

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD HELD AT THE FACULTY CLUB ON THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934, AT 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Professor J.C. Simpson in the Chair, Dr. A.S. Lamb, Dr. F.J. Poes, Mr. P.P. Hutchison, Mr. G.B. Gha scco, Dr. H.B. Bell, Mr. G.W. Malpenny, Mr. J.F. Porteous and Major D.S. Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meetings of January 18th and March 14th were read and approved.

COACHES

The committee on selection of coaches recommended that Mr. Frank Shaughnessy be appointed rugby coach for the season 1934, and that he should announce it as his final year for coaching. It was suggested that he should attend a coaching school during the summer, and that immediate steps be taken to procure a coach for 1935.

It was also recommended that a well organized pre-season training school be provided, the first squad being supplied with board and lodging. The Athletic Board approved this recommendation.

C.I.A.U.
MEETING

Professor Simpson is an ex-officio member of the Board of Governors of the C.I.A.U. Mr. Lamb and Mr. Malpenny were appointed the additional representatives to the April meeting of the C.I.A.U. Board of Governors.

The following points in the Agenda of the C.I.A.U. were discussed:

1. Admission

The admission of other colleges to Senior Track, Swimming, and Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing.

The Athletic Board took the view that McGill would be agreeable to their admission, provided that this admission was based on the principle of qualification, and that this rule should apply to the other two sports, and not to Track alone.

2. Rugby Rules Commission

Opinions have been expressed that the Rules Commission should be reduced to four members, one from each college, and that the chairman of this Rules Commission should be a member of the C.R.U. Rules Commission, and that the Inter-collegiate Union should use standard Canadian rules, with certain specific exceptions.

The Athletic Board was of an open mind, except that they felt that the Commission should be reduced to four members.

3. Schedules

It was felt that the regulations covering schedules should be adhered to in the case of Hockey, and that the B.W. & F. Meet should be held on the third Saturday in February, in order to have no conflict with Basketball in Kingston.

HONORARIUMS

It was decided to increase Dr. Bell's honorarium to Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) in expression of appreciation of his conscientious and successful coaching during the long season.

An honorarium of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) was voted to Dr. Tees, and a vote of thanks for his generous services.

CHAMPIONSHIP
TOKENS

It was decided to continue the traditional policy of awarding tokens to members of the championship teams in Track, Hockey, and Basketball who have qualified for the first time, and to engrave the new championship records on the previously awarded tokens. Members of championship teams in other sports may purchase tokens at their own expense, provided that the design is satisfactory to the Athletics Manager.

AWARDS TO
MANAGERS

A committee, composed of Mr. Halpenny and Major Forbes, was appointed to decide what awards would be given to the managers in each sport.

SPECIAL
AWARDS

A special first grade letter was granted to D.V. Small, Medicine '36, who has been a regular on the McGill Intercollegiate Basketball team for the past five years. Due to the coach's method of substituting, he played in one period less than the number required to qualify for the major award. The coach recommended this special award.

A special first grade letter was granted to Maurice Powers, Medicine '34, who was regular goaler on the McGill Senior Intercollegiate Hockey team for the past six years. Due to the extensive study required in the last year of Medicine, he occupied the position of substitute goaler this season, but was called upon to play in six of the play-off games when the regular goaler was injured. The coach recommended this award.

AWARDS

The awards in the following sports were approved, all these awards regularly complying with the insignia regulations:

Basketball - Intercollegiate
City League
Interclass

Hockey - Intermediate Intercollegiate
Intermediate City & District
Junior
Interfaculty
Interclass

Gymnastics
Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing
Winter Sports
Swimming

Rugby - Intermediate C.R.F.U.
Interfaculty

N. I. TRIPS

Basketball: A game with Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y., on January 25, 1935, for a guarantee of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) was approved.

Hockey: Games with Harvard, December 21st in Montreal and January 9th in Boston, were approved, and games with Yale, December 14th in Montreal and January 7th in New Haven, were also approved, the guarantees for all games being the same as last year.

Swimming: A swimming trip to the United States to meet Dartmouth on February 8th, Harvard on February 8th, and Springfield on February 9, 1935, was approved, the guarantees being \$150.00, \$150.00 and \$50.00 respectively, plus local entertainment at Dartmouth and Springfield.

STADIUM APPLICATIONS

The use of the Stadium was granted to:

The Montreal Police, for their games on July 18, 1934, for a maintenance charge of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00).

The Canadian Grenadier Guards, for the Trooping of the Colour on June 15, 1934, under the same conditions as in the past.

It was decided not to grant the use of the Stadium to the Militia for the Military Tattoo on September 18, 1934, as it was not considered advisable to hold such an event at that time of the year.

The Boy Scouts applied for the field on June first. The decision in this case was left to a committee, composed of Dr. Lamb and Major Forbes.

EXTRA OFFICE SPACE

It was decided to accept the offer of the McGill Union for extra office space at an annual rental of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). It was estimated that the alterations would cost about \$100.00.

MEDICAL ACCOUNTS

On the recommendation of Dr. Lamb, medical accounts, totalling Three Hundred and Four Dollars and Seventy Cents (\$304.70), were approved.

ADJOURNMENT

The business being incomplete, the meeting adjourned at 2.45 p.m. until Thursday, April 19th.

April 23, 1934.

CORRECTION TO THE MINUTES OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD MEETING OF APRIL 12TH:

Minutes re "COACHES", second paragraph, should read:

"It was also recommended that a well organized pre-season training school be provided, the first squad being supplied with board and lodging. The Athletic Board referred this matter to the committee for consideration and report."

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
ATHLETIC BOARD, HELD AT THE MCGILL UNION ON TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 27, 1934, AT 12.15 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Mr. G.W. Halpenny in the Chair, Dr. A.S. Lamb, and Major D.S. Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on January 11, 1934, were read and approved.

AWARDS

The awards in the following sports were approved, all these awards regularly complying with the insignia regulations:

English Rugby	Rugby
Golf	Soccer
Harrier	Tennis
Senior Intercollegiate Hockey	Track
Rowing	Water Polo

AWARD
REGULATIONS

Mr. Nolan, manager of the soccer team, requested that soccer regulations especially be reconsidered, comparing the awards granted to water polo with those granted to soccer. It was decided to arrange for a meeting of the managers, with a view to recommending amendments to the award regulations, and to the system of bars.

MANAGERS

Mr. Halpenny presented a report on the proposed managerial system. It was decided to present this to the Athletic Board, with some minor changes.

STADIUM
Police Meet

It was recommended that the Police be granted the use of the Stadium for their annual track meet on July 18, 1934, for a fee of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). It was pointed out that, while the fee was very small, the track meet was held ostensibly for the benefit of the Policemen's Pension Fund, and might be classed as a charity event.

C.I.A.U.
Fencing

Mr. Wiggers, Intercollegiate fencing champion, requested that consideration be given to changing from foil to duelling sword, pointing out that duelling sword was much more interesting to spectators, and might attract more enthusiasm for fencing. The Secretary was requested to get opinions from various people concerned regarding this change.

BASKETBALL

The formation of an intermediate intercollegiate basketball league was approved. The expenses should not exceed Twenty-Three Dollars (\$23.00).

HOCKEY

International
Play-Off

A letter was received from Mr. F.H. Marples, asking if the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union was in favour of a play-off between the United States and the Canadian Amateur hockey champions. It was decided that McGill was not in favour of such a contest.

Commercial
Hockey

It was reported that the Canadian Hockey Association were favouring placing commercial hockey on the same basis as amateur hockey. The Executive Committee was opposed to this motion.

Yale & Harvard
Games

Letters were received from Harvard and Yale, suggesting the following dates for games with McGill next season:

Friday, December 14, 1934 - Yale at McGill (Montreal)
Saturday, December 22, 1934 - Harvard at McGill (Montreal)
Monday, January 7, 1935 - McGill at Yale (New Haven)
Wednesday, January 9, 1935 - McGill at Harvard (Boston)

It was felt that all these dates were satisfactory with the exception of December 22nd. It was decided to see if it were possible to arrange a game either on December 19th, or at latest 21st, or after the examination period ending January 17th.

N.I. TRIPS
Basketball

The Executive Committee recommended the approval of a basketball trip to Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y., on January 25th, 1935, for a guarantee of \$100.00.

TRAVELLING
ALLOWANCES

The Secretary was asked to submit the table of expenses and travelling regulations.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 2 p.m.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, HELD AT
THE FACULTY CLUB ON NOVEMBER 2, 1933, AT 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Sir Arthur Currie in the Chair, Dr. A.S.Lamb, Mr. P.P.Hutchison, Mr. G.B.Glassco, Dr. R.B.Bell, Mr. G.W.Halpenny, Mr. J.A.Hutchins, Mr. J.F.Porteous and Major D.S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on October fifth were read and approved.

C.I.A.U.
Special
Meeting

Dr. Lamb gave a brief summary of the special meeting of the Executive of the C.I.A.U., which was held in Kingston on October 28, 1933, to discuss the Constitution.

Annual Meeting
Board of
Governors

Professor Simpson, Dr. Lamb and Mr. Halpenny were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the C.I.A.U., which will be held in Toronto on November 25, 1933.

BROADCASTING
IN FRENCH

The question of broadcasting rugby games in French was brought up. It was pointed out that the French broadcasting was done for publicity purposes only, in an effort to interest French people in football. It was the general opinion that an English broadcast had a bad effect on gate receipts. No action was taken.

RUGBY TICKETS

Discussion took place regarding the prices of rugby tickets. It was decided to sell general admission tickets at two prices - 75¢ in the end of the concrete stand, and 50¢ in other parts of the field.

GATE RECEIPTS

A comparison of this year's rugby gate receipts to date with those of the corresponding games last year showed that we were down Four Thousand Dollars (\$4000.00) to date.

ALLAN CUP
PLAYDOWNS

The hockey team requested permission to enter the Allan Cup playdowns. It was pointed out that students would not be away from Montreal for more than six days, as the playdowns take place in Montreal and Toronto this year. Each individual player had been consulted, and all necessary were in favour of competing. It was decided to table the request until the next meeting of the Athletic Board.

HOCKEY
PLAYERS'
INSURANCE

A request for accident insurance covering our hockey players was received. In view of the facilities now provided by the Health Service of the University, it was decided not to carry this insurance.

BASKETBALL

Authority was given to guarantee the University of Vermont One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for a basketball game in Montreal, on the condition that the game be run in conjunction with the Montreal Basketball Association.

LOCKERS

It was decided to purchase eighty (80) lockers from the Pathological Building, at the price of Four Dollars (\$4.00) each.

SCREEN

Due to the loss of equipment and personal belongings at the Montreal High School, it was decided to erect a removable screen partition there, and to charge the same against capital account.

MANAGERS

Due to the many complaints received regarding management of the teams, it was decided to appoint a special committee, composed of the undergraduate representatives to the Athletic Board, to bring in a recommendation regarding the selection and training of managers.

GRADUATES'
SOCIETY
MEETING

One of the graduate members referred to the report of the annual meeting of the Graduates' Society. The graduate members on the Athletic Board were assured that the Athletic Board realized that this report did not represent the opinion of the Society as a whole, and that the support which the graduates, as a whole, had given us was appreciated.

The meeting adjourned at 2.35 p.m.

December 18, 1933.

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,
Chancellor, McGill University.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

You may be interested in the following paragraph from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Athletic Board held on November 2nd last:-

"The question of broadcasting rugby games in French was brought up. It was pointed out that the French broadcasting was done for publicity purposes only, in an effort to interest French people in football. It was the general opinion that an English broadcast had a bad effect on gate receipts. No action was taken."

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD held at
the Faculty Club on November 3, 1932, at 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Sir Arthur Currie in the Chair, Professor J.C.Simpson, Dr. A.S.Lamb, Mr. Walter Molson, Mr. S.B.Millen, Mr. P.P.Hutchison, Mr. G.B.Glassco, Mr. A.D.Nesbitt, Mr. R.B.Calhoun, Mr. J.A.Hutchins and Major D.S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on October 13th were adopted as corrected.

BANTAM
MOTOR RACE

Permission was granted to hold a Bantam Motor Car race at the Stadium during the half-time period of the University of Toronto game on November 5th, subject to the condition that the company conducting the race shall completely absolve McGill University from any accident or liability therewith, and provided the company is covered by public liability and accident insurance.

STAFF RUGBY
TICKETS

It was decided to grant members of the University Staff the privilege of sitting in the students' section provided they purchase the necessary tickets.

BOARD OF
GOVERNORS

The following were appointed as McGill delegates for the annual meeting of the Board of Governors: Professor J.C.Simpson, Dr. A.S.Lamb, Mr. R.B.Calhoun.

REVISION
OF GOLF
REGULATIONS

Dr. Lamb ~~has~~ reported that the following revised golf regulations had been adopted for the 1932 Inter-collegiate match and had been recommended for future competition.

REVISED REGULATIONS GOVERNING INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP and the DUAL MATCH BETWEEN UNIVERSITY of TORONTO and MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

A. RE INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Any member of the C.I.A.U. may enter a maximum of six players.
2. The championship shall be determined by the individual having the lowest gross score for 36 holes.

GOLF

3. The name of the winner shall be engraved on the Alan D. McCall Trophy.

4. The first match under this new arrangement shall be played in Toronto in 1932, Kingston 1933, Montreal 1934, and shall rotate thereafter.

B. RE SUGGESTED ANNUAL DUAL MATCH BETWEEN UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

1. Each University shall enter six players.

2. An 18 hole foursome competition (two ball foursomes) shall be held, one point being awarded for each match.

3. A 36 hole individual match (match play) shall be conducted in conjunction with the individual inter-collegiate championship (medal play) 1 point being awarded for each match.

4. The Dr. R.F. Ruttan Trophy shall be held by the winning team for one year.

5. The first match under this new arrangement shall be played in Toronto in 1932, Kingston 1933, Montreal 1934, and shall rotate thereafter.

Dr. Lamb was requested to recommend these regulations for adoption at the C.I.A.U. meeting.

STATEMENT
RUGBY GATES

The Secretary submitted a report showing that the gates covering the games played to date as compared with the corresponding gates in the previous season showed \$17,117.04 for 1932 as compared with \$21,750.61 for 1931, a reduction of \$4,633.57.

REPORT OF
SENIOR RUGBY
COACH

A report was read from Mr. Shaughnessy concerning the present situation of the senior football team. Comments were made but no action was taken.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 2:15 P.M.

A G E N D A

Athletic Board Meeting - November 2nd, 1933.

1. Minutes - October ~~14~~ 5th, 1933 Meeting.
2. Arising out of Minutes:
 - (a) C.I.A.U. report by Dr. Lamb.
3. Hockey Playdowns - Allan Cup - Finals the last week of March in Toronto - only one trip.
4. Hockey players Insurance -
 Medical accounts as follows:

<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1932-33</u>
-	26.75	39.25	94.78 (included \$20.00 Health Club).
5. Lockers: 80 Lockers at the Pathological Building
 \$4.00 each - painted and with locks.
6. Screen - Montreal High School.
7. Meeting C.I.A.U. November 25th - appoint delegate.
8. Price of McGill Football Tickets :-

<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34.</u>
\$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.25 \$1.00 .25	\$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 .75 .25

Price of M.F.C. Tickets -

<u>1932-33 Gate</u>	<u>1933-34.</u>
Season - \$10,185.50	\$9,145.50
Toronto - 3,904.85	4,020.00
Western - 4,083.15	920.18
Queen's - 3,816.90	14085.68
9. Rugby Managers.
10. Basketball - University of Vermont - Guarantee \$100.00
 Suggested that we request Mtl. Basketball Assco., to conduct the Meet - This will entail charging admission to students.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at the
Faculty Club on October 5, 1933, at 12.30 p.m.

PRESENT

There were present Professor J.C.Simpson, in the Chair,
Dr. A.S.Lamb, Dr. F.J.Tees, Mr. P.P.Hutchison, Mr. G.B.Glassco,
Dr. R.B.Bell, Mr. G.W.Halpenny, Mr. J.A.Hutchins, Mr. J.F.Porteous
and Major D.S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of May fourth, 1933, were read and
approved.

C.I.A.U.
Special
Meeting:

Dr. Lamb reported that a special meeting of the Canadian Inter-
collegiate Athletic Union had been held on May 8, 1933, with a
view to giving greater latitude to the minor colleges in Inter-
collegiate sport. He gave a brief outline of the scheme. He
stated that another meeting would be held in the near future with
a view to considering the necessary safeguards for the original
group.

BROADCASTING

A letter was received from Mr. Charles Hicks, stating that the
attitude of the Queen's University Athletic Board of Control was
against the practice of broadcasting football matches. Our
Athletic Board approved of the idea of broadcasting, on the con-
dition that, when the McGill team was playing in Montreal, the
local broadcast should be given in the French language.

SOCCER

The Athletic Board authorized a local entertainment grant for
the Springfield Association Football team of an amount not
exceeding Fifty Dollars (\$50.00). Springfield has entertained our
Soccer team on many occasions.

STOLEN
BLANKETS

It was reported that ten McGill blankets were stolen last year
from the Field House, and two this year. It was decided that Mr.
Halpenny was to speak to the team, and notify them that, if any
further blankets are taken, the cost of them will be deducted from
the caution money of the team as a whole.

HONORARY
WRESTLING
COACH

Mr. George Smith's resignation from the position of wrestling
coach was accepted and, in recognition of his long service in that
capacity, he was appointed Honorary Coach of the McGill Wrestling
Club.

WRESTLING
COACH

It was reported that Mr. Frank Saxon had accepted the position
of wrestling coach, at an annual salary of Three Hundred Dollars
(\$300.00).

OUTSTANDING
ACCOUNT

An account of \$88.71 was reported as still outstanding against
the Direct Aid Boxing Fund. It was decided not to write this
amount off.

STUDENT
COUPONS

It was decided that athletic coupons should be granted without
charge to exchange students.

SWIMMING
Interfaculty
Records:

The following swimming records were approved:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Holder</u>	<u>Year of Race</u>
1. 50 yds. free style	25-1/5 sec.	W.P. Sprenger	1932-33
2. 200 " " "	2 min., 10 sec.	F.M. Bourne	1931-32
3. 100 " " "	59 sec.	M. Stein	1932-33
4. 440 " " "	5 min., 10 sec.	F.M. Bourne	1930-31
5. 50 " back stroke	33 sec.	F.M. Bourne	1930-31
6. 100 " " "	1 min., 15 sec.	W.P. Sprenger	1932-33
7. 100 " breast stroke	1 min., 16 sec.	J. Wilson	1932-33
8. 200 " " "	3 min., 20-4/5 s.	R. Sketch	1930-31
9. 200 " relay	1 min., 53-3/5 s.	W. Wilson) F. Shaw) D. Cross) M. Stein)	1932-33

APPLE DAY

The St. Lawrence Kiwanis Club was granted permission to sell apples inside the entrance above the grandstand on October 21st in aid of the underprivileged children and the Christmas Box Fund.

HOCKEY

Dr. Bell reported that the Senior Group would be composed of five teams, McGill and Victorias to play a double schedule of twelve games, with no Sunday hockey, and the remaining teams to play a triple schedule of sixteen games, including Sunday hockey. Each game of the triple schedule shall count two points, and of the double schedule three points.

BAND TAG DAY

It was decided that the tagging for the McGill Band should be elsewhere than at the Stadium. *Carried over*

The meeting adjourned at 2.30 p.m.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at the Faculty Club on May 4, 1933, at 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Sir Arthur Currie in the Chair, Professor J. C. Simpson, Dr. A.S.Lamb, Mr. S.B.Millen, Mr. G.B.Glasco, Mr. G.W. Halpenny, Mr. R.B.Calhoun, Mr. J.A.Hutchins, Mr. J.F.Portees and Major D.S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting on March 23rd were read and approved.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

ELIGIBILITY

It was decided that for all Intercollegiate contests, wherever played, our team should be selected in accordance with the C.I.A.U. eligibility regulations.

