorité telle qu'elle soit susceptible de décourager d'une part toute velléité d'agression et d'étouffer immédiatement et sans dommage toute tentative de rébellion contre la communauté internationale.

La constitution d'une force de police internationale est la deuxième tâche à réaliser à l'heure actuelle. Celle-ci doit être sous le contrôle de la Société des Nations. Ainsi son action préventive ou répressive sera efficace : sa réaction sera automatique et immédiate.

Au contraire, un système de contingents mis à la disposition de la Société des Nations par les différents Etats au moment où l'agression est sur le point d'être consommée ou vient de l'être laisserait nécessairement régner une incertitude en ce qui concerne cette co-opération. En effet celle-ci serait subordonnée à la volonté des Etats souverains ; des hésitations seraient à craindre par suite des réactions de l'opinion publique.

Cette force de police doit être une armée de métier entraînée dès le temps de paix au rôle qu'elle devra jouer. C'est la condition même de sa cohésion et de sa puissance.*

Naturellement l'aviation sera appelée à jouer à cet égard un rôle essentiel étant donné sa puissance offensive et d'intimidation et la plus grande facilité de réaliser dans les conditions de la technique l'internationalisation d'une telle arme.

En définitive, sécurité collective et assistance mutuelle doivent se combiner avec la création d'une force de police internationale et le désarmement. Le risque de défaillance de la part des Etats sera alors négligeable car les sacrifices exigés et le danger de guerre seront insignifiants. La prévention des conflits armés sera réalisée ou tout au moins l'application de sanctions pacifiques et une simple opération de police seront suffisantes. Les fauteurs de troubles seront contraints de rester dans la légalité.

Evidemment, il ne faut pas méconnaître les difficultés de l'organisation de la paix sur ces bases. Une telle œuvre se heurte à la souveraineté des Etats ; elle implique une diminution de cet attribut dans un des domaines les plus fondamentaux, mais il ne faut pas se détourner de ce but et y travailler avec toute l'ardeur et toute la foi que justifie la création d'un ordre social supérieur.

Cependant, en attendant ces réalisations et tout en travaillant à leur succès, il est absolument nécessaire de prendre toutes les mesures susceptibles de prévenir la guerre à l'heure actuelle. Certes la prévention et la répression des conflits armés est une obligation universelle et tous les Etats doivent loyalement y co-opérer sans distinction aucune. Mais étant donné le développement présent de l'humanité, pour s'assurer ce concours général on a envisagé de doser le degré de contribution, de responsabilité et de sacrifices imposés à chaque nation suivant les intérêts mis en cause par une agression ou une menace de coup de force dans une zone déterminée. C'est pour cette raison que l'on pense aujourd'hui créer dans le cadre d'une organisation universelle comme la Société des Nations un système de régions à l'intérieur desquelles seraient prescrites, d'une façon précise, la nature et l'étendue des obligations de chacun.

A la condition que ces zones soient suffisamment vastes et s'étendent par exemple à un continent comme l'Europe un tel système ne présente pas de grands inconvénients et peut être une étape nécessaire dans l'organisation de la paix.

* D'ailleurs le désarmement aurait le grand avantage de soulager l'économie des peuples menacés de s'effondrer sous le fardeau de dépenses improductives. Ainsi seraient diminuées quelques-unes des causes de guerre.

Mais un système universel fondé sur le désarmement et la création d'une force de police internationale doit être le but final et est la condition d'une paix véritable et indivisible.

II. ÉQUITÉ ET PROCÉDURE DE REVISION PACIFIQUE DU STATUT ECONOMIQUE ET POLITIQUE

La création d'une force de police internationale, le désarmement général, l'organisation de l'assistance mutuelle et de la sécurité collective sont absolument indispensables au maintien de la paix ; toutefois ces réalisations ne seront possibles que si le triomphe de l'équité est assuré. Ce système d'obligations et de contrainte doit évidemment être aussi au service de la justice. La force à la disposition de l'injustice n'est qu'oppression intolérable.

On ne peut fonder une paix durable dans la société internationale comme dans la société civile que sur la justice. Les révolutions à l'intérieur d'un Etat viennent briser l'appareil policier et renverser les gouvernements qui ne cherchent à se maintenir que par l'oppression. De même les nations ne consentiront à désarmer que le jour où elles auront la garantie que leurs aspirations légitimes pourront être satisfaites pacifiquement et non par le recours à la force. Dans le cas contraire elles conserveront jalousement leurs armées. Dans une société inorganisée ou fondée sur l'injustice la force est le seul moyen d'assurer le triomphe du Droit.

Certes, le désarmement est la condition du triomphe de la légalité mais il ne faut pas oublier que le règne de la justice est aussi la condition du désarmement. Il y a interdépendance entre l'un et l'autre. Cette solidarité est aussi, sinon plus, fondamentale que celle existant entre la sécurité collective et le désarmement.

Il faut donc organiser une procédure et un tribunal ou un organisme capables d'instruire les demandes équitables de revision du statut économique et politique. Ainsi sera assurée la réalisation des aspirations et des besoins légitimes des différents peuples. Les causes profondes de guerre seront supprimées. Une paix durable ne peut être établie que sur l'équité.

Si l'on se refuse à donner satisfaction à des revendications légitimes on maintient le monde dans un état de tension constante, on empêche toute collaboration, on prépare une explosion, c'est-à-dire la guerre. La force devient au lieu du droit l'accoucheuse de la société future.

Pour ne pas avoir tenu compte dans le passé de ces données fondamentales et vitales le désarmement et la sécurité collective n'ont pas été assurés, la paix n'a pas été organisée et le monde est menacé à l'heure actuelle d'une catastrophe.

Bien entendu, affirmer la nécessité de prévoir une procédure pour réaliser pacifiquement les changements légitimes du statut économique et politique ne signifie nullement que toute demande mérite de recevoir satisfaction.

" La justice d'une revendication n'est pas nécessairement proportionnelle aux passions nationales qu'elle suscite. Ces passions peuvent être délibérément surexcitées par ce que je considère comme l'un des éléments les plus dangereux de la vie moderne, à savoir la propagande gouvernementale. Trop souvent la revendication désirée créerait plus d'injustices qu'elle n'en supprimerait ou apporterait dans les esprits plus de surexcitation qu'elle n'en apaiserait."

La communauté internationale, par l'intermédiaire de ses organes compétents, doit être juge de la légitimité des revendications. Les revisions ne sauraient être effectuées que lorsqu'elles sont équitables et nécessaires.

En définitive il faut assurer le maximum de justice et de bonheur et donner à la Société les moyens de contrainte pour les sauvegarder.

Welt Ohne Krieg

By P. J. DE KANTER

We regret that owing to illness our German contributor was unable to submit his article for this issue. We have, therefore, translated into German an article by Dr. de Kanter, the Hon. Secretary of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH Group in Holland.

ALS der Weltkrieg ausbrach, war ich 12 Jahre alt. Von all den Erinnerungen, Freuden und Sorgen der Jugend, blieb eine besonders lebendig in meinem Gedächtnis: ein herrlicher Sommernachmittag, der 31. Juli 1914, in einem kleinen Dorf in Gelderland wo ich bei meinen Grosseltern meine Ferien verbrachte, eine Zeit, die ihr besonderes Gepräge durch den Frieden des dortigen Landlebens erhielt. Plötzlich wurde die Ruhe durch das Läuten der Kirchenglocken in unserem Dorfe und den benachbarten Ortschaften durchbrochen und sofort drängte sich die Vorstellung eines drohenden Unglücks auf.—Allgemeine Mobilmachung.

Nie mehr mochte ich später das Läuten der Kirchenglocken wieder hören.

In diesen Tagen änderte sich die Lebensauffassung meiner Generation. Plötzlich machten wir die Erfahrung, wie eine sichere Welt an einem Nachmittag in Stücke brach.

Schlimmeres folgte. Der Krieg gestaltete uns um. Diese schrecklichen Jahre waren unsere Jugend. Für uns, die wir uns über die Welt in einem kurzen Nachmittag klar wurden, wurde der Krieg zum Zentrum all unseres Denkens und Fühlens. Selbst in diesem neutralen Land, wo wir weniger von den unaussprechlichen Schrecken des Krieges sahen und hörten, wurde der Charakter meiner Generation unter dem fernen Donner der Geschütze in Flandern umgeformt.

Eine Kindheit wurde plötzlich abgebrochen, eine Jugend zerstört—das ist das wenigste, was der Krieg meiner Generation antat.

Schliesslich kam das Ende dieses Wachtraumes. Was erwarteten wir vom Frieden? Eine neue Ordnung, eine besser geordnete Welt, die frei sein sollte von all dem, was uns die langen Jahren verfolgt hatte. Jedoch das Gift des Krieges war tief in unsere Weltordnung eingedrungen, hatte unseren Eifer gedämpft, die Flügel unseres Ehrgeizes beschnitten und wir verliessen uns daher darauf, die neue Ordnung von selbst kommen zu sehen. Wir waren müde.

Wir überliessen es willig der Welt sich selbst in Ordnung zu bringen, wir vertrauten zu sehr darauf, dass die Träger des alten Systems die neue Ordnung vorbereiten würden.

Langsam erkannten wir, dass uns die Chance gegeben worden war, eine neue Ordnung zu schaffen und dass wir uns diese Aufgabe hatten durch die Finger schlüpfen lassen. Wir fühlten es nur, wussten jedoch nicht genau, wann, wie und wieso. Meine Generation wurde älter. Unsere Gedanken klärten sich und in den Jahren nach dem Krieg begannen wir zu begreifen, was das Ziel unserer Sehnsucht war und wie wenig gefehlt hätte, es zu erreichen.

Dieser Umschwung war ungefähr im Jahr 1923. Bei mir und bei vielen anderen. Zeugnis dafür legt die gesteigerte Aktivität in den vielfältigen Friedensbewegungen dieser Jahre ab. Die durch den Krieg geschaffene Stimmung der Uninteressiertheit verschwand; der allgemeine Eindruck verstärkte sich, dass man den Dingen nicht einfach ihren Lauf lassen dürfe.

Im Jahr 1923 hatte sich noch nicht viel verändert. Die Rüstungen nahmen zu. Eine Ordnung, die wirklich den Frieden garantieren würde, war noch nicht geschaffen. Unser Ziel war: Nie wieder Krieg.

Heute wollen wir mehr als nur dies. Es beginnt in den

Gehirnen wieder zu dämmern, auch in denen der Jugend, dass wir das Ziel weiter stecken müssen, wenn wir neue Kriege vermeiden wollen. Krieg ist etwas Furchtbares, ein alles mit sich reissender Sturm, Schmerz, Verzweiflung, Tod und endliches Leiden für ungezählte Millionen von Menschen, alle geschaffen nach Gottes Ebenbild. Wir sind entschlossen so etwas nie wieder geschehen zu lassen. Aber ebensowenig wollen wir Mord, Lohnsklaverei, Terrorismus, Menschenraub oder andere Verbrechen, die uns zögern lassen, von Zivilisation zu reden. In diesen Fällen begnügen wir uns jedoch nicht damit zu schreien: "Nie wieder Mord," oder "Nie wieder Lohnsklaverei," usw. sondern wir sagen: "Es muss Ordnung geschaffen werden." "Gehorche dem Gesetz." Zuerst: "Gehorche den göttlichen Gesetzen, befolge in Deinem Gewissen Sein Gebot kein Unrecht zu tun." Sodann: "Befolge die menschlichen Gesetze in Deinem äusseren Verhalten." Wenn wir den Krieg unmöglich machen wollen, brauchen wir Ordnung an Stelle internationaler Anarchie.

Wenn wir wissen, dass eine solche Ordnung uns fehlt, haben wir zu überlegen, wie wir sie schaffen können und welcher Veränderungen der menschlichen Beziehungen damit notwendig werden. Es ist nicht nötig, diesen Gesichtspunkt hier zu unterstreichen. Jede Untersuchung dieser Frage zeigt, dass es nur eine Lösung dieses Problems gibt: die Schaffung eines Billigkeitsschiedsgerichtshofes und einer internationalen Polizeimacht.

Wenn wir daran denken, was alles von der Lösung dieser Frage abhängt, wissen wir, dass keine Zeit verloren werden darf. Vielleicht wird man einwenden: ganz schön, aber utopisch! Auf alle Fälle ist ein solcher Vorschlag heute schon viel weniger utopisch als wenige Jahre zuvor. Zudem: diese Aufgabe lockt, gerade weil die Idee neu und im Begriff ist Wirklichkeit zu werden. Diese Fragen sind tiefer als man bei oberflächlicher Betrachtung denken würde, aber ihre Lösung erfordert eingehendes Studium. Wer sich hierzu aufrafft und diese Lösungen trotzdem als utopisch ansieht, ist auf dem besten Weg einer jener Staatsmänner zu werden, für die alles utopisch ist, was nicht gerade vor ihrer Nase liegt. Ich zweifle nur, ob ein solcher Politiker von der Nachwelt als ein *grosser* Staatsmann gewertet werden wird.

Jugend von 1936, was für ein Wahl hast Du? Im Krieg wirst Du mindestens ebenso grausam zu leiden haben wie die vorhergehenden Generationen, wahrscheinlich mehr. Betrachtest Du den Krieg als etwas Gutes—in all meiner Unkenntnis—dann bleib fern von uns und bekämpfe uns—Das wird nur unsere Anstrengungen verdoppeln. Wenn Du jedoch aus irgendwelchen Gründen den Krieg als etwas Schlechtes ablehnst, dann hilf uns. Wir sehen vor uns als Ziel eine internationale Ordnung der Gerechtigkeit und Sicherheit. Auch sie wird ihre Mängel haben, wie jede Ordnung, die sich nicht an den inneren, sondern den äusseren Menschen richtet. Jedoch sie ist im Begriff eine neue und vitale Realität zu werden.

Du hast die Wahl zwischen ihr und dem Chaos.

Wir glauben, dass wir unsere Pflicht nicht voll erfüllen würden, wenn wir nicht unser Letztes hergeben würden, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen—Und Du?

Anarchy or Peace ?

By The Rt. Hon. LORD DAVIES.

We reproduce below an extract from Lord Davies' forthcoming book, "Nearing the Abyss : The Lesson of Ethiopia." In view of the important bearing of many of the author's conclusions upon the problem of League reform, we welcome this opportunity of presenting these passages to our readers without delay. The chapter from which the extracts are taken has been issued as a NEW COMMONWEALTH pamphlet.

WE are told that the League must be reformed. How is it to be reformed? Is it to advance or recede; to be pruned or expanded; to be emasculated or vitalised? These are the urgent and paramount questions. It is true that after an experience of eighteen years it is necessary to overhaul its machinery, to tighten up the bolts, to replace defective parts and to supply new ones where they are urgently required. Above all, it is vital that there should be an adequate supply of motive power without which the machine, however perfect or imperfect it may be, will come to a standstill. Let us also satisfy ourselves that the motive power is derived from unadulterated sources and that it is supplied under a reliable guarantee. We are told by some people that because the machine came to grief on the Chino-Japanese and Italo-Abyssinian roads, it must therefore be scrapped. Why did it come to a standstill? Because a vast amount of water had found its way into the petrol tank, and no plant existed to test the quality of the petrol, and no attempt was made to ensure that the guarantees of its quality were forthcoming.

The defects in the League are due partly to the absence of those essential institutions—an Equity Tribunal and an International Police Force—through which the common will for peace could assert itself. But the inability of the League to pursue a consistent and successful course in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict was mainly due to the lack of determination and cohesion on the part of its States Members. The immediate cause was the attitude of France, especially her refusal to co-operate in imposing the oil sanction and in initiating the Hoare-Laval proposals which, at a critical moment, completely undermined the moral authority of the League. The French attitude was the result of an understanding concluded between Laval and Mussolini which, in turn, had been brought about by the determined opposition of Great Britain to the organisation of sanctions at the Disarmament Conference. What, in effect, appeared to be her repudiation of Article XVI reacted on the policy of France, and compelled her to seek compensations elsewhere, both in Italy and Russia. Had the guarantee of an International Police Force supported by contributions from all the members of the League been in existence, it is reasonable to suppose that none of these things would have happened. Moreover, in existing circumstances, effective action or intervention on the part of the League is at the mercy of domestic events and fluctuations of public opinion, especially in Paris and in London. For example, a Press campaign lavishly financed by the aggressor, or induced on his behalf by some other consideration, may, at the critical moment, produce decisive results. It does not follow, however, that these results represent the considered opinion of the electorate. On the contrary, when the testing time comes, they may be repudiated by public opinion, just as M. Laval's

policy was repudiated by his fellow-countrymen at the recent elections.

Moreover, the time factor enters into these calculations. Domestic events which may have a decisive bearing upon the policy and actions of the League unfortunately do not always synchronise. For example, the British elections came in time, but the French elections came too late, with the result that Mr. Eden supported the oil sanction whilst M. Laval opposed it. On the other hand, it is reasonable to assume that M. Blum, had he been elected in time, would have supported it. It is obvious that neither the people of France nor of Great Britain have repudiated the system of collective security, nor have given a mandate to their respective governments for the elimination of Article XVI from the Covenant. On the contrary, they have supported the underlying principles of both. The peoples of France and Great Britain have endorsed the Covenant in its entirety.

But how, it may be asked, under these conditions, is the League to maintain the principle of continuity of policy? How will it ever be able to assert consistently the principles and provisions of the Covenant? Only through the establishment of those vital institutions through which the combined will can function automatically and successfully.

The creation of these institutions is the practical expression of the combined will. It is the only conclusive test, because it does not deal with a single dispute or international event arousing the passions or affecting the immediate self-interests of nations, but is designed to strengthen and consolidate a system—the rule of law. Can the individual national wills represented by the governments at Geneva ever be synchronised into a combined will which will create a peaceful procedure for the settlement of all disputes and a single instrument for upholding the public law? The day that happens, the future of the League will be assured and the most far-reaching step in the annals of mankind will have been taken for the prevention of war.

In existing circumstances, this step is not an impossibility, it is purely a matter of chance. Such an occasion was the 1924 Assembly, which registered the high-water mark of League solidarity when, for a brief period, the national wills of France and Great Britain synchronised in the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes. But a few months later, after an election in Great Britain fought entirely on other issues, a Conservative Government came into power. The result was that the Protocol, which had been fathered by a Labour administration, was killed. Subsequently, Sir Austen Chamberlain, having succeeded Mr. Arthur Henderson at Geneva, launched his Regional Pact of Locarno as a substitute.

Now, as then, a section of the Conservative Party—wittingly or unwittingly—propose to commit an act of

sabotage directed against the League, despite the fact that the results of their former effort are painfully apparent in the condition of Europe to-day.

How do they propose to reform the League? What are the suggested remedies? Are they designed to strengthen the League, or to weaken it? Here is Mr. Neville Chamberlain's proposal:

"The nations who compose the League should review the situation and should decide so to limit the functions of the League in future that they may accord with its real powers. If that policy were to be pursued and were to be courageously carried out, I believe that it might go far to restore the prestige of the League and the moral influence which it ought to exert in the world. But if the League be limited in that sort of way, it must be admitted that it could no longer be relied upon by itself to secure the peace of the world."

We are now exhorted to act courageously. How? By developing the organism of the League? On the contrary, Mr. Chamberlain tells us that in order to restore its prestige and moral influence, we must limit its functions in future. Surely this is sounding the retreat with a vengeance. But Mr. Chamberlain admits that if this is done, we can no longer regard the League as an effective instrument to maintain the peace. This courageous act amounts to the abandonment of the conception of the League as an international authority.

We are tempted to ask what precisely the Chancellor meant when he alluded to the "real powers" of the League. If they are the powers contained in the Covenant, then they have never been tested, because only two out of the five sanctions enumerated in Article XVI were put into operation, and one of these only partially. Therefore, it is untrue to say that the policy of collective security "has been tried out and has failed to prevent war, failed to stop war, failed to save the victim of the aggression." If by "powers" is meant the collective powers of its States Members, it is clear that their combined and potential powers, in other words, their military, economic and financial resources, were ample to ensure the success of the League, had they been willing to use them collectively to deter the aggressor, or to bring the Abyssinian war to a speedy conclusion. Consequently it is idle to suggest that in the recent Italo-Abyssinian conflict, we have tried "to impose upon the League a task which it was beyond its powers to fulfil."

Clearly, the paramount lesson to be learnt from this unfortunate business is the necessity of organising these resources in advance of the crisis, and to make it as difficult as is humanly possible for any nation to repudiate its engagements.

But the remedy proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer can only mean that any future development of the League is to be arrested. The slogan in September was "Up with the League": in May it was "Down with the Covenant."

What is the second remedy which is proposed for the reform of the League? According to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is to "find a more practical method of securing peace by means of regional arrangements which could be approved by the League, but which should be guaranteed only by those nations whose interests were vitally connected with those danger zones."