UNITED STATES HOCKEY TRIP

It was decided that the proposed United States hockey trip should not be undertaken unless the guarantees were sufficient to approximately cover the expenses.

COACHES

Wrestling:

The resignation of Mr. Geo. P. Smith, as Wrestling Coach, was accepted and the opinion was expressed that, if possible, the services of Mr. Frank Saxon should be secured.

Rowing:

Mr. Millen, on behalf of the McGill Rowing Club, submitted a report emphasizing the importance of continuing the coaching for at least one more year. It was decided to re-engage Urbain Molmans for one year at a salary of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00).

TENNIS COURT FEES

Mr. Glasco, on behalf of the Graduates' Society, requested that the general graduate fee should be \$12.00, and that a special fee for members of the Graduates' Society should be set at \$10.00. In return for this concession the Graduates' Society would undertake to give some annual publicity to the tennis courts in their notices and publications.

The following fees were set for the tennis courts:

Undergraduates	-	\$ 5.00
Members of Graduates' Society and Teaching Staff	-	10.00
Graduates	-	12.00
Outsiders	-	15.00
Limited	-	7.50
Thirty Day	-	5.00
Visitors	-	.50

It was decided to keep tennis courts and skating rinks open on Sundays.

TRACK

The M.A.A.A. having expressed the desire to conduct a track meet with Oxford and Cambridge, it was decided that McGill would drop their negotiations.

TENNIS

It was decided to grant permission to arrange for an Oxford-Cambridge vs. McGill tennis match, under the management of Kenneth Farmer. It was the opinion of the Executive Committee that the gate receipts would cover the expenses entailed.

AWARDS

It was decided that the maximum award for non-Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union exhibition meet trips would be a THIRD GRADE letter.

PICTURES

The principle was again reiterated that the Athletic Board should not contribute towards the expenses of athletic championship pictures, except for the regular grant to the McGill Annual.

NEW BUSINESS:

EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

Mr. Paul Hutchison was appointed as graduates' representative on the Executive Committee, vice Mr. S.B. Millen.

RETIRING
MEMBERS

The resignation of Mr. Walter Molson from the Athletic Board was accepted. The members tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Molson, and expressed their appreciation of the willing service he had rendered during his long term of office.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. S.B. Millen on his retirement after six years of efficient service. Mr. Millen's interest in the Athletic Board has been strong and constant.

HONORARIUMS

The budgeted honorariums, of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) to Dr. Bell and Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) to Dr. Tees, were ratified.

LABOUR

It was reported that the Bursar had approved of the appointment of Ernest Cook as a full time Athletic Board employee, at a salary of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) a month, commencing on May 1, 1933.

STADIUM

Applications:

An application was received from Mrs. Myrtle Cook McGowan, on behalf of the Pats Olympic Club, for track privileges during the Summer. It was decided not to grant these privileges.

An application was also received from Mr. Napoleon Bourdeau, on behalf of the "La Feuille d'Erable" club, for permission to hold a Field Day at the Stadium on May 24th. It was decided not to grant this permission.

It was decided to favour the application of the Department of National Defence (Militia Service) to use the Stadium on May 28th, for the purpose of conducting the annual Garrison Service and Parade, provided that the stand was found to be in a safe condition.

Repairs:

It was reported that some major repairs to the concrete stand at the McGill Stadium were required. A committee, composed of Mr. J. G. Kamp, Chairman, Mr. J.R. Macaulay, Mr. A. Fleming, Mr. P.W. MacFarlane and Major D.S. Forbes, was appointed to bring in a recommendation.

FOOTBALL
TICKETS

After some discussion it was decided to make the following charges for football tickets:

Season Tickets	-	\$ 5.00
4 Centre Sections (G,H,I,J)	-	1.75
Sections F and K	-	1.50
Sections E and L	-	1.25
Rush - Sections C,D,M,N	-	.75
South Stand	-	.50

BROADCASTING

It was decided to give the Graduates' Society the same concessions as last year, if it was decided to permit broadcasting at the McGill rugby games next Fall.

EASTERN
TENNIS COURTS:

The Athletic Board accepted the offer of the Y.W.C.A. of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) a year for the Eastern Tennis Courts, the Athletic Board to turn over the courts in playing condition, but subsequent maintenance was to be taken care of by the Y.W.C.A. exclusively.

MEDICAL
ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Lamb submitted medical accounts amounting to \$58.65 covering athletic injuries. These were approved.

ENGLISH
RUGBY.

The Secretary read a financial report of the Province of Quebec English Rugby Union, which showed a deficit of \$209.54. It was felt that McGill was not liable for any share of this. The Annual Membership fee of \$20.00 was approved.

C.I.A.U.

Dr. Lamb and Prof. J.C. Simpson were appointed as delegates to a special meeting of the C.I.A.U. to be held in Kingston on May 8th, 1933, in connection with the re-organization of that Union.

The Secretary was instructed to get in touch with Mr.T.A. Reed, Secretary, University of Toronto Athletic Association, regarding the reduction of team travelling expenses.

ELIGIBILITY

It was decided that in non-intercollegiate competitions the present practice regarding eligibility should be continued.

ADJOURNMENT.

The meeting adjourned at 4 P.M.

Sir Arthur Currie

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at the Faculty Club on April 6, 1933, at 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Mr. G.W. Halpenny in the Chair, Professor J.C. Simpson, Mr. S.B. Millen, Mr. R.B. Calhoun, Mr. J.A. Hutchins and Major D.S. Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on March 16, 1933, were read and approved.

ELIGIBILITY

A letter from Mr. Matthews, regarding eligibility to play on senior teams, was reconsidered. It was recommended that no change be made in the present practice regarding eligibility.

HOCKEY

The United States hockey trip was discussed. It was recommended that we should not undertake this trip unless sufficient guarantee is given to approximately cover the expenses.

COACHES

Wrestling:

The Executive Committee was of the opinion that a change should be made in the wrestling coach, and the name of Frank Saxon was submitted for consideration.

Rowing:

A discussion took place regarding the advisability of engaging Urbain Molmans as rowing coach, and it was recommended that he be re-employed at a salary of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) for the season 1933-34.

TENNIS
COURTS

The following membership fees are recommended for the Tennis Club for the 1933 season:

Outsiders	- \$15.00
Graduates	- 10.00
Undergraduates	- 5.00
Limited	- 7.50
30 Day Ticket	- 5.00

It was also recommended that the courts be kept open on Sundays.

TRACK
MEET

It has been suggested that an Oxford-Cambridge vs. McGill-Queen's-Toronto track meet be held in Montreal on July 21st. It was recommended not to undertake such a meet, but that consideration be given to holding a twilight meet, either alone or combined with the M.A.A.A., provided that the Oxford and Cambridge teams were passing through Montreal.

TENNIS

It was recommended that permission be granted to hold an Oxford-Cambridge vs. McGill tennis match, if suitable arrangements could be made.

AWARDS

It was recommended that THIRD GRADE be the maximum award for non-C.I.A.U. trip competitions.

CRICKET

A letter was received from Mr. E.G. Harburg regarding a McGill-Cambridge cricket match. It was decided to forward this letter to the McGill Cricket Club.

PICTURES

A request was received from the Hockey Club to pay for a special championship picture. It was recommended that the Athletic Board should not undertake such special expenditures.

The Meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

Inter-department. Correspondence



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

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

March 17th, 1933.

Major Stuart Forbes,
Athletic Office,
The Union.

Dear Major Forbes,

In reading the last Minutes of the Athletic Board, I note that it was reported that the Montreal Football Club were still in arrears to the extent of \$486.68. I certainly hope that you will make persistent efforts to collect this amount at the earliest possible date.

Ever yours faithfully,

II

Principal

Mar 21st.

Dear Sir Arthur,

A committee composed of Mr.S.B. Millen and myself are working on this. Mr. Riddell, President of the Club, has assured us that we will be paid at an early date. We have an appointment with Mr.Cayford, the Treasurer, on his return to town on Thursday.

March 21st, 1933.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at the Faculty Club on
March 23, 1933, at 12.30 P.M.

- PRESENT There were present Sir Arthur Currie in the Chair, Professor J.C. Simpson, Dr. A.S.Lamb, Dr. F.J.Tees, Mr. S.B.Millen, Mr. P.P. Hutchison, Mr. G.B.Glassco, Mr. R.B.Calhoun, Mr. J.A.Hutchins, Mr. G.W.Halpenny, Mr. J.F.Porteous, and Major D.S.Forbes.
- MINUTES The minutes of the meeting of January 12th were read and approved.
- MEAL ALLOWANCE HARVARD GAME The Athletic Board ratified the recommendation of the Executive Committee to grant an allowance of Four Dollars (\$4.00) each to four members of the hockey team for meals prior to the Harvard game.
- UNITED STATES HOCKEY TRIP The Secretary reported progress in connection with the 1933-34 hockey trip to the United States.
- RUGBY RULES It was recommended that McGill's representatives to the C.I.A.U. meeting should request that the rule, preventing members of the C.I.R.F.U. Rules Commission from acting as officials in the Inter-collegiate Rugby Union, should be deleted.
- RINKS:
- MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL Dr. Lamb recommended that the fee of Seventy Dollars (\$70.00), payable by the Montreal High School for the use of the McGill rink three hours a week, be annulled for this season. It was also decided to waive the fee for 1933-34 if the Secretary considered it to be in our interest.
- E.COOK The appointment of E.Cook as a full time employee of the Athletic Board was recommended, subject to the approval of the Bursar.
- STADIUM: MAINTENANCE FEES It was decided to set the maintenance fees for use of the Stadium during the summer as follows:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Track Meets - Montreal High School | - \$10.00 |
| " - Other schools | - \$15.00 |
| " - Police | - \$500.00 |
| Parade - Grenadier Guards | - Expenses of preparation |
- R.V.H. SOCCER TEAM The Royal Victoria Hospital have applied for the use of the Soccer Field for their team during the summer. It was decided to request them to confer with the University regarding the use of the Campus, as the turfin both fields of the Stadium is not considered to be sufficiently sturdy, for use during this summer.
- CRICKET CLUB A discussion took place regarding the conditions existing in the McGill Cricket Club. No action was taken.

COACHES
1933-34

It was decided to reappoint the following coaches:

Bert Light - Boxing Club
G. Raimondi - Fencing Club
Dr. R.B. Bell - Hockey Club, at their request.
F.J. Shaughnessy - Rugby Club, Mr. Shaughnessy to
select his own honorary assistant
coaches.
W.B. Thompson - Ski and Snowshoe Club
George Vickerson - Swimming and Water Polo Club.

Decision was deferred in the case of the Wrestling Club and the Rowing Club.

AWARDS

A committee, composed of the three undergraduate members of the Athletic Board, Mr. G.W. Halpenny, Mr. R.B. Calhoun and Mr. J.A. Hutchins, recommended the following changes in the athletic awards:

- 1 - TRACK: Members of the first team, minimum award SECOND grade letter.
- 2 - SWIMMING: FIRST grade - Winner of first place in any event, except relay races, in the Intercollegiate Swimming Meet.
SECOND grade - second place in any event.
THIRD grade - regular representative team.
Winning two second places does not qualify a competitor for a FIRST grade colour so long as the Meet is confined to two colleges.
- 3 - HARRIER: FIRST grade - finishing in the Intercollegiate race in the first four places.
SECOND grade - finishing fifth to tenth inclusive.
THIRD grade - regular representative team.
- 4 - GYMNASTICS: FIRST grade - first place in any event.
SECOND grade - second place in any event.
THIRD grade - regular representative team.
- 5 - SKI Cross Country
SNOWSHOE Cross Country - FIRST grade - first place
SKI JUMP - SECOND grade - second, third or fourth place.

(Cont) 5 = FANCY SKATING
SPEED SKATING - THIRD grade - regular representative
SLALOM team.
DOWNHILL RACE
FENCING
GOLF

6 - TENNIS:
- FIRST grade - first place in a senior
Intercollegiate event.

BOXING:

- SECOND grade - regular representative team.

WRESTLING:

No letter will be awarded for any event in which representatives from less than two colleges compete. When one college only is represented in an event the winner by default may be eligible for a special award.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, a team which is a second University team, even though they enter a Senior League, will be classed as Intermediate for the purpose of Awards, and a third University team as Junior.

Partial Students: No credit may be gained towards a letter while a student is registered as "partial", even though he registers subsequently as a full time student.

Freshman teams: Any Freshman team is to be rated Junior, and awards qualified for will be deferred.

These amendments are to take effect October 1, 1933, but they shall be retroactive one year in the case of students who graduate from the University this year.

C.I.A.U.

The following delegates were appointed to attend a meeting of the Board of Governors of the C.I.A.U., to be held at Kingston on March 25, 1933: Dr. J.C. Simpson, Dr. A.S. Lamb, Mr. R.B. Calhoun.

The Agenda for the C.I.A.U. was discussed. It was the opinion of all that the traditional competition between Queen's, Toronto, and McGill Universities should be maintained, and that the delegates should bear this in mind when considering applications of various Associate Colleges for senior membership in the various playing unions.

MEDICAL
ACCOUNTS

Medical accounts for athletic injuries, totalling \$375.78, were approved.

RUGBY

It was suggested that a pre-season rugby game be played with Dartmouth University. The Board was unanimous in the opinion that a game under United States rules would be unsatisfactory.

The meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at the Faculty Club
on February 21, 1933, at 12.30 P.M.

5 min

PRESENT

There were present Mr. G.W. Halpenny in the Chair, Dr. A.S. Lamb, Mr. S.B. Millen, Mr. R.B. Calhoun, Mr. J.A. Hutchins and Major D.S. Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting on January 19th were read and approved.

TENNIS COURTS

A letter was received from Mr. Chenoweth of the Royal Victoria Hospital regarding tennis privileges for the medical internes. It was decided to grant bona fide internes a special rate of \$5.00 per year. The Secretary was instructed to obtain a list of these internes.

TRACK

Permission was given for Phil Edwards to compete in the Boston Knights of Columbus indoor track meet in Boston on Saturday, the twenty-eighth of February, and in the New York Curb Exchange meet in New York on Tuesday the twenty-first of February.

SPORTS DAY

A letter was received from Mr. Matthews requesting that the interfaculty track meet be shifted from Friday to Thursday. It was decided to hold Sports Day on October 12th this Fall.

GYMNASTICS

The Board was requested to pay \$10.25 entrance fees for McGill competitors in the provincial amateur gymnastic competitions. It was decided that in conformity with policy the fees of the regular members of the intercollegiate gymnastic team only would be paid. This amounts to \$6.00.

JERSEYS

It was decided to give each member of the McGill ski team who attended the competitions at St. Moritz a white McGill jersey.

RINKS

A report was received from Miss Slack complaining about the service at the rinks. The Secretary was instructed to watch the operation of the rinks closely.

HIGH SCHOOL

It was recommended that in view of the services which we now receive from the Montreal High School the charge of \$80.00 for the use of the McGill rinks for three hours per week be remitted for this year.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was received from Mr. S.G. Newton acknowledging the flowers sent by the Athletic Board.

M.A.A.A.
ACCOUNT

It was reported that the Montreal Football Club were still in arrears to the extent of \$486.68. The Secretary was instructed to take steps to collect this amount.

ROWING MACHINES

The Lachine Rowing Club requested permission to use the McGill rowing machines. As the McGill Rowing Club support this application it was decided to grant them this favour, provided suitable guarantee and supervision could be given.

BASKETBALL
GAMES

A request was received from the Basketball Club for permission to take a collection at the basketball games. It was decided that this should not be done, but that there would be no objection to selling programmes.

HOCKEY
PLAY-OFF GAMES

It was decided to give students a ticket to the second McGill vs. Royals Senior Group play-off game on March 3rd on the condition that they turn in a coupon and 25¢.

The meeting adjourned at 2.30 p.m.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at the Faculty Club on January 19, 1933, at 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Mr. R.B.Calhoun in the Chair, Dr. A.S.Lamb, Mr. S.B.Millen, Mr. J.A.Hutchins, Mr. W.S.Fry, Mr. M.Powers and Major D.S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting on November 17th were read and approved.

ELIGIBILITY

Mr. Matthews' letter regarding eligibility to play on senior teams was tabled.

HOCKEY:

UNITED STATES TRIP

The Executive Committee is in favour of a United States hockey trip in 1933-34 if suitable arrangements can be made.

PROFESSIONAL*
AMATEUR
CHARITY GAME

It was decided that the Q.A.H.A. must communicate with the McGill Athletic Board before any arrangements concerning a professional-amateur hockey game involving McGill can be made.

OTTAWA TRIP

A letter was received from the Ottawa Senior Amateur Hockey Association, suggesting an exhibition game on Ottawa ice in the early part of February. It was decided that February dates would not be suitable. No action was taken.

GAME WITH
EDMONTON
SUPERIORS

McGill was requested to meet the Edmonton Superiors hockey team on February 6th. A guarantee of \$600.00 was asked. It was decided not to assume this guarantee.

EXPENSES MEALS
HARVARD GAME

Maurice Powers, Captain of the McGill senior hockey team, presented the case of the stay-over expenses in connection with the Harvard hockey game. It was decided to recommend the payment of these expenses, which total \$16.00 in all.

ROWING CLUB:
EXPENSES

A statement was presented showing that the Athletic Board had expended \$2481.36 on account of Rowing from 1928-29 to date.

SCHOOL BOY
ROWING

A letter was read from the Rowing Club requesting permission to arrange for school boys to row under the patronage of the McGill Club. This was approved, provided that proper supervision could be guaranteed and that the University would incur no liability in this connection.

SWIMMING:
C.A.S.A. RULES

It was decided to purchase ten copies of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association Constitution.

McMASTER

It was decided that it was not feasible to invite McMaster University to take part in the Intercollegiate Swimming Meet this year.

INDOOR TRACK

An invitation was received from Hamilton to send a relay team to compete in an indoor meet on March 15th. This was approved.

WINTER SPORTS

An invitation was received from the Dartmouth Outing Club to send a team of twelve men to their Winter Carnival. It was decided not to send a team this year in view of the expenditure involved.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter requesting the privilege of wearing the McGill crest on a windbreaker was received. It was decided that this was permissible.

A letter from F.J. Jackman Ltd. offering to sell us forty-six badges at \$6.00 per dozen was received. It was decided to purchase these.

AWARDS

It was decided to award a special first grade colour to Ray Stevens, Medicine V, who is in his graduating year. R. Stevens played in every period in the last four inter-collegiate rugby games.

A special first grade colour was also granted to D.M. Jamieson, Graduate School, who came in second in the inter-collegiate Harrier race. D.M. Jamieson is in his graduating year at the University.

The Executive Committee reiterated the policy that special awards would only be granted if the student was in his graduating year, thus having no further opportunity of winning a first grade colour, and if he had proved that under normal circumstances he would have qualified for this award.

BASKETBALL

The trip of the Basketball team to the University of Vermont on December 9, 1933, was authorized.

RULES
COMMISSIONERS

It was recommended that the rule which debars members of the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Football Rules Commission from officiating in the intercollegiate rugby games should be rescinded.

The meeting adjourned at 2.50 p.m.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at the Faculty Club on January 12, 1933, at 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Professor J.C.Simpson in the Chair, Dr. A.S.Lamb, Dr. F.J.Tees, Mr. Walter Molson, Mr. S.B. Millen, Mr. P.P.Hutchison, Mr. G.B.Glassco, Mr. R.B.Calhoun, Mr. J.A.Hutchins, and Major D.S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on December 1st were read and approved.

ELIGIBILITY

It was decided to refer Mr. Matthews' letter regarding eligibility to play on senior teams to the Executive Committee.

SIGMA DELTA
PSI FRATERNITY

A letter from the Sigma Delta Psi, honorary athletic fraternity, suggesting that McGill establish a local chapter, was read. It was decided that we should not establish an athletic fraternity at McGill.

WATER POLO
KINGSTON

A letter was read from Queen's University suggesting that the second McGill Water Polo team be sent to Kingston for a match. It was decided that the expenses would be too great.

A.A.U.OF C.
REPORT

Dr. Lamb reported on the meeting of the A.A.U.of C. held in Ottawa on December 8, 9, and 10, 1932, covering Olympic tax and the tickets of admission, present registration and recognition of C.I.A.U. cards in hockey. While the Board felt that if universal registration was adopted the Intercollegiate Union should take out registration cards for contests not under the jurisdiction of the C.I.A.U., they thought that there should be no A.A.U. of C. cards required for regular intercollegiate competitions.

INTERCOLLEGIATE
SOCCER "B"
GROUP

It was decided that we should approve the formation of a "B" Group provided that this "B" Group would travel if they challenged for the championship, and provided that the Senior Group reserve the right to refuse the challenge if they saw fit, under which circumstances they would still be intercollegiate champions.

HOCKEY
N.I.TRIPS
YALE

A letter from Yale University suggesting home and home games, to be played in Montreal on December 15, 1933, and in New Haven on January 13, 1934, was read. The Secretary was instructed to obtain the reaction of the team and the coach to this suggestion.

HOCKEY

MADISON SQUARE
GARDEN

A letter was read from Dr. Walker, Secretary of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, New York Branch, stating that he was making an effort to have games arranged for the McGill hockey team in Madison Square Garden.

ALLAN CUP
PLAYDOWN

After some discussion it was decided that McGill should not enter a hockey team in the Allan Cup Playdowns, which are scheduled to be held in Vancouver this year, due to the fact that the amount of time required was against the best interests of some members of the team.

EXPENSES
MEALS
HARVARD GAME

A letter from the captain, Maurice Powers, was read requesting reimbursement for the meals of four members of the hockey team who stayed in Montreal to play in the Harvard game. It was decided that the Board would not pay for these meals.

ROWING CLUB

It was reported that the Rowing Club had been unable to meet the guarantee which the University of Toronto claim is due them for the race this year. A committee, composed of Dr. Lamb, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Millen and Mr. Fry, was appointed with power to authorize payment if it was considered due.

M.A.A.A.
SMOKER

The M.A.A.A. requested that McGill enter some boxers, wrestlers and fencers in bouts at their Smoker, which will take place on January 28, 1933. This was approved, subject to the approval of the coaches concerned.

ACCIDENT
INSURANCE

A special hockey accident insurance policy was submitted by the London Guarantee and Accident Co. It was decided that we should not carry such insurance.

OXFORD GROUP

A letter was read from a member of the Oxford Group who wished to make good past debts owing to the Athletic Board. This matter was left in the hands of the Secretary.

BLEACHERS:
BASKETBALL
GAMES

It was reported that the cost of erecting bleachers at the Montreal High School for the three basketball games had been \$95.00 in 1932. The labour department of the University offered to contract and move these for \$75.00 this season. The Secretary was instructed to have this work carried out by students, if suitable financial arrangements could be made.

SILVER
COLLECTION
B.B.GAMES

The suggestion that a silver collection be taken at the basketball games was not adopted.

BASKETBALL
TRIPS

Authority was granted for the second basketball team to make a trip to Sherbrooke on March 3rd and 4th and to Quebec on February 3rd and 4th, 1933, provided the guarantee was sufficient to cover the expenses.

RINKS

It was reported that the Athletic Board was taking over the responsibility for the McLavish St. rink attendant, Mr. Brown. It was thought that more direct contact with Mr. Brown would improve the management of the rink.

The meeting adjourned at 2.30 p.m.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD, held at
the Faculty Club on December 1, 1932, at 12.30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Professor J.C.Simpson in the Chair
Dr. A.S.Lamb, Dr. F.J.Tees, Mr. S.B.Millen, Mr. P.P.
Hutchison, Mr. G.B.Glassco, Mr. A.D.Nesbitt, Mr. R.B.
Calhoun, Mr. J.A.Hutchins and Major D.S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on November 3rd were
read and approved.

RINKS

It was decided to maintain the same prices for skating
rink tickets as in the past. Adults \$5.00, Children
\$3.00 (15 years, good until 8.30 p.m.).

Due to the falling off in outside demand for the
hockey rinks it was decided to close the rink in the
Hollow, ample provision still being guaranteed for inter-
class and interfaculty hockey on the McTavish rink.

A comparative statement of receipts and expenses for
the rinks for the seasons 1929-30 and 1931-32 was read,
showing a deficit of \$690.00 in 1930-31 and \$1,421.77 in
1931-32.

HOCKEY

The following scale of prices was adopted for inter-
collegiate hockey games:

Harvard - \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢, 50¢

Toronto - \$1.00, 75¢, 50¢, 35¢

U.of M. - 75¢, 50¢, 35¢.

It was decided to enter a team in an intermediate
provincial league being held in the Loyola rink, com-
posed of Montreal West, Trenholme Park, Adanacs, and
Caughnawaga Indians, the expenses of this league to be
\$85.00 less McGill's share of the gate receipts.

Fifty dollars was voted toward the expenses of an
interfaculty hockey league.

HONORARIUMS

Dr. Bell requested that an advance of \$100.00 on his
honorarium be granted him at the present time. This was
approved.

An honorarium of \$100.00 was voted to George McTeer,
intermediate rugby coach.

It was also decided to present a coach's ring to
Herbert Murphy, freshman rugby coach.

INDOOR TRACK

Permission was given to compete in an Indoor Track Meet, to be held against Boston University in Boston on March 11, 1933, expenses being guaranteed by Boston University.

C.I.R.F.U.
RULES
COMMISSION

It was decided to submit to the Board of Reference of the C.I.A.U. the following nominations for representatives on the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union Rules Commission:

Mr. J.A. delalanno
Mr. S.B. Millen
Mr. W. Consiglio
Mr. Geo. Draper

C.I.A.U.
REPORT

Professor Simpson reported on the meeting of the Board of Governors of the C.I.A.U., which was held in Kingston on November 19, 1932. The report was adopted.

SWIMMING

The McGill Swimming Club requested authority to apply for permission to hold provincial diving championships. The cost of the medals in this connection was \$7.25. This was granted.

WATER POLO

It was reported that the Water Polo Team were unable to travel to Toronto, as seven men of the number were sick. The Secretary arranged with Toronto University to have this match postponed two weeks.

ROWING CLUB
EXECUTIVE

The President of the McGill Rowing Club submitted for the Athletic Board's approval the following Rowing Club Executive for the 1932-33 season:

<u>President</u>	-	F.S. Fry	-	Arts 1928
<u>Vice-President</u>	-	J.T. Butler	-	Science 1934
<u>Treasurer</u>	-	J.R. Clark	-	Did not return to college this year.
<u>Secretary</u>	-	G.B. Jost	-	Science 1932
<u>Rowing Capt.</u>	-	Election deferred till next Spring.		
<u>Ex-Officer</u>	-	Major D.S. Forbes	-	<u>Approved.</u>

ELIGIBILITY

A letter was received from the Registrar of the University referring to eligibility of students for senior McGill teams. Action was deferred for further consideration.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 2.05 p.m.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD held at the Faculty Club on October 13, 1932, at 12:30 P.M.

PRESENT

There were present Sir Arthur Currie in the Chair, Prof. J.C.Simpson, Dr. A.S.Damb, Dr. F.J.Tess, Mr. S.B. Millen, Mr. P.P.Hutchison, Mr. G.B.Glassco, Mr. A.D. Nesbitt, Mr. R.B.Calhoun, Mr. J.A.Hutchins and Major D. S.Forbes.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on September 22nd were read and approved.

McGILL DAILY

It was reported that we were still experiencing difficulty in having athletic schedules and notices published promptly in the McGill Daily. It was decided to refer this matter to Mr. Nesbitt, President of the Students' Council.

FRESHMAN RUGBY TEAM

It was decided that freshmen should play with the Freshmen Rugby Team unless they were released by that team.

GOLF

The Athletic Board accepted Mr. Allan McCall's offer to pay the travelling expenses of 6 men for intercollegiate competition for three trips.

It was further decided that the Intercollegiate Union be requested to reserve the Dr. Rattan trophy for University of Toronto-McGill competition, and that a new trophy, offered by Mr. McCall for individual competition be accepted.

B.W.& F.

O.A.C. has applied for permission to enter the Inter-collegiate B.W.& F. Assault-at-Arms. It was decided that this would not be feasible, as it would lengthen the competition too much.

Mr. W.P.Moran, the B.W.& F. Manager, was appointed official delegate for the B.W.& F. meeting to be held in Toronto on October 21st. Dr. A.S.Lamb and Mr. George Smith were appointed representatives in an advisory capacity.

N.I. TRIPS WRESTLING:

Norwich University offered seventy-five dollars (\$75) Canadian funds, lodging and meals as a guarantee for a wrestling match to take place February 11, 1933, at Northfield. It was decided to accept this, McGill covering the difference in exchange.

HOCKEY

The contract with Boston Madison Square Garden was approved for a hockey game taking place on Saturday, December 17, 1933.

read-

STADIUM

A request was received to grant the use of the Stadium for a benefit rugby game in aid of Tom Barton and Fred Tucker. This was granted subject to the condition that the committee could guarantee that the calibre of the teams taking part was sufficiently good.

PARKING

It was decided that the parking ticket would include the Chauffeur's admission into the grounds if the Chauffeur was carrying his regular chauffeur's license.

CATES

It was decided to permit people from the main grandstand to use the Pine Avenue exit after the games.

MEDICAL
ACCOUNTS

The matter of the expense of athletic injuries was discussed at length, and it was finally moved and seconded that expenses arising out of athletic injuries shall be borne by the Health Service of the University and/or the Athletic Board:

- (a) That expense arising out of injury incurred in inter-mural athletics shall be borne one-half by the Health Service of the University, and one-half by the Athletic Board.
- (b) That expense arising out of injuries incurred in extra-mural or intercollegiate athletics shall be borne by the Athletic Board alone.

Notwithstanding the foregoing the Athletic Board may in any one or in all cases refrain from paying the whole or any part of expenses incurred through athletic injuries.

COMPLIMENTARY
TICKETS

A letter was received from Dr. Ebe requesting that complimentary tickets be given to two members of the employed staff of the Physics Building. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the tickets which were given to members of the staff were given for services rendered by them to the Athletic Board, and that the Board did not feel justified in supplying other members of the University staff with these tickets.

TORONTO TRIP

A request was made that Captain Don Young, who was injured, be carried to Toronto as provided for by the C.I.A.U. agreement. (C.I.A.U. Handbook p.20.)

The meeting adjourned at 2:15.P.M.



CABLE ADDRESS "WINDREAL"



THE
Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
Montreal

Dear Sir Arthur

glad to read
your statement
on Athletics in your
annual report:

Son Alex and I leave
Friday for Florida, and
will be glad to call and
pay my respects tomorrow.

Wishing you the
Compliments of the Season
I am Yours Sincerely
General Sir Arthur Currie
Montreal J. J. Carver

**ATHLETIC SPORTS
VALUED AT MCGILL**

Competitive Athletics Have
Educational Merit, Says
Sir Arthur Currie

2 De Brebeuf St. et
The Cape
Quebec

Saturday 21:11:33

Dear Sir Arthur,

I feel that I must
write and tell you ^{how} much I admire
your stand on the questions of games
at McGill.

It has always been
a principle of mine that professionalism
in sport is wrong with an exception
being made for instructors. In fact

Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Montreal

I believe professionals are parasites
and can be of no use to humanity.
So strongly do I feel that I have
never seen a game of hockey in
which paid players take part. In
1899 I saw a game of baseball
in Buffalo between two league teams
and a few years later saw a similar
game in Montreal. Apart from
those two games I have seen several
games of cricket in the Old Country.

In my estimation widespread
commercialism in sport indicates

a decline in civilization. Athletics
and games were brought into
existence for the benefit of the
participants, firstly for the exercise
of the body and secondly for
relaxation and pleasure.

I am sure the attitude
you have taken will redound to
to the glory of McGill and
will enhance its already high
standing in the world of learning.

Yours faithfully
Robert H. Greer

McGreavy
ack.

October 25, 1933.

My dear Mr. McGreevy,

Let me thank you very much for your kind letter of the 21st of October. I did not want to be drawn into the controversy with the Graduates' Society, but it came to the point where a statement could not be avoided and since I made it several people have approved the attitude which the University has taken. As you probably know, we were successful in winning the game on Saturday and I think perhaps this is all we shall hear on the subject of professionalism for the present.

Yours very sincerely,

Principal.

Herbert McGreevy, Esq.,
2 De Brebeuf Street,
The Cape, Quebec, Que.

Football

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

3rd November, 1933.

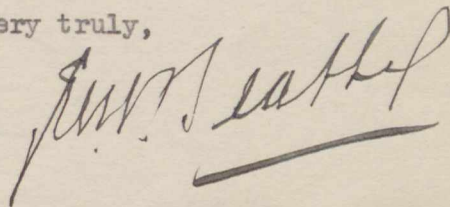
PERSONAL.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I enclose herewith correspondence which I have had with Hon. P. R. DuFremblay, relative to the broadcasting in French of the Ottawa-Montreal football game last Saturday.

I do not follow the logic of the McGill Athletic Board or that of the Montreal Club. Nobody who is able to attend a football match is willing to substitute a broadcast for personal attendance. This is particularly the case when practically all those who are present either accompany the visiting team or are local residents of Montreal. Personally I think it better not to have any broadcast rather than to be a party to the obvious anomaly of broadcasting in French a game in which the French-Canadians are not interested, which they do not play and which they do not go to see.

Yours very truly,



Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

LA PRESSE
MONTREAL

November 2nd, 1933.

Personal.

Mr. E.W. Beatty, Chairman & President,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Windsor Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I have received your letter of
October 30th last, regarding the broadcasting of
the Montreal-Ottawa Football game over station
C K A C. Immediately, I have communicated with
Mr. Lalonde, the Director of our Station, for
explanation about this broadcasting. Please find
enclosed his answer.

Yours very truly,

ORR Humphrey

LE JOURNAL DOMINANT LE RICHE MARCHÉ DE MONTRÉAL ET DU QUÉBEC

MEMBRE DE L'A.B.C.

FONDÉE EN 1884



STUDIO:
980 STE-CATHERINE OUEST

POUVOIR D'EMISSION:
5,000 WATTS-ANTENNE

October 31, 1933.

Honorable P.R. Du Tremblay
La Compagnie de Publication de
La Presse, Limitée
Montréal

Dear Sir:-

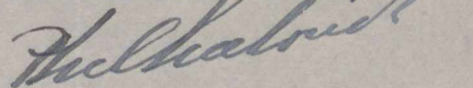
Further to our telephone conversation of this morning regarding the broadcasting of the rugby game, last Saturday at the Molson Stadium, I wish to state that when a rugby game is being played locally, we are only allowed to broadcast it locally in French. On such occasions, the English version is sent to outside cities.

This is in no way a rule set up by the station, but was decided upon by the promoters of both football teams, namely McGill and the Montreal Football Club, at their meeting at the beginning of the season. We were granted permission only on the condition that we would broadcast locally in French.

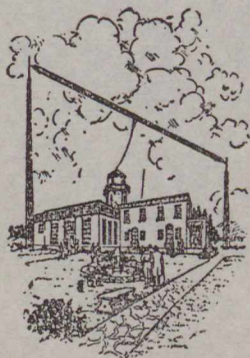
If a local game were to be broadcast in Montreal in English, the executives claim that it would affect their gate-receipts and, therefore, they do not seem inclined to regard it as a good thing. You will see that the station has no say whatsoever in the matter and that we are acting solely upon instructions from both McGill and the Montreal Football Club.

Hoping that this information will meet your requirements, I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Director - C K A C



POSTE ÉMETTEUR
ST-HYACINTHE, QUÉ.

109/32

PERSONAL.

30th October, 1933.

Dear Mr. Dufrenblay,-

Being confined to the house on Saturday afternoon I listened to the radio broadcast of the Montreal-Ottawa football game over your station CKAC. Naturally, I was very disappointed to find that the broadcast was in French. I cannot conceive by what process of reasoning your officers considered it appropriate to have a French broadcast for a game which is so exclusively English as rugby-football. Few, if any, Frenchmen play it and a very small proportion of the members of the French Race attend the games, and obviously among your understanding and interested listeners there was a large section of the English population which could not attend the game itself. My indifferent knowledge of French prevented me from enjoying the broadcast or even following it. There was not even an English summary at half-time, and only on three or four occasions did the announcer give the score up to that time in English.

The error in judgment was so inexplicable I felt I should call your attention to it. Your station CKAC enjoys a very high reputation, but Saturday's episode struck me as being a slip which would be very hard to explain, even to your friends.

Yours very truly,

Hon. P. R. Dufrenblay,
LA PRESSE,
7 St. James Street,
MONTREAL, Que.

*The last letter written by the Principal
before his death. J.S.M.*

E.W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,
Chancellor, McGill University.

November 4,
1933.

My dear Chancellor,

I have your letter of yesterday, to which was attached certain correspondence which passed between you and Mr. du Tremblay.

Some day I must bring up before the Athletic Board again this matter of Broadcasting. I was not aware that local broadcasts are in French until quite recently, but this I do know: McGill was asked by the authorities of the University of Montreal to broadcast these games in French. That institution, I believe, is trying to develop the game of rugby football. Football, both rugby and soccer, is, as you know, becoming more popular in Old France. The McGill authorities thought that broadcasting the game in French might provide some inspiration to the students of the University of Montreal to take up the game in earnest.

Queen's University will not broadcast a game which is played in Kingston, because they think it detracts from their attendance. Toronto need not worry about it, because they always have a good crowd, 10,000 being considered small. The Montreal Club has always been keen that games played on their home grounds should not be broadcast in English, and I suppose our Board has agreed, owing to holding the same views and to this request from the French authorities.

You give it as your opinion that no one who is able to attend a football match would be willing to substitute a broadcast for personal attendance. I am afraid you are wrong there. Men like yourself, and those who have played the game, of course would never prefer to stay at home and listen in on a broadcast. But I personally know a number (and it would surprise you very much to know who some of them are) who have been athletes in their younger days, and who listen to the games over the radio regularly rather than pay the small fee charged for admission. Some day I will tell you who they are.

Ever yours faithfully,

P. S. However, I am personally quite willing to support your attitude. I remember the Canadian Club thought that broadcasting the addresses given before them mitigated against the attendance, but I think their experience did not confirm this.

AWC.

OFFICE OF THE

November 21st,
1933

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C. & LL.D.,
Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I enclose a letter which has come
in, addressed by Major Forbes to the Principal, on
the subject of football broadcasts.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary

THE ATHLETIC BOARD OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION
MONTREAL

November 20, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

With reference to the broadcasts in French, it is our opinion that, in a city of this size, the attendance at football games should be very much larger than it is. The French population of Montreal take no interest in football at present. They do not play it in their schools or colleges or come to see our games. We have carried on a definite campaign this year to interest the French in football, as follows:

1. We have made a special effort to interest the sporting editors of the French newspapers, and have had very good write-ups this year.
2. Through Colonel Bovey we have extended invitations to several of Montreal's prominent French families to attend our games.
3. We have admitted groups from different French schools to the games free of charge.
4. We have given a French broadcast every Saturday.

The results of this have been very encouraging.