This proposal means, in effect, the splitting up of Europe into regions or zones, each of which will make its own arrangements for the maintenance of peace, with or without the economic and financial support of the other members of the League.

It resembles the plans for the division of the thirteen American States into regional groups, debated by the Confederate Congress in 1789, which were fortunately defeated by Hamilton and Madison and their supporters. Europe to-day is faced with the same problem. Treaties of mutual assistance within the framework of the League is the euphemistic description given to these proposed arrangements. What do they amount to? Little more than military alliances, directed against one or more of the States in a particular zone. To transfer the responsibilities voluntarily undertaken by its States Members at the conclusion of the World War to the shoulders of smaller groups is to destroy the value and utility of the collective system. Collectivity in every sphere of human society implies that the maximum weight of public opinion, not the minimum, the greatest moral pressure, not the least, is brought to bear upon the aggressor and the defaulter.

At this point, we cannot refrain from asking what are the vital interests which affect those nations in the danger zones. Surely the vital and common interest is peace, a just and righteous peace which, as we know, can only be secured by the intervention of justice or equity backed by superior force. Is equity more likely to be sought after and administered in the danger zone or within the circle of the League? Are the disinterested third parties more likely to be found in the former or the latter? Will the forces and resources at the disposal of zone members confer upon their sanctionist instrument, whatever it may be, the superiority which will deter the potential aggressor from challenging the authority of these regional arrangements? The trouble about danger zones is that the danger is apt to spread. The European powder magazine may blow up anywhere, regional pacts or not. Twenty-two years ago it was ignited at Sarajevo, and on that occasion, our Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said: "Between Serbia and Austria, I felt no title to intervene, but as soon as the question became one between Austria and Russia, it was a question of the peace of Europe, in which we must all take a hand."

The vital interests of Austria and Serbia were centred in Sarajevo. But Germany and Russia had vital interests in Austria and Serbia respectively. The vital interests of France and Belgium were linked up with those of Russia. It followed that the peace of Europe was involved and, with it, the fate of Great Britain. Consequently, if it is a question of risks, the greater risk is the risk of the regional pact and the danger zone, the lesser hazard is the hazard of the Covenant and the League.

No one has put this point more convincingly than the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech in the House of Commons on March 7th, when he said:

"You cannot divide peace in Europe. Under the League, we are interested just as much in the preservation of peace in the east of Europe as we are in the west, and our obligations under the League will apply equally whether aggression takes place on the eastern or western parts of Europe."

At the moment, the people of Great Britain are profoundly disappointed and chagrined. Their first impulse is to put all the blame on France, forgetting that the policy formerly pursued by successive British Governments since 1920 is largely responsible for the humiliation of the Emperor of Abyssinia, the members of the League and themselves. When they have reflected, they may realise that the true remedy is to strengthen, not to scrap, the collective system, and to endow it with those institutions through which their hopes and aspirations for the prevention of war can most effectively be realised.

Reform of the League

IN view of the widespread discussion on the reform of the League of Nations our readers will be interested to know that THE NEW COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE is now engaged in research on the problem of the revision of the Covenant in which they have been so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of Dr. Paul de Auer, the distinguished Hungarian international lawyer. Dr. de Auer has drawn up comprehensive proposals, which are now being submitted, together with the results of research already carried out at Headquarters, to a number of our distinguished collaborators on the Advisory Committee of the Institute. It is hoped that at a later stage a conference will be held for the purpose of co-ordinating the various views expressed and of drawing up final recommendations for the strengthening of the League.

We publish below a short summary of some of the innovations which are contained in Dr. de Auer's preliminary document.

In the introduction he points out that his scheme for a revised Covenant is not in any sense that of an ideal League.

1. Dr. de Auer's first proposal is that the League Covenant should be separated from the text of the Peace Treaties.

2. If the principle of unanimity is to be upheld, it must be expressly stated in the Covenant that the votes of the interested states shall not be taken into account.

3. In the event of a dispute between states which the Council is unable to settle by the machinery of conciliation under Article XV, the Assembly shall be convoked and shall appoint an arbitral commission composed of seven persons which shall proceed to the scene of action and, having instituted an enquiry, shall draw up a statement and report on the facts of the dispute. . . . The object will be to secure the appointment of individuals of standing disposed to co-operate freely and directly in the work of the commission. In that capacity they may not receive instructions from their Governments. They shall be chosen from among such persons as may be presumed, in virtue of their acknowledged international standing, their nationality, their political and legal training and, where necessary, their attainments in the field of economics and geography, to take up a point of view which will command general respect. In making its award, the commission shall bear in mind not merely the principles of international law but shall endeavour to provide a fair and equitable solution. Within a fortnight of its completion, the report shall be laid before the Council and the Council shall decide what procedure is the most suitable for carrying out the award. Here then would be, in embryonic form at least, the much needed Equity Tribunal.

4. Far-reaching proposals are also made for the strengthening of Article XVI and the whole machinery of sanctions. They are designed in such a way as to make the universality of economic sanctions possible and to organise military sanctions on a basis of automatic application and certainty. It is suggested that the decision as to whether economic sanctions are to be applied should not rest with individual States nor with the frequently biased Council but with the Assembly, in which all members are represented, acting on the recommendation of the impartial arbitral commission. Economic sanctions may further be applied against any member who refuses to co-operate with the League in this matter.

With regard to military sanctions Dr. de Auer suggests that the present clause in the Covenant which states that "it shall be the duty of the Council to recommend to the

several Governments what effective military, naval or air force they shall contribute" should be removed from the Covenant and replaced by a Protocol, according to which any States which are prepared to co-operate in military sanctions should put armed contingents at the disposal of the League.

The States which are prepared to contribute to this International Force should form a Council of Signatory Powers. This Council should appoint a General Staff and the States members would undertake to observe implicitly the instructions of the Council and subordinate the forces which they contribute to the direction of the General Staff. If the League could be made universal with all members compelled to apply economic sanctions, and if, in addition, a large number of States had organised their forces in advance for the defence of the Covenant, then, Dr. de Auer maintains, the danger of war would be removed.

5. If sanctions are to be automatic, then provision must also be made for the peaceful revision of the *status quo*. Article XIX must therefore be amended and a precise procedure for its application laid down.

For this purpose, "the Assembly will, from time to time, place on its agenda . . . the question as to whether it seems necessary to advise the reconsideration, by members of the League, of treaties which are inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." In such cases it shall be for the Assembly to determine first of all whether the issue is to be referred, in virtue of its legal character, to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral commission duly appointed in accordance with the terms of Article XV. The Court shall give an advisory opinion, or the commission shall put forward recommendations providing a fair and equitable adjustment of the situation. "The council shall then decide, on the basis of the report, . . . what procedure is to be followed to ensure that the recommendations are in fact carried into effect."

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Parliamentary Review

France

ON June 28th, a debate was held in the French Senate ranging over the whole field of foreign policy. Although priority was given to a discussion of regional pacts, it was quite clear that the underlying feeling was one of fear with regard to Germany's intentions. Quite early in the debate, M. Lemery made a somewhat flamboyant appeal for military alliances in preference to regional arrangements. He distrusted pacts, which, while paying lip-service to policing functions, at the same time invited malefactors to darn the constable's uniform. M. Cachin welcomed the Government's proposals for the establishment of a European Commission which would unite all European countries into a common security system which would pave the way to a general disarmament. In summing up the debate, M. Delbos, the Foreign Minister, repudiated the policy of alliances. He admitted that pacts of mutual assistance were to some extent analogous, but he pointed out that such pacts were really the complement of a system of arbitration, that they were aimed against no particular countries and were thereby stripped of any "offensive" character. He again emphasised the desire of his Government to strengthen the preventive action of the international community, and pointed out how Article XI of the Covenant could be revised for this purpose. He insisted that war in Europe could not be localised. France was vitally interested in the preservation of peace in Central Europe and in the Mediterranean, and would admit of no so-called League reforms which left these regions outside the Collective System of security. The debate, although expressing the French desire to strengthen the League, did little to clarify her policy with regard to regional pacts. A precise statement as to their scope and character has yet to be made. At the moment, we must be satisfied with the assurance that they will be based on the all-important principle of mutual assistance.

The Private Manufacture of Arms controversy which has raged violently in every democratic country for years past, came to a head when on July 17th the Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill for the nationalisation of the war industries. Thus one country has at long last had the courage to take decisive action on Article VIII, para 5, of the Covenant, which states that

"The members of the League agree that the private manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented. . . ."

In his speech, the Rapporteur of the Commission on this subject pointed out that it had been impossible to arrive at an international agreement, "but," he asked, "how can an international agreement for the control and limitation of armaments be arrived at if each member State of the League of Nations has not itself organised this control within its own frontiers"?

Another point from his speech was that "in order to be effective the control must be limited to certain 'master pieces' of war material." Those who dispute THE NEW COMMONWEALTH case that the differentiation of weapons is a practical policy, will do well to examine the method whereby this policy is being applied to arms manufacture in France. As M. Daladier pointed out later in the debate, sardine tins and other such missiles will still be made by private firms.

Great Britain

The Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons on July 27th was of outstanding importance in that Mr. Eden made a comprehensive survey of the whole field of British Foreign Policy. His tone was one of optimism, but the material was far too non-committal for his hearers to judge whether that optimism was justified. All that could be said of the London meeting of the representatives of Britain, France and Belgium preliminary to a meeting of the Five Locarno powers was:

"We have now reached a stage when, if a real spirit of collaboration exists among all concerned, we should be able to surmount the obstacles that confront us."

Turning to the vital question of the reform of the League, Mr. Eden was meticulously vague. All he would say was that there were fundamental differences of opinion on this subject.

"At one extreme are those who say they would like to see the Covenant shorn of what I may call its coercive or repressive provisions.

"At the other extreme are those who say they would like the obligation to render military assistance to the victim of aggression to be universal and automatic." (Hon. Members: "Hear, hear!")

"I can assure the Committee that, whatever the final view of His Majesty's Government may be, they are not in favour of either of the two extreme courses to which I have made allusion. Between those two there is an almost infinite gradation of opinion."

On the subject of freer access to such raw materials as are produced in the Mandated Territories and the Colonies, Mr. Eden assured the House that the Government would be glad to discuss the subject at some international conference under the auspices of the League, but on the subject of the actual transfer of territory held under mandate, he could only express the hope that the question would not be raised in an acute form to add to the manifold problems of an already complex situation.

Concluding his speech, the Foreign Secretary made two very important declarations which will be welcomed by all members of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH:

"The fact that we have certain obligations in certain parts of Europe—I say this for the Government—does not mean that we disinterest ourselves to-day from what happens in the rest of Europe."

And in the second place,

"I would ask the Committee to take note of this: Our armaments, for which we are asking, will, in fact, never be used for a purpose inconsistent with the Covenant of the League or the Pact of Paris. They will not. That is the undertaking. They might, and if the occasion arose, they would be used in self-defence."

These are important statements, but how much greater would have been their stabilising effect if Mr. Eden had linked them together and been as positive about the force which Great Britain is prepared to place at the disposal of the League to deter aggression—at least in Europe—as he was about the force necessary for self-defence.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, opening the debate from the Opposition benches, put forward two major constructive proposals for the strengthening of the League's machinery both for security and for peaceful change.

"Article XI," he said, "should be so re-interpreted as to make it possible for the League to take action to check preparations for war even before aggression is actually committed without counting the votes of disputing Powers.

As for the other main function of the League, Article XIX needs to be so strengthened as to make it clear that any State member of the League should have a right to ask the Assembly to appoint a commission of inquiry into any specified international conditions which either render a treaty obsolete and incapable or might endanger peace."

Mr. Pethwick Lawrence, leading for the Labour Party, was also insistent that British foreign policy should be based on a defence of "public right."

Sir Austen Chamberlain, on the other hand, favoured a policy of limiting the commitments of Great Britain to the "defence of the independence of the Low Countries, Belgium, Holland, and of France."

"I agree," he continued, "that to say that we will fight then, and only then, in those cases, would be to license war everywhere throughout the rest of the world. That is a thing which we have not the right to do, but I think we have, outside these specified limits in which we are prepared to use our whole force, the right to reserve our right of judging each case on its merits and to make our efforts proportionate to our capacity and our interests, and to what other people are doing, to what those who are the immediate victims are doing, and have prepared for, having regard to the dangers which are involved."

Has not Sir Austen yet realised that the uncertainty involved in his policy is almost as dangerous as a blank refusal to accept any commitments east of the Rhine? In the latter case, European countries would at least know where they stood and could organise their security accordingly.

Sir Austen then went on to point out the contradiction between Articles X and XIX of the Covenant and to make a very valuable contribution to the discussion of League reform. He said:

"I submit that the guarantee, or what would be the guarantee under Article X, ought to be subject to acceptance of any advice tendered under Article XIX, and that other member of the League cannot be held bound to continue to support a belligerent if that belligerent refuses to accept a settlement which in all the circumstances of the case they think equitable, or the best that can be obtained."

Mr. Mander's contribution was probably the most constructive in the debate.

"We must," he said, "get those who will loyally and willingly co-operate in the collective system. At present the number is very small—Great Britain, France and Belgium—with a definite binding Staff arrangement of a collective kind such as I should like to see developed on a very wide scale; because unless there are Staff arrangements ready to be put into force automatically, and agreed on beforehand, it is of very little use. We ought to extend those Staff conversations—if possible to Germany, by all means, and certainly to Russia.

"It has been rightly said that to preserve the *status quo* is not enough and that some machinery must be devised for making Article XIX of the Covenant function. There must be some method of peaceful change. The countries will all have to accept the idea of third-party judgment in any dispute that may arise among them. We ought to try to set up something in the nature of a tribunal in equity."

Replying to the debate, Mr. Eden was rather more specific on the Government's attitude towards League reform.

"We do not intend to propose any drastic amendments of the main structure of the Covenant. Moreover, there are certain principles connected with the collective organisation of peace which, in our view, it is essential to maintain and to which the Covenant gives expression. Most important of all these principles is the prevention of war. That includes a number of important elements, of which I will mention

four: the machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, the machinery for the adjustment of grievances, the creation of a deterrent to war, the establishment of an international agreement for the reduction and limitation of armaments."

In the House of Lords on July 29th, Lord Ponsonby asked:

"whether, in preparation for the September meetings of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government will seriously consider putting forward a proposal for the elimination from the Articles of the Covenant of any obligation on the part of nations, Members of the League, to use military force."

For the most part his speech was directed to an analysis of the question of military sanctions, and he dealt first with those measures as envisaged under Article XVI in its present form, i.e. military measures carried out by quota forces.

"Such a heterogeneous mass of force," he said, "from different countries, from different sources, under different commanders, operating in different spheres would require the most careful organisation and would be a matter that really would impose too great a burden on any Power which would have to co-ordinate the varying items. . . . We have made no sort of preparation as to how these varying forces are to be co-ordinated."

No one will deny that there are difficulties—that is why THE NEW COMMONWEALTH favours an organic force—but to deny the absolute impracticability of a mixed collective force is to deny historical fact. Lord Strabolgi was quick to remind the noble Lord of the international force employed during the Boxer Rebellion and of the Knights of St. John.

"Further," Lord Strabolgi continued, "I will take a more recent case, of which I have personal knowledge, the operation of a very mixed naval force in the Western Mediterranean which worked without any plans being made in advance during the Great War. I had some small responsibility in operations in which naval forces took part from the following countries: America, France, Italy, Brazil, Portugal and Great Britain. That means there were six different naval sections operating together. . . ."

His Lordship was even less happy when he came to deal with the practicability of an organic International Police Force and simply indulged in the childish delight of knocking down absurd arguments of his own creation. Here is one of them:

"Just imagine . . . the International Police Force sitting in conference, the commanding officer round a table settling where force must be exercised. They must make preparations. . . . Let us imagine the conference table with the British officer present. . . . They will say to the British officer: 'Now will you tell us exactly what would be the best place for us to bomb in Great Britain? We should like you to tell us exactly where our bombs are to be dropped.' That shows at once the absurdity of supposing that any officer that was manning that International Air Force would give any information whatsoever about his own country; and, therefore, the machines would buzz about in the air without any objectives at all."

Just imagine a noble Lord imagining that! Of course, nobody objects to Lord Ponsonby's imagining things, but it is rather unfortunate that as a result of this innocent pastime, he should conclude that the problems involved in the creation of an international police force are insoluble.

Fortunately for the House, the debate was not allowed to centre entirely round an anti-sanctionist resolution for Lord Allen had given notice:

"to ask whether, at the September meetings of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government will submit a comprehensive statement of policy in favour of setting up the necessary machinery to implement the Articles of the

Covenant, so that they may be used to remedy grievances, provide economic advantage to States Members and strengthen the procedure for the collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and particularly for steady collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression."

He pointed out that Lord Ponsonby's policy would lead not to peace "but further armed anarchy, an increase in the armaments race, and possibly in the end war itself. So, since one pacifist has come to the rescue of armed anarchy, perhaps another pacifist may try to come to the rescue of armed law."

Lord Allen then discussed the problem of peaceful change.

"We speak far too often," he said, "of the League as an instrument of force and too little of it as an instrument for the organisation of justice. . . . We are not going to get countries to declare their policy on the organisation of force . . . unless they feel that this League whose membership they are asked to accept creates the machinery required for changing the *status quo* and for remedying grievances.

"We require no world conferences of hundreds of delegates and many secretaries; we require machinery which is smaller and more workmanlike than that. We require what I may term fact-finding commissions which shall deal with the problem of access to raw materials, with the question of the movements of surplus population, with questions of colonial mandates and with the revision of frontiers themselves. We require to make countries which say they have grievances see that there is machinery available to explore those grievances."

Returning to the problem of the organisation of force, Lord Allen demonstrated the impossibility of securing European peace by means of regional pacts. He defined a regional pact as "a bringing together of certain nations in a geographical area whereby there may be preponderant power available against any aggressor in that area. So far as the West of Europe is concerned that may be possible. I do not believe that similar pacts are possible in any other area of Europe. Therefore if you have a regional pact in the West, and it is not possible to create similar pacts in the East and South-East, while you may get safety behind the Rhine, you get ultimate war in Europe."

The Marquess of Crewe posed the problem of the use of force in a new form. "Is it or is it not possible," he asked, "to secure a common standard of conduct to which civilised countries are expected to adhere in their international relations and, if some country does not attain to that standard of conduct, are there no steps that can be taken to vindicate the public conscience in that regard?" His answer was: "I could never bring myself to agree that the existence of the League of Nations is really worth while to the world if the possibility of some coercion of an evil-doer is ruled out altogether."

Lord Davies urged the Government to put forward plans for the strengthening of the League "in order that it may become a real international authority which can make its writ run."

"If," he added, "we are going to strengthen the League then obviously we have to see to it that Article XVI remains an integral part of the Covenant, that the Covenant should not be emasculated by eliminating this Article, but on the contrary should be developed and its commitments should be clearly defined in order that eventually force may only be used for the policing function."

Replying to the debate on behalf of the Government, Lord Halifax said: "unless nations are prepared to forgo a large part of their national sovereignty and accept in advance what the rest of the world by majority may decide,

Our Parliamentary Group

AS a sequel to Mr. Winston Churchill's striking address to THE NEW COMMONWEALTH Parliamentary Group on July 14th, its members met again in the House of Commons in the last week of the session to decide what action the Group should take in view of the decision of the League Assembly to invite proposals for the reform of the Covenant. The predominant note of the meeting was that in no circumstances should His Majesty's Government yield to the clamour raised by the extreme die-hards and "no force" pacifists for the emasculation of the League's already enfeebled powers but should rather make proposals for the strengthening of the Covenant on the lines laid down in the Society's programme. After a full discussion Mr. Winston Churchill, as President of the British Section, moved and Major C. F. Entwistle, as Chairman of the Group, seconded the following resolution:

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

REAFFIRMING its conviction that the best hope of world peace lies in the development of the Collective System and the transformation of the League of Nations into an effective international authority capable of adjusting peaceably all disputes between nations and of guaranteeing the security of its States Members against acts of aggression.

URGES His Majesty's Government to put forward proposals during the forthcoming discussions at Geneva designed to strengthen the authority of the League.

IN PARTICULAR the Group considers that in the event of the conclusion of a series of regional pacts, the provisions of such pacts should in no sense be permitted to override or supersede the general obligations contained in Articles X, XI, and XVI.

AND FURTHER, that it is essential, pending the establishment of any larger security, that the governments of parliamentary countries should not be at a physical disadvantage, and therefore considers it necessary to support all reasonable and well-considered measures for the discharge of our obligations under the Covenant.

This resolution was carried without a single dissentient vote—a fact which is particularly gratifying and significant in view of the fact that members of all political parties were present.