Regarding English broadcasts, we have felt that broadcasting the home game in English in Montreal tends to keep some people away from the game, and that this disadvantage outweighs the advertising advantage of broadcasting the local game. We have, however, broadcast in Montreal the McGill out-of-town games on every Saturday when it could be arranged. Opinion regarding the effect on gate receipts of broadcasting the games in Montreal in English is very divided.

Very truly yours,

Athletics Manager.

DSF:GE

March 17th, 1933.

Major Stuart Forbes,
Athletic Office,
The Union.

Dear Major Forbes,

In reading the last Minutes of the Athletic Board, I note that it was reported that the Montreal Football Club were still in arrears to the extent of \$486.68. I certainly hope that you will make persistent efforts to collect this amount at the earliest possible date.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

March 7th, 1932.

To the MCGILL DAILY.

On page 4 of to-day's DAILY in paragraph 3 of a column captioned "An Athletic Audit", there appear two sentences which depress me very much. They read as follows:-

"But there can be no doubt that a university needs as strong athletic representatives as possible, for advertising purposes. If it was not athletics, how many universities today would be known at all?

There is here revealed, in all its nakedness, what I firmly believe is an altogether wrong appreciation of the importance of athletic achievement in the life of the university. I am reminded of the comment made by the Chinese student at Yale, when he wrote home to say, "Over here there is a large athletic club called Yale: when it rains, the boys read."

I thought the time had arrived at McGill when we had begun to appreciate the proper place of athletics in a university. I knew that sentiments such as the above existed among many graduates, but I felt that members of the present student body knew better than to hold such false ideas and ideals. I attend all the athletic events that I can; I like to see our men play football, hockey, basketball,

tennis; I like to see them box, wrestle and fence. I rejoice to see the record of our track team, and am proud of all our teams, - whether they win or lose. I may be prejudiced, of course, but to me it seems that our teams display good sportsmanship, plenty of grit and courage at all times. I have never seen a McGill team quit. I believe in the participation of students in all kinds of games, and the more general the participation the better.

Competitive athletics have an educational value. They should teach men how to win and how to lose. They should develop manliness and character. But I disassociate myself most strongly from any idea that we need athletics at McGill "for advertising purposes". To suggest that if it were not for athletics, McGill University would be scarcely known at all, is to say something that is silly, and, I hope, not representative of the opinion of the student body in general. I have travelled widely and have heard McGill's fame proclaimed in many places, in many lands, but never once was the prowess of her athletes mentioned. McGill's well-earned reputation rests on a more permanent foundation - one of solid educational achievement.

Principal

THE ATHLETIC BOARD



OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION
MONTREAL

September 29, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:

The rugby publicity given to McGill this season compares very unfavourably with that given to the Montreal Football Club. It is no secret that the Montreal Club subsidizes its reporters. On the other hand I believe we give a larger direct advertising contribution to the paper (I do not know the rate that Montreal pay for their advertisements).

We also give the staff of the Gazette complimentary season tickets and season passes, see list attached.

You are, of course, aware of the relative opinions regarding the meaning of 'amateur' held by the promoters and some of the players of the two Clubs.

Very truly yours,

D. STUART FORBES
Athletic Manager

DSF:GE

Encs.2

THE MCGILL GRADUATES' RUGBY FOOTBALL TROPHY

PURPOSE:

The McGill Graduates' Trophy is to be presented to the McGill Senior Intercollegiate Football Team with the object of promoting to a still higher degree the true sportmanship amongst the players which has always ~~been~~ predominate^d in McGill Teams.

AWARD:

The Trophy is to be awarded each year to the player on the Senior Team who proves himself to be the truest and keenest sportsman. The Trophy will not necessarily be awarded to the most valuable player in the sense of scoring points or to a player for individual starring, but it is to be awarded to the player who gives all he has to his team, inspiring them to keep fighting when playing against odds, installing in them the will to win and promoting that spirit of team play, rather than individual play, which is so essential.

JUDGES & METHOD OF AWARD:

There will be four judges, three of them to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society and the fourth to be the Head Coach of the team. These four judges will select two players who they feel are worthy of the award, basing their judgment on the showing made during the regular Intercollegiate games. The two names will be sent in to the Executive Secretary of the Graduates' Society, who will submit them for ballot to three additional judges appointed by the Executive Committee, the Principal of the University or someone who he may select to act for him, and one referee of the Intercollegiate Union who has refereed the most games. The player receiving the most votes will be the winner of the Trophy. In the case of a tie, the President of the Graduates' Society will cast the deciding vote.

MONTREAL EXHIBITION COMPANY LIMITED

OFFICES AT THE STADIUM

Montreal, November 26th, 1931.

Operating

MONTREAL STADIUM
MONTREAL BASEBALL CLUB
EXHIBITION BUILDING

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke St. West,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I was talking with Major Forbes yesterday, and he informed me that it was almost a certainty that Queens would vote to abolish the Freshmen rule at the intercollegiate meeting, which is to be held Saturday. Major Forbes asked me to write my views to you on this matter, as we both feel that your influence should be brought to prevent such a calamity.

The Freshmen rule was introduced in intercollegiate football and hockey, to prevent the alumni of Universities bringing in tramp athletes, whose sole purpose was to strengthen the football teams, so that they could wager on these games with almost a certainty of winning. In other words, it will put the colleges on the same par as the club teams, who do not scruple to spend money hiring players to strengthen their teams.

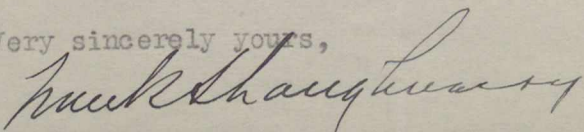
The Freshmen rule insures the fact that all the players are satisfactory students. Also, we have found at McGill, that the Freshmen squad fixed together has a higher rating of college spirit, than any other athletic team in the University. This is caused by the fact that the team know that none of its star players will be taken from it, to bolster up any other team. And also the fact that these star players do not get undue publicity and praise, prevents one of the greatest evils in sport, that is, the spoiling of the players through exaggerated newspaper publicity.

I am sure that if the Freshmen rule is discarded, there is going to be a tremendous amount of bitterness engendered between the colleges, and suspicion in regard to the honesty of the make up of such other teams will be in vogue.

I hope that you will have the chance to look into this matter and bring what influence you can, to keep our teams beyond suspicion. The proof that the Freshmen rule has accomplished its object, as expected of it, is that in the last few years, there has not been the slightest criticism of the make up of the different University teams, while before that rule was put into effect, there was a great deal of this going on.

FS/GD

Very sincerely yours,



November 28th, 1931.

Frank Shaughnessy, Esq.,
Montreal Stadium,
Montreal.

Dear Frank,

With reference to your letter of the 26th and the Freshman Rule, I telephoned at once to Principal Hamilton Fyfe of Queen's University. Principal Fyfe told me that Queen's would not be the ones to break the Freshman Rule. They have had several meetings about it; Major Wilgar is firmly convinced that the rule as it stands at present must be preserved. Principal Fyfe insisted that if the rule were discarded it would not be because Queen's stood out for such action.

I would almost go as far as to plead that if the rule be broken because of the stand of Queen's and Western, we should allow them to play together and hold our matches with Toronto.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principi

MONTREAL EXHIBITION COMPANY LIMITED

OFFICES AT THE STADIUM

Operating

MONTREAL STADIUM
MONTREAL BASEBALL CLUB
EXHIBITION BUILDING

Montreal, December 17th, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am very much pleased that your efforts have been so successful in retaining the Freshmen Rule as it now exists in the Intercollegiate Union.

I know that no one else but yourself, could have possibly accomplished this, and I also knew when I asked you to use your influence, that you would do so, if you thought it would be for the best interest of the colleges as a whole.

Also, I want to thank you for the support that you extended to the McGill Football team the past season. I dated whatever success the team achieved during the season to the speech that you made at the Freshmen' Smoker. It required a lot of courage on your part to come out and make the statements that you did, and leave the road wide open for me to go ahead and enforce discipline along the lines that you approved of.

I can honestly state that I do not know of a single case last season where a McGill player did not observe training rules. Of course, the odd player may have stepped over the line on the odd occasion, but they certainly tried to make me believe that they were trying to do their very best to observe the rules as I laid them down.

And also I want to say that it was the happiest season I have spent at McGill for many years, mostly because I knew I had your unqualified support as long as I looked after my work, as a College Coach should.

If the occasion ever arises, where I can ever be of any service to you personally, I hope you will not hesitate to call upon me, so that I may have the opportunity of repaying a part of the great debt that I feel I owe you.

With kindest regards, I am,

FJS/GD

Very truly yours,

Frank S. Laughlin

November 9th,
1931.

Captain Don Young,
McGill Rugby Team.

I cannot tell you how delighted I was to learn while in Ottawa that you had defeated Variety so decisively on Saturday. With just a little more luck, we might easily have been at the top of the League, and despite the fact that we are not, I am sure McGill's team this year have made for the University many, many friends. I still think they are the smartest team in the League.

Wishing you the best of luck next Saturday,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

P rincipal.

L. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1930.

EETS
Y IN
RACE

La-

th

Ralph St. Germain Returns to McGill

Ralph St. Germain, star halfback on four McGill football teams, will return to college this fall to take a master's degree in Commerce and will play rugby with the senior red team, it was announced last night at Molson Stadium. The return of St. Germain, along with Allan Swabey, regular snap of last season, who is also returning to college for an M.A. in Commerce, boosts considerably McGill's chances in the coming intercollegiate race. Neither veteran will get into action in today's exhibition with R.M.C. at the stadium, but both are expected to return when practices are resumed Monday.

mediate intercollegiate championship of Canada noon train for Montreal. The cadets will play a team at the Molson Stadium. The cadets look forward with hope to give a good exhibition Monday. This exhibition makes the feature game of the feature game at Molson Stadium.

The cadet team will play with Montreal Rugby Club in an exhibition against the red and white players. The team was picked by the coaches and probable lineup for the field is:

R. G. Storms, f

CONFIDENT

CITY



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

Oct 8. 1930.

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Dear Sir Robert,

The attached newspaper item (from the Gazette Sporting Page) was called to my notice last Sunday. I've heard some talk of it in the University Club since - among Mc Gill graduates.

The burden of the criticism is that it's another example of the tail wagging the dog. No one seems to give St. G. credit for wanting to work in McGill for a M.A. degree. He has been away for a year; now it is announced, as a sporting event, that this graduate is returning to strengthen the team. Similarly W. Swabey. Even if they do some studies the sandbar screen is pretty thin: M.A. in Commerce.

Now I know nothing of these men, or of the details, but seeing W. Lamb and Forbes together yesterday I asked them about it. They admit that if it weren't for football the men would "probably not be here". If that's the case isn't this another example of the mischiefs of organized football?

Yours faithfully. C.W.S.

Oct. 8, 1930.

Dear Professor Stanley,

I settled the matter of St. Germain several days ago by making the very obvious decision that a man who does post graduate work must be a post graduate. St. Germain has no degree.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

2 x / 6

MEMORANDUM RE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF TORONTO, QUEENS &
MCGILL CONCERNING DIVISION OF GATE RECEIPTS.

Meeting held at
Kingston, Friday, April 11th, 1930

I. There were present: Toronto: Prof. M.A. MacKenzie,
Mr. T. A. Reed.
Queen's: Prof. W. P. Wilgar
Mr. Charles Hicks
McGill I: Dr. A. S. Lamb
Major D.S. Forbes.

II. The memorandum dated April 8th (marked x) attached hereto had previously been circulated to the representatives of the Universities. This memorandum was discussed and certain amendments were agreed upon. (Wait for revised copy of memorandum being sent out by T.A. Reed.)

III. NOTATIONS:

A. I am somewhat familiar with the problem concerned, particularly its origin from Queen's University about the Session 1922-23 or '23-'24. After the question had been launched by the Queen's representatives, a memorandum was presented by Professor Bruce (dated February 12th, 1924) which set forth the reasons why this request was being made. (Secure copy of this argument from Major Forbes.)

As I remember the arguments, they were chiefly:-

- a. Queen's cannot draw as large gate receipts as either Toronto or McGill. This disadvantage is unfair because the cost and upkeep of sports is the same.
- b. Queen's sends more supporters to Toronto and McGill than they send to Queen's. (Cannot raise funds by excursions)
- c. Queen's students taxed \$8.00 each for support of athletics.
- d. The accident of geographical position.
- e. Should be a common interest for all three universities.
- f. Necessary to curtail unless adjustment made. If adjustment made could take part in more activities.
- g. Decided advantage to Intercollegiate athletics as a whole.

1. Stabilize incomes. Bad weather, etc.
2. Minimize premium now placed on winning team.

h. Sources of Revenue:-

1. Athletic levy of students.
2. Students admission fees to games.
3. Non-students admission fees to games.

B This source is one of which a division is recommended.

B. After the above arguments were submitted, many discussions took place and eventually (date ?) it was agreed to ask the Boards of Governors of each University to appoint a Commission who would with the Board of Reference study the principle involved and the feasibility of putting same into operation

- C. The Athletic Managers were called into conference and submitted statements showing the financial standing of the various Athletic Boards, their obligations, revenue, expenditures, etc. It appears that either at a meeting of this Commission or at meetings of the Board of Reference, the general principle of a division of gate was agreed to or it was deemed expedient to discuss details as to how such a claim could be put into operation and what possible effect would be on each of the universities concerned.
- D. ~~Four~~ ^{Several} conferences took place between the Athletic Managers and Mr. DeLalanne representing McGill. Although no representatives had from McGill, as far as I know, frankly approved the principle, it was deemed expedient to go into detail in order,
- a. To see what the financial situation would be if put into operation.
 - b. So that the proponents of the plan in either Toronto or Queen's could not point to McGill as having refused to consider the matter.
- E. As a result of these conferences, certain schedules were prepared, showing what the effect would be under varying conditions. (These schedules are attached to the memorandum referred to above under II)
- F. The meeting held on April 11th, considered the memorandum referred to them by the Athletic Managers made certain amendments, chief of which were :-
1. Inclusion of University of Western Ontario.
 2. The necessity for a college to take part in Rugby, Hockey and four other sports before being qualified for participation.
 3. The deletion of a question asking what financial obligations existent prior to this agreement should be allowed to affect the division.
 4. The deletion of a paragraph which stated that if the scheme were put into operation and if McGill should benefit therefrom, ~~it~~ would turn into a trust fund, the amount received over the year ~~three~~ ^{three} /trial period and then turn this amount back to reimburse any college which had lost money as a result of the agreement.
- G. The Queen's University Athletic Board is not responsible to their Board of Governors and is independent as far as finances are concerned. The University of Toronto representatives were anxious that the whole matter included in the amended memorandum should be referred to the Commissioners while McGill took the attitude that it was a matter which should be referred to the respective Athletic Boards. We insisted on our point and it was finally decided that the memorandum should be referred to the respective Athletic Boards for their consideration before being passed on to the Commissioners.
- H. As this was the first joint discussion which I had attended for some time, I was particularly struck with the following :-
1. The question of principle of a division was apparently accepted.
 2. We all argued as to the effect that this division would have on the Universities concerned and did not discuss the fairness nor legality of such action.

3. We pointed out as forcefully as possible, however (especially when it was decided that previous financial obligations should not be allowed to affect the divisions) that McGill was in a far worse position financially than any of the other institutions concerned (see statement below). Professor MacKenzie replied that it would not cost McGill anything.
4. As this meeting evidently was called to consider the feasibility of a plan which should receive further consideration by higher authority, I confined myself largely to a discussion of that problem rather than opening up the general question of the principle involved upon which I would like to make my observations at the proper time and place.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISCUSSION CONCERNING A DIVISION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY GATE RECEIPTS.

1. McGill has apparently waived the question of principle and has deemed it expedient to discuss the probable effect of a division of gate.
2. The general proposal is very idealistic but does not go far enough. Why select athletics for a division of receipts? Why not pool our total resources and share profit and loss for all the activities in the University? Would this not be more idealistic?
3. Are the arguments submitted in 1924 applicable today?
4. Since the division of gate receipts was proposed, i.e., since the session 1923-24, it has cost McGill for the maintenance of the Department of Physical Education, the following :-

a. Subscribed in student fees	\$120,220.77
b. Deficit borne by University on a/c Ath. Board	33,556.62
c. Deficit on Statement Stadium	15,123.59
d. Deficit on Field House	10,981.81
e. Int. waived \$25,000 at 5½% for 5 years	6,875.00
f. Budget for Department (School fees deducted)	206,619.00

Grand Total

\$393,376.79

Average for past seven years

\$56,196.69

5. McGill University is dropping behind at the rate of \$300,000 per year with no paternal government as a benefactor.
 6. McGill has no Gymnasium, No Swimming Pool, No Hockey Rink. Toronto is well equipped. Queen's are commencing the construction of a Gymnasium & Swimming Pool, cost \$250,000.00, they have a Stadium and Hockey Rink all paid for (?)
- McGill has incorporated all her activities as a part of University life in the education of the student and has a greater overhead than either of the other universities in salaries and service rendered, to the undergraduate to make and keep him fit.
7. McGill is the poorest University by far and still maintains the maximum number of teams in competitions. Queen's dropped out of Intercollegiate Hockey, presumably on account of finance and now participates in the Ontario Hockey Association with a team of which there are two non-students but which team is labelled Queen's University. These non-student members of the team are expert players and good gate getters.
 8. In addition to the obligations of the Athletic Board quoted above, we are faced with the expenditure of a considerable sum for :-

- a. Additions to the Stadium
- b. The Erection of a Hockey rink.
- c. The erection of a Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.
- d. An extension to the Health Service.
- e. Increased expenditure in connection with the School of Physical Education.
- f. An increase in the personnel of the Staff.

November
Nineteenth
1927.

Brigadier General W.O.H. Dodds,
President,
Montreal Amateur Athletic Association,
Montreal.

My dear General:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 18th instant. I always, of course, knew what would be your feelings and the feelings of the M.A.A.A. Executive at any conduct of the team representing the M.A.A.A. which fell short of the best ideals of good sportmanship.

Personally, I would not like to see the Thanksgiving Day Match dropped, especially in view of the Cup for which the teams compete on that occasion. Given as it was to commemorate those of both institutions who fell Overseas, ~~it~~ should be an incentive to manly and chivalrous conduct at all times. As some good comes out of most things, probably the incidents of last Thanksgiving Day's match will have a good effect.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

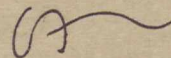
18th October, 1928.
(Dict. 17th October)

Major D. Stuart Forbes,
Athletic Manager -
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

My dear Forbes,

Your letter of the 11th inst., with regard to extra classes for the First Year men, has been received. I shall be very glad indeed to go into the matter with Professor Goforth as soon as he comes to see me. I am still awaiting his visit.

Yours sincerely,



Acting Principal.

DEPARTMENT

OF PHYSICAL



EDUCATION

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, LANCASTER 7564
FIELD HOUSE, UPTOWN 6579
COURTS AND RINK, UPTOWN 2270

11th October, 1928.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Vice-Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:-

Last year Professor W.W.Goforth, with the assistance of a number of the junior staff, conducted a series of study periods for the first year men who were down in their studies. Despite the fact that these classes were commenced very late in the season they achieved a great deal, especially in training the first year men in that transition period between the supervised study of private school life to the new college life, with its numerous distractions and light supervision outside of class hours.

These classes were financed by a small group of graduates who subscribed about \$300.00 for this purpose.

At a meeting of the Athletic Board the graduate representative asked if it would be possible to have the University conduct these study periods. The Board heartily approved of the idea and instructed me to request the University to consider the matter. It is very desirable that these classes start as soon as possible so that the "Freshmen" will acquire the habit of study before it is too late.

May I request, Sir, that you bring this before the proper authorities.

I have requested Professor Goforth to give you an outline of the scheme.

Yours sincerely,

D Stuart Forbes

Athletic Manager.

DEPARTMENT



OF PHYSICAL

EDUCATION

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, LANCASTER 7564
FIELD HOUSE, UPTOWN 6579
COURTS AND RINK, UPTOWN 2270

October 14th, 1929.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

May I be instructed please as to what ceremonial arrangements will have to be made in connection with the Governor-General's attendance at the University of Toronto game on November 2nd.

So far, I have made arrangements to have a platform about 9 ft x 9 ft. erected at the foot of the centre aisle of the main grandstand. Instructions are required regarding what flags, if any, should be on this platform and what flag flown on the main flagstaff. How many seats should there be on this platform? Would the Governor-General want to drive up to the platform in his car (this is very difficult, but can be arranged)? What music should be played and who will receive the Governor-General?

Yours very truly,

Athletic Manager.

September 7, 1929

Major D.S. Forbes,
Athletic Manager,
McGill University.

Dear Major Forbes:-

I have been instructed to let you know that you may announce to the press that their Excellencies will attend the Toronto-McGill Football game on Saturday, November 2nd next.

The Principal will be glad to see you regarding arrangements.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Office of the Secretary
to the Governor-General

September 4th 1929

My dear Bovey,

Further to my letter to you of July 17th last, I am writing to let you know that Their Excellencies would like to attend the Toronto-McGill Football game on Saturday, November 2nd next, when they will be in Montreal for the opening of Canada's National Flower Show. Would you be good enough to let me know, as soon as possible, where the game will take place and also at what hour it will commence?

Yours sincerely,

Edmund Hill

Colonel W. Bovey,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

22nd October, 1928.

Major D. Stuart Forbes,
Athletic Manager -
McGill University,
690, Sherbrooke Street West,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Major Forbes,

In reply to your request that a certain number of the members of the Senior Foot-ball Team be allowed to go to British Columbia during the Christmas vacation, I may say that the University will be very glad to allow of such a trip provided always:-

- (1) That each individual player has a sufficiently good academic standing to gain the approval of the Dean of his own Faculty. This may or may not be by means of an examination before Christmas.
- (2) All those taking such a trip will be expected to refrain from playing hockey during this season unless by special permit of the Dean of his Faculty.
- (3) That no expense be incurred by the University through this trip.
- (4) That the dates - December 19th - January 5th - be not exceeded.

With all good wishes for the success of the team, believe me

Very cordially yours,

CFM

Acting Principal.

DEPARTMENT

OF PHYSICAL



EDUCATION

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, LANCASTER 7564
FIELD HOUSE, UPTOWN 6579
COURTS AND RINK, UPTOWN 2270

21st November, 1928.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:-

Reference the proposed football trip to
Vancouver, I beg to advise you that this has fallen
through owing to the fact that the Westerners found
it impossible to meet the required guarantee of \$7000.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "D. Stuart Forbes".

Athletic Manager.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 10th,
1927.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Because of the importance of some of the questions discussed, it occurs to me that you might like to have an immediate report on the meeting of the C. I. A. U. which was held in Toronto yesterday.

1. The "Two Sport Rule" was rescinded, the Chairman, on my request, ruling that it had not been adopted in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. This met with strenuous opposition on the part of the representatives from Queen's University (of whom there were six!)

2. The "Four Year Playing Rule" was maintained, although Queen's fought to have it rescinded. On behalf of McGill, Dr. Lamb and I stated that we would agree to the annulment of this rule only on condition that the "Freshman Rule" were adopted in its place. Toronto was willing to vote with us on this, but gave no support in the discussion. The responsibility for the "stand pat" situation therefore rests with us.

3. The question of the division of gate receipts was brought up by the Queen's delegates, being introduced by Mr. Cunningham, who was there for that particular purpose. An attempt was made to get the Board to put itself on record as being in favour of the principle of a division of receipts. The Toronto delegates were willing to support such a resolution, but we declared most emphatically that we could not subscribe to it.

I maintained that the question was not one that could be decided by our Board, since it involved arrangements which vitally concerned the governing bodies of the institutions which were represented. However, Lamb and I concurred in a resolution to

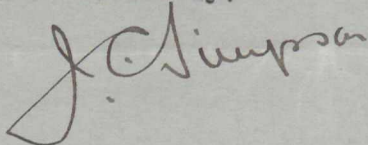
Sir Arthur Currie, Nov. 10, 1927 -2.

the effect that a committee consisting of the three members of the Board of Reference (Mackenzie, Wilgar and myself) should be formed, and that the Principals of each of the three Universities should be asked to name a representative of the governing body of his institution to discuss the question with such committee.

Lamb and I both felt that the time has arrived when this matter should be settled, and the method proposed will make it possible to have this done by those with authority to speak for the universities.

Within the course of a week I shall transmit a copy of the resolution to you officially, at the same time that it is sent to the Principals of Toronto and Queen's. Meanwhile it was agreed at the meeting that the matter should be given no publicity until the conference had had a chance to reach a decision.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. C. Simpson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed closing "Yours faithfully,".

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL
—
PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

not agreeable

*Track + Basketball
Leaves*

The Track team want to know

It is proposed to hold Oxford Cambridge vs. Queens Toronto McGill track meet here 21st of July 1933

The estimated cost would run from \$400 to \$1300 depending on amt. of guarantee that Oxford Cambridge would require.

It would be a twilight meet on Friday afternoon and it is very difficult to estimate what the revenue would be. Last year when the M.A.A. held the English Olympic Montreal meet the revenue was \$510. They had a very good drawing team of course.

The Track team want to know if they have permission to ask certain friends of the university to guarantee them against a loss. Not governors, necessarily, probably ask Molson and Stewart.

Major Forbes (privately) says that he does not recommend it. He feels certain the expenses would be very heavy and whoever guaranteed it would have to stand a certain loss.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

T.D. 1X



DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

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 COMMERCIAL CABLES - ALL AMERICA CABLES IMPERIAL CABLES - BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE
 MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH HALIFAX AND BERMUDA CABLE CO.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT TELEGRAM
LCO	DEFERRED
NLT	CABLE LETTER

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

STANDARD TIME

OCT 20 1933

CANADA CEMENT BUILDING
Lancaster 5652

RAA92 9 KINGSTON ONT OCT 20 524P

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE=
MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE=

*Phy. Ed.
Athletics*

WON TRACK MEET BY THIRTY FIVE POINTS MARVELLOUS SPIRIT=

LAMB=

536P
RO

February 20,
1932.

F. Van Wagener, Esq.,
Department of Physical Education,
McGill University,
Montreal. P. Q.

May I most warmly congratulate
you and your players in winning the Intercollegiate
Basketball Championship for the second time in suc-
cession. Playing so many games without a defeat
is a fine tribute, not only to the team's playing
ability but to their fidelity to playing discipline.
Please give the team my sincere congratulations.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
A. S. LAMB, B.P.E., M.D., DIRECTOR

February 24th, 1932

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur,

I wish to thank you for your very kind letter referring to the success of our Basketball Team. I conveyed your congratulations to the players and I assure you that they fully appreciate the interest which you have always shown in their activities.

It has been a great pleasure to me personally, to be associated with these men and I feel that in their play as well, as by their general conduct, they have been a credit to McGill.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. M. Van Wagner

March 4, 1933.

This is a note to offer to you and the other members of our Basketball Team my warm congratulations on having once more won the Intercollegiate Basketball Championship, and further distinguishing yourselves in maintaining the unbroken record of victories through so many games. We are all very proud of this additional honour you have brought to McGill.

Wishing you and the Team every success,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

J.H.M.Rice, Esq.,
Medicine '33.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY
Department of Physical Education

November 2nd, 1933

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Your very kind letter was very much appreciated and it will give me great pleasure to convey your congratulations and good wishes to the members of our Intercollegiate Track Team.

Our win was particularly gratifying as we anticipated a very close meet and were not at all sure that we could win but our men exceeded our expectations which gave McGill the Championship by quite a large margin.

I think it was one of the best Intercollegiate Meets we have ever had and personally I have never enjoyed one more.

Again thanking you for your very good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. M. Van Wagner

noted

March 4, 1933.

This is a note to offer to you and the other members of our Women's Basketball Team my warm congratulations on your double victory last weekend, by which you won the Intercollegiate Women's Basketball Championship. It was a matter of great regret to me that I could not see the games, but I heard of the excellent play of our representatives.

With all good wishes to you and to the team,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Miss Marjorie Lynch,
Arts '32.

English Rugby

June 6, 1933.

F. B. Latchmore, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Province of Quebec English Rugby Union,
Sun Life Building,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

May I thank you sincerely for your letter of May 31st, in which you do me the honour of asking me to be Honorary Vice President of the Province of Quebec English Rugby Union. While I feel that I cannot be of very great assistance to you, I appreciate the honour offered and gladly accept.

Wishing Rugby football splendid success in the coming season,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal

Province of Quebec  English Rugby Union

Montreal

Vice-Presidents:

A. M. THOMPSON, Esq.
E. D. C. COOKE, Esq.

President:

R. H. GUNN, Esq.

Secretary-Treasurer:

F. B. LATCHMORE,
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
DOMINION SQUARE
MONTREAL
PLATEAU 3131

MADE IN CANADA
May 31, 1933.

Sir A. Currie, G.C.M.G., Principal,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

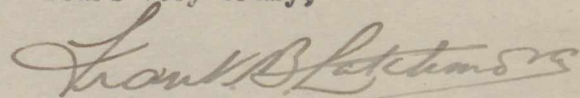
I have been instructed to inform you that at the Annual Meeting of this Union, your name was placed in nomination as Honorary Vice-President, and that it was unanimously accepted, subject only to your approval. Hence I am addressing this to you for your consent, so that this election may be confirmed.

May I point out that active participation is not a requisite of the office, though we should be very pleased to have your advice at any time.

I am enclosing a copy of the financial statement of the Union for the last year.

It is our earnest hope that you will see your way clear to accept this office.

Yours very truly,



SECRETARY-TREASURER.

WG/ FBL

Treasurers Report 1932-1933 (Continued)

Accounts Receivable Brought Forward.....\$ 145.24

Accounts Payable.	Due B. R. Union Ontario Guarantee.....	\$ 300.00
	Balance due Murray & Co. a/c Equipt.....	28.00
	Subscription to Rugby Union of Canada.....	25.00
	Repayment to G. E. Cox a/c Trans.....	10.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 363.00

Excess of Accounts Due over Accounts Receivable	\$ 217.76
Less Balance on Hand	8.22

Deficit on Year.	\$ 209.54
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Signed

F. B. Latchmore.

Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the Books of the P. Quebec English Rugby Union and checked the Receipts and Disbursements and find the above a True and Correct Statement of the Accounts of the said Union.

Signed

J. E. H. Witherspoon.

Hon. Auditor.



Province of Quebec English Rugby Union

Montreal

~~Secretary:~~
~~G. HURST~~
611 Unity Bldg.
Montreal
~~Lancaster 4562~~

President:
R. H. GUNN
451 St. John St.
Montreal
Main 3630

Secretary
~~Treasurer:~~
F. B. LATCHMORE
Sun Life Assurance Bldg.
Dominion Square.
Montreal
Plateau 3131

5th December, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie, Esq.
Montreal,
P.Q.

Dear Sir:

I regret having to announce that due chiefly to the exceptionally bad weather which prevailed on the day of the Interprovincial game with Ontario on November 11th and which seriously affected the gate receipts this Union is now unable to meet its financial obligations to the extent of approximately \$300.00.

The players and officials of the Clubs in membership in the Union have promised to contribute to the utmost of their ability but unfortunately the amount which can be obtained from this source will necessarily be far short of our requirements and we are consequently reluctantly compelled to make an appeal to the friends and supporters of English Rugby for assistance in wiping out this deficit. Our need is urgent.

Cheques made payable to the Quebec English Rugby Union will be gratefully acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

HON. SECRETARY.

December 9, 1932.

F.B. Latchmore, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Building,
Dominion Square,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of the 6th
of December, Sir Arthur Currie is at present away
with an attack of Grippe, but your letter will be
referred to him on his return to the office.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED
INSURANCE AGENTS & BROKERS
ESTABLISHED 1864

CABLE ADDRESS
BROOMFIELD
MONTREAL

451 St. John Street.

Montreal May 7th, 19 30

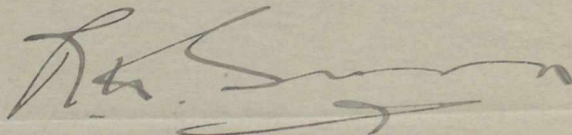
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G. K.C.B., L.L.D.,
3450 McTavish Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,-

I have pleasure in enclosing two tickets for Saturday's Rugby Match between the University of British Columbia and Montreal, to be played Saturday next, at the M.A.A.A. grounds, commencing at 3.15 P. M.

I shall be glad to hear if you desire any additional tickets.

Yours faithfully,



R. H. GUNN

RHG/T.

Encls.2.

May 9th, 1930.

Mr. R.H.Gunn,
Robert Hampson & Son, Limited,
451 St. John St.,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Gunn,

Thank you for your courtesy
in sending me the two tickets for Saturday's Rugby Match
between the University of British Columbia and Montreal.
I am looking forward with much pleasure to seeing the
game.

Ever yours faithfully,

J. FYFE SMITH CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

April 17th, 1930.

My Dear Sir Arthur,

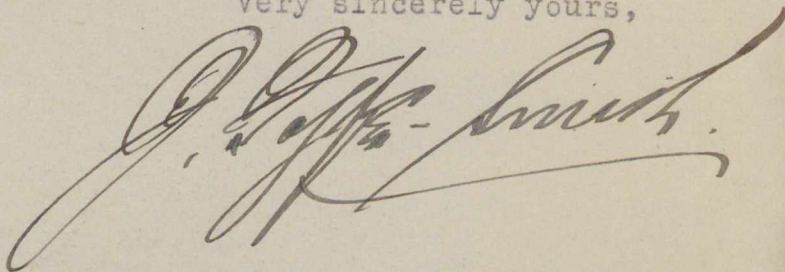
Yours of the 2nd and telegram of the same date to hand. I quite appreciate the reason why McGill stadium was not available for the University and Montreal games. It would be fatal to the young germinating grass seed if it were played upon in this condition.

Unfortunately, with reference to this tour, there have been too many correspondents. The University boys have been working individually with the various Unions in the East and privately and when they got hopelessly tangled up they came to me asking if I could give them any assistance. Hence the reason for the rush act. Negotiations under these conditions do not appeal to me any more than they do to you, but owing to the necessity of trying to complete negotiations there was no other recourse. I hope you will pardon my telegram requesting an early reply.

Hope you will have an opportunity of meeting these lads because they are a fine lot who play the game, otherwise, I would not have taken the interest I have. I do not mind how good a player a man is if he does not play the game both on and off the field he would not have my support.

Hoping to see you sometime
later in the year in Ottawa and with best
wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. G. Smith". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Very sincerely yours,".

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

April 2nd, 1930.

J. Fife Smith, Esq.,
Vancouver Club,
Vancouver, B. C.

My dear Fife Smith,

I am in receipt of your telegram
as follows:-

"Finances guaranteed for BC university rugger team to play series of games Winnipeg Toronto Montreal and Hamilton stop Some difficulty regarding grounds stop To assist financing will you use your influence for use of your stadium May tenth and university stadium Toronto third and seventh stop Have wired Latchmore Montreal and Merry Toronto to communicate with you stop Cannot overestimate importance first visting team from west and being composed of university students I feel it will have your support and recognition stop Prompt action desirable to assist publicity stop Have wired Mr. Beatty confer with you."

In reply I have wired the following nightletter:

"Owing to no grounds available for practice before May first and because term and final examinations are on between first and fifteenth May McGill English Rugby team has decided not to play visiting team from BC and I understand has so informed that team (stop) Stadium grounds in very bad condition last fall and completely re-sown with grass (stop) On May tenth this grass would be just starting and two games would cut it all to pieces (stop) If team plays Montreal team they have their own grounds or game could be played on lower campus and bleacher seats supplied provided someone paid expenses."

Frankly, I do not like this rush stunt. It is true that a week or so ago I had a letter from one W. Locke, saying that the B.C. English Rugby Team was nearly certain to make a trip east, and asking for the use of the stadium grounds about May 14th. I realized at once that Rugby early in May in Montreal is an off-season game. We seldom get playing golf until the end of April and so there is no ground available for practice. Furthermore, if it was the intention to play McGill's Rugby team, a more awkward time could not be chosen. The students are undergoing their term and final examinations between the first and fifteenth of May and certainly are in no humour to play championship rugby games. Mr. Locke's letter was most indefinite. All he says concerning the possibility of playing with McGill is in the following sentences:-

"It is almost certain that we will play games in Toronto and Winnipeg and it would be a great pity if we were that far east and could not play because of some financial arrangement the McGill University team. With this in view we would like to know if it would be possible to play one or perhaps two games about May 14th in the McGill stadium."

He says something about not being able to play because of "financial arrangements", although he does not tell me what financial arrangements it was sought to make.

From our students, I learn that the visiting Club wished a guarantee of \$800 and 50% of the gate receipts. I also understand from our players that they refused to play this game some time ago, not on account of financial arrangements but for other reasons, and I quite sympathise with them.

It may be, though, that you can get a game with the Montreal English Rugby Club, which I believe plays under the auspices of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. If so, they have their own grounds.

I am sorry that we cannot let you have the stadium, for the reason suggested in my telegram. At the end of the season last fall the stadium grounds were in a horrible condition. We find it very hard to keep them in anything like decent shape. We are always troubled, too, with winter kill. Last fall on the very first snowfall we sowed a lot of grass seed. I don't just know when the snow will leave, but the ground is well covered at present. If it is all gone by the middle of this month, the drying out will take until the first of May, and the grass seed will just be commencing to take root. I am sure you will sympathise with us when we say that it is impossible to let

anybody play games on that ground between the first and fifteenth of May. In fact, we do not intend to allow anyone to play on it during the summer months, in the hope that by the time the fall term opens it will be in good condition.

I am sorry to appear so pessimistic, but really I think it would be a good thing if negotiations leading to this sort of business were to be opened in plenty of time for everyone to give the necessary consideration and to place their views before the others interested. This rush act at the last minute does not appeal to me very much, although I would oblige you in any way I could.

To sum up, all that McGill can do is to grant your team permission to play on our lower campus; to arrange for the putting up of bleacher seats there providing the cost of that is the first charge on the gate receipts. But our team cannot play, nor can we allow the stadium to be used.

With all kind personal wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

(Printed in Canada)

FORM T. D. 1 X

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH



TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

APR 3 1930

.RAA43 14 DY MEMPHIS TENN 3 1125A=

=SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE=

=I ENDORSE FYFE SMITHS APPLICATION TO YOU RESPECTING VISIT
BRITISHCOLUMBIA RUGGER TEAM TO MONTREAL=

E W BEATTY...

J. McMILLAN

April 2nd, 1930.

J. Fife Smith, Esq.,
Vancouver Club,
Vancouver, B. C.

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With all kind personal wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Printed in Canada.

FORM T. D. 1



CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH
TELEGRAM 1253

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

1930 APR 2 AM 12 29

CRB124 98 NL

VANCOUVER BC 1

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE

FINANCES GUARANTEED FOR BC UNIVERSITY RUGGER TEAM TO PLAY SERIES OF
GAMES WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL AND HAMILTON STOP SOME DIFFICULTY
REGARDING GROUNDS STOP TO ASSIST FINANCING WILL YOU USE YOUR
INFLUENCE FOR USE OF YOUR STADIUM MAY TENTH AND UNIVERSITY
STADIUM TORONTO THIRD AND SEVENTH STOP HAVE WIRED LATCHMORE
MONTREAL AND MERRY TORONTO TO COMMUNICATE WITH YOU STOP CANNOT
OVER ESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE FIRST VISITING TEAM FROM WEST AND
BEING COMPOSED



CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH
TELEGRAM
CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

VRB124/2/27 VANCOUVER SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MONTREAL QUE

OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS I FEEL IT WILL HAVE YOUR SUPPORT AND
RECOGNITION STOP PROMPT ACTION DESIRABLE TO ASSIST PUBLICITY STOP
HAVE WIRED MR BEATTY CONFÈR WITH YOU

FYFE SMITH.