Mr. Churchill undertook to convey the resolution to the Foreign Secretary and it was also decided to communicate it to each of the Party Leaders.

and unless nations are prepared so to reduce their armed forces that when Lord Ponsonby's difficulties are overcome, the International Police Force to which Lord Davies is so loyal becomes possible because it would be the only effective instrument of compulsion and consequently able to impose international awards. . . . I venture to think we should be in some danger of misleading both ourselves and others if we were to pretend that we had overcome the dangers and the difficulties with which we are to-day confronted by the drafting of any League constitution, however widely its provision might be drawn."

Quite! But the question is, whether the Government are prepared to accept or advocate that essential surrender of national sovereignty. Has it realised that only by way of organising a centralised force will disarmament become possible?

The New Commonwealth Library

Humanity, Air Power and War. By Philip Mumford. Jarrolds, London. 12s. 6d.

Humanity, Air Power and War will certainly be classed as one of the most important contributions made to literature of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH movement. It comes at a time when there is a tendency in all countries for those in authority to disparage the destructive capacities of the aeroplane, and to condemn as wild exaggeration the terrifying descriptions of the effect of gas and incendiary bombs which have recently been published. The author has had long experience in the Army and on active service with the Air Force, particularly in Irak, and has seen for himself the devastating effects of raids on mere isolated villages. He is conscious of the potential devilishness of air warfare, but he is not content with taking his readers through a chamber of horrors. He is more concerned with scaring people into their wits than out of them, and he succeeds in doing so by a bold advocacy of an International Air Police Force. His aim is to indicate to the plain man how this solution to Europe's "panic problem" can be brought about. The simple yet compelling tones in which he writes demonstrate how deeply he feels about the problem, and it is just this intensity of feeling, combined with a breadth of technical knowledge, which command the respect of all who take up this book.

The great tragedy of aviation is that the war came just when it was in its infancy and perverted it in its growth. It was prostituted to serve military ends, and has since then remained in the hands of the militarists. "Civil aviation does not really exist in Europe to-day. What should be civil aviation is merely a poor bastard creation that our militarists permit in their own interests."

The only solution is that aviation must be made an international concern. If aviation remains the servant of nationalism, it is certain that through it we *must* inevitably destroy our civilisation. At present the world awaits only destruction from the air; it has not yet fully realised that the aeroplane, if used internationally, is the one instrument, or indeed weapon, of salvation. It is at present a "dangerous toy in the hands of the War Offices of Europe—it must be taken from their grasp as a carving-knife is snatched from the hands of a baby."

The state of civil aviation in Europe, undeveloped on account of excessive and lunatic nationalism, is contrasted very unfavourably with the position in America, whose airways are federally organised. Until military air forces are federalised or internationalised, there can be no development of civil aviation. But this is but one of the minor reasons for the creation of an International Air Police Force. The author's main thesis is that whereas the retention of air forces in national hands makes for universal catastrophe and affords security to no European country (except perhaps the U.S.S.R.), an International Force, by reason of overwhelming strength, can provide security, and in an ordered world make the administration of equity possible.

Much space is given to a justification, first, of the idea of an International Force, and second, of an International Air Police Force. The Saar has shown the value of an International Force, the idea of an International Air Police Force is gaining support increasingly throughout the world, notably in France, but not least in Great Britain.

In addition to these more general arguments, Captain Mumford examines the concrete suggestions which have already been made for the creation of an International Air Police Force and answers the objections and criticisms which have been levelled against them.

Another section of the book which must be mentioned is that in which Captain Mumford smashes General Groves' assertion that "force is the final arbiter of the ownership of territories and of the destiny of peoples." His attack on lawless nationalism is first rate.

Members of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH will do well, not only to read this book, but to urge all others to do likewise.

Geneva — Abyssinia — Russia

League of Nations and the Rule of Law 1918-1935

By SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN, *Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford* 12s. 6d.

"As persuasive and stimulating and challenging as his other writings . . . it contains much information that is not to be obtained from other books and documents."—Professor C. K. WEBSTER (*The Spectator*).

Lake Tana and the Blue Nile

By MAJOR R. E. CHEESMAN, C.B.E., *H.B.M. Consul in Northwest Ethiopia, 1925-1934, author of "Unknown Arabia." With Illustrations and Maps.* 18s.

"In this fascinating account of intrepid exploration Major Cheesman has written the best book that has yet appeared on perhaps the most important region of Abyssinia. It may be commended to all who are interested in that country whether for geographical or other reasons."—*The Scotsman*.

The Abyssinia I Knew

By GENERAL VIRGIN, *formerly Military Adviser to the Emperor Haile Selassie. Translated from the Swedish by Naomi Walford. With Illustrations.* 8s. 6d.

The author recounts his experiences in Abyssinia, of whose Emperor he gives a favourable sketch. He describes the general features of the country, geographical and climatic, and expatiates on its relative fertility. He draws a vivid picture of Addis Ababa, and furnishes a detailed account of the country's administrative system, with an excellent résumé of political developments in recent years.

Soviet Money and Finance

By L. E. HUBBARD. 12s. 6d.
This is the first fully detailed and scientific account of Soviet finance that has appeared.

The author writes with thorough knowledge of his subject from the point of view of a Central Bank, and of Russia's economic resources and arrangements. He lived in Russia for many years before the war, his family having been one of the leading English families in Russia for generations; and he has been in a position to follow developments since the war.

[All prices are net]

MACMILLAN

From Press and Platform

Current Public Opinion on Our Policy

COLONEL CHARLES LINDBERGH

(Extract from speech in Berlin, "News Chronicle," July 23rd)

Aviation has, I believe, created the most fundamental change ever made in warfare. It has abolished what we call defensive warfare. It has converted defence into attack. We can no longer protect our families with an army. . . .

As I travel in Europe, I am more than ever impressed with the seriousness of the situation which confronts us. When I see that within a day or two damage can be done which no period of time can ever repair, I begin to realise that we must seek a new type of security—a security which is dynamic and not static, a security which rests in intelligence and not in force. I find some cause for hope in the belief that power united with knowledge is less dangerous to civilisation than power which is barbaric.

Our responsibility for the creation of a strong destructive force will be heightened by the knowledge that we have united this force with reason, and that we have separated force from ignorance. The union of force and reason—that is the responsibility and the task of aviation.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

(Extract from *London Diocesan Leaflet*, "Western Morning News," July 2nd, 1936)

Collective security is the secret of order in every nation, and in order to effect it we have policemen, but if they are to secure order, policemen must have truncheons. . . .

Now in our well-meaning generosity soon after the war the policeman laid aside his truncheon hoping that everyone else would do the same. Unfortunately, not a single nation followed our example. . . . This (war) the policeman, having laid aside his truncheon, has been powerless to prevent, hence the necessity of his getting hold of it again and using it to effect the peace of the world until those nations "which delight in war" find it does not pay, as the burglars in England now in Pentonville find that burglary does not pay, and will learn at last that collective security is really best for burglars as well as other people.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, K.C., M.P.

(Article in "World Review," July 1936)

My first proposal then as the objective at which we must aim is a world confederation of nations based upon economic co-operation in the utilisation of their own natural and manufactured resources, and in the development of the world's backward areas for the benefit of the backward peoples. . . .

Although the primary basis of unity would be economic, there would, too, be worked out a common programme of defence. So long as aggressive fascist and imperialist powers remained, it would be essential to provide protection for the new peace system against their possible attack. . . .

A co-ordinating General Staff would be the first step to the effective combination of defence forces, which might reduce the necessities for national armaments in each individual country. This would be followed by an amalgamation of the national defence forces into a single defence force for the group, just as to-day the States of America have pooled their defence forces.

MR. ST. JOHN ERVINE

(Extract from speech at Lyme Regis, "Western Morning News," June 20th, 1936)

The mind of the world is coming rapidly to the conclusion that the League of Nations must have the power behind it to put down the wrong-doer. . . .

Behind the policeman is authority, and that authority is force. Is the League of Nations to be a sentimental amiable body of people passing pious resolutions or is it to be a police force with authority to arrest the wrong-doer?

MR. F. GLASIER FOSTER

(Letter to the "Skipton Pioneer," July 17th)

The solution of the problem of war demands, in the first place, a consideration of the place and purpose of force in the national organism as distinct from the international sphere. The extreme pacifist must persuade himself as to whether or not he agrees that force has a place in the constructive as well as in the destructive affairs of mankind, and what function it has to perform in the work of ensuring peace and progress.

If the law of civilisation is to supersede the law of the jungle in international affairs, it can only do so as a result of the universal conviction—i.e. by the will of the common peoples of the world—that war is a crime against humanity, and that the war-maker must be subject, as is any other criminal, to whatever penalties and restraints the offence may warrant. . . .

A law court not backed by powers of compulsion would be a farce. A constable prohibited from using physical force, say against armed bank robbers, would be equally farcical. Of what avail would it be to send a Civil Servant, postman or other official to effect the arrest of a criminal? When Sir Robert Peel instituted the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829 he harnessed force to the chariot of justice, and laid the foundation of the great work of safeguarding the community from acts of lawlessness and disorder. . . .

Collective security and world policing, moreover, involve more than merely placing restraints upon an aggressor. You cannot build the future peace upon *status quo*. Justice must precede compulsion as security must precede disarmament.

MR. ROBERT BOOTHBY, M.P.

(Extract from letter to the "New Statesman and Nation," July 4th)

What are the lessons to be learnt from the events of the last six months? First, that the only effective Sanction is force; second, that this force, under existing conditions, cannot and will not be applied by all the member States of the League; and third, that these member States are far from being equal. . . .

The ultimate political solution must lie in the creation of an International Air Force. In the meantime I find it difficult to share your belief that a complicated system of military alliances within the present framework of the League is likely to diminish chances of war. . . .

MR. E. L. MALLALIEU

(Letter to the "Huddersfield Examiner," July 17th)

The second part of the lead should be a concrete suggestion for the perfecting of that part of the League's machinery which deals with the redress of "non-justiciable" grievances, by the setting up of an equity tribunal capable of scrapping obsolete treaties and generally doing justice on equitable lines.

The third part of the lead should be a concrete proposal for the endowing of the League with permanently existing machinery—a permanent general staff—for the purpose of upholding international law and the decisions of the equity tribunal. This staff would dispose at first of the national forces of those who "came in" on the proposed settlement; but in time, no doubt, it would be found practicable and more efficient to have a permanently organised international force.

Our Monthly Log

Thorney House, August 1936

A New Member for the International Executive

Few people have a more intimate or extensive knowledge of foreign politics than Sir Arthur Willert, K.B.E., who has recently accepted an invitation to become a member of the Executive Committee of the International Section. As Press Officer and Head of the News Department of the British Foreign Office for many years, Sir Arthur has been brought into the closest touch with the practical working of diplomacy and the complex problems of international relationships, which makes it all the more gratifying that he is now prepared to co-operate actively in the work of an organisation which exists to advocate a system that many of the diplomatists probably regard with a certain amount of cynicism. There can be no doubt that his unique experience and expert advice will be of the greatest value in the work of the International Committee.

Many of our members will remember Sir Arthur's brilliant book, *The Frontiers of England*, reviewed in this journal a few months ago.

British Section's Latest Vice-President

The British Section report yet another addition to their lengthy list of Vice-Presidents, Sir Charles Sykes, Bart., K.B.E., having expressed his willingness to associate himself with the activities of the Section in this capacity. Sir Charles, who is well known in Yorkshire and throughout the north of England, was at one time the Member for the Huddersfield Division in the House of Commons. For many years past he has been one of the leading figures in the textile industry, and during the war he acted as Chairman of the Worsted and Woollen Trades Board of Control. We congratulate the British Section upon having secured Sir Charles' support, which will be of considerable assistance in furthering the work of the Society in industrial circles.

A Representative Meeting

A particularly fruitful meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Section took place at Headquarters on July 16th, when representatives of some of the Sections of the Society outside Great Britain attended for the first time. Major K. A. Bratt, Hon. Representative for Scandinavia, and Dr. P. J. de Kanter, Hon. Secretary of our Group in Holland, kindly undertook the long journey to London, and advantage was taken of their presence to discuss fully the possibilities of intensifying our work in the countries which they represent. Unfortunately, Prof. Georges Scelle, President of the French Section, was prevented from being present, although he hopes to attend a meeting of the Committee when he visits London in October.

Translation of Publications

With the object of providing explanatory literature dealing with the Society's programme for the use of our Sections abroad and at the various international conferences which are attended by our representatives, certain of our pamphlets have now been translated and published in languages other than English. *The Way to Peace* and *Why a World Police is Inevitable* are now available in German and French in addition to *The Aims and Objects of The New Commonwealth* which, of course, was issued in these languages some time ago. A Swedish translation of *The Way to Peace* is also in course of production by Mr. Neumann of Gothenburg in co-operation with Major Bratt, whilst the recent pamphlet *Allenby's Last Message* has been published in French at the request of our collaborators in Paris.

"Propaganda" in Holland

Our Dutch Section are to be warmly congratulated upon having made arrangements for the publication of a Dutch edition of the

late Dr. van der Leeuw's pamphlet, *Why a World Police is Inevitable*, and particularly upon having secured the co-operation of Mr. Viruly, who has undertaken to write a preface and to perform the work of translation personally. Mr. Viruly, one of Europe's most famous aviators, who pioneered the East Indies route of the Royal Dutch Air Line, has already established an enviable reputation in Holland as an author and publicist, and the fact that his name is to be associated with the forthcoming publication will ensure its widespread circulation and consequently the extensive dissemination of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH programme.

British Section's Parliamentary Group

On Tuesday, July 14th, Mr. Winston Churchill fulfilled the first of what we hope will be a long series of engagements as President of the British Section, when he addressed a meeting of the Parliamentary Group in a committee room of the House of Commons. Nearly fifty members were present to listen to an arresting speech, in which Mr. Churchill affirmed his whole-hearted approval of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH programme and dealt generally with the complexities of the international situation. The discussion which followed and in which the majority of those present took part was a clear indication of the remarkable degree to which the Society's principles have won acceptance among British parliamentarians. It must have created a deep impression on those who were able to recall the early meetings only a few short years ago, when the Group consisted of no more than a handful of members and the ideas which it had been formed to discuss were still regarded as too visionary and idealistic to merit serious attention. It is therefore particularly encouraging to record that the Group now numbers no less than eighty-seven members of all parties who, if they are not all definitely committed to the details of our case, are keenly interested in its study, and are prepared to lend their co-operation in ventilating it in parliamentary debates.

Making a Start in Canada

As the result of the recent visit to Headquarters of Mr. L. L. Eke, one of our Canadian Associate Members, it is hoped that we may shortly be in a position to form the nucleus of a NEW COMMONWEALTH Group in the Dominion. Mr. Eke has kindly offered his services in endeavouring to arrange a series of meetings in some of the principal centres with the object of explaining THE NEW COMMONWEALTH programme and of investigating the possibility of setting up an organisation comparable with those already existing in some of the European countries. Whatever the outcome of his efforts may be, we take this opportunity of recording our grateful thanks to Mr. Eke for tackling a job which is certainly by no means easy.

How Members Can Help

OUR plans for the organisation of the "World Shilling Fund" have already been referred to in both the Annual Report and in this journal. There is therefore no necessity to dwell upon the vital need for establishing THE NEW COMMONWEALTH movement on a permanent basis by the creation of an adequate endowment. For some months past steps have been taken to obtain the support and interest of influential and wealthy friends of the Society, and we are glad to report that upwards of £4,000 has already been collected. This, of course, is but a small beginning, but it may nevertheless be regarded as a harbinger of things to come, and we are now in a position to invite the co-operation and assistance of our Associate Members and other friends in the collection of donations.

An attractive brochure explaining briefly the objects of the appeal is now in course of preparation, copies of which will gladly be forwarded upon request. The success of the campaign must depend in the main upon our ability to enrol a determined and devoted corps of voluntary collectors, and we appeal with confidence to those who already assist us so materially to give us their help in this way.

Members who are prepared to enrol as collectors are requested to communicate direct with the Chairman, Lord Davies, who has undertaken the supervision of the campaign.

Recent Publications of THE NEW COMMONWEALTH

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Vol. II. No. 1 - - - June 1936

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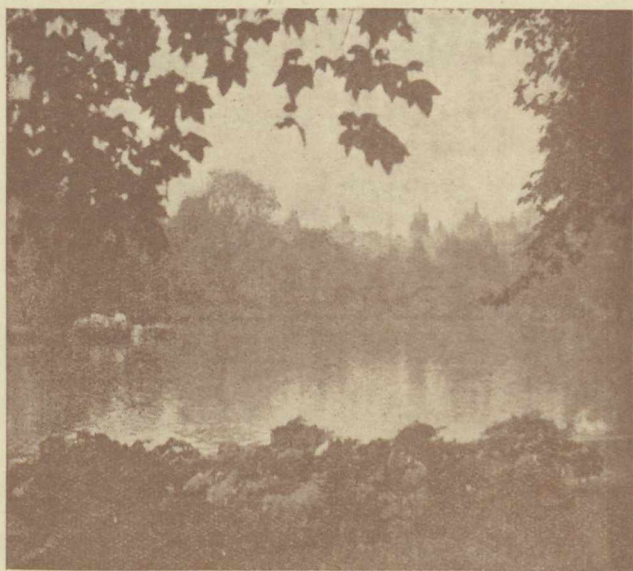
DOCKET ENDS:

NEW COMMONWEALTH, THE

1931

**A BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
EDUCATION CONFERENCE**

Organised by
THE NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP



IN THE HEART OF LONDON

[Photo by Karl Wilker.]

WILL BE HELD
FROM

Friday Evening, JULY 24th, 1931
To Thursday Evening, JULY 30th

AT

BEDFORD COLLEGE
LONDON :: :: ENGLAND

General Theme:

**EDUCATION
IN A CHANGING EMPIRE**

President - Sir PERCY NUNN

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Day Tickets will be available at 5/- per day.

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Accommodation can be obtained if required through The Wayfarers Travel Agency (form of application enclosed).

Accommodation of two different grades is being reserved in the vicinity of Bedford College. Grade "A" accommodation is in good second-class hotels, whilst Grade "B" is in simpler hotels, boarding-houses, or student hostels. The daily cost of the accommodation—for room and breakfast is as follows:

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TRAVEL.

Special arrangements for travel in Great Britain are being made by the Wayfarers Travel Bureau, from whom all information can be obtained (see page 5).

PRE-CONFERENCE VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

For those wishing to see new types of work in State and Private Schools in England, special tours will be arranged under the direction of the New Education Fellowship during the week preceding the Conference. Further information will be sent to registered members.

EXHIBITION.

There will be an Exhibition of school work, educational publications and school apparatus.

GARDEN PARTY AND FOLK DANCING.

A Garden Party will be given in the grounds of Bedford College on Saturday, July 25th. After tea there will be a demonstration of Folk Dancing at Cecil Sharp House.

EDUCATION in A CHANGING EMPIRE

THE purpose of the Conference is to bring together teachers and others from the British Commonwealth who are interested in modern education.

The cultural development of the British Commonwealth as a whole will be discussed as well as the special educational problems that, owing to differences of race, climate and national history, are now confronting its various members.

The Conference is particularly designed for those who are conscious of the changes taking place in our social and economic life and wish to study the adjustments in education that are being made to meet the new problems arising therefrom.

Principal Lectures.

Five main addresses will be given :

Changing Education in an Old Empire

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Dominion Ideals in Education

DR. ROBERT WALLACE (*University of Alberta*)

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DR. E. G. MALHERBE (*National Bureau of Education, Pretoria*)

An Imperial Institute for Education

SIR PERCY NUNN (*University of London*)

Sectional Meetings and Group Discussions

will be held on specific problems. Each group will have a member of the British Isles to act as host, and also a leader who will direct the work of the group and give a final report on the conclusions reached.

The following groups have been arranged :

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- (2) Secondary

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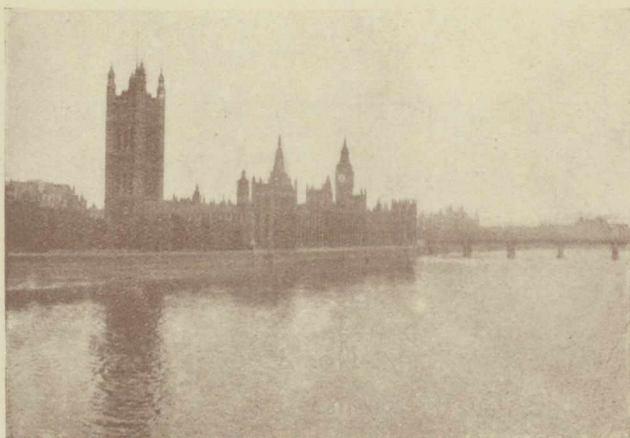
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Further details will be sent to registered members.



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(b) For the convenience of visitors an enquiry bureau, equipped by The Wayfarers Travel Agency with a fully qualified staff, will be opened during the period of the Conference in the hall of the College, and general enquiries for inexpensive holidays abroad after the Conference are solicited.

(c) The transfer and storage of luggage will be arranged if desired.

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September 3, 1924.

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

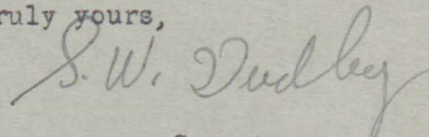
Dear Sir:

Referring to our letter of some weeks ago inviting you to be represented at the Fourth Annual Machine Tool Exhibition in New Haven, September 15-18, we enclose a program and information regarding its plans and purposes.

The technical sessions will be of unusual interest and significance. We realize that the Exhibition comes at a time when pre-term duties are heavy and exacting but we hope some way may be found for your institution to be represented.

The hotel accommodations in town are rapidly being exhausted by advance reservations. If you can by any means be represented, please send us word as soon as possible and we will gladly make tentative reservations or assist in any way you may indicate.

Truly yours,



Secretary.

DOCKET STARTS:

NEW STUDENT, THE

October 30, 1924.

The Editor,
The New Student,
2929 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir:-

I have been very much interested in reading your Section I of October 18th, especially the Editorial in which you refer to the Dartmouth students' report.

I am sending you herewith a copy of the report of Sir Arthur Currie on the session of this University for the past year, and you will find that pages 11 to 16 contain a statement of what seemed to us here to be the causes of wastage among undergraduates; in other words the causes of University inefficiency.

You will note that from the foot of page 14 to the middle of page 16 statements are made which tally very much with those of the Dartmouth report. It is not likely that any University report has been issued in this country, which accepts so large a share of blame for the failure of students to graduate, and does this one. Its results will be most important as the problem foreshadows considerable changes in the ideals of instruction at McGill.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.
Wilfrid

December 29, 1924.

J. Rothschild, Esq.,
Associate Editor,
The New Student,
2929 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Rothschild:-

Reference your letter of December 15th,
addressed to Sir Arthur Currie who is away at present.
We were much interested in the number of the New Student
you sent us, and I should be glad to see the number of
December 15th as well, in which, I am told, some referencé
is made to some material we forwarded to you.

Apparently your subscription forms
were not enclosed in the letter. I would be glad if you
would let me know what they are. I should also be very
pleased if you would tell me something about your editorial
policy.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant to the Principal.

The New Student

2929 Broadway
NEW YORK

December 13
19 24

President A.W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear President Currie:

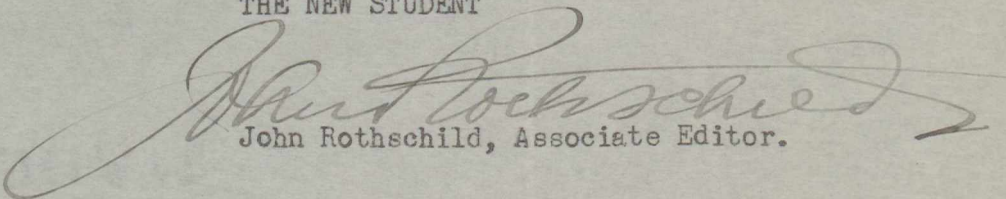
Under separate cover we have sent you The New Student for December 6th marking a reference to debating at McGill, Queens and Toronto. The allusion is trivial enough but considering the space limitations of The New Student it is rather significant.

This is not the first time that we have paid attention to Canadian events. While The New Student is naturally more cognizant of happenings in colleges of the States it is to a considerable degree North American in its outlook. The same issue refers editorially to the McGill Daily, as being one of the 8 leading College publications of the Continent.

The New Student is obviously an important bridge between young intellectuals on either side of the border and it illuminates college life as a whole. It is a struggling young enterprise manned by recent graduates and undergraduates. So, if the publication seems to have anything to offer you, I hope you will give us the support of your subscription.

Sincerely yours,

THE NEW STUDENT



John Rothschild, Associate Editor.

JR/MS

January 13th, 1925.

Douglas P. Haskell, Esq.,
Editor, The New Student,
2929 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Haskell:-

Thank you very much for your
two letters of the 8th instant.

I have written to Mr. Harper,
as you requested, sending him a copy of Sir Arthur
Currie's report.

Regarding your second letter,
I think you have given me a very clear statement
of your views. There does not seem to be anything
in your programme, as far as I can see it, which
does not coincide with the objects towards which
we are working. As a matter of fact the very
proposals and suggestions which would seem to some
on this side of the world rather revolutionary are
an old story in the English universities. There
is, however, just one point which seems worthy of
comment. While a university should perhaps not
'impose' character or standards it would be falling
short of its duty if it did not inspire them. To
look again to the English universities for an
illustration, it is undergraduate feeling, not uni-
versity methods, which sets standards and dictates
customs.

It is perhaps a little difficult
to explain the different point of view, but some time
when one of your staff is in Montreal we might have

Douglas P.Haskell,Esq., - 2 -

a discussion which would be of benefit to us all.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

January 13th, 1925.

Lawrence A. Harper, Esq.,
2204 Glen,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Douglas P. Haskell, Editor
of The New Student, has asked me to send you a copy
of Sir Arthur Currie's Report of last year. I have
much pleasure in doing so.

I shall be very interested to
hear what use you make of it and what, if any,
opinions you hear regarding it.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

The New Student

2929 Broadway
NEW YORK

January 8th, 1924

Mr. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Mr. Bovey:

Mr. Rothschild, to whom your letter of December 29th is addressed, has asked me to answer the question it contains on the editorial policy of The New Student.

We have never tried to make one inclusive statement about it, so if I tried a rigid definition it might be inadequate. Our method however is the following. We gather what seem to be some of the most significant news reports of the week and discuss them among ourselves ("ourselves" are a group of young alumni and men who are interrupting their school course for a term or so while serving on the paper). The editors then write down their resultant opinions, trying to put them in a way which would provoke more discussion on the part of the readers, and avoiding dogmatic generalizations. Our field is college education as the thoughtful student sees and feels it.

We have a common aversion to formalism, the artificial restriction of thought, and mechanical methods wherever they occur and seem to interfere with the full development of students. We like administrators who have courage and who place considerable dependence on their students; whose aim seems to be to help these students develop rather than to impose scholarship or character or standards on them. I suppose that is a rough and ready description of things we like and dislike. If this is not satisfactory, we shall be pleased to answer any further questions that you might wish to ask.

Appreciative of your interest, we are

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas P. Haskell
Douglas P. Haskell,
Editor.

DPH.FB

The New Student

2929 Broadway
NEW YORK

January 8th, 1924

Mr. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Mr. Bovey:

Mr. Lawrence A. Harper of the Department of History of the University of California (2204 Glen, Berkeley, Cal.) has written to us asking for information on curricular proposals and opinions on the methods of teaching.

Would you be so kind as to send to him a copy of Sir Arthur Currie's report? We believe it would be excellent for his purpose. He wishes to stimulate undergraduate thought on the same topics at the University of California.

Sincerely yours,

Douglas P. Haskell
Douglas P. Haskell,
Editor.

DPH.FB

The New Student

2929 Broadway

NEW YORK

January 19th, 1925

Mr. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Mr. Bovey:

Thank you again for your letter of the 13th. I would certainly like to drop in at McGill someday again. I had just enough time on the way back from Europe via Quebec two summers ago to go through the remarkable medical building.

The difference between imposing and inspiring character and standards which you suggest is exactly what we were thinking of in the purely negative statement rebelling against the imposition. The inspirational process on its face seems to us to proceed so quietly and with so little consciousness of itself that it is almost a pity to call its name to often lest it should flee.

What you say about English universities is also interesting because similar ideas come in various forms from various sources. While German universities seem right now to be a stumbling block and a menace, I was agreeably surprised to find Lord Thompson of the Labor Government declaring that the English university was hospitable to its ideals.

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas P. Haskell
Douglas P. Haskell,
Editor.

DPH:FB

January 30, 1925.

Douglas P. Haskell, Esq.,
Editor, The New Student,
2929 Broadway, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Haskell:-

I shall be sending you in a few days an advance copy of an article which the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, has written for this year's annual. It is something along the same lines as those which you have already seen, but it is addressed to students instead of to the world at large. It could be released by April 1st if you wish to use it.

I note that in the 'Isis' (the Oxford University paper) which I suppose you get, there is a violent attack by the a departing American student upon Oxford methods and ideas. Although personally I was at Cambridge and disagree with a good many things at Oxford which Cambridge is inclined to look on as being rather radical and doctrinarish, I still think this article is in particularly bad taste and singularly blind. I am sure it would be very much worth your while to take a rap at it. I enclose a cutting which is the only thing I have about it.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

February 9, 1925.

The Editor,
The "Isis",
Oxford, England.

Dear Sir:-

One cannot resist sending you the remarks of the Editor of the "New Student," a very active organ of what is sometimes known as the student movement in the United States, with reference to the words of a disgruntled American, published in your paper:-

"The anonymous author in Isis seems to have been releasing some personal irritations. I don't see why he gets such publicity for them, since the language is not especially original. I don't know whether there is anything to say about it, except: Well, well!"

The New Student

2929 Broadway · New York City.

Telephone: Cathedral 7300

February 3rd, 1925

Mr. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Mr. Bovey:

Thank you for forwarding us the advance copy of Sir Arthur Currie's article for the student annual. We shall be glad to hold it until April 1st. It may happen that it will fit into the special monthly section which we wish to devote primarily to educational methods and ideals.

The anonymous author in Isis seems to have been releasing some personal irritations. I don't see why he gets such publicity for them, since the language is not especially original. I don't know whether there is anything to say about it, except: Well, well!

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas P. Haskell
Douglas P. Haskell

December 9th, 1926.

The New Student,
2929 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Sir Arthur Currie has asked
me to say that he does not wish to subscribe for
"The New Student".

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

DOCKET ENDS:

NEW STUDENT, THE

Principal Douglas

Education-Through-Travel-Clubs

ASSOCIATED STUDENT AND ADULT TRAVEL GROUPS

Please address your reply to: J. J. APATOW
4702—92nd Street • Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

March 13, 1939

Dr. W. H. Brittain
Mc Gill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Dr. Brittain:

Mc Gill University is cordially invited to participate in a plan to present a series of Educational Pageants in New York City, during the period of the World's Fair.

Most of the visitors to New York City, coming from all of the states and from Europe, would be grateful for an opportunity to observe a colorful mass spectacle as might be presented by Mc Gill University.

From the standpoint of the students and the faculty--the production and presentation of a cultural project of this type, would tend to stimulate in the community as a whole to a finer appreciation of democratic ideas and ideals.

Another problem that is of much concern to most educational institutions is the inadequacy of financial income. Possibly, this insufficiency or dearth of revenue can be partly overcome to some extent--through the moral encouragement of mass educational presentations that have entertainment value as well as a good social influence.

Since a rather large number of students, their families, the faculty and local celebrities can participate--generally, a fairly large advance sale of admission tickets is usually assured.

At any rate, you will find that there are many definite advantages to Mc Gill University from both--a social contribution standpoint and as a source of additional income--in having your particular institution pointed out as forwarding democratic ideals through this novel medium of education.

If this interests you, suppose you organize a ways and means committee to take the matter under further consideration.

Incidentally, the writer can be of constructive assistance--if you should require his services. Your reply as to your further interest would be gratefully appreciated.

Yours most cordially,

J. J. Apatow
J. J. Apatow

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	*
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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

**CANADIAN
TELEGRAPH**



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

C.N.T. 6296
12-25

ORIGINAL OF MESSAGE

Telephone

TO BE.....

W. G. BARBER, General Manager

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SIR ARTHUR W CURRIE

1935 FEB 13 6 11 e 05

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

SUICIDE WAVE SWEEPING COLLEGES WHAT IS EFFECT IN YOUR
INSTITUTION? IN-GENERAL TO WHAT DO YOU ATTRIBUTE IT? JAZZ?
PROHIBITION? MODERN GIRLS? PARENTAL INDIFFERENCE? TIGHTENING
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS? POSTWAR MORALS? OVERSTUDY? INDULGENCE
IN EGOTISM? HOW WOULD YOU CHECK IT? WOULD APPRECIATE 300 WORDS
FOR NATIONWIDE CENSUS WIRED IMMEDIATELY PRESS RATE COLLECT
VINCENT G BYERS CITY EDITOR NY EVENING POST.

17 PM 5 10

1927 FEB 17 PM 5 20
1927 FEB 17 PM 6 05

1927 FEB 17 PM 6 02

Canadian National Telegraphs

Montreal, February 18th, 1927.

Vincent G. Byers,
City Editor,
N.Y. Evening Post,
New York.

THANKS FOR WARNING SUICIDE WAVE NOT YET REACHED CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

CURRIE

COLLECT

August
Seventeenth
1936.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of Principal Morgan
I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August
14th and to say that it will be placed before the Principal
immediately upon his return.

Yours truly,

Buzar

Jean Chamblin Esq.,
New York Unit of Service,
11 West 42nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

Sept. 12. a.m. 2. JS

NEW YORK UNIT OF SERVICE

11 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK CITY
Suite 3014 Phone BRyant 9-8781

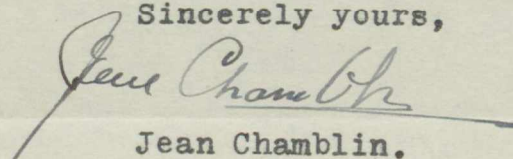
August 14th, 1936

Dr. A. E. Morgan,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Because we are deeply interested in what is being done to futher international accord, we will greatly appreciate any information that you care to give us regarding the work carried on in this direction by McGill University.

Sincerely yours,


Jean Chamblin.

February 2nd, 1931.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown,
Chancellor, New York University,
Washington Square, New York.

Dear Dr. Brown,

Your letter of January 29th has been received at this office, but, as you probably know, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie are on their way to India, where Sir Arthur is to represent Canada at the ceremonies formally opening New Delhi as the capital of British India this month. He is not expected back in Canada until the end of April, and I am therefore afraid he will be too late to attend the dinner to be held at New York University in that month.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

January 29, 1931

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie
McGill University
Montreal
Canada

My dear Sir Arthur and Lady Currie:

New York University will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of the University's charter by a dinner in April. In due season you will receive an invitation bidding you as guests of the University Council.

As you may judge by the enclosed leaflet - the first of a small series which, if you are agreeable, will be sent to you in the course of the next few weeks - this centennial anniversary will furnish an opportunity for discussion on broad lines, participated in by persons eminent in business and the professions.

You will be particularly interested, I think, to look over in this first leaflet the list of the University's founders, many of whom have descendants prominent today in large activities of this city.

Believe me

Very sincerely yours,

Elmer Ellsworth Brown
Chancellor

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

12 March, 1934

My dear Sir Arthur:

The Committee on Honorary Degrees of our Council has done me the honor of proposing that at our Commencement Exercises in June the simple act by which I will be formally installed as Chancellor in the presence of the Commencement audience should be accompanied by the induction into the ranks of our honorary alumni of a small group of persons of unusual distinction.

The Committee is unanimous in its desire that you should be present on the occasion and receive our degree of Doctor of Laws. I am especially gratified to transmit the invitation, and earnestly hope you may accept it. I shall reserve, if you please, recital of the many reasons which have prompted this invitation as ammunition for the occasion itself.

The brief exercises of the Commencement and inaugural will be held on our campus at University Heights on Wednesday, the 13th of June next, at ten-thirty o'clock in the morning. The exercises will be followed by an informal luncheon at which we should be happy to have the presence of both Lady Currie and yourself.

On the evening preceding Commencement Day, that is, Tuesday, June 12th, there will be held the annual dinner of the governing Council of the University, at seven-thirty o'clock, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, a dinner usually attended by about one hundred gentlemen, friends and members of the University, at which the candidates for honorary degrees are special guests of honor. We very much hope we may have you with us on that occasion and that you will favor us with one of the five-minute addresses in the post-prandial program.

New York University has the reputation, I believe, of frugality in the bestowal of its honors. I think you will find yourself in distinguished company in the roster of our honorary alumni. I may tell you confidentially that among the few others upon whom we have already arranged to confer honorary degrees on June 13th are the presidents of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities.

Trusting that you may find it convenient and agreeable to permit our committee to propose your name to the Council of the University for this academic designation, and that you may reserve the time for the collateral engagements to which I have referred, I am

Cordially yours,

H. C. Chase

Chancellor

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

*A new man who has just
taken office - DM*

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

March 14, 1934.

Dr. H. W. Chase,
Chancellor, New York University,
Washington Square, New York City.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 12th March has reached the Principal's Office. I am so sorry to have to advise you that Sir Arthur Currie passed away on November 30th last.

McGill just now is without a Principal or Acting Principal. I have advised our Chancellor, Mr. E. W. Beatty, of the contents of your letter. He asks me to thank you on behalf of the University for the honour you wished to pay to her late distinguished Principal. He regrets exceedingly that Sir Arthur will not be among those congratulating New York University next June upon your own induction.

It is probable that Sir Arthur's biography will be undertaken shortly. May I ask whether there is any objection to making public, later on, the fact that New York University had selected him for its honorary degree?

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

15 March, 1934

My dear Mr. McMurray:

I am greatly distressed, as will be my associates in our committee on honorary degrees, to know from your kind letter of the 14th of the recent death of Sir Arthur Currie. We should have learned from the public press of his passing, but through some unaccountable aberration the announcement failed to come to our attention.

The expressions of Chancellor Beatty concerning our desire to have your distinguished Principal and Vice Chancellor participate in our Commencement program are most felicitous. Will you not assure him of our appreciation. If the biography of Sir Arthur is undertaken, we should be gratified to have recorded therein the fact that he had been chosen for our honorary doctorate of laws.

Cordially yours,

H. W. Chase

Chancellor

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

DOCKET STARTS:

NEW YORK, UNIVERSITY OF THE
STATE OF.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

September 17, 1920

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have made two or three endeavors to reach Montreal to present formally the invitation whose informal presentation you have already done us the honor to accept, but I have been unavoidably detained. It was my plan to go tonight at midnight, but I have just received a message which again makes it imperative that I should remain here. So, I send this word as a herald to let you know that I will try to come within the next week to see you and tell you more definitely about our plans for the Convocation, which has its culmination on Friday night, the eighth of October, in your presentation to the audience and your response.

There will be assembled superintendents, principals and teachers from all parts of the State, who will have a particular satisfaction in the knowledge that you are yourself (as most of our great men on this side have also been, at one time) a teacher.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Very truly yours

To
Sir Arthur William Currie
Principal, McGill University


JOHN H. FINLEY

Cable Address "Edison, New York"

From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

October 20, 1920.

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

My dear Sir:

I have learned with much pleasure from our mutual friend, Dr. John H. Finley, that you have been added to the little group of those holding the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, from The University of the State of New York.

Allow me to extend my cordial greetings to you and to congratulate you on being the recipient of this honorable distinction.

Yours very truly,

Thomas A. Edison

155
September
Twentieth
1920.

John H. Finley, Esq.,
University of State of New York,
Albany, New York.

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 17th and note that you intend to come during the present week to Montreal to see me.

I shall be glad indeed to welcome you here, but wish to inform you that I am leaving tomorrow night for Boston and shall not return to Montreal until Friday night.

I am looking forward with much interest and pleasure to the ceremonies of the 8th of October.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Nov. 22 x
November
Twenty-second
1920.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

After more than a month's absence from the city, which I spent in visiting McGill Graduates' Societies, I returned a few days ago and found awaiting me your letter of October 20th, in which you have been kind enough to offer me your greetings and your congratulations on my having received from the University of the State of New York the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

I assure you, Sir, that I greatly appreciate the distinction of holding such a degree and of being chosen one of such a select few.

May I take this occasion to pay tribute to you who have done so much to add to the blessings of mankind.

Ever yours faithfully,

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 1, 1920

Dear Sir Arthur:

This is only to tell you again that we are looking forward with greatest pleasure to your coming. Will you not let me know your New York address or at any rate advise me of the time of your arrival so that we may arrange to receive you and convey you to the hotel. We are anticipating also the pleasure of seeing Lady Currie with you.

Sincerely yours



JOHN H. FINLEY

To
Sir Arthur William Currie
Principal, McGill University
Montreal, Canada

185
October
Fifth
1920.

John H. Finley, Esq.,
University State of New York,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Finley:-

With reference to your letter of
October 1st, I am going to New York tonight and
while there my address will be C/o. Hotel Commodore.

I shall leave there on Friday
morning and wish to leave Albany for Montreal
by a late train on Friday night. I wish you would
have reserved for me a drawing room on the Albany-
Montreal train. If not, please reserve two lower
berths, as Lady Currie is accompanying me on the
trip.