NIGHTLETTER.

OWING TO NO GROUNDS AVAILABLE FOR PRACTICE BEFORE MAY FIRST
AND BECAUSE TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS ARE ON BETWEEN FIRST
AND FIFTEENTH MAY ~~XX~~ MCGILL ENGLISH RUGBY TEAM HAS DECIDED NOT
TO PLAY VISITING TEAM FROM BC AND I UNDERSTAND HAS SO INFORMED
THAT TEAM (STOP) STADIUM GROUNDS IN VERY BAD CONDITION LAST
FALL AND COMPLETELY RESOWN WITH GRASS (STOP) ON MAY TENTH
THIS GRASS WOULD BE JUST STARTING AND TWO GAMES WOULD CUT IT
ALL TO PIECES (STOP) IF TEAM PLAYS MONTREAL TEAM THEY HAVE
THEIR OWN GROUNDS OR GAME COULD BE PLAYED ON LOWER CAMPUS AND
BLEACHER SEATS SUPPLIED PROVIDED SOMEONE PAID EXPENSES.

To -- J. Fife Smith

Vancouver Club Vancouver, B.

Nightletter collect

April 2nd, 1930

April 10th, 1930.

H. Richardson, Esq.,
1170 Dorchester Street West,
M o n t r e a l .

Thank you for coming to
see me. I enjoyed your visit and I hope good
success will attend the efforts of the Quebec
English Rugby Union.

Principal.



Province of Quebec English Rugby Union

Montreal

Secretary:

H. RICHARDSON
1170 DORCHESTER STREET WEST
MONTREAL
TEL. MARQUETTE 6933

President:

R. H. GUNN
451 ST. JOHN STREET
MONTREAL
TEL. MARQUETTE 3603

Treasurer:

F. B. LATCHMORE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING
DOMINION SQUARE
MONTREAL
TEL. PLATEAU 3131

9th April 1930.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

This is to thank you for letting me take up so much of your time this morning, and for giving me your views on the subject of U.B.C's visit.

I think that we are all agreed on the stiffness of the task that we are facing, both as regards getting fit and raising a guarantee sufficient to please the visitors, but we also feel that any such visit is bound to do Rugger a tremendous lot of good, whether we are beaten or not. In any case, in justice to Quebec, we will have to do our very utmost.

I should also like to stress the fact that, in view of your well-known interest in and continuous support of Rugger, nobody will think that McGill are taking a 'dog-in-the-manger' attitude in not allowing the Stadium to be used for this game. The moment that we definitely knew that the ground had been seeded, all thoughts of playing on it were, of course, abandoned. Will you accept this as the opinion of all Rugger men in Montreal?

Once again, many thanks for your kindness this morning. I shall take the liberty of keeping you informed of our progress.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.
P.Q.E.R.U.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Men's Athletic Association

Vancouver, B. C.

March 13, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Pres. McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir:

The University of British Columbia's English Rugby team is nearly certain to make a trip to the East this Spring with games at Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton and a series of one or two games at Montreal.

Mr. Hurst who is secretary of the Province of Quebec English Rugby Union is now resident here and we have had several talks with him on this subject. He informs us that English Rugby in Montreal is not on a very strong financial basis, partly because of lack of suitable grounds on which to play.

It is almost certain that we will play games in Toronto and Winnipeg and it would be a great pity if we were that far east and could not play, because of some financial arrangement, the McGill University team.

With this in view we would like to know if it would be possible to play one or perhaps two games about May 14th in the McGill stadium.

Hoping you will look upon this favorably, I remain

Yours sincerely,

W. Locke.

UNIVERSITY ENGLISH RUGBY CLUB.

*Dear Forbes
See me about this
W. Currie*



CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
4171 ESPLANADE AVENUE
MONTREAL, CANADA

next ath Bd

Use of Stadium

16th March, 1933.

My dear Sir Arthur,

You will remember our unfortunate weather experience last year when the Athletic Board so kindly placed the Percival Molson Stadium at our disposal for the ceremony of Trooping the Colour in honour of His Majesty's Birthday.

We wish to repeat the Ceremony (less the inclement weather) this year on the 3rd June and before asking His Excellency the Governor General if he would take the salute, I would like to secure, if possible, the permission of the Athletic Board to use the Stadium.

I would appreciate your placing our request before that body.

Yours faithfully,

J.P. Lelan

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, GCMG, KCB,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal.

To Major Forbes

*For comment please,
I am agreeable.*

17/3/33

March 28th, 1933.

Lt. Colonel Fred Phelan, D.S.O.,
Canadian Grenadier Guards,
4171 Esplanade Avenue,
M o n t r e a l .

My dear Colonel,

I am now able to reply to your letter of March 16th in which you asked that the Percival Nelson Stadium be placed at the disposal of the Canadian Grenadier Guards for the ceremony of Trooping the Colour in honour of His Majesty's birthday on June 3rd. At the meeting of the Athletic Board held a few days ago this permission was granted.

Will you kindly get in touch with Major Stuart Forbes, M.C., with reference to such arrangements as you want made?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETICS MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, PLATEAU 4488
COURTS AND RINK, MARQUETTE 2705
FIELD HOUSE, MARQUETTE 1426

THE ATHLETIC BOARD



OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION
MONTREAL

March 27, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am enclosing herewith Colonel F.R. Phelan's application for the use of the Stadium for the ceremony of Trooping the Colour by the Canadian Grenadier Guards on June the third.

At the meeting of the Athletic Board held on March the twenty-fourth the Board granted the Canadian Grenadier Guards the use of the Stadium for this occasion. The Guards will, of course, be expected to reimburse us for any charges which we incur in connection with the arrangement.

May I have a copy of your reply to Colonel Phelan for my files?

Yours sincerely,

Athletics Manager.

DSF/GE
Enc.1



AM.

CANADA

Department of National Defence
(Militia Service)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. M. 1-1-6-3.

Montreal, P. Q., 27th April, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

1. As you know, the Garrison of Montreal holds an Annual Church Parade and this year it is being held on 29th May.

2. It has been customary in past years for Services to be held in the different local churches after which the troops concentrate for a parade; in the present instance it is proposed to hold an open air service and it has been suggested that the McGill Stadium would be the most fitting place for the purpose and I beg, therefore, to enquire if permission for the use of the Stadium could be granted.

3. If it is possible to accede to this request, may I further encroach upon your kindness to enquire if there is a print of the plan available in order that copies be made and used to assign positions for units attending the service?

4. With kind regards, believe me my dear Sir Arthur,

Sincerely yours,

W. Gibson

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

*Dear May's Frobes
What do you think of this?
A. Currie
PTO*

April 30.

Dear Sir Arthur
The playing field at the Stadium has been seeded and is surrounded by a protecting fence. It is desirable to have it used as little as possible at this time of the year.

(a) We have granted it to the Grenadier Guards on the evening of June 4th.

Trooping the Colours
Governor General

(b) We have also granted it to the Girl Guides on the evening of May 28th.

(c) The Police have it July 20th.

In the case of (a) this was taken as a special & not an annual event.

In the case of (b) the children are light in weight & should cause little damage.

In the Police case, the games are mainly on the track & the grass is well established at this date.

If the troops are to be on the field and not in the stand, the load on the grass would be increased & it might become the precedent for an annual request.

I don't think it would be advisable to grant this permission. Svc

Yours sincerely

Stuart Fisher

May 2nd
General Stone came to see me and informed me that he was seeded for 1000. May 1905
there was no desire or intention to seed the field with
present. I gave consent and General Brown was to seed the field with
I. J. Jones
as to details
list



CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
4171 ESPLANADE AVENUE
MONTREAL, CANADA

June 6th, 1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur;-

May I express to you and the authorities of McGill University the very deep appreciation of myself and all ranks of the Regiment for your great kindness in placing the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium at our disposal.

Mr. Macfarlane and his staff were kindness itself and extended to us every possible co-operation and help, together with many suggestions based on their experience of similar occasions. The preparations we were thus able to make predicated a very successful evening and although the elements played us false and put their help to naught, I still feel a very great debt of gratitude to them for their efforts.

I learned with regret from Lady Currie of your indisposition which prevented us from having you with us and trust that ere this arrives, you will feel fit again.

Yours faithfully,

*Noted with thanks
Percival Molson
FRP/S*

FRP/S



CANADA

AM.

Department of National Defence
(Militia Service)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. M.1-1-6-3.

Montreal, P.Q., 30th May, 19 32.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

1. I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for allowing the Garrison to have the use of the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium yesterday afternoon for the Service.

2. It was a very impressive sight and the success of the Service and Parade would not have been possible without your kind co-operation.

3. I desire to thank you also for attending.

Yours sincerely,

General Sir A.W. Currie, GCMG., KCB.,
3450 McTavish Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

To Major Forbes: Please note

~~III~~
noted Sir. June 10th
D.S.F.



CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
4171 ESPLANADE AVENUE
MONTREAL, CANADA

February 11th, 1932.

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

My dear Sir Arthur;-

May I thank you for your letter of the 10th inst. and the advice that our application for the use of the Stadium on the 3rd June, next, has been approved; we appreciate very highly the privilege which you and your Stadium Committee are extending to us.

I shall get in touch with Mr. Macfarlane well ahead of the event in order to arrange details and fit in with the University's requirements on such an occasion.

Yours faithfully,

FRP/S

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE. PLATEAU 4488
COURTS AND RINK, MARQUETTE 2705
FIELD HOUSE, MARQUETTE 1426

THE ATHLETIC BOARD



OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION
MONTREAL

February 10, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

With reference to the Canadian Grenadier Guards application of February 4 for the use of the McGill Stadium on the evening of June 3, for the purpose of Trooping the Colours: The Stadium is clear at this time.

Last year Mr. MacFarlane made all the arrangements in connection with the Presentation of Colours to the Black Watch. He would, I think, be the best person to handle the arrangements for this ceremony as far as the Stadium is concerned.

Yours very truly,

Athletic Manager

DSF:GE



CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
4171 ESPLANADE AVENUE
MONTREAL, CANADA

February 8th, 1932.

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

My dear Sir Arthur;-

Please accept my thanks for your letter
of the 5th inst. and the consideration which you
have given to our request for the use of the
Stadium on the 3rd June, next.

Yours faithfully,

FRP/S

February 10, 1932.

Colonel F. R. Phelan,
Financial Service, Limited,
Montreal, P. Q.

My dear Colonel,

Your application for the use of the Stadium for the King's Birthday, June 3rd, has been approved. I suggest that the Chairman of the Committee attending to all these arrangements get in touch with our engineer, Mr. P.W. Macfarlane. When the Highlanders were presented colours last year, it was Macfarlane who made all arrangements on behalf of the University.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
4171 ESPLANADE AVENUE
MONTREAL, CANADA

1st April, 1933.

My dear Sir Arthur,

May I thank you for your letter of the 28th ultimo and the kindly interest you have taken in our request for the use of the Stadium on the 3rd June.

The action of the Athletic Board in granting us permission is very highly appreciated, and I wish to extend my thanks to the members on behalf of the Regiment for meeting our request.

Yours faithfully,

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, GCMG, KCB,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
MONTREAL.

*Uolbi' eyek
Shanki
Puuupuuu*



CANADIAN GRENAДИER GUARDS
4171 ESPLANADE AVENUE
MONTREAL, CANADA

5th June, 1933.

Dear Sir Arthur,

On behalf of all ranks of the Canadian Grenadier Guards may I express to you and the authorities of McGill University the Regiment's very deep appreciation of your kindness in placing the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium at our disposal to carry out the ceremony of Trooping the Colour in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King.

The University staff under Mr. P. W. Macfarlane extended to us every possible co-operation and were kindness itself in the way of helpful suggestions. The preparation which we were thus able to make, combined with a perfect night, enabled us to carry out our ceremony very successfully before, from what I understand from the Police was the largest crowd ever congregated in the Stadium.

We were very sorry indeed that yourself and Lady Currie were not able to be with us as I believe that you would have enjoyed the proceedings.

Yours faithfully,

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, GCMG, KCB
McGill University,
Montreal.

*John Macfarlane
Please note
and return
to Currie*

6/6/33.

Lake Placid Club

William Shillaber, President

Vice-presidents

E M Bulkley

Miss Dorothy Sargent

Walter Hammitt

Harry Wade Hicks, Secretary

Sumner Simpson, Treasurer

O L Colburn, Asst treasurer

Lake Placid Club

Melvil Dewey, founder, 1851-1931

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Upper and Lower Cascade

Founded 1895 Open all year

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Northwood	Kobl	Mohawk	Westwood
Cascade	Adirondak Loj		

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& Acting President

Godfrey Dewey, Vice-president

Emily Dewey, Vice-president

H W Hicks, Vice-president

C W Holt, Vice-pres & Secretary

Deo B Colburn, Vice-pres & Treasurer

O L Colburn, Cashier

Lake Placid Club in Florida

on 7 Lakes (Placid, June-in-winter
and 5 others)

Lake Placid, Hylands co. Fla

Open Nov. 1 to May 1

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Simpler spelling

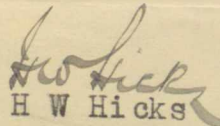
Lake Placid Club
Secretary's office

2 F 33

Sir Arthur Currie LLD
President McGill Univ
Montreal, Que

It is a pleasure as a director of the
III Olympic Winter Games to present to you
personally, with best wishes of the entire
Board, a copy of the Official Report, being
sent under separate cover.

We hope that by reading it you will
become not only a friend of Lake Placid
but an advocate of winter sports as an
international pastime. It was primarily to
accomplish this purpose that Lake Placid
acted as host to the winter sports world
on behalf of our Nation.


H W Hicks

H/h

B.7

Cricket

March 9, 1932.

P. C. McLachlan, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
McGill Cricket Club.
P.O.Box 1924,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Mr. McLachlan,

I have your letter of yesterday with reference to the visit of the Australian Cricket Team to Montreal next July and note your request that the Stadium grounds be placed at your disposal. I promise that this matter shall receive every consideration, but before rendering a final decision, I would like to know what your intentions are as to charging admission to the grounds, etc., and whether you are agreeable to making compensation for the expense which the University would be put to in this connection.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGill Cricket Club

P.O.Box 1924,
Montreal,
March 9, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

An Australian cricket team will be touring Canada this summer. They are travelling on the Australian "Good Will" Ship which is visiting this country. The team will be thoroughly representative and will have at least seven of their test game players, including Don Bradman. They will play in Montreal on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 7th, 8th and 9th, and we have a guarantee that Bradman will play here on each of the above mentioned days.

As a first class ground is required, both from a turf and seating accommodation angle, the committee in charge of arrangements would like to have these games played on the Molson Stadium.

On behalf of the committee in charge, I beg to ask you to grant us the use of the Molson Stadium for these three days.

The three games will be played against a representative Montreal side.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are handling the tour and the Montreal guarantee has to be paid to them.

Hoping you will look with favor on our request, and awaiting the favor of a reply,

Yours very truly,

P.C.M. Lachlan

PCM/C

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer

at

McGill Cricket Club

P.O. Box 1924,
Montreal,
March 12, 1932.

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

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 10th inst. duly to hand. In reply to same our prices of admission will be \$1.00: 50 cents: and 25 cents for school boys.

We are willing to assume all charges the University may incur in preparing the wicket and grounds for these three days.

We trust the above information will meet with your approval, and sincerely hope that your final decision when rendered will be favourable to us.

Yours very truly,

P.C. McLachlan

PCM/C

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer

To Major Forbes:

What do you recommend?

Arthur W. Currie

McGILL STADIUM.

REPORT AUSTRALIAN CRICKET MATCHES

July 7th, 8th and 9th, 1932.- (Rainy Weather).

Advance Sales.....	187.00	
Gate Receipts.	<u>1587.75</u>	1774.75
Prov. Tax.	31.50	
City Taxes.	<u>238.31</u>	<u>270.81</u>
		1503.94
Cricket Club Share.		1001.98
McGill "		501.96
<hr/>		
Receipts - McGill's share		501.96
Expenditures		
Labour Workshops	247.58	
Ushers, Takers, etc.	63.00	
Printing	<u>6.52</u>	<u>317.10</u>
Profit		<u>184.86</u>

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE. PLATEAU 4488
COURTS AND RINK, MARQUETTE 2705
FIELD HOUSE, MARQUETTE 1426

THE ATHLETIC BOARD



OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

April 19, 1932.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION
MONTREAL

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

With reference to Mr. McLachlan's letters of March ninth and twelfth, I met a committee representing the Montreal Cricket clubs in connection with the use of the Stadium by the Australian Cricket Team on July seventh, eighth and ninth. After some discussion they decided that it was advisable to play the Cricket Match on the Campus. They undertook to meet all expenses in connection with preparing the field and the moving and erection of the necessary grandstand, McGill allowing them to use the Campus and grandstand without a rental charge.

Very truly yours,

D Stuart Forbes
Athletic Manager

DSF:GE

Prep are reply in like terms.

April 23, 1932.

R. C. McLachlan, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,
McGill Cricket Club.
P.O.Box 1924,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letters of March ninth and twelfth, I understand from Major Forges that he met a committee representing the Montreal Cricket Clubs in connection with the use of the Stadium by the Australian Cricket Team on July seventh, eighth and ninth, and that you decided it was advisable to play the Cricket Match on the McGill Campus.

The understanding is that you will meet all expenses in connection with preparing the field and moving and erecting the necessary grandstand, and that we will allow the use of the Campus and grandstand without a rental charge.

I hope this is satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Chg
McGill
H. 10

McGill Cricket Club

P.O. Box 1924,
Montreal, P.Q.
April 25, 1932.

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

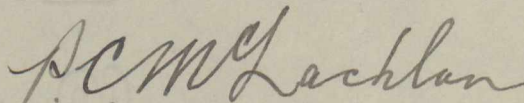
Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of the 23rd inst., I beg to confirm the arrangement made between Major Forbes and the cricket committee that the matches with the touring Australian team be played on the McGill Campus on July 7th, 8th and 9th.

We are pleased to state we will meet all expenses incurred in preparing the field and moving and erecting the necessary seating accommodation.

On behalf of the committee in charge of these games, I offer you our sincere thanks for your kindness in granting us the use of the Campus free of rental. I assure you this privilege is deeply appreciated.

Yours very truly,



Hon. Secretary-Treasurer

PCM/C



FROM

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

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

January 31, 1933.

To the Members of the McGill Cricket Club,

I feel that the time has come when the friends of the McGill Cricket Club should take stock of the present situation.

It must be evident to everyone that during recent years, for some reason or another, this Club has not done as well as it should. No Club has done more to foster cricket in Montreal than the McGill Cricket Club, and for the sake of cricket and of past records and traditions, we cannot allow it to be relegated to second-class standing.

To discuss matters, a meeting will be held in the Faculty Club of McGill University at 3600 University Street at 8:30 o'clock next Friday evening.

I hope to see you present.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. Currie
Principal.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MCGILL CRICKET CLUB.

- ✓ Professor Ernest Brown, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering,
Engineering Building, McGill University.
- ✓ A.P.S. Glassco, Secretary and Bursar, McGill University.
- ✓ Dr. T. A. Starkey, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University.
- ✓ Dr. C. T. Sullivan, Faculty of Arts and Science, McGill
University.
- ✓ Professor R. DeL. French, Faculty of Engineering, McGill
University.
- ✓ Mr. A. R. Chipman, c/o Hughes-Owens Co.Ltd., 401 Notre Dame
Street West, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. P. C. MacLachlan, c/o Canadian Car & Foundry Co.,
Craig Street West, Montreal.
- ✓ The Rev. A. Hinton, 6586 Christopher Colomb St., Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. H. Mitchell, Keates-Mitchell Co.Ltd. 1420 Victoria
Street, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. S. R. Saunders, 3085 Westmount Boulevard, Westmount, P.Q.
- ✓ Mr. R. C. Alwin, 3451 Walkley Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace,
Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. W. Marsters, 1519 St. Mark, Street, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. R. H. Rogers, 2024 Metcalfe Street, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. G.J.C. Potter, c/o Forest Products Laboratories of
Canada, 3420 University Street, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. H. Bott, 5011 Gatineau Street, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. R.W. Farmer, 4983 Connaught Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace,
Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. B. deL. Inniss, Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue.
- ✓ Mr. K. H. Ross, 3592 University Street, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. V. Helwig, 990 Cherrier Street, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. C.D. Woolward, c/o The Foundation Co. of Canada Ltd.,
1538 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. S. Klein, 721 Wiseman Avenue, Outremont, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. K. G. Blaikie, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Shawinigan
Falls, P.Q.
- ✓ Mr. G. P. Hedges, 4160 Dorchester Street West, Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. P. Probyn, 4361 Mayfair Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace,
Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. W. Munro, The Frolics, 1417 St. Lawrence Boulevard,
Montreal.
- ✓ Mr. G. H. Wanstall, 3458 Redpath Street, Montreal (Selwyn
House School).
- ✓ Mr. Patterson, 3458 Redpath Street, Montreal (Selwyn House
School).
- ✓ Mr. H. Blachman, 2945 Maplewood Avenue, Outremont, Montreal.
- ✓ *F.J.C. Goodman 4836 Melrose Avenue.*

Jan. 26, 1933.

SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS LIMITED

OPERATING
CANADIAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED.
CANADA CARBIDE CO. LIMITED.



WORKS
SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
POWER BUILDING,
MONTREAL.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.
CANADA

(Shawinigan Laboratories),

Feb. 2nd, 1933.

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

Dear Sir,

I am extremely sorry that I won't be able to be present at the meeting of the McGill Cricket Club on Friday evening as I find it quite impossible to get away on this particular occasion. I sincerely hope that something will eventuate from the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Harvie

KGB/JS.

HANSONS & MACAULAY

EDWIN HANSON
WILLIAM HANSON
C.S. HANSON
N.H. MACAULAY
J.G.R. SHUTER

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS MONTREAL CURB MARKET
255 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

CABLE ADDRESS HANSMAC
CODES PETERSONS' INTL.
2ND EDITION
HARTFIELDS WALL ST.
LIEBERS

2nd. February 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.

McGill University,

Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur;

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter 31st, ult, relative to the affairs of the McGill C.C. and regret to state that a previous engagement prevents my attending the meeting called for Friday evening.

From casual observation I have noted with regret that for sometime past, there has been lacking the old harmony in the club's ranks, and with the loss of several old valued players to other clubs, McGill appears to have steadily gone downhill. There must have been underlying reasons for this state of affairs. Taking into consideration the long establishment of the McGill C.C. and its splendid past achievements, it is sad to think the Club has fallen upon evil days.

I understand that financially they are in a considerable hole, and that the University are contemplating the closing of the Campus to the Club. This of course, would be regrettable and a severe blow to cricket in Montreal, yet, to state my impressions bluntly, I cannot see how the Club can carry on under these days of very severe depressed conditions.

It requires a substantial amount each season

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-beyond the member's fees- to operate the club, and our only salvation in previous years was the weekly collection on the Campus. This was sufficient to carry us through our season usually, but, with conditions as they have been these last two years, the public cannot or will not contribute to the same extent as formerly, and as a result the Club must run behind.

This condition will be more exaggerated than ever this season, therefore my views are that a complete reorganisation of the Club even, would only face the executive with a hopeless task to commence the season with such a deficit.

My suggestion, if I may give it is, that it would be in the Club's interest to cease activities for 1933. Let us have a year in which to obtain, if possible, sufficient monies to restore the Club on its feet. I feel confident there are many prominent cricket-minded citizens who would be only too glad to do their share towards this end if approached in the right way, rather than see the grand old game go by the board on the Campus.

I shall be interested to hear the results of your discussions on Friday, and please rest assured that I shall be only too glad to do what I can in the interests of the Club whatever course you decide to follow.

Yours faithfully,

R. Saunders



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

February
Third
1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRINCIPAL RE THE MCGILL CRICKET CLUB.

I am sorry that a dinner engagement of some days standing will prevent me from attending the meeting to be held this evening, and such being the case I thought that as a Vice-President of the Club I would give you my views on the question as to whether it should be continued.

While I have no strong feelings on the subject, I am inclined to think it might be just as well that this Club should disband. These are my reasons,-

1. When all is said and done this activity cannot be classed as a University sport.
2. There is very little real interest in cricket amongst Canadian boys in this part of the country. In support of this statement I wish to point out that ^{Comparatively} ~~very~~ few members of the Cricket Clubs in Montreal come within this class.
3. I am told, on good authority, that the West Indian Cricket Club is semi-professional. I know that there are many cases of that Club having brought players from the States to play here. This Club's following are a very undesirable lot, and when they congregate on the campus to watch the team play, their conduct is not all that could be desired.
4. There are plenty of Clubs in the City for those who wish to play cricket, and I doubt very much whether the game would suffer if our Club were disbanded.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRINCIPAL RE THE MCGILL CRICKET CLUB

-2-

Should it be decided to continue the Club, I think it should be stipulated that its indebtedness to the University, which amounts to \$252.54, should be immediately wiped out and also that we should be assured that the playing strength of the team would be much improved over that of recent years. I think it is generally agreed that if the first team were dropped from the first division that there would be no point in continuing the Club.

These views, of course, are for your own advice, but I have no objection to them being quoted at the meeting if you wish to do so.

APB



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

February 9th, 1933.

MCGILL CRICKET CLUB

On February 3rd, about twenty members and former members of McGill Cricket Club met in the Faculty Club at 8.30 :-

I proposed Brown, who took the chair (Dean E. Brown)

It was abundantly evident to me that there is great discontent in the Cricket Club. Goodman, a graduate of the University and a sterling player, left years ago because his captaincy, when the team lost the John Ross Robertson Cup, was criticized and he was not reelected as President. The whole thing came as a bolt from the blue to him at the annual meeting and he thinks there was some underhand working. Apparently he and Alwin cannot see eye to eye. Potter, a graduate of the University and an old player, said that when he was on the committee management he was never consulted about a single thing in the management of the Club. The captain chose the team, and Mr. McLaughlin, the Secretary did all the rest of the work.

The captain of the junior team said that the captain of the Club paid no attention to the second team. Whenever a first team player dropped out and he wanted a man from the second team, he called for one and one was provided. This man probably was not played regularly and before the season was over found that he was dropped from the first team and not qualified to play with the second team.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

I made it very plain that I thought the graduates should play for the McGill Cricket Club in preference to any other, that it would be a pity if this old Club, the inspiration of all cricket in Montreal, should be allowed to pass into the second division or to be retained only in the first division by the grace of the other clubs. There are enough McGill graduates and McGill students and other university men playing cricket to give us one of the best, most gentlemanly clubs, in the whole league. I made it clear that unless this discontent could be got rid of, we would drop playing altogether.

I suggested that all the officers of the Club resign, and that a general meeting be held before the annual meeting, when the matters could be straightened out in private. This will probably be done.

AWC:DM

September 13,

1 9 3 3

My dear Mr. Ryan,

I am this morning in receipt of your kind invitation to attend an informal dinner to be held by the members of the McGill Cricket Club at the Windsor Restaurant next Tuesday evening. It would have given me much pleasure to be present, but I have already an engagement for Tuesday evening, and so cannot be present.

Will you please convey to the members my sincere regrets and also my most cordial congratulations on the manner in which the Club has been conducted this year? One cannot fail to notice a most marked improvement in the esprit de corps of the Club and a better performance all round. It is a long while since the public attended our games in such large numbers as they did in the past season. I feel confident that a happy and successful future is ours.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

W. St.G.Ryan,
438 Mount Stephen Avenue,
Westmount.

March 16, 1932.

Dean Ernest Brown,
Faculty of Engineering,
McGill University.

Dear Dean Brown,

I have your letter of this morning with reference to the hockey matter and will see that your representations receive the consideration that they deserve. I think the point you raise is important.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

next ath. Bd. Mar 31st.

E. BROWN
PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS
R. DEL. FRENCH
PROFESSOR OF HIGHWAY AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING
R. E. JAMIESON
PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
G. J. DODD
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
F. M. WOOD
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
AND APPLIED MECHANICS

MONTREAL March 16th, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am writing with reference to a matter in which it appears to me the McGill Hockey Team might have been involved had they succeeded in winning the Championship of the City District League against the M.A.A.A.

At a meeting of the McGill Athletic Board, it was decided that the McGill team would be permitted to enter the Allan Cup Series should they win from the M.A.A.A. It was made clear that the Series must not end with the winning of the Quebec Provincial Championship, which meant that the team going forward to represent the City and District League in the Quebec Championship games must be prepared to continue through the Interprovincial games of the Allan Cup Series.

The newspapers of Monday, March 14th, reported the result of the second game in the Quebec Championship Series, in which the M.A.A.A. defeated Lafontaine in a match played in the Mount Royal Arena on Sunday afternoon. I do not know how the date of this game was settled, but of one thing I am certain and it is this - that no McGill team should take part in an athletic contest of that nature on a Sunday. I believe therefore that the question of how these dates were settled should be looked into, not because it concerns us at the moment, but because we should not, in my judgment, expose ourselves to the possibility of controversy in connection with a hockey play-off.

*Date
Wed 9
Mon 14
Wed 16
other by
McGill
only if they
win
to -*

*To. Major Forbes,
Please bring up to Athletic Board,
16/3/32
A. Burrill*

*10000
20000*

Sir Arthur Currie.

#2.

I do not suggest for a moment that the McGill authorities had any idea of playing on the Sunday because the tentative dates of the Quebec Championship and Allan Cup Series were submitted at the meeting of the Athletic Board, and I do not recall that any game was set for Sunday. It is possible that the date was set by the authorities in charge of the Quebec Title Series, and as McGill might become involved in this question in a later season I think the matter deserves consideration now, so that our position may be made quite clear.

As you know, I am not a whole-hearted supporter of the idea of prolonging the hockey series to the late dates at which the Allan Cup Finals are played, but the matter which I am raising now has nothing whatever to do with that. It is a question of ascertaining how the match between M.A.A.A. and Lafontaine was fixed for the Sunday afternoon so that we may know the conditions we are likely to encounter should a McGill team in future go forward for the Quebec title.

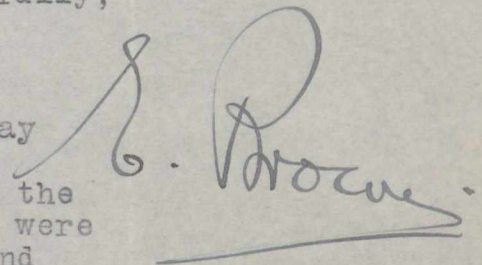
The question I have raised is one of general policy regarding athletics, and while I have every confidence in the good sense of the athletic board meeting any emergency of the kind mentioned above, I believe that our policy might well be settled now, so that no questions of interest from the athletic standpoint may receive undue consideration as they are liable to do at a time when a team is at the height of a successful season.

March 18, 1932.

Yours faithfully,

TO:- Sir Arthur Currie

In reference to Dean Brown's letter, Sunday athletics are not called for in any A.A.U.ofC. play-downs, although two teams may mutually agree to play on Sunday if they so desire. The dates for the play-downs between the Senior Group and the Mount Royal Arena Club were officially set for Sat. March 9, Mon. March 14 and Sat. March 16. However, M.A.A.A. and LaFontaine mutually agreed to play on Sunday the 13th.



*To Major Forbes
Thanks for the information,*

*Deserted
but I think that the
P-20*

Athletic Board should have a
definite ruling re Sunday games. I don't
think this matter can be left to the teams
to decide.

18/3/32.

McLure

Please return to Principal's Office.

MINUTE from Minutes of the meeting of the Athletic Board
held on March 31st, 1932:

SUNDAY
ATHLETIC
CONTESTS

A letter from Dean Ernest Brown was read
in connection with the M.A.A.A.-LaFontaine
hockey play-off game, which was played on Sunday.
It was decided that McGill teams would not take
part in any games which were scheduled to take
place on Sunday.

To Dean Brown,

Please note

McLure

11/4/32

November 29th,
1930.

I am delighted with the success of our hockey team and I most heartily congratulate you as coach and all the team for the splendid record already achieved and the credit you are bringing to the University.

I am leaving next Friday for India and shall not see any games this winter, but I shall often think of you and hope that the success continues.

Remember me kindly to the team, and with all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Dr. R. B. Bell,
1224 St. Catherine St. West,
Montreal. P. Q.

January 8, 1932.

Wilbur S. Eaton, Esq.,
c/o Howard College Athletic Association,
Howard College,
Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Let me acknowledge your letter of December 30th in which you ask if there are any vacancies available in our Department of Physical Education. I am sorry to say there are none at present, nor do I anticipate any openings next session, but I shall be glad to place your letter on file for future reference.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

L. P. McLANE - DIRECTOR

STAFF
L. P. McLANE
WILBUR EATON
BILL BANCROFT

O. S. CAUSEY
FACULTY CHAIRMAN OF ATHLETICS

HOWARD COLLEGE

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Dec. 30, 1931.

The President,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I am interested in securing a medical education and thought that you might be interested perhaps in securing an addition to your physical education staff.

I am a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, June 1925, and while there was a member of the 1923 and 1924 football teams playing the position of right end, and was also a member of the track team for two years. I have had seven years active experience as a coach, one a coach of freshmen football and basketball and varsity football scout at the University of Notre Dame, five years as Director of Athletics and Physical Education and coach of football and basketball at Mount St. Charles College, Helena, Montana, and one as associate head football coach and varsity basketball coach at Howard College. Also during the months of March and April, 1926, I acted as line coach during the spring football practice.

As stated in the opening paragraph I am more interested in securing a medical education than I am in salary, and if you have any opening for which you think I could qualify and at the same time attend your medical college without interfering with the duties of the position I would appreciate your consideration.

As regards references I will gladly furnish you with the names of several individuals who will furnish you information both as to my character and ability.

Thanking you for your consideration, I am,

Yours very truly,

Wilbur S. Eaton
Wilbur S. Eaton.

C/o Howard College Athletic Association.

To Sir Arthur Currie K.C.M.G. K.C.B. LL.D.
Principal McGill University

Reprinted from the editorial columns of
THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL

XXVI, 77-79, 1932

with Compliments and
Apologies

A. D. Blackader

THE POSITION OF ATHLETICS IN THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

BY A. D. BLACKADER, M.D., LL.D.,

THE place that athletics should hold in the curriculum of a modern university has for the past few decades been a source of difficulty and anxiety to educational authorities. So much so that at the request of many of the higher and more important educational institutions in the United States the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching undertook in January, 1926, a thorough investigation of the whole subject of athletics as they then existed in American and Canadian universities. This investigation secured at the outset the willing co-operation of all the important universities and higher seats of learning in both countries. It took more than three and a half years to complete, and was preceded by a visit to the more important institutes in Great Britain and on the Continent in order to establish a basis with which to compare the conduct of athletics on this continent.*

Fresh attention has been called to the advice in the report, furnished by this Investigating Committee, and to the importance of authoritative supervision over intercollegiate athletics by the recent statement of the Associated Press that thirty-one students had met with fatal accidents during the past year while playing football.

Outdoor sport, in the form of games which

*Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Bulletins 23 and 24.

test skill and endurance, has always been regarded as a source of benefit to the health of all engaging in them. Under proper guidance athletic sports should serve society in the physical and moral training of youth as well as in furthering activities which, as a source of increased energy and strength, enrich life and add to human happiness.

British educators have for many centuries warmly supported games as a vital force in the education of youth. For children over ten years of age the supervision and regulation of sport has been regarded as too important to be left to chance, and all games in educational institutes have been carried on under the guidance of teachers. In the greater number of schools and colleges in America athletics were for long regarded as playing a very minor part in education, and were left in great measure under the control of the students themselves, with the result that of late years collegiate sport has acquired a definitely commercial aspect. This phase of athletics received special attention in the Foundation investigation, and was regarded as having a demoralizing influence.

As a result of this development in university sport a greater value has been placed on monetary returns and athletic *kudos* than on the moral and physical well-being of the university student. Commercialism is considered by the Foundation to be obliterating the non-material advantages of athletics, namely, the educational value of stimulation in the individual student of courage, quick thinking, keen co-operation, and honest play. The desire to win at any price has given rise to many shady actions in sport that have a lowering influence on the character of those employing such tactics. Competitive sport should always

call out all a player's resources, mental and physical, but should permit at the same time honourable courtesy to his opponent. Unfair methods should be promptly condemned by all leaders of sport. The high emotionality associated with American athletics must also be regarded as a mistake, and does not contribute to just judgment.

In the course of this investigation other abuses were exposed which were in great measure attributed to failure on the part of university authorities to exercise the supervision and guidance which should have been accorded to college sport. One of the most important abuses arising from the desire of each college to win at any cost was the recruiting and subsidizing of young athletes for the college teams. Athletic students were not infrequently professionalized by direct payments or awards of various kinds, to the detriment of the intellectual aims of the college or university. The results were lamentable. The student who receives awards for his athletic services impairs academic progress in every phase of college work. His presence invokes concessions not only on his entrance to the university but almost without exception at every point at which he must meet academic requirements. Any assistance which gives an advantage to an athlete because of his athletic ability vitiates the intellectual and moral aims of an institution, and the secrecy associated with such award aggravates the effects. This abuse, which the Foundation thought had declined to some extent, was found still to have the proportions of a nation-wide commerce, and to be destroying the best influences in college sport.

The Foundation's investigation showed that the proportion of students participating in major intercollegiate athletics has re-

mained for many years at about twenty per cent of the total number, while the percentage of those taking part in all the less strenuous forms of athletics, intercollegiate and intramural, has gradually risen from twenty to a little over sixty per cent. It also showed that athletics, well conducted, might be made to contribute significantly to the physical health of the students, but, as conducted at present, too few received benefits and too many incurred positive harm as the severe athletic practices in training and play jeopardize the well-being and may threaten the life of the participants. Still further, college athletics, as conducted today, definitely fail in many institutions to utilize and strengthen such desirable social traits as honesty and the sense of fair play.

The Foundation dealt with and studied about forty athletic conferences in the United States and Canada, and, while it reported that in an increasing number of the conferences the control of athletics by the faculty was demanded, it failed to understand the logic of a representative body which in one paragraph of its regulations emphasized the importance of upholding the status of the amateur in the university, in another countenanced the remission of college fees because of athletic prominence.