Looking forward to seeing you on
Friday, I am,

Every yours faithfully,

Principal.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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

GREAT NORTH WESTERN

TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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

Z. A. LASH, PRESIDENT

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

24 MO B 22

CA ALBANY NY OCT 11

SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM CURRIE,

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL QUE.

WILL YOU KINDLY SEND ME TODAY PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOURSELF FOR
 USE IN OUR BULLETIN HOPE YOU AND LADY CURRIE REACHED HOME
 COMFORTABLY.

JOHN H FINLEY.

1025A

G. N. W. TEL. BRANCH
 Lobby of Jacobs Bldg.
 282 ST. CATHERINE ST WEST,
 PHONE UP 4464

91
October
Eleventh
1920.

Dr. John H. Finley,
University of State of New York,
Albany, New York.

Dear Dr. Finley:-

I have just received your telegram of to-day's date, and have much pleasure in complying with your request. This mail should bring to you an autographed photograph, and I regard it as an additional distinction that it should be published in your Bulletin.

Let me once more thank you, not only for the great honour which I received at the University of the State of New York, but for the courtesies extended to Lady Currie and myself during our all too short visit.

I hope that I may have in future an opportunity for paying you a more extended visit, and I also hope that we may have the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Finley and yourself in Montreal.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

71

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

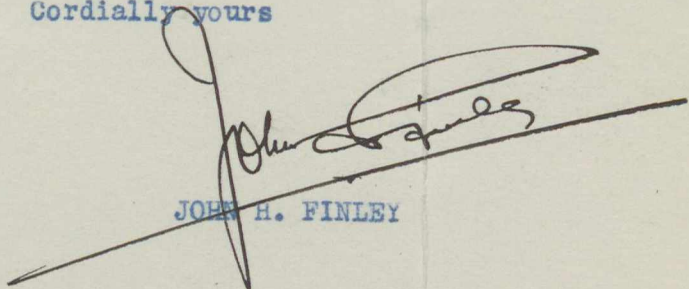
October 14, 1920

Dear Sir Arthur:

Thank you for your note and for the photograph,
which has come and which will be used in our Bulletin.

Montreal has been to me a very attractive place,
particularly because of the associations that it had
in my journeys when I was gathering material for my
lectures in France. You will let me say that it now
has added attractions since I have come to know yourself
and Lady Currie.

Cordially yours



JOHN H. FINLEY

To
General Sir Arthur William Currie
Principal, McGill University
Montreal, Canada

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
AND DIRECTOR OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

October 26, 1921

My dear Sir and Member of the distinguished group of those few upon whom the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York have conferred the highest honor within their power, because of the distinguished service which each member of such group has rendered to his fellowmen and to the age in which he lives:

On Friday evening, October 21, I had the pleasure of nominating John Huston Finley for membership in your group, and the President of the University, Frank Pierrepont Graves, conferred upon the nominee the degree of Doctor of Laws, and thus admitted him to membership with the elect.

In conveying this information I have the honor to be

Most respectfully yours

Augustus S. Downing

To
Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University
Montreal, Canada.

Handwritten initials and mark

October
Thirty-first
1921.

Augustus S. Downing, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner,
The State Department of Education,
Albany, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 26th informing me that the University of The State of New York has conferred the very great distinction of the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. John Huston Finley.

I am very glad that this has been done. Mr. Finley impressed me as an earnest and distinguished educationalist, as well as a most charming gentleman.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

November 1st, 1923.

Dear Mr. Graves:-

Thank you very much for your letter of October 29th telling me that the University of the State of New York has honoured the Honorable John Bassett Moore by granting him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

I cannot tell you how proud I have always been to be a member of that small and select group to whom the University has given its degree and I shall have much pleasure in extending a welcome to Judge Moore. I had the pleasure of meeting him two years ago at the time of the McGill Centenary, when we also gave him an honorary degree.

Yours faithfully,

Frank Pierrepont Graves, Esq.,
The University of the State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 29, 1923

My dear Sir:

At the Fifty-ninth Convocation of The University of the State of New York, held on October 18 and 19, 1923, as President, I had the honor and great pleasure, in accordance with action taken by the Board of Regents, of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Honorable John Bassett Moore, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague. Judge Moore thus becomes the ninth member of that little band of men now living, to whose distinguished achievements The University of the State of New York has been delighted to pay tribute. I am sure that he would appreciate a word of welcome from you and from those others who have preceded him in becoming adopted sons of our University. He may be addressed at the Devon Hotel, Seventy West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

With cordial good wishes and the highest esteem, I have the honor to be

Very sincerely yours,


FRANK FITZHUGH GRAY

To
Sir Arthur William Currie
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

October 23, 1924.

President Frank Pierrepont Graves,
University of the State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

I am very pleased to hear that at your Sixtieth Convocation the Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Honourable Charles Evans Hughes, and upon Doctor Charles William Eliot.

It would be hard to find two men who have done better service to your own country, for the cause of Education and for international concord, and I think the Board of Regents is to be congratulated on their selection.

Yours faithfully,

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 21, 1924

My dear Sir:

On the evening of October seventeenth, at the close of the Sixtieth Convocation of The University of the State of New York, I had the high privilege, as President of The University and by direction of the Board of Regents, of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, and upon Doctor Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University. As President Eliot, because of his ninety years, felt it unwise to appear in person, he was represented by his grandson, Charles William Eliot, Second, and the degree was conferred in absentia.

It is perhaps needless for me to say that the Regents feel a great satisfaction in adding these eminent American citizens to that small number of distinguished men now living, upon whom the highest gift of The University of the State of New York has been bestowed. I take great pleasure in announcing the action taken at the Convocation to this little group, consisting of yourself, the Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor Thomas A. Edison, Ambassador Jean J. Jusserand, Cardinal Mercier, the Honorable Robert Lansing, Doctor John H. Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, and the Honorable John Bassett Moore. It may be that you will wish to extend to Secretary Hughes and President Eliot a word of welcome as your circle widens to include them.

With highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,


FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
The Principal and Vice Chancellor
McGill University
Montreal.

October 23, 1924.

Dr. Charles William Eliot,
President Emeritus,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear President Emeritus:-

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the sixtieth Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my great pleasure at learning that your name has been added to the list.

The splendid traditions of the historic University of which you were so long Head, the place it has always taken as a force directed towards upholding the highest ideals of the English - speaking peoples, the services which you have for so many years rendered to the cause of education and of culture, combined to make the conferring of this degree upon you an honour, not only to the State of New York, but to those who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

October 23. 1924.

The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:-

I have just received a letter from ~~President~~ ~~identives~~ informing me that at the sixtieth Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my great pleasure at learning that your name has been added to the list. I feel that even if the University thus acknowledged only the service to humanity, which in connection with the Naval Treaty and in furtherance of international concord you have rendered during the past few years, the recognition would be more than merited.

The group of those admitted to the Doctorate of Laws of the University of the State of New York is honoured by your accession.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1924.

My dear Sir Arthur:

On returning to Washington I have received your letter of October twenty-third and I appreciate most heartily your reference to the action of the Regents of the University of the State of New York in conferring upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It was a high privilege to receive this degree and I am gratified at your cordial expression.

With high esteem, I am,

Faithfully yours,

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

December 2, 1925.

Dr. C.D. Walcott,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Walcott:-

It is with great pleasure that I have heard from the President of the University of the State of New York that you have become one of the Doctors of Laws of that great institution.

The work which you have carried on at the Smithsonian Institute is known not only in America but wherever scientific investigations are pursued and appreciated throughout the world. I am glad indeed to see your name added to that list on which I am proud that my own appears.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 26, 1925

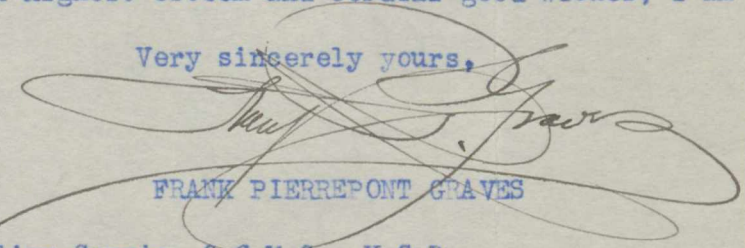
My dear Sir Arthur:

On the evening of October sixteenth, at the Sixty-first Convocation of The University of the State of New York, I had the great pleasure and privilege, as President of the University and by direction of the Board of Regents, of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Charles Doolittle Walcott, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In paying tribute to this eminent scientist, the Regents feel that they have upheld the fine traditions of the past and have added a worthy member to that small group of living men of distinction upon whom the highest gift of The University of the State of New York has been bestowed. It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that Doctor Walcott thus becomes the twelfth member of that little circle consisting of yourself, the Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor Thomas A. Edison, former Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, the Honorable Robert Lansing, Doctor John Huston Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, and Doctor Charles William Eliot. I am sure that a word of welcome to Doctor Walcott from you and the other adopted sons of The University of the State of New York would be appreciated by him.

With highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,



FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
FREER GALLERY OF ART
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES
INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

December 7, 1925.

Dear Dr. Currie:

I thank you for your kind note of December 3. I am very glad to be connected with the University of the State of New York in an honorary position, and to be associated with the group of men who have received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

I am glad that you are in charge of McGill University, as I have been interested in it almost from boyhood, owing to the men who have been connected with it, either in scientific or administrative work. Sir William Dawson and Dr. Frank Adams were especially near to me for many years.

With all best wishes to you for the Holiday season,

Sincerely yours,

Charles Dawson

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE MUSEUM
ALBANY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 14, 1925

Sir Arthur Currie
Principal, McGill University
Montreal, Canada

My dear Sir Arthur Currie:

It was a deprivation and disappointment to us that your engagements made it necessary for you to be elsewhere than Albany, Thursday last, but as a good American citizen I have to concede that Abraham Lincoln had right of way. It was a wild day, but our function was graced by the presence of Dr. W. Bell Dawson and Dr. Bancroft, and in spite of the weather it was a very satisfying occasion.

Doctor Bancroft had sent forward to me some days ago, a small framed photograph of Sir William Dawson, and I had assumed this to be the one referred to in your letter as well as in his. Fortunately, at the last moment, Dr. Bancroft explained to me that the University

Sir Arthur Currie

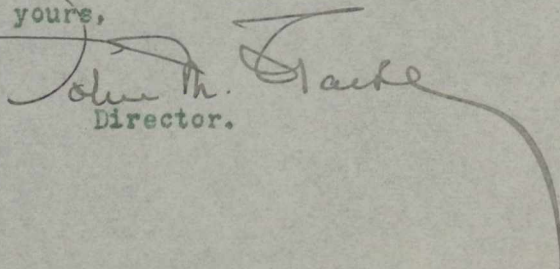
-2-

February 14, 1925

had made a special effort to prepare and present a more commanding portrait, and on burning the telephone wires I found that this large picture was buried in the custom house and that, too, on a Federal Holiday; but we managed to get it out and in place in due season. So now with this unexpected and most gracious recognition of our undertaking, let me assure you and renew my assurances to your University of our appreciation of this final act, a beautiful gift which confirms the intended expression of comity and good will between us. The mantle of science enfolds all the nations of the earth and we are extremely gratified to have this seal of your appreciation upon our endeavor to take to ourselves one of your own great educators and men of science as one of our own.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,


John M. Faubus
Director.

MEMORANDUM RE THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE MUSEUM: JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON EXHIBIT.

This exhibition consists of a number of fossil trees reconstructed and has been named after the former Principal.

Supplementary appropriation required for the visit of Dr. Bancroft and for the presentation of photograph of the late Sir William Dawson.... \$150.00.

November
Seventeenth
1926.

Honourable Frank Harris Hiscock,
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hiscock:

I have just been informed by
President Frank P. Graves that the University of the
State of New York has honoured you and honoured itself
in conferring upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of
Laws.

As a fellow Honorary Alumnus I
offer you my warm congratulations and most cordially
welcome you to this, shall we say, select group. It is a
most unique distinction and for that reason all the more
valued.

With highest esteem and all kind
personal wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

November
Seventeenth
1926.

Honourable William Howard Taft,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Taft:

I have just been informed by
President Frank P. Graves that the University of the
State of New York has honoured you and honoured itself
in conferring upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of
Laws.

As a fellow Honorary Alumnus I
offer you my warm congratulations and most cordially
welcome you to this, shall we say, select group. It is
a most unique distinction and for that reason all the
more valued.

With highest esteem and all kind
personal wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

November
Seventeenth
1926.

Dr. Frank P. Graves,
President,
The University of the State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear President Graves:

Let me acknowledge with many thanks your letter of November 8th in which you have told me of the recent distinction conferred by the University of the State of New York upon the Honorable William Taft and the Honorable Frank Hiscock. I am sure that all those who enjoy the unique distinction of having been recipients of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the State of New York will approve most cordially of this action. It will give me great pleasure to write to Mr. Taft, whom I have the honour of knowing personally, and to the Honorable Mr. Hiscock.

The world of education suffered a great loss through the death of Ex-President Charles Eliot. He was the friend of all harassed University Presidents and an inspiration to all those interested in the educational welfare of our country.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

November 8, 1926

My dear Sir Arthur:

It gives me great pleasure to announce that on October 29th, at the close of our Sixty-second Annual Convocation, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, through me as President, were privileged to add to that small body of distinguished men upon whom they have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the Honorable William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Honorable Frank Harris Hiscock, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. As Chief Justice Taft was forbidden to make the trip to Albany by his doctors, the degree was conferred in absentia, his brother the Honorable Henry W. Taft acting as his representative. I am sure that Chief Justice Taft and Chief Judge Hiscock would appreciate a word of welcome from the other members of the honorary alumni of the University of the State of New York, which include beside yourself the Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor Thomas A. Edison, former Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, the Honorable Robert Lansing, Doctor John Huston Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, and Doctor Charles Doolittle Walcott.

I regret that, through death, we have lost from our honor roll, President Charles William Eliot. You may be interested in the enclosed copy of my official report to the Board of Regents of the death of President Eliot and the resolution adopted by the Regents at their meeting of October 28-29.

With highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,



FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie, G.G.M.G. K.C.B.
Principal and Vice Chancellor
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

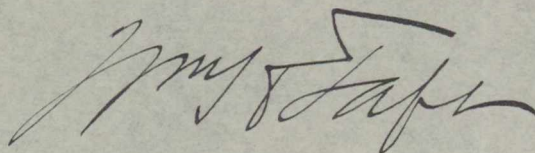
November 20, 1926.

My dear General Currier:

I have your kind note of November 17th, in which you welcome me into the body of Alumni of the University of the State of New York. I am glad to find you there and to know that the association is so good. I haven't seen you in a long time, though I am in Canada every summer. I hope McGill is getting on prosperously, as I understand that she is, under your guidance.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your letter, believe me,
my dear Mr. Principal,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James S. Fay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Sincerely yours,".

General W. W. Currier,
Principal of McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

*State of New York,
Court of Appeals.*



*Frank H. Hiscock
Chief Judge*

Albany,
November 23rd, 1926.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I thank you very much for your pleasant note of congratulations because of the degree conferred upon me a short time since by the University of the State of New York.

As you evidently do, I consider this degree a high honor for the University has been conservative enough in granting them so that when one does receive one he has cause to feel proud of the distinction and I assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to join the group of recipients of this honor and amongst whom you are a distinguished and outstanding figure.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank H. Hiscock

Sir Arthur William Currie,
Vice-Chancellor McGill University,
Montreal,
Canada.

President Graves was
obliged to leave the office
before this letter was ready
for signature.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 30, 1928

My dear Sir Arthur:

It gives me great pleasure to announce that on October 18th at our Sixty-fourth University Convocation, the Regents of The University of the State of New York, through me as President, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Honorable Owen D. Young, internationally known for his work on commissions dealing with reparations, and other problems of national and world-wide interest. Notwithstanding the heavy demands upon his time, Mr Young still finds it possible to take an active interest in the educational affairs of this, his native state. It is a great satisfaction to us all to have this eminent American added to that small number of distinguished men now living upon whom the highest gift of The University of the State of New York has been bestowed. In addition to yourself, this group now consists of the Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor Thomas A. Edison, former Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, Doctor John Huston Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, the Honorable William Howard Taft, and the Honorable Frank Harris Hiscock.

I am sure that it would give Mr Young much pleasure to receive a word of welcome from the other members of this little circle. His address is the General Electric Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

With highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graves

FRANK PIERREPOINT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie, G.G.M.G., K.C.B.
Principal and Vice Chancellor
McGill University, Montreal, Canada

*Ack. to President
Graves.*

November 2nd, 1928.

President Frank Pierrepont Graves,
The University of the State of New York,
Albany, New York.

Dear President Graves:-

I am in receipt of your letter of October 30th addressed to Sir Arthur Currie, advising him that the Regents of the University of the State of New York have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Honourable Owen D. Young.

I regret very much to say that Sir Arthur has been in poor health for some time and is at present recuperating in England. He will not return to Montreal before the middle of January, but, as I know he would wish to welcome Mr. Young to the small group of honorary graduates of the University, I am forwarding your letter to him.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Acting Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

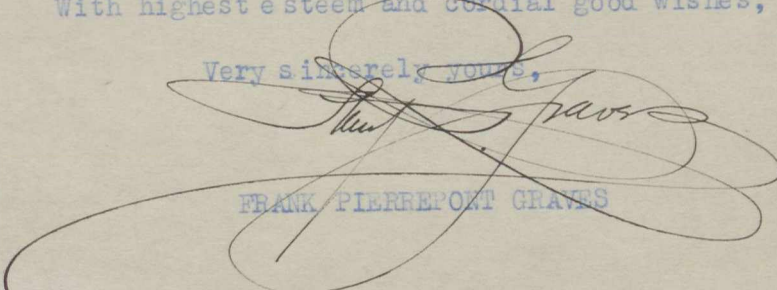
October 30, 1929

My dear Sir Arthur:

It gives me great pleasure to announce that on October 17th, at our Sixty-fifth University Convocation, the Regents of The University of the State of New York, through me as President, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the presidents of two of the great universities of the country- President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University. The Convocation this year had an unusual interest as we celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the unification of The University of the State of New York and the Department of Public Instruction, as you will see by the program enclosed. It seemed especially appropriate at this time to add these eminent American educators, President Butler and President Lowell, to that small number of distinguished men now living upon whom the highest gift of The University of the State of New York has been bestowed. In addition to yourself, this group now consists of Doctor Thomas A. Edison, former Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, the Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor John Huston Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, the Honorable William Howard Taft, the Honorable Frank Harris Hiscock, and the Honorable Owen D. Young. I am sure that it would give Doctor Butler and Doctor Lowell much pleasure to receive a word of greeting from the other members of this little circle.

With highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,


FRANK PIERREPOINT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie
Principal and Vice Chancellor
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

November 9th, 1929.

President Abbott Lawrence Lowell,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear President Lowell:-

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the Sixty-fifth Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The splendid traditions of the Historic University, of which you are the Head, the place it has always taken as a force directed towards upholding the highest ideals of the English-speaking peoples, the services which you have rendered to the cause of education and of culture, combine to make the conferring of this degree upon you an honour, not only to the State of New York, but to those who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Yours faithfully,

PPrincipal.

November 9th, 1929.

President Nicholas Murray Butler,
Columbia University,
New York City.

Dear President Butler:-

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the Sixty-fifth Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my great pleasure at learning that your name has been added to the list. I feel that if the University thus acknowledged only the service to humanity which you have rendered at Columbia University during the past years, the recognition would be more than merited. The group of those admitted to the Doctorate of Laws of the University of the State of New York is honoured by your accession.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 24, 1930

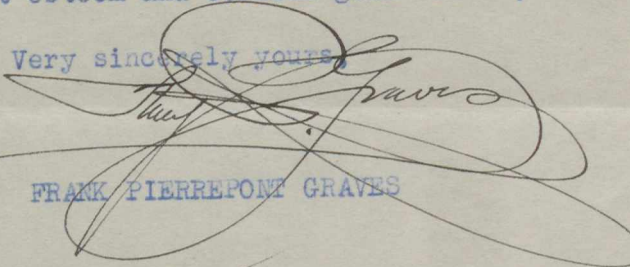
My dear Sir Arthur:

It gives me great pleasure to announce that on October 16th at our Sixty-sixth University Convocation, the Regents of The University of the State of New York, through me as President, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Doctor William Henry Welch of Johns Hopkins University and upon Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University. It is a great satisfaction to us all to have these two eminent Americans added to the small number of distinguished men now living upon whom the highest gift of The University of the State of New York has been bestowed. In addition to yourself, this group now consists of The Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor Thomas A. Edison, former Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, Doctor John H. Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, the Honorable Frank Harris Hiscock, the Honorable Owen D. Young, President Nicholas Murray Butler, and President Abbott Lawrence Lowell.

I am sure it would give Doctor Welch and Chancellor Brown great pleasure to receive a word of welcome from the other members of this little circle. Doctor Welch may be addressed at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, and Chancellor Brown at New York University, New York City.

With highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,


FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

October 29th, 1930.

Doctor William Henry Welch,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland.

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the Sixty-fifth Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my great pleasure in learning that your name has been added to the list. The great service you have rendered humanity in the founding of the School of Medicine at Johns Hopkins and the foremost place it now takes among the Schools on this Continent well merit the high distinctions which the years have brought you. I feel that in conferring this degree upon you the University of the State of New York honours not only itself but those who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Faithfully yours,

Principal.

October 29th, 1930.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown,
New York University,
100 Washington Square East,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Chancellor Brown,

^{seventh} I have just received
a letter from President Graves informing me that
at the Sixty-sixth Convocation of the University
of the State of New York there was conferred
upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to
whom the University has seen fit to grant this
degree, may I express to you my pleasure in
learning that your name has been added to the
list. The services which you have rendered to
the cause of education and of culture make the
conferring of this degree upon you an honour
not only to the State of New York but to those
who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Faithfully yours,

*Banting
Humanity*
W. H. B.
1930
7
Principal.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

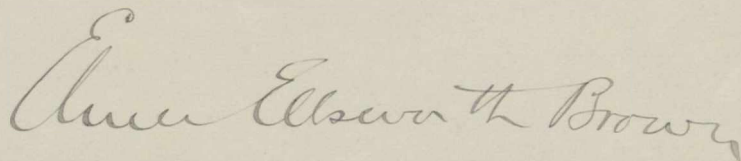
5 November, 1930

My dear Sir Arthur:

It is extremely pleasant to receive your letter of October 29th welcoming me as a colleague of the illustrious twelve who, previous to this year, had been similarly honored by the University of the State of New York. You may be sure that your greeting and expression of goodwill is to me one of the happiest incidents connected with the conferment of the degree. I shall cherish your expressions, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again in person at no distant day.

With warm greeting and all good wishes, believe me

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Anne Elsworth Browne". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Chancellor

Sir Arthur W. Currie
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 24, 1931

My dear Sir Arthur:

It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that, by authority vested in the Board of Regents, the University of the State of New York, at its Convocation on October 15th, conferred the following degrees:

Doctor of Laws upon the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, who has been released temporarily from his university duties to fill the office of Secretary of the Interior of the United States;

Doctor of Science upon Doctor Frederick G. Banting, who occupies the Banting-Best Chair of Medical Research, established in the University of Toronto in recognition of his discovery of insulin.

You may wish to send a word of greeting to Secretary Wilbur at Washington and to Doctor Banting at Toronto as they join the small group of men now living who have been the recipients of the highest honor that the University of the State of New York may bestow. In addition to yourself and the two members just added, this group now consists of the Honorable Elihu Root, the Honorable Jean Jules Jusserand, Doctor John H. Finley, the Honorable Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, the Honorable Frank Harris Hiscock, the Honorable Owen D. Young, Doctor Nicholas Murray Butler, Doctor Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Doctor Elmer Ellsworth Brown and Doctor William Henry Welch.

It is with great regret that I must this year omit the name of Doctor Thomas A. Edison from our list. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in 1916 and he was an esteemed member of this little circle until his passing last Sunday. There is little I can say here except that the University of the State of New York felt that it honored itself in honoring Doctor Edison and we join with the world in deep sorrow that death has taken this good and great man.

With academic greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,



FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie

October 27th, 1931.

The Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doctor Wilbur,

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the Sixty-seventh Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my pleasure in learning that your name has been added to the list. The services which you have rendered to the cause of education and of culture make the conferring of this degree upon you an honour not only to the State of New York but to those who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Faithfully yours,

Principal.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

October 29, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur:

It is very gracious of you to take the trouble to write me about the degree which was recently conferred on me by the University of the State of New York. I am pleased indeed to get your welcome into this selective group.

With kindest personal wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Raymond Hilbur

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

October 29th, 1931.

Doctor Frederick G. Banting,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Banting,

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the Sixty-seventh Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my pleasure in learning that your name has been added to the list. The services which you have rendered to humanity make the conferring of this degree upon you an honour not only to the State of New York but to those who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Faithfully yours,

Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 31, 1932

My dear Sir Arthur:

On the evening of October 20th, at the Sixty-eighth Convocation of The University of the State of New York, I had the pleasure and privilege, as President of The University and by direction of the Board of Regents, of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon His Excellency Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, and upon The Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the Dominion of Canada.

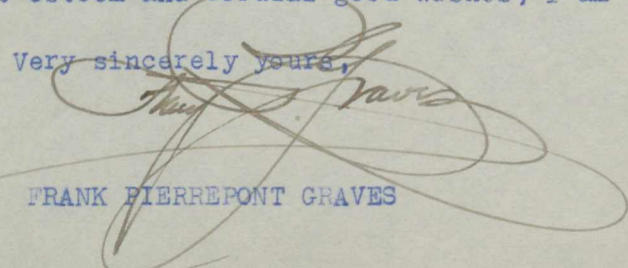
In paying tribute to these eminent representatives of sister nations, the Regents feel that they have upheld the fine traditions of the past and have added worthy members to that small group of men of distinction upon whom the highest gift in their power has been bestowed. In addition to yourself, the living members of that small circle are The Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor John Huston Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, the Honorable Frank Harris Hiscock, the Honorable Owen D. Young, President Nicholas Murray Butler, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Doctor William Henry Welch, and the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur.

I am sure that a word of welcome from you to Ambassador Claudel and Prime Minister Bennett would be appreciated by them.

I regret to state that, while the year 1932 marks the addition of a French Ambassador to the list of honorary alumni of The University of the State of New York, it has seen the passing of another, -the late Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand. It may interest you to see the enclosed copy of action taken in connection with the death of Ambassador Jusserand at the September meeting of the Board of Regents, at which time, in my absence, Deputy Commissioner Cole was Acting President.

With highest esteem and cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,


FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie

November 3rd, 1932.

His Excellency M. Paul Claudel,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
from France to the United States,
2460, 16th Street,
Washington, D.C.

My dear M. Claudel,

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the Sixty-eighth Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my pleasure in learning that your name has been added to the list. The services which you have rendered to your country and in the international field make the conferring of this degree upon you an honour not only to the State of New York but to those who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Faithfully yours,

Principal.

*Ambassade
de la République Française
aux États-Unis.*

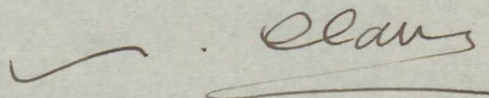
Washington, le November 7th, 1932.

My dear Mr. Currie,

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 3rd instant, concerning the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws which has been conferred upon me by the University of the State of New York.

I very much appreciate your congratulations and I feel especially happy to be in such company as yours in the Doctorate of the State of New York.

Faithfully yours,



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

November 3, 1932.

The Right Honourable R.B.Bennett, P.C., LL.D.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
O t t a w a .

As an honorary graduate of twelve years' standing of the University of the State of New York, may I offer to you a very cordial welcome to a group of people who have been so honoured in the past and are vain enough to consider it a unique honour. At the same time, let me say, as a humble admirer of yours, that I think the distinction most worthily won.

As a Canadian I am especially proud that this honour should have come to you. This evidence of appreciation of the splendid services you have rendered Canada may help in some degree to lighten the burden of anxiety which is yours to bear.

October 27th, 1931.

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves,
President University of the State of New York,
A l b a n y , New York.

Let me acknowledge your letter of October 24th, from which I note with pleasure that Honourable Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, and Doctor Frederick G. Banting, have been given the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Science, respectively, by the University of the State of New York. I shall have much pleasure in writing to them, as you suggest.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

EXCERPT FROM JOURNAL OF A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS
HELD ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

"I regret to report officially to the Board of Regents the death, on July 18, 1932, of His Excellency Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States for 23 years, and upon whom The University of the State of New York conferred its honorary degree, doctor of laws, at the University Convocation in 1917. Ambassador Jusserand will go down in history as a great ambassador, especially for his war-time work at Washington, and for his devotion to the building up of Franco-American relations which he believed essential to the peace and happiness of the world."

Respectfully submitted

ERNEST E. COLE

Acting President of the University
and Commissioner of Education

"Voted, That the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York hereby expresses its sorrow at the death of the distinguished alumnus of the University, Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, and records its deep sense of appreciation of the man whose wonderful influence for right and justice has meant so much in the relations between the United States and France; and directs that its sincere sympathy be extended to the family of Ambassador Jusserand in their bereavement."

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 5, 1933

My dear Sir Arthur:

At our Sixty-ninth Convocation on October 12th and 13th, we shall celebrate the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the University of the State of New York, and I wish to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the preliminary program for your information. It would give the Regents of the University and me great pleasure to welcome you as one of that small group of men upon whom the University of the State of New York has conferred an honorary degree.

If you find it possible to attend, I hope you will arrange to join the group of honored guests on the platform of Chancellors Hall. The academic procession will form in the Regents Room at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of your presence, I am, with much esteem,

Very sincerely yours



FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie, LL.D.
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

October 7,

1 9 33

Dear Mr. Graves,

Thank you for drawing to my attention the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the establishment of the University of the State of New York. It would have given me great pleasure to attend the functions in connection therewith, but, unfortunately, I have already engagements for the 12th and 13th of October.

With kindest personal regards, and with all good wishes for the continued prosperity and success of the University of the State of New York,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves,
President, The University
of the State of New York,
Albany, New York.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY

October 20, 1933

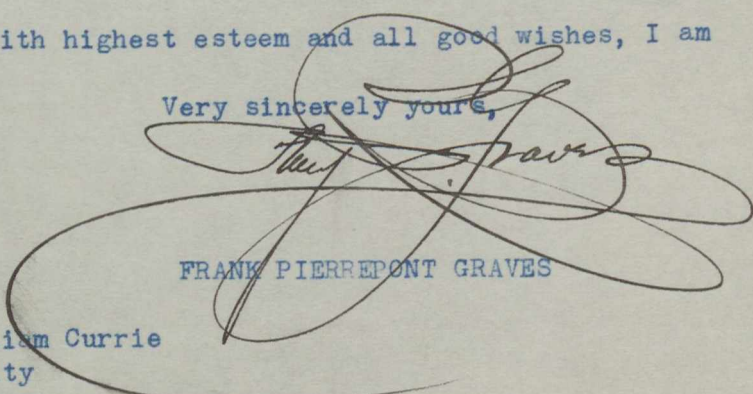
My dear Sir Arthur:

We were exceedingly sorry that you could not be with us for the University Convocation last week, especially as Doctor Finley, who had the honor of conferring the degree upon you, was here and would have been glad to add his welcome to mine.

You will be interested to learn that at the Thursday evening session of the Convocation, the Regents of The University of the State of New York, through me as President, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Alfred Emanuel Smith, for four terms Governor of the State of New York and for many years most active in his support of all movements to advance public education in the State. Doctor Smith thus becomes a member of that distinguished group who have received from the Regents the highest honor in their power to bestow. In addition to yourself, the living members of that small circle are the Honorable Elihu Root, Doctor John H. Finley, former Ambassador Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, the Honorable Owen D. Young, President Nicholas Murray Butler, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Doctor William Henry Welch, the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, the Right Honorable Richard Bedford Bennett, and Ambassador Paul Claudel. I am sure that ex-Governor Smith would appreciate a word of welcome from you, if you care to write him. His address is the Empire State Building, New York City.

With highest esteem and all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,



FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES

To
Sir Arthur William Currie
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

October 25th,
1933

My dear Dr. Graves,

Let me acknowledge your letter of October 20th and give you the assurance that I shall at once write to Alfred Emanuel Smith, well-known by reputation to everyone in this country, and greatly admired by many.

I cannot help but notice that I am rapidly becoming one of the most senior of those who hold the unique honour of being one of the honorary doctors of laws of the University of the State of New York. It was a matter of great regret to me that I was unable to be present when Dr. Smith received his degree.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves,
The University of the State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

October 25, 1933.

My dear Dr. Smith,

I have just received a letter from President Graves informing me that at the recent Convocation of the University of the State of New York there was conferred upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

As one of those to whom the University has seen fit to grant this degree, may I express to you my pleasure in learning that your name has been added to the list. The services which you have rendered to your country make the conferring of this degree upon you an honour not only to the State of New York but to those who have already been admitted to its Doctorate.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred E. Smith, Esq., LL.D.,
Empire State Building,
New York City.

EMPIRE STATE, INC.

ALFRED E. SMITH
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK

October 26th, 1933

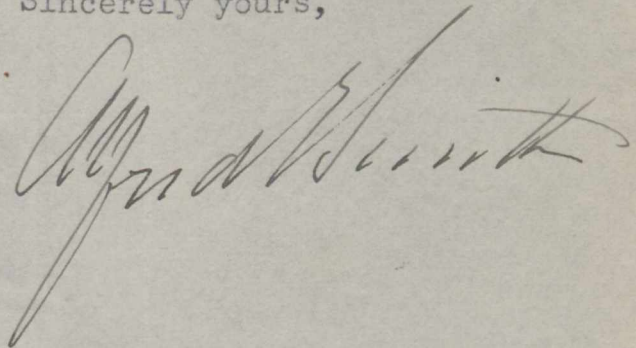
Dr. A. W. Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Doctor Currie:

I have your kind letter of October twenty-fifth. I am deeply appreciative of the great honor conferred upon me by the University of my State and very thankful to you for your congratulations.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alfred E. Smith". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Sincerely yours,".

aes:ccp

DOCKET ENDS:

NEW YORK, UNIVERSITY OF THE
STATE OF

September 16, 1925.

W.J. Egan, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Immigration and Colonization,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Egan:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 5th. I am forwarding you herewith the cheque of the University for \$3.50.

The delineascope has been altered to suit the voltage in New Zealand and we have also had it changed so that there will not be the same difficulty in setting it up as there was at Wembley. The machine has gone forward per S.S. Wirral.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION
AND COLONIZATION
OTTAWA, CANADA.

September 5th, 1925.

Dear Mr. Bovey,

I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant with respect to an exhibit by McGill University at the Exhibition to open at Dunedin, New Zealand, on or about the 12th of November.

I note that it is the intention of the University to send to Dunedin the exhibit which it had at Wembley last year and to accommodate which space 4' square will be sufficient. It is rather unfortunate that you are only now in a position to advise the Department of your decision to be represented at Dunedin as, owing to the near approach of the opening of the Exhibition, it will be necessary for us to cable our representative at Dunedin to reserve the required space and, of course, we will expect McGill to defray the cost of the cable, which is \$3.50.

The Department is prepared to grant the University the 4-foot-square space free of charge and will also bear the cost of transportation from Montreal to Dunedin. The S.S. Wirral of the New Zealand Shipping Company is scheduled to sail for Dunedin from Montreal on the 15th instant, and it will be essential for you to have McGill's exhibit sent forward by this vessel. Messrs. Thomas Meadows and Company of 26 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, are looking after shipping arrangements for the Department and I would request you to get in touch with them in order that they can take the steps necessary to have your exhibit go forward on the vessel named.

Wilfrid Bovey, Esq.,
c/o McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

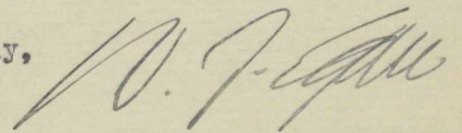
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With reference to your enquiry as to the voltage available at the Dunedin Exhibition, I would quote for your information the following which has been furnished by the Manager of the Exhibition:-

"Electric Current, 230 volts, 50 cycles, single phase, lighting for motors up to 1 H.P. All over that 400 volts, 3 phase, alternating."

Yours very truly,



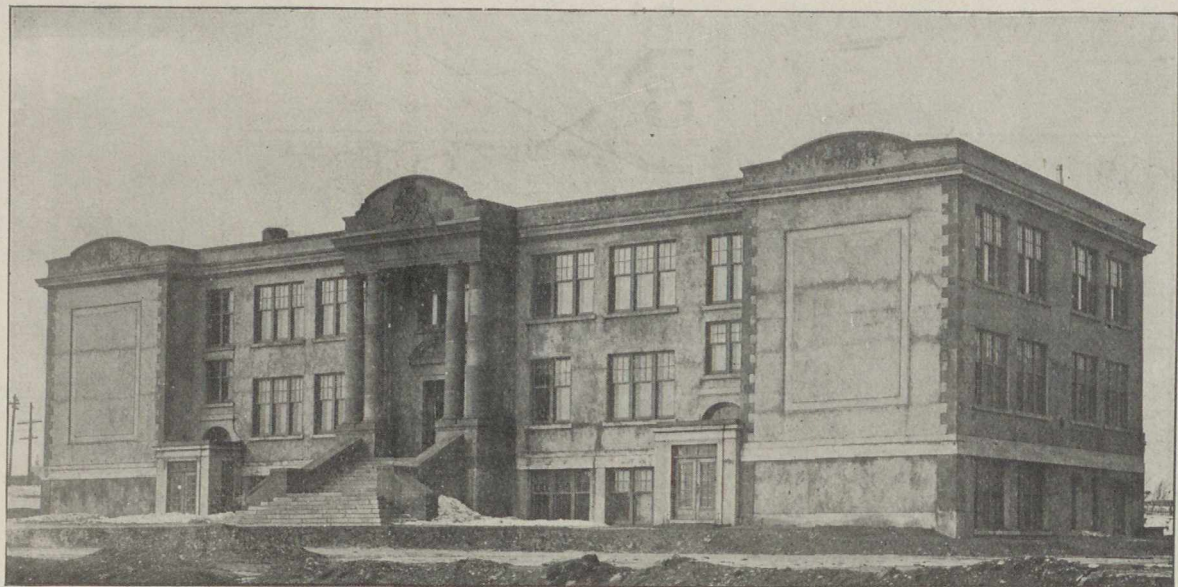
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DOCKET STARTS:

NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Memorial College.

University Courses.



Newfoundland Memorial College.

Newfoundland Memorial College.

*Studies serve for delight, for ornament and ability.
They perfect nature and are perfected by experience.*

—Bacon.



THE MEMORIAL COLLEGE was built by the Government, as a Memorial to all who, by land, sea or air, gave their service and their lives for King and Country, in the Great War of 1914-1918.

The Building was opened in 1924 as a Normal School for teachers, under the Principal, Mr. S. P. Whiteway, B.Sc. But the Founders had a further purpose in view, and, with the assistance of the Carnegie Foundation, they are opening in September next a Junior University College, the object of which is to provide the first two years ("Freshman and Sophomore") of University training in Arts and pure Science.

This will enable the daughters and sons of Newfoundland citizens, after completing their High School Course, to carry on their studies (i.e., "Freshman and Sophomore" years) without going Overseas. They will be prepared to pass on to any University in Canada they may select, or any University in the British Empire or United States of America, and begin their course at such Universities (in the case of North American Universities) as a rule with the status of 3rd year students.

The Curriculum will include English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish. Other subjects will be added later, according to need shown.

ADMISSION.

I. Full Course Students.

A.—FIRST YEAR COURSE.

Applicants for admission to the regular courses must have satisfied the requirements for Entrance, either by passing the Junior Associate Examination of the Council of Higher Education, with a general average of 50%, or by presenting certificates acceptable as equivalents.

Matriculation subjects required for admission to a course in Arts leading to B.A. degree:—

1. Latin ;
2. A second language, either Greek, French or German ;
3. Algebra ;
4. Geometry ;
5. English ;
6. History ;
7. Physics or Chemistry ;
8. An elective subject which may be Ancient History or Trigonometry, or some language or science not already included in subjects chosen from the above list.

Matriculation subjects required for admission to a course in Science leading to a B.Sc. degree:—

1. English ;
2. History ;
3. Algebra ;
4. Geometry ;
5. Physics or Chemistry ;
6. French ;
7. German ;
8. An elective subject, either Trigonometry, (a large portion of which is already included in the Mathematics of the Junior Associate Exam.) or some language other than French or German, or an additional Science not taken under 5.

A candidate presenting a certificate covering all the subjects above-named will receive forthwith full Matriculation status. A candidate who has passed Matriculation in English and at least *four* other subjects, will be admitted to the College, but will be required to take supplementary classes during his first year in the subjects which are behind-hand, and he will not be admitted to the second year unless, during the course of the first year, he has made up his requirements. A candidate who is entered under this provision is spoken of as "Conditioned" noeiht subjects.

B.—SECOND YEAR COURSE.

An applicant who presents the Senior Associate Certificate of the C.H.E. will in most cases be entitled to enter the Second Year Course provided the subjects passed include 1. English, 2. Mathematics, 3. A Foreign Language, 4. A Science, 5. An Elective Subject. In other subjects needed for the B.A. or B.Sc. degrees, opportunity will be afforded of making up what may be lacking, and a student's graduation at the end of the year will depend upon his making good in these subjects.

NOTE 1.—For Medicine and Dentistry the History must be British History, Latin is compulsory, both Physics and Chemistry must be taken.

NOTE 2.—For a candidate who for any reason has not had the opportunity of presenting himself for the C.H.E. Examinations, there will be a special Entrance Examination on the day of opening. The standard required in such Examination will not fall below the level required by the C.H.E.

II. Special Students.

Students over 18 years of age not desiring to take the full course may be admitted to any class as Special Students, provided they are able to present evidence that their knowledge of English is satisfactory, and that other attainments are such as should qualify them to profit by the work of the class or classes which they wish to enter.

FEES.—For a full course, \$40.00 per annum. Deposit, covering breakages in Laboratory and Locker key, \$5.00 per annum. Unspent balance returnable.

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COLLEGE DRESS.—Students are expected to have College Cap and Gown and to wear the same as directed. The College will provide, at cost price, \$8.50, the regulation Cap and Gown as required in University Colleges.

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STATE

W. A. ...

M. A. ...

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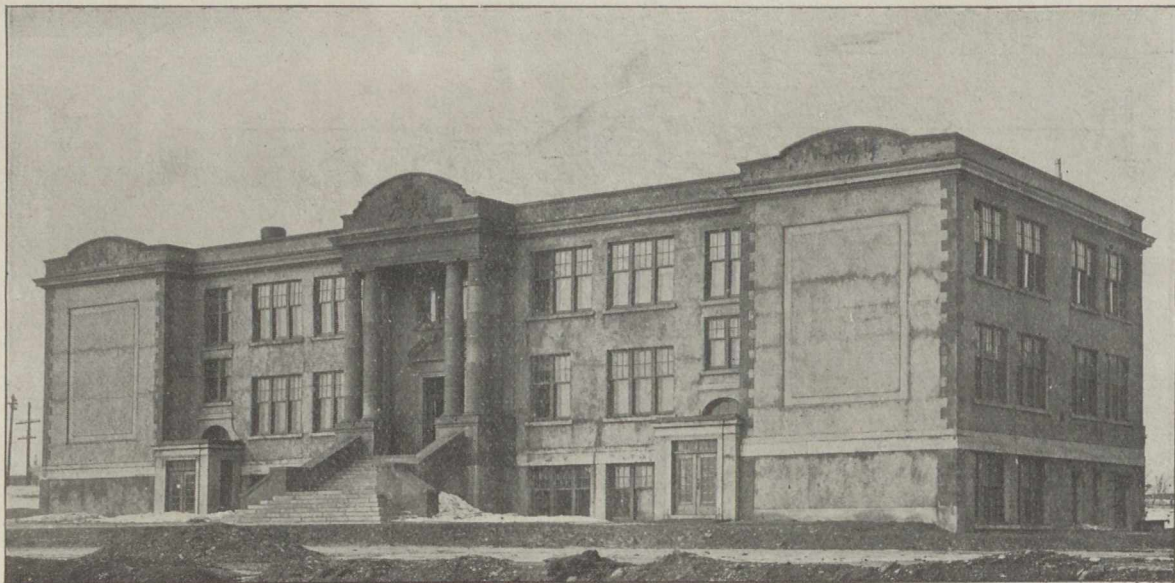
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LIST:

1. JAMES H. ...

2. ...

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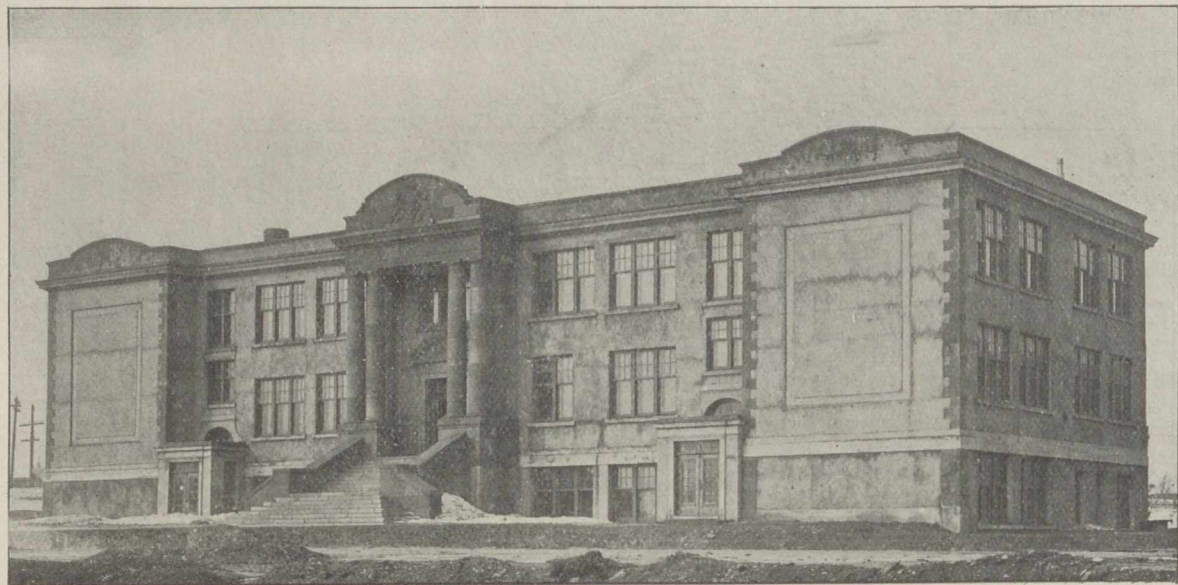
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STAFF:

PROFESSOR J. A. GARDNER, Secretary, Fellow of the Royal Society

PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

PROFESSOR G. A. GARDNER, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

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PROFESSOR J. A. GARDNER, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 8th.1926.

Colonel W. Bovey,
Principal's Office,
McGill University.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

Apropos of the Newfoundland application for consideration with respect to advanced standing of their students, I note that there were seven students from Newfoundland in the Faculty of Applied Science last session.

Two of these, both in the Second Year, one of whom entered McGill from the Royal Military College, were unsuccessful. The remaining five all had a standing on the average 15 per cent. higher than that of the respective classes to which they belonged.

Trusting that this may be of some interest to you,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. W. C. R. C.

Dean.

January 11th, 1926.

Dr. H. Walters,
Arts Building,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Dr. Walters:-

With reference to your letter of January 9th. As the Memorial College has not yet started, we cannot get the second year examinations, so I am afraid we shall have to do the best we can without them.

I have in the office a syllabus of the school system of Newfoundland which I should be glad to let you see if you care to do so, and I am returning herewith the syllabus.

Yours very truly,

Encl.

Wilfrid Bovey.

McGill University

MACDONALD PHYSICS BUILDING.

MEMORANDUM

January 9th, 1926.

TO Col. W. Bovey

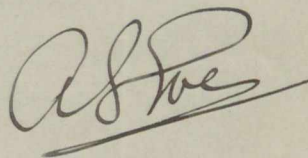
FROM A. S. Eve

Dear Sir,

I enclose copies of the letter and memorandum which I wrote to Dr. Paton immediately after our conference.

Please send these back after you have read them and let me know if you think that anything further should be done.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. S. Eve", with a horizontal line underneath it.

R. S. Poole
A. S. Poole

December
Twenty-third
1925

Dear Dr. Paton,

By invitation of our Principal, I attended an interesting conference with the representatives of the Newfoundland Memorial College.

I promised them to send a frank criticism with suggestions on the Physics course. Hence the enclosed letter, which I trust will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered, namely the desire for a strong bulwark to McGill, having its foundations laid at St. Johns.

Yours very sincerely,

Director Department of Physics

The Macdonald Physics Building
McGill University

December 22nd, 1925.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SYLLABUS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND
MEMORIAL COLLEGE

The First Year Course in Physics is apparently of the character of a High-School Course. For example, the text used is distinctly of that character. The various First Year University text-books which are widely used in the United States and elsewhere are the following:-

Stewart's Physics, A text-book for Colleges; pub. Cinn & Co.
Kimball's College Physics; pub. Henry Holt & Co.
A Text-book of Physics - Watson; pub. Longmans Green & Co.
Duncan and Starling's Text-book of Physics; pub. MacMillan
Luff's College Physics; pub. Longmans Green & Co.
Ferry's General Physics; pub. John Wiley & Sons.

It is extremely difficult to state which of these is the most suitable book for any particular teacher or class.

As regards the laboratory work, I have asked the publisher, Mr. Renouf, to forward specimens of the laboratory books in use at McGill University, in order that the standard set forth in the Newfoundland syllabus may be compared with that in use during the first year at McGill. In particular, the course set forth in the Newfoundland syllabus is deficient in experiments on Hydrostatics, Specific Gravity, and Archimedes' Principle. These usually have rather a vivid appeal to students and are particularly suitable for the first steps in the scientific education of elementary students.

No doubt your first two years combined would be sufficient in Physics for any students who are not preparing to follow that course any further, but will turn to some other branch of science. We have, however, to consider the following cases:-

(1) Students entering the B.Sc. Arts Course at McGill

Such students do some Mechanics and Heat before they enter McGill at all. In the First Year they take a quite difficult course in Heat, Light and Sound, with laboratory experiments on those subjects. They take this course with the Engineering Students in the Faculty of Applied Science.

In their Second Year they take a course in Mechanics, not practical, but theoretical (Loney's Statics and Dynamics), and work a large number of examples until they get the required facility. In their Second Year they also attend a course in Electricity and Magnetism, such as is covered in Duncan and Starling, with a little of the higher work on Alternating Currents and also much Inductance and Capacity. The laboratory work is also of a higher standard than that which obtains in the First Year.

(2) There are students of distinct ability in Mathematics with a strong leaning to Physics who are in our courses of Honour Mathematics and Physics. I trust that such students will be forthcoming in Newfoundland, and, according to their ability, they should be treated as Honour Students and taken forward as fast and as far as they possibly can be without any undue cramming.

We should welcome Honour Students of that type entering our Third Year.

A certain amount of elementary Chemistry is desirable for such students and a sound knowledge of English; a reading knowledge of French and German is useful.

Such students form the flower of our Universities, as regards scientific education. They obtain prizes like the Hoyse Travelling Fellowship, or the 1881 Exhibition Scholarship. We want many more students of this type in Canada. They can be inspired better in small classes of hand-picked men with enthusiastic and capable teachers rather than in the mass production and mass education which is tending to prevail on this Continent.

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

January 9-1926.

Col. W. Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir:

May I suggest in connection with the enclosed syllabus, on which my opinion is invited, that we should have an opportunity of seeing the examination papers set on this course.

Without such papers the course may be anything or nothing, and I must therefore delay giving an opinion on the question of the equivalence for the present.

Yours truly,

Enclos.1



McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES

January 28, 1926.

Colonel Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Colonel Bovey:-

In reply to your letter referring to the syllabus of the Newfoundland Memorial University College course for the first and second years in Arts;- I have the following comments to make:

(1) Their programme in first year seems to me to be inadequate. It should include a few French texts, such as we have in our first year work, and I should also advise the teaching of general French History.

(2) The programme for second year would be satisfactory providing it was well taught, and in the French language.

(3) As I don't know how many hours are devoted to the teaching of French, nor what method is used,- direct or indirect,- these remarks are made with some reservation.

Yours very faithfully,

RD/DS
Enc 1.

P. du Pours

FRENCH.

1st. year. Siepmen's Primary French Course, Part 111.
Translation at sight.
Composition.

2nd. year. Grammar and Composition, using Mansion's "Extracts for Compositions in French". At least 16 extracts.
Eight lectures on History of French literature from 1600 up to and including romantic movement.
For reference students will use Lanson "Histoire de la litterature française".
Special study of romantic movement.
Texts; Lamartine; "Méditations".
De Vigny. Selected poems; "Chatterton".
Chateaubriand; "René".
Hugo. "Les Contemplations". "Les Bur graves".
Balzac: "Le Père Goriot".

McGill University

Montreal.

January 7, 1926.

Dear Sir:-

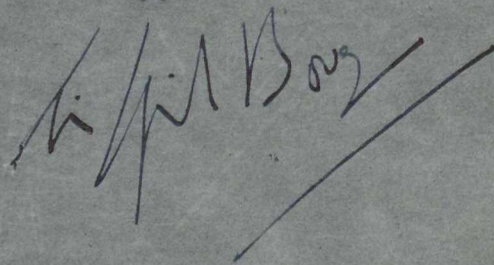
I enclose you herewith the draft syllabus of the Newfoundland Memorial University College course for the first and second years in Arts.

McGill University has been invited by the educational authorities of Newfoundland to accept the work of these years as laid down in this syllabus and the examinations upon such work, in lieu of work and examinations for Senior Matriculation (or First Year Arts) and second year Arts, respectively.

At a meeting held on December 17th in the Principal's Office, it was felt generally that while the work could not be taken as equivalent to the whole of the first and second year Arts, the first year work and examinations could for the present be accepted as equivalent to senior matriculation. At the same time however, it was indicated to the representatives of the Memorial College that if their courses were stiffened up very considerably, equivalent standing might be given for both years.

The Principal feels that it would be wise, when replying to their letter, to make some remarks concerning the different courses they propose, and he would be glad therefore if you would be good enough to comment on this syllabus in so far as it applies to your department, in any way in which you think it would be helpful to the Memorial College, indicating in particular what you think would be necessary to bring their work up to the standard of our first and second year Arts respectively.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. H. B. O'Connell", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is slanted and somewhat stylized.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

SYLLABUS.

OFFICE:
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.



SUPERINTENDENT: W.W. BLACKALL, B.A., D.C.L., M.B.E.
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT: I.J. SAMSON

Department of Education

(CHURCH OF ENGLAND)

MILITIA BUILDING, *St. John's,*

WWB/B

December 4, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,
President, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.,
Canada,

Dear Sir Arthur;

On or about December 16, Dr. V. P. Burke, Deputy Minister of Education; the Rev. Dr. Curtis, Superintendent of Education, and I myself hope to be in Montreal. Representing the Department of Education here as well as the newly established Memorial University College and the Council of Higher Education, we are visiting New York in relation to the interests of our work in Newfoundland, and we propose to return home via Montreal for the special purpose of seeking a conference with you and such representatives of the various faculties as you may desire to have present.

We seek to discuss with you the question of recognition

Sir Arthur Currie.....2

by your University of our work in Newfoundland and we hope that you may find it convenient to grant us the opportunity of discussing this matter with you.

We particularly desire to consider with you the conditions of Matriculation, including advanced standing, and seek to learn what may be required of our Memorial University College students in order that they may enter McGill University as Junior students- that is with the Sophomore year accomplished here.

I enclose herewith two copies of the Syllabus of the Council of Higher Education, and two typed copies of a draft Syllabus of the Memorial University College for Freshman and Sophomore years in Latin, English, French, German, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. These are the subjects in which we are chiefly interested.

I sincerely hope that our proposal to visit you may be welcome and that it may be possible for us to complete our deliberations with as little delay as possible. As soon as we reach Montreal we shall get in touch with you.

Yours faithfully,

W. W. Blackall
Sup't. Ed. (C. of E.)
Vice-President, C. H. E. and
Member of the Board of Trustees
of the Memorial College.

January 5, 1925.

M.J. Rendall, Esq., LL.D.,
c/o Head Master,
Groton School, Mass.

Dear Dr. Rendall:-

Your letter of December 26th was received during my absence in the vacation.

Your letter expressed, I think, the view of the informal meeting at which the representatives of the Newfoundland Memorial College were present,- that is, so far as concerns other than pre-professional work, although it was felt that a little stiffening up in all departments was desirable. We would, however, be prepared, for the present, to accept the first year and the examinations at the end of it in lieu of senior matriculation.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF GRADUATE
STUDIES AND RESEARCH
R. F. RUTTAN, DEAN
CHEMISTRY BUILDING

15th December, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

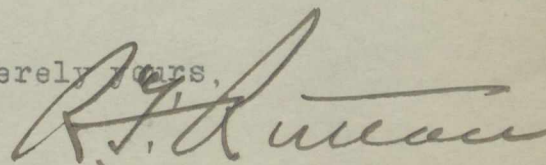
I regret very much that I shall not be able to attend the meeting of Deans called for Thursday, the 17th instant, as I shall be in Ottawa at a meeting of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

I have looked over carefully the syllabus of the Newfoundland Memorial University College, as well as the syllabus and regulations of the examinations of the Council of Higher Education, Newfoundland, and I have particularly noted the courses given in Physics and Chemistry. I have no hesitation in saying that the courses in these two subjects could not be accepted as equivalent to our requirements for first and second year in Chemistry or in Physics. The two courses given might be accepted as equivalent to Chemistry (1), Faculty of Arts, but I doubt if Professor Eve would accept the first and second year courses in Physics as equivalent to Physics (1) as given in the Faculty of Arts.

At the Universities' Conference held at Dalhousie University last autumn, hopes were expressed that the newly established Memorial University College would serve as a junior college, preparing students to enter the third year of an Arts course in the larger universities, but I am afraid these hopes have not been realized.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,



Dean

RFR/JH

December 12, 1925.

Dean Ira A. MacKay,

Faculty of Arts.

Dear Dean MacKay:-

I am forwarding you herewith copy of a letter received from the Superintendent of Education of Newfoundland concerning the Newfoundland Memorial College. I am proposing to call a meeting of the Deans and one or two others to discuss the question on December 17th next at 4.00 p.m. and I would be glad if in the meantime you would consider the questions raised by the Memorial College. Will you please bring to the meeting the papers forwarded to you herewith.

Yours faithfully,

Sent to Dr. Martin.

Principal.

McGill University

Montreal.

January 7, 1926.

Dear Sir:-

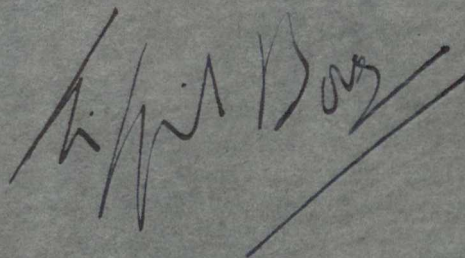
I enclose you herewith the draft syllabus of the Newfoundland Memorial University College course for the first and second years in Arts.

McGill University has been invited by the educational authorities of Newfoundland to accept the work of these years as laid down in this syllabus and the examinations upon such work, in lieu of work and examinations for Senior Matriculation (or First Year Arts) and second year Arts, respectively.

At a meeting held on December 17th in the Principal's Office, it was felt generally that while the work could not be taken as equivalent to the whole of the first and second year Arts, the first year work and examinations could for the present be accepted as equivalent to senior matriculation. At the same time however, it was indicated to the representatives of the Memorial College that if their courses were stiffened up very considerably, equivalent standing might be given for both years.

The Principal feels that it would be wise, when replying to their letter, to make some remarks concerning the different courses they propose, and he would be glad therefore if you would be good enough to comment on this syllabus in so far as it applies to your department, in any way in which you think it would be helpful to the Memorial College, indicating in particular what you think would be necessary to bring their work up to the standard of our first and second year Arts respectively. Will you kindly return the enclosed draft syllabus.

Yours faithfully,



Woodhead
Macmillan
du Roure
Walter
Eve
Euttan

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF GRADUATE
STUDIES AND RESEARCH
R. F. RUTTAN, DEAN
CHEMISTRY BUILDING

15th December, 1925.

Dean Ira A. Mackay,
Faculty of Arts,
McGill University.

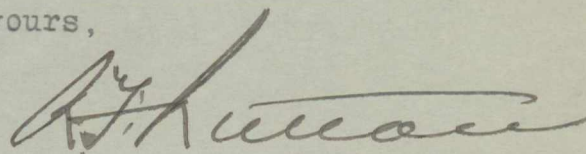
Dear Dean Mackay:-

I am enclosing copy of a
letter which I have just written to the
Principal regarding the courses at the
Memorial University College in Newfound-
land.

Sincerely yours,

Enclo.
Letter.

RFR/JH



Dean

C O P Y

15th December, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I regret very much that I shall not be able to attend the meeting of Deans called for Thursday, the 17th instant, as I shall be in Ottawa at a meeting of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

I have looked over carefully the syllabus of the Newfoundland Memorial University College, as well as the syllabus and regulations of the examinations of the Council of Higher Education, Newfoundland, and I have particularly noted the courses given in Physics and Chemistry. I have no hesitation in saying that the courses in these two subjects could not be accepted as equivalent to our requirements for first and second year in Chemistry or in Physics. The two courses given might be accepted as equivalent to Chemistry (1), Faculty of Arts, but I doubt if Professor Eve would accept the first and second year courses in Physics as equivalent to Physics (1) as given in the Faculty of Arts.

At the Universities' Conference held at Dalhousie University last autumn, hopes were expressed that the newly established Memorial University College would serve as a junior college, preparing students to enter the third year of an Arts course in the larger universities, but I am afraid these hopes have not been realized.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

RFR/JH

Dean

McGILL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

R. F. RUTTAN, DIRECTOR

MONTREAL, 11th January, 1926.

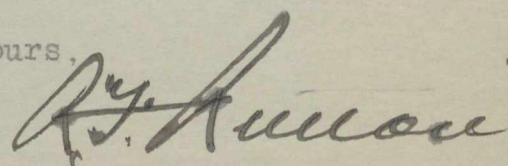
Col. Wilfrid Bovey,
Office of the Principal,
McGill University.

My dear Col. Bovey:-

I received your letter of the 7th January enclosing the draft syllabus for the courses in Chemistry offered by the Newfoundland Memorial College for the First and Second Years in Arts.

The textbook, Smith's General Chemistry for Colleges, is one of the textbooks which we prescribe. The General Chemistry which they give consists of two lectures a week and one laboratory period; we give three lectures a week and either four or six laboratory hours. The course they give in the Second Year is a continuance of the General Chemistry of the First Year and a laboratory course of simple qualitative and quantitative analysis which is practically the same as we give with our extra lectures and laboratory courses during the First Year. We would accept the two years as equivalent to our First Year in Chemistry but they have no course corresponding to our Chemistry (2) or Chemistry (3) which are given in the Second Year. There is no reason why students should not enter our Third Year provided they are sufficiently trained in other subjects, if they do not wish to count two years in Chemistry. I am glad to find out that they purpose greatly improving their Chemistry teaching and they have asked Dr. Mennie, a Ph.D. of last spring, to take charge for the session of 1926-27. As requested, I am returning the draft syllabus.

Sincerely yours,



Director of Chemistry.

Enclosure.

RFR/JH

CHEMISTRY.

1st. year.

The course as prescribed for the Senior Associate Examinations, set out in the syllabus of the Council of Higher Education Examinations, 1925.

A laboratory course based on the above.

Text; "General Chemistry for Colleges" by Alexander Smith.

Lectures; 2 periods per week.

Lab. one double period per week.

2nd. year.

The first year course expanded and treated in greater detail with special reference to commercial processes.

A short introductory course to theoretical organic chemistry.

A laboratory course in simple qualitative and quantitative analysis (gravimetric and volumetric).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
ST. JOHN'S,
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Dec. 26. 1926

My dear Sir Arthur,

I am considering the claims of the new "Memorial College" here & should be very grateful if you would kindly let me know that you have accepted their two years study as equivalent to the first two years of your own course on the understanding that they raise the standard of their work, especially in English & Physics.

Pardon my troubling you: but it seems imperative to get a statement from you about it: with kind regards

Yr. sincerely,

M. J. Peudall

My address till Jan. 10 is 90 The Headmaster.
Groton School, Groton -

April
26th.,
1928.

Dr. V. P. Burke,
Deputy Minister of Education,
Department of Education,
St. Johns, Nfld.

Dear Dr. Burke:-

Dr. Blackall will doubtless have told you by this time what transpired at his meeting with representatives of the University in connection with the acknowledgment of courses given in Memorial College. I am writing officially to inform you of the decisions which were reached.

Before doing so, however, May I correct two errors which appear in your letter to the Principal of January 23rd last. (1) For admission to the B.A. course it will be necessary for those who wish to enter McGill by means of the Junior Matriculation examination of the Council of Higher Education of Newfoundland to pass in (a) Latin or Greek, English, History, Mathematics; (b) Greek or Latin (the one not already chosen), or French or German; and either Chemistry or Physics or Physical Geography. According to the statement in your letter a candidate could pass in the two science subjects, Chemistry and Physics, and take no second foreign language at all, whilst such is absolutely necessary. (2) For admission to the B.Sc. course in Arts a candidate must pass in English, History, Mathematics, French or German, Chemistry, Physics and Physical Geography. For Physical Geography various other subjects can be substituted, such for instance as one of the two papers in Latin or in Advanced Mathematics or Drawing. According to the statement in your letter a candidate could enter the course on a possible maximum of 800 marks instead of 1000.

The subjects for Senior Matriculation or First year Arts are correctly stated in your letter. The decisions arrived at with regard to the standard in each of these as shown in the

Dr. V. P. Burke.

schedule presented at the meeting in question are as follows:-

- English - The work prescribed can be accepted, but it is advisable that in addition to what is set down under the pass course, some at least of the honour work should be done;
- Latin - This work is quite acceptable;
- French - This can be accepted but in only in the case of those who do the greater part of the honour work as well, and with the understanding that the candidate will not be permitted to continue the study of French in his Second year at McGill;
- Mathematics - Satisfactory;
- Chemistry and Physics - Both acceptable.

There remains History for which no outline was given, but if the work done covers that prescribed for First year Arts at McGill or Senior Matriculation it will be considered quite satisfactory.

With regard to the work of the Second year no decision was arrived at other than a unanimous expression of opinion that it would be advisable for Memorial College not to attempt Second year work until that for the First has been thoroughly established.

Yours very truly,

Registrar.

April 1st, 1926.

You are requested to attend a meeting to be held at 9 a.m. on Thursday next, April 8th, in the Principal's Office to discuss the question of the Newfoundland Memorial College. Dr. Blackall will be at the meeting and informs us that the syllabus has been considerably stiffened.

If it is impossible for you to be present please arrange for a substitute to represent your Department.

Yours faithfully,

Dean H. M. Mackay
Dr. H. Walter
Dr. R. F. Ruttan
Prof. J. C. Simpson
Dr. A. Willey
Prof. F. E. Lloyd
Dean H. C. Perrin

Wilfrid Bovey.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

January 23, 1926.

Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal of McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

You will remember the Conference you were good enough to arrange between a portion of the Council of the Faculty of McGill University and delegates from Newfoundland representing the Memorial College and the Council of Higher Education of the Ancient Colony, on December 17 last. The Newfoundland delegates reached home safely, the Christmas season has gone, certain arrears of work (due to their absence) have been attended to and now they come back to you in the form of a letter for the purpose of thanking you very warmly indeed for the kindly and sympathetic manner in which they were received by yourself and your colleagues, and of seeking to obtain a statement in harmony with what they think may have been the findings of the Conference.

To put the case as briefly as possible, the following privileges at McGill University are sought for students from Newfoundland:

FIRST. That those who have passed the Junior Matriculation examination of the Council of Higher Education Newfoundland in Latin or Greek, English, History (British), Mathematics, and two of the following- Greek, French, German, Spanish, Chemistry, Physics- shall be qualified to enter upon the University Courses at McGill University for Pass Degrees in Arts:

and similarly that

those who have passed the same examination in English, History (British), Mathematics, French or German, and Chemistry or Physics shall be admitted for Pass Courses in Science in Arts;

SECOND. That those who have taken not less than one full academic year at the Newfoundland Memorial College and have passed the examinations of the First Year of that Institution, or the Senior Matriculation examination of the Council of Higher Education, Newfoundland in:

A. For Pass Course in Arts;

1. English.
2. Latin or Greek.
3. Mathematics.
4. Three of the following:
 - a. French
 - b. German
 - c. History
 - d. Physics
 - e. Chemistry
 - f. Biology (Course not yet defined)
 - g. Art and Music " " " "

B. For Pass Course in Arts in Science:

1. Chemistry.
2. English.
3. French.

*Simon
Wiley
11/17/26
Carter
Perry*

*One of: Greek,
French, German
and one of:
Chemistry,
Physics.*

*the more
paper
necessary*



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

- 2 -

4. German
5. Mathematics
6. Physics

on syllabi as set forth in the 1925 Syllabus and Regulations of the Council of Higher Education in such subjects as are therein included and on syllabi of McGill University on the remaining subjects, shall be exempted from the Pass Courses respectively in Arts and Science in Arts of the First Year at McGill and be admitted at the beginning of the Second Year.

THIRD: That those who have secured their Second Year at the Newfoundland Memorial College by regular attendance at lectures and by passing the examinations of the Institution for the Second Year in:

A. Pass Course in Arts.

1. English.
2. Latin or Greek.
3. A second foreign language.
4. Two of the following;
 - a. Mathematics.
 - b. Physics.
 - c. Chemistry.
 - d. Biology.
 - e. Geology and Mineralogy.
 - f. Greek and Roman History.
 - g. Medieval or British History.
 - h. Political Economy.
 - i. A third foreign language.
 - j. Education.
 - k. Music.

B. Pass Course in Science in Arts.

1. English.
2. Chemistry.
3. Physics or Biology.
4. Mathematics or Geology.
5. French or German.

shall be qualified for exemption from the Second Year respectively in Arts and Science (Pass Courses) at McGill University provided the syllabi of the Newfoundland Memorial College for the Second Year in the several subjects is considered by McGill University to be on the whole tantamount to its syllabi as prescribed from time to time.

FOURTH: There is a subject which received only passing attention at the Conference and yet is of great importance to Newfoundland students. We refer to Medicine. It appears that no candidate



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

- 3 -

can qualify for a degree in Medicine unless he has successfully passed through the following:

- A. Matriculation as for Arts.
- B. First year as for Arts.
- C. Second Year as for Arts.
- D. Five years (or sessions) in the study of subjects pertaining mostly to Medicine.

Specialized Study

It is sought that the Newfoundland student shall be permitted to take his Matriculation, his First Year and Second Year in Arts through the Newfoundland Memorial College- leaving the last five years for attention in McGill. It is, of course, to be provided that the Newfoundland Memorial College employs a satisfactory staff of Professors, is suitably equipped, and takes the students successfully through syllabi in the several subjects that are on the whole equivalent to the McGill syllabi.

We are happy to be able to say that with the co-operation of the Department of Marine and Fisheries we are in a position to offer a salary of from \$3,500.00 to \$4,000.00 per annum for a Professor in Biology and are now seeking the man.

It is very likely that, if the University of McGill will grant to the Newfoundland Memorial College the affiliation and recognition sought in relation to Medicine, it will be possible for the Newfoundland Memorial College to become the recipient of an endowment of a Chair in Biology from a wealthy corporation that is desirous of helping it. This would happily set free for development in other fields of study the money that at present we plan to set aside for Biology.

While it is unnecessary to traverse the details of the conversation of the Conference in Montreal, it seems proper to emphasize the following facts as worthy of consideration

1. The Newfoundland students are examined for Junior Matriculation and Senior Matriculation exclusively by external examiners resident in England.

2. The Record of the Newfoundland students in the Universities of America is a creditable one.

3. Newfoundland is a small community struggling to provide improved educational facilities for her children. She has spent over \$350,000.00 in building and equipping the Memorial College and is spending over \$35,000.00 a year (\$15,000.00 of which is contributed by that generous institution the Carnegie Foundation) in maintaining an efficient staff. She needs the recognition and encouragement of older and larger foundations.

It is hoped that in the main these proposals may prove satisfactory to the authorities of McGill University. Newfoundland will gladly consider criticisms of the proposals and welcome suggestions for the improvement of them. She does not seek low standards, she does not ask for preferential treatment, but she does desire to be able to secure for her intending students due affiliation with the finest university



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

- 4 -

institutions of the North American Continent.

A final word or two: we are prepared to improve our syllabi in English and to enrich the syllabi in Physics in accordance with the valuable and admirable suggestions kindly prepared for us by Professor Eve.

Yours very faithfully,

On behalf of the Newfoundland Delegates,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'V.P. Burke'.

V.P. BURKE,

Deputy Minister of Education.

PROFESSORS

R. F. RUTTAN, DIRECTOR
N. N. EVANS
F. M. G. JOHNSON
O. MAASS
G. S. WHITBY
HAROLD HIBBERT
R. M. MACLEAN
W. H. HATCHER

McGILL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Memorial College Newfoundland

MONTREAL, April 13th, 1927.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal,
McGill University:

Dear Sir Arthur:

I beg to draw to your attention a condition in the educational life of Newfoundland which was disclosed to me in a recent letter from Principal Paton of the Memorial College of St. John's. This institution opened two years ago to give pre-university courses, finds itself with students unable to proceed to university due to lack of funds. Few, if any scholarships are available to help them, and in reply to a request for suggestions, I have stated that I believed this situation can be relieved by cooperation amongst the Nfld. Societies throughout Canada and the United States.

In this connection I would like to refer to what you already know, viz., that a McGill Graduate Society Section has recently been formed in Nfld., consisting of 35 members so far. This Society has written of late to the Nfld. Club of McGill (a students' organization, purely) asking in what manner it could cooperate. It is significant that, whereas the population of that country has not increased in fifty years (in spite of a large birth-rate), the continued exodus has taken place to this continent. Canada has absorbed by far the majority of such who desire university education. I hope, Sir, I may be pardoned if I state that these graduates have not been the worst that Canadian institutes have educated. Of the many such that I have known I cannot name ten who were able to be educated by their parents.

In conversations with representatives from Nfld. I know that the attempt is made to mould the Memorial College on British and more particularly on Canadian lines, and it has been stated to me that McGill is the desirable pattern. I do not foresee the time when this College will compete with any university in

PROFESSORS

R. F. RUTTAN, DIRECTOR
N. N. EVANS
F. M. G. JOHNSON
O. MAASS
G. S. WHITBY
HAROLD HIBBERT
R. M. MACLEAN
W. H. HATCHER

McGILL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

MONTREAL.

#2, Sir Arthur W. Currie, April 13, 1927.

Canada. But I am certain that McGill will draw far more of the best of these students than any other institution in the world. As a former Newfoundlander, a McGill graduate, and one of your staff, I am proud of that fact and I have been long enough at this University to know that McGill's leadership is mainly a fact of the past seven years. As you are well aware, Sir, we do not lack students and the debt which all Canada (and Newfoundland and the rest of the world, for that matter) owes McGill will be increased by the higher grade of her graduates.

Educational authorities in Nfld. are attempting to get rid of some antiquated traditions, and are looking mainly to McGill for sympathetic leadership. As evidence of that I would point out that my brother and Dr. Mennie of the Memorial College staff are both McGill men. In 1904 or 1905 McGill made a splendid gesture to Newfoundland; this was not followed up for very excellent reasons. Well-to-do people in Nfld. have not encouraged university education for their poorer citizens because of lack of perspective. The McGill Graduates Society in their midst can do much to overcome that. At the same time, if that section did nothing more than aid in providing means to send their best students to McGill it would have accomplished much. Personally I believe, Sir, that this Society can do more for McGill than it has done. Many of the older graduates in Nfld. have never been back to us, and if McGill were brought to them for a few days in the near future, I believe something better would evolve.

May I, therefore, crave your indulgence when I say that I believe your presence there in connection with the Graduates' Society would make a profound impression not only on our Alumni but on the educational authorities? I know my people well enough to be sure that the interest displayed by McGill in the person of her Principal would meet with a very considerable response. At the same time those who have taken little or no interest in higher education would get a wholesome awakening.

Newfoundland is a small and poor country and will be poorer if the Privy Council gives her all she wants. In

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McGILL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

MONTREAL.

#3, Sir Arthur W. Currie, April 13, 1927.

spite of that I can see plainly that this Memorial College is almost a revolutionary thing. I am glad to state that my former countrymen are wholly British, quite pugnaciously so. I believe they make good Canadians and I know that the love of mammon for itself only has not yet completely permeated their colonial souls.

Should you at any time visit Newfoundland, I am sure, Sir, that the welcome you would receive, no matter under what auspices you went, would be highly agreeable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

William H. Hatcher

April 21st, 1927.

William H. Hatcher, Esq.,
Department of Chemistry,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Hatcher:-

Thank you very much for your letter of the 13th of April with reference to conditions in the educational life of Newfoundland.

I am much interested in what you tell me Principal Paton reports regarding the progress or lack of progress of Memorial College. I am fully sensible of the contribution which Nfld. men have made to McGill. From her earliest days they have been here and some of our most distinguished men come from there. One pity, of course, is that these men after graduation have not returned to the land of their birth. I have always been interested in the attempt being made at Memorial College to provide two years of University work. McGill's attitude is one of sympathy and desire to help. We most cordially approve of young men receiving as much of their superior education as it is possible for them to get near home, coming to us for their final years. We shall always encourage such a plan in every way we can, our only consideration being that the standards in the College conform to what we demand in our first two years. For that reason we were glad to hear that Dr. Mennie and your brother had joined the staff.

I thank you for what you have said with reference to the interest that would be aroused by a visit of McGill's Principal. I should like very much to go but just when that would be possible I cannot now say. My summer is pretty well

W.H. Hatcher, Esq.,

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mapped out already, but I want to go and some time shall do so.

I am sorry we haven't many scholarships, but we must see that Memorial College has all information on that point.

Rest assured that I shall always give what help I can to assist in the solution of Newfoundland's educational problem.

Thank you again for your letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

NEWFOUNDLAND,

To
Principal A. S. Morgan
McGill University
Montreal

8 ROCKWOOD PLACE,
NEWTON, ONT.

16/9/35

Dear Principal Morgan,

As I was unable to be present at your Installation & "Welcome" as Principal of McGill University, I trust I may be allowed to participate in the Welcome by letter. I am emboldened to do this by the thought that I must be one of the oldest graduates now living, graduated 57 years ago, & born 83 years ago. I wish I could have been present on the occasion; but I am getting too old for such long journeys for such crowded & exciting gatherings.

I find additional interest & pleasure in the fact that so much of your life, both as a boy & later in your profession, was closely connected with Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, & Devonshire. I am a Matte boy (not a "Matte Brick" or "Matte Chap") by birth & schooling, born in a Matte suburb, & receiving my 'schooling' in the "Matte Proprietary School," or "Sydney College" of those days. Of McGill Univer^s I am B.A./78, M.A./83, & Hon. D./91 - I am now a retired bishop of the Anglican Church of Canada, retired in 1921 after 29 years Episcopate. I congratulate my Alma Mater, & wish you, dear Sir, many happy & prosperous years.

I beg to remain,
Yours very truly,
Jerrois A. Newbham
(Bishop)

September 18
1935.

My dear Bishop,

I much appreciate your kind letter of welcome.
I understand perfectly well that you feel it wise to
avoid public occasions of this sort.

I am interested to know that you are a West
Countryman. I was passing through Bath only the other
day, - the best built town in England. They knew how
to do it in those days.

I hope that before long it may be my pleasure
to make your more intimate acquaintance.

Yours sincerely,

Right Reverend J.A. Newnham,
6 Rockwood Place,
Hamilton, Ontario.

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

Dear Sir,

I am sure that my name is entirely unfamiliar to you, but unusual circumstances require unusual means of introduction — and I hope in this case you will excuse my boldness in dispensing with formality. I have a letter of introduction to you from Willard Conely of the American Universities Union but I have unfortunately left it in London.

I am a Canadian and a former Mc Gill graduate and have the natural desire of a loyal alumnus to meet our new principal. Further than that, I feel it would be doubly a pleasure to have a chat with you since our fields of interest co-incide in another way. After staying at Mc Gill after graduation as an Instructor in English Literature, I migrated temporarily to Harvard where I now lecture in Restoration and Eighteenth Century English Literature and am naturally familiar with some of your work.

Harvard has been kind to me and has sent me over here for the summer to work in the Bodleian the British Museum, and the Public Records Office to prepare materials for a new life of Daniel Defoe.

I am leaving to spend a few days holiday with Lord Hatherton in Staffordshire and expect to be driving through Hull next week-end. It occurred to me that if you were still in Hull and disposed to let me impose on a very slight amount of your time, I should be foolish to leave the vicinity without attempting to meet you. I should be delighted to offer any information about Mc Gill which you might seek and which a former president of the undergraduate union might possibly be able to provide.

I expect to be in Hull for next Sunday and Monday at least and should be pleased to have the honour of your company for luncheon or tea or for any time on one of those days which you could spare. If such a thing is convenient, may I beg the favour of a note addressed to me in care of Lord Hatherton Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire, before Saturday. If I should

be so unfortunate as to find you busy or out of town,
may I hope to have the pleasure of a chat with
you some time in London, should you be there
before I return on August 28? My London address
is 4 Bedford Place, W.C.1.

Hoping you will pardon the haste and informality
of this note, I am

Yours very sincerely,
Theodore F. M. Newton

June
Fourth
1920.

Mr. Newton,
Dean's Office,
Engineering Building.

Dear Mr. Newton:-

I am enclosing herewith a letter from E. McN. Hand of Sault Ste. Marie. This is the one to which I referred this morning in conversation with you. You might write to Mr. Hand telling him that we have directions from London to receive no further applications, so that if he wishes to make application he had better forward it personally to the London authorities. You might give him their address. I will sign this letter when I come to the office to-morrow.

I am also enclosing a letter from Mr. White of the Commission of Conservation offering on behalf of the Commission, the services of a certain gentleman to deliver lectures in our Faculty next Fall. Please put this in the Faculty box, so that it may come up for consideration at one of the opening meetings next Fall.

Yours very sincerely,

Acting Principal.