In an editorial in a recent number of *The Lancet*¹ complaint is made that in some universities, under the spell of personal proclivities or collegiate rivalries, a wrong sense of values in sport has been created, and a waste of time takes place which should be devoted to the more serious features of a future career. This statement applies, it considers, with special force to medical students to whom more liberty is conceded in respect

1. *The Lancet*, 1930, 2; 807.

to the variety of ways in which they may spend their leisure, than to students in other faculties, as they are regarded as having arrived at a stage when they are face to face with the serious affairs of life. Dr. Izod Bennett², Dean of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, at the opening of the October session last year, appeared to view public school training with its traditional athletic associations as an unfavourable preliminary to the pursuit of medicine. In his address he said "Schools and universities of the United Kingdom have in the past gained for the country a reputation of pre-eminence in the world of sport. I fear that the omission of the usual reference to such activities may prove disappointing to many people present. The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, however, is an institution for work. More than that, it is an institution devoted to work of great severity and of a high intellectual quality. The policy of its council is to recognize this fact and to encourage it." This statement applies to Canadian Universities as well as to English Schools of Medicine.

2. *The Lancet*, *loc. cit.*

ON THE REFORM OF FOOTBALL

WE note in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (January 2, 1932) an editorial under the above heading; the second on the game of Rugby football which has appeared in that journal during the past two months. Certainly the fatalities of the game this season have been startling, and have called for severe comment from the public press. The *Journal* quotes from an editorial in the *Yale Alumni Weekly* which admits that it is shocked by the staggering roll of the past season. Collegiate magazines, while referring to facts, hesitate to make any constructive suggestions for reform. Some academic institutions that foster the game appear more interested in the scandals of professionalism that have been unearthed than in health hazards and in the above fatalities.

Of the more noted coaches, who appear to be increasing in number with the size of the gate receipts, and who write in defence of the game, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* quotes Glen S. Warner, of Stanford University, who, when interviewed, stated: "It just happens that there have been more accidents than usual. There is no denying the fact that football is a rough game, and it will always be a rough game so long as its two important fundamentals are tackling and blocking, in which players must meet each other in personal collisions." Coach Howard Jones, of the University of

Southern California, remarks: "Accidents will happen in any game but their possibilities are reduced when the condition of the players is carefully watched. Coaches are in frequent need of a doctor on the field when the team is practising to see that the boys are kept at the peak of physical condition;" and not allowed to be overstrained or to continue their play while suffering from severe injury; on which the writer of the editorial in the *American Journal* comments as follows: "How amusing if not actually pathetic, is the picture thus raised of physicians pacing up and down the field awaiting casualties as an army surgeon awaits the wounded in actual warfare. The familiar sight of young men limping in pain, or, perchance, carried off the field, unable to walk, amid the plaudits of a spectacle-loving public, has become a disgrace to institutions which are labeled 'intellectual'."

The athletic directors and coaches are the big business men of modern football. To them the players are supposed to look for protection against "rabbit punches", "clipping", illegal blocking, flying tackles, mass plays and similar hazards. The modern football crowd may shriek for the injured player "to stick it out", and the injured player may wish to do so, but the captain and officials should see to it that an injured player receives proper attention. In an editorial in this *Journal*¹, in 1923, the writer asked the question whether in a university ability to excel in games should become an end in itself. "Does this magnification of sport, with the specialized training demanded by it, so enter into the life of the student footballer as to encroach on the time necessary for his intellectual studies? While there

1. *Canad. M. Ass. J.*, 1923, 13: 835.

may be no fear that football or any other sport will become a primary object in any Canadian university, one may observe with a jealous eye the part that sport is demanding in the life of a Canadian student who is fortunate enough to possess a finely developed athletic body."

Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania—from 1904 to 1931— and the Gates Plan

By R. TAIT MCKENZIE, M.D.

Research Professor of Physical Education, University of Pennsylvania

I N October, 1904, the new Gymnasium, "Weightman Hall," and the stands about Franklin Field to accommodate 19,000 people were complete; and Physical Education was admitted to all the rights, privileges, and penalties of the Academic Family.

The old department had struggled on with limited powers and still more limited accommodation, and had done good work under a series of part-time directors; but the time had come to make a new start.

The new director was given a full professorship on the Medical faculty and executive rank, with seat on all the Faculties ex-officio.

The Board of Trustees passed a resolution requiring all undergraduates to undergo a medical examination on entrance, and to take a minimum of two periods of exercise a week under the direction of the department for all four years with credits and penalties the same as in all academic subjects—a radical policy then and even now.

At the formal dedication of the Building in December, 1904, the Director concluded his address by saying:

"The policy of the department may thus be said to contain something of the hospital clinic, a great deal of the class room and laboratory, and a little of the arena."

The first tasks of the department were the medical examination of the students, the equipping of the Building, the starting of classes, the exploration of the University by attending faculty meetings, speaking at student gatherings, alumni and class reunions, and watching with interest the "May Day Celebration" in which the three most unpopular professors were burned in effigy, little realizing that one day he was also to suffer this vicarious martyrdom at the hands of the indignant and rebellious proletariat.

The starting of gymnastic classes in February, 1905, soon gave a chance for an exhibition, and this was followed by an outdoor show in April on Franklin Field demonstrating class gymnastics and class boxing and wrestling, while fencing was brought to the attention of its friends by talks on armor and swords with bouts illustrating the use of various weapons; and swimming by demonstrations of life-

saving, fancy diving and other feats; for in these early days such entertainments were well attended. This form of propaganda is, I believe, valuable. It dispells ignorance and excites interest in our subject. We carried it on systematically for a number of years; and pictures of our annual pageant became part of the world news service. I came across one long afterwards at a movie theatre in Amsterdam which it had reached in touring Europe along with the other instructive films that keep the audience quiet till the melodrama comes on.

All this stir made its impression on the faculty. They at first were inclined to consider Physical Education as a sort of bastard child left on their doorstep, diverting the time and nourishment destined only for the legitimately begotten members of the academic family. This attitude was overcome, in part at least, by discussions at Faculty meetings which the Director assiduously attended, papers read before medical and educational societies, and demonstrations of the work done which spoke for itself; and now one does not hear its place at the educational table seriously questioned.

The students were at first enthusiastic; they enjoyed it. When the penalties began to obtrude themselves, however, that was another question. Some had taken lightly the regulation. They liked the added credits, but forgot that they also involved penalties; but when they found themselves conditioned as a result of neglect they "troubled deaf Heaven with their bootless cries" and led the director to the stake with howls and execration while he was burned to a cinder, fortunately in effigy.

Had he been an appointee of the Athletic Association as was at first suggested to him, his career would at that point have been ended. But he also had his supporters; and it was but a few years later that the graduating class after four years of it dedicated to him the "Class Record," the highest honor they could give. And thus he met early in his experience the two impostors, "Triumph" and "Disaster."

The medical examination was made on two cards at first, and afterwards on one; and included questions about personal habits and illnesses with which you are all familiar.

One point about the examinations may be mentioned, however, and should always be kept in mind. The University is concerned first with finding out if a student has a preventable handicap to his success as a student and how it may be corrected. Hence, the examination should secure this information as soon as possible. Next, the University is concerned with how he compares with his fellows; if he can be improved physically; and how it may best be done by advice and a course of physical exercise. It especially wants to know if it is really done in the course given.

The design of an examination form should be elastic and *not too long*. The facts found should be *used* more than is usually done. Too often statistics pile up and are filed, forgotten, and finally sink into the oblivion of a dusty closet.

We made it a policy to publish yearly a list of the defects found; and for the first fifteen years had a complete set of measurements from which we compiled a percentile chart showing the mean proportions and variations from the mean for the whole student body, with which any student could compare his own proportions and development.

This being completed, the form was then varied to include seven measurements of the chest, active and at rest; and information was then got as to the increase in chest girths and capacity during the four year course of exercise.

And now after twenty-five years we are able to prove the gradual increase (from 66.8" to 68.2") in height of nearly 1.5" in the incoming students, and in weight (from 132.4 to 136.1 pounds) of nearly four pounds, a change in the type of student within a period of a quarter of a century. The accumulation of such facts and their publication are well worth while.

From time to time special investigations were undertaken on the occurrence and stability of reflexes, presence and meaning of heart murmurs, and other subjects which were published as papers, some of them before this Society.

The danger in many examination forms is that they become too complicated. If a form is not to become too cumbrous and full with its own weight it should be changed from time to time, and as soon as the information sought for is obtained, the question dropped.

The examinations divided the student body roughly into three classes physically:

- (1) Defectives
- (2) Average
- (3) Athletes

(1) The defectives were referred to specialists for correctible conditions of the eye, ear, nose, throat, and teeth. The heart and lung cases were kept under observation, and in some cases put on special diet and rest. Exercises for postural defects were written out on cards which were widely copied, and the prescriptions were given by instructors. Many a low shoulder was, however, left for the tailor to correct; and though many horses were led to the water not all of them drank.

There was a clinic at the Gymnasium for injuries, and the Director became a familiar sight at football games with his little black bag; but the general medical care of the students was in the hands of

the student physicians, the University Hospital, and whoever else they might wish to consult; and no correlation existed between these different agencies.

In 1907 the Director was made Professor of Physical-Therapy in the Medical faculty, and the requirement for physical education for second-year medical students was changed into a course on massage, corrective exercise, electro and hydro-therapy, which he gave to students of the second year (the first professorship of this kind, I think, in any American medical school).

(2) The average student was started with class work in the gymnasium. This was so designed as to take him over the main co-ordinations that all should know but few could do—running, jumping, climbing, striking, catching, throwing, and defending himself. This is not the place to go into details, but these *were* and still *are* taught in series of progressive lessons with periodic examinations and, as they show ability and interest, students are urged to go into games and sports that have added the spur of competition.

Many students, however, prefer to take their minimum of exercise in these classes in which they learn much that is of value and get a good sweat and a shower all within an hour.

(3) It was in the development of these competitive forms of exercise that the long contest for control by the Department began.

Sports take room and supervision, and many of the students who enjoy them will never become great athletes, and yet when space is limited, it must be reserved for the *third class* of student, the *athletes*, the physical aristocrats of the college world.

In 1904, the Athletic Association was an incorporated body composed of alumni, students, and faculty, but independent of the University. They hired and fired coaches, arranged games, conducted intercollegiate disputes, kept alive old feuds, and generally sailed the stormy seas of intercollegiate politics.

The new Department took over the medical examination of the athletes, and also medical care of men in training in part, also the care of accidents, ably supported by the University Hospital. Thus the first step was taken in the control of athletics by the Department.

The forbidding of an unfit student to play brought protests from the coaches and they sometimes did their best to keep cases from the doctor that should have been reported; but it worked fairly well, although unsound from an administrative standpoint.

The Faculty Committee also would remove ineligible players, sometimes on the eve of a game, and were scorched by the indignation of the outraged coaches and students at mass meetings.

The attempt to flood Franklin Field with men who were not good material for the Varsity teams was not received with favor by the

Athletic Association; and with the increasing numbers of students, the struggle for time and space on the field increased. A cartoon was printed showing Franklin Field on a "quiet day" with runners, jumpers, ball players, hammer-throwers, field-helpers, covering it in a swirling mob.

The same thing occurred indoors. It was not easy to conduct classes in the gymnasium while the temporary stands were being put up for a basket ball game the same night, and workmen were hanging decorations for the "Junior Prom" the day after tomorrow.

New fields were, however, developed for the intramural work with the slogan, "Athletics for all"; and both managed to get along until all was changed by the Great War.

About 1920, began the era of inflation in which we shared. The old Athletic Association and Faculty Committee were merged into the Council on Athletics; and in 1922 an attempt was made to curb the increasing friction between it and the Department of Physical Education.

In 1922 (April 26th), the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees:

Resolution:

"That, as soon as practicable, there shall be established a Department of the University to be known as the *Department of Physical Education and Athletics*, at the head of which there shall be a Director appointed by the Trustees with general powers and duties comparable with those of a Dean of any department of the University, which Department shall be charged with the oversight of the physical life of the students of the University, and shall control the teaching and management of all athletic sports, contests, and exhibitions and, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, promulgate all rules and regulations necessary for such purposes."

It was proposed to write this into the statutes of the University, then under revision, but action was referred to a committee and there died of anaemia so frequent after sojourn in a pigeon-hole.

The Director in his annual reports, however, kept emphasizing the necessity of action, and each year, the resultant Committees appointed to take action always agreed with him in principle, but no one would grasp the nettle that was beginning to grow up rank and strong in our midst.

Meantime, the relations between the Department and the Council kept going from bad to worse.

Under Mr. Sidney E. Hutchinson's able chairmanship, the stands were enlarged to accommodate 50,000 and finally, about 1925, an ambitious building program was undertaken to include a palestra to accommodate 10,000, a swimming pool to accommodate 1,500, a gymnasium floor 250 ft. x 75 ft., and the double-decking of the stands on Franklin Field to bring the capacity to nearly 80,000.

The sum involved was \$4,000,000 and it was financed by bonds guaranteed by the University in 1926; but even then the Trustees did not exercise their prerogative to control the financial affairs of the Council or unify the control of the teaching staff.

The expenditure required an annual income of nearly \$250,000. Basket ball showed a small surplus. Track with the "Relay Carnival" broke even or a little better. All the other sports reported deficits but football. Obviously nothing must interfere with the extraction of the last ounce of gold from this mine.

A doctor paid by the management might be less likely to interfere with the coach's natural desire to play his star in a critical game so long as he could keep going, regardless of after consequences. The obstructive professor or the conscientious young instructor must be shown that it was dangerous to thrust a quarter-back into the quagmire of probation and ineligibility, however obvious the facts; and also that a helping hand to one floundering in its depths would be substantially appreciated if the man could be got into uniform in time.

The struggle between the ethics of an Amusement Enterprise and an Educational Institution which was abroad in the college world became more and more acute.

The Director found himself "outmaneuvered and outvoted." He was smilingly told after a galling defeat to remember that "one with God was a majority."

It did not reassure him; and in 1927 he tendered his resignation to the Provost with a report again recommending the reorganization of the Department with the abolishment of dual control. The usual committee was appointed, oil was poured into his wounds, and he was urged to carry on till the buildings then under construction were completed and the teachers' course then in process of organization was staffed.

The first class in the teachers' four-year course in Physical Education was graduated in the spring of 1928. The new "Palestra" and swimming pool had been finished and the new "Hutchinson Gymnasium" was completely equipped and in running order. The Director could point to these facts, but also to the fact that no action had been taken on his annual recommendations for reorganization.

This he did in tendering his resignation for the second time with emphasis on the intolerable conditions resulting from conflicts inevitable when two independent organizations, a Council and a Department, were attempting to deal with the same or interlocking problems and holding divergent views. A committee was appointed to study the question.

The Director was asked to reconsider, but he was firm. He was asked to take a year's leave of absence, while they looked about for

his successor. He weakened, and made a tour of the Mediterranean, visiting the colleges of Physical Education at Geneva, Budapest, Prague, Munich, and Berlin.

The chairman of this Committee was, however, a different kind of chairman from the others, and events began to take place.

When the Director returned, he found that the chairman had been promoted and was none other than the newly appointed President of the University, Thomas Sovereign Gates.

In the first interview, President Gates explained that he wished to be on sure ground before any changes were made. He proposed to appoint a committee of two to gather information, investigate conditions, and report to him, and he asked the Director to continue in office and act as advisor to his committee (Michael Dorizas, and Gordon Hardwick).

They visited colleges from coast to coast where likely information was to be got, questioned alumni, faculty, students, Carnegie Foundation workers; and in February, 1931, presented a complete and exhaustive report.

After study and discussion, President Gates issued his decision, known as the "*Gates Plan*" which briefly is as follows:

Brief Outline of Gates Plan:

Department: To be called the "Department of Physical Education."

Head: Dean, responsible to the President.

Three Divisions: Headed by Directors as follows:

- (1) Division of Student Health, for the examination of incoming students, care of sick, isolation of infectious cases, personal hygiene and sanitation, with an advisory board from the Medical School.
- (2) Division of Physical Instruction, covering class work, intramural sports, teacher training and coaching.
- (3) Division of Intercollegiate Athletics. Covering the management of competitive Varsity sports, through student managers, with an advisory board on athletics, the remnant of the old Council, but purely advisory.

The Publicity Department of the Council to become part of the Bureau of Publicity of the University.

The Distribution of Financial Aid to Students, to come under the University Welfare Committee.

Eligibility to be determined by a Committee of the Faculty.

Budget: One budget, to be prepared by the Dean, to go into the General Budget, and the treasurer of the University supervising financial expenditures, subject to the same scrutiny as other Departments.

In other words, sports were to be given back to the students, teaching to the Faculty, and the deficit to the Treasurer.

Other changes outlined as matters of policy were the revision of intercollegiate relationships, the abolishing of the Training House, the curtailment of football training, the choosing and appointing coaches of faculty calibre and placing them on the faculty with

the protection and consequent reduction of salary that goes with it.

As soon as the report of the committee was received, the President asked the Director to approach Dr. E. Leroy Mercer of Swarthmore. This approach led to his acceptance of the position as Dean of the new Department.

The Dean-elect and the Director approached Harvey Harman, and he became the new football coach.

The retiring Director formally introduced to the Dean the members of the old staff, and they pledged him their loyalty. For the two spring months of 1931, Dean and Director together went over budgets, records, and appointments, while he familiarized himself with the workings of the Department and discussed new plans.

In May, the retiring Director wrote out a statement for publication that after twenty-five years of service he was severing his connection with the University, which he sent to the President before giving it out to the press.

This time, no committee was appointed. The President with the connivance of the new Dean, I suspect, proposed the founding of a Chair to be called the "Research Professorship of Physical Education," and asked him to occupy it and so act in an advisory way for a year or two at least while the new organization was being completed and tested.

And so I lay down my pen which has of necessity been concerned only with water that has already gone over the dam, and turn over the rest and most interesting part of the story to my friend and successor, Dean Mercer.

As the French would say, "The word is to him."

THE OUTLOOK FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS
By. William Mather Lewis,
President, Lafayette College.

Extract from the Journal of Health and Physical Education for December 1931

The College administrator is very much like the manufacturer. (x) He is at the head of an organization representing millions of invested capital with a body of skilled workers whose mission is to take certain raw material and develop it into a product for which there is a demand. Like the manufacturer, he finds that the demand is not constant; that the goods which were popular yesterday are a drug on the market today. Few industrial organizations which stand still succeed. They either go forward to prosperity or backward into the hands of the receiver. And so with the colleges - they either go forward to increased usefulness or backward to ineffectiveness. Thus, as someone has pointed out, no man should send his son to his Alma Mater without carefully investigating what it is doing today. If it is just the same as when the father was there, it is no place for his son. The type of educated man for whom there is a demand in 1931 is vastly different from the one who found his place in 1900. And I do not refer to vocational demands any more than I do to cultural requirements. In the vocational fields, the changed demand is particularly impressive. The Colonial Colleges were founded to produce trained professional men, particularly, clergymen. Then came the industrial revolution and the colleges were called upon to expand with tremendous rapidity in order that the demand for scientific men might be filled. The growth of the great cities in America, rapidity of transportation, ease of communication and a thousand other factors have caused a demand for a different cultural education than was necessary fifty years ago.

Everywhere we see progressive colleges and universities changing front to meet the needs of a new day. Only a little while ago, Yale broke with her tradition relative to the classics. We hear of experimental colleges springing up, the development of honours courses, of systems, of psychological tests, all aimed at the adjustment of the student to the civilization in which he is to play a part.

Thus the college administrator and his colleagues, if they are to measure up to the situation, must study the evolution of education in all its various phases; observing critically the success of past efforts, applying themselves with intelligence to the present task, and anticipating with all the wisdom they can summon, the possibilities which the future holds.

And this method of coping with the situation applies to the Department of Athletics in a given institution as much as to any other department. Nowhere else is it more important to decipher the handwriting on the wall. In scrutinizing the past in this field, one does not have to look back as far as in some others. Intercollegiate athletics in American colleges and universities is a thing of comparatively recent growth. Here in New York, in 1873, the first conference on the subject of football was held, the participants being representatives of Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Rutgers. And at that time the first rules governing intercollegiate football games were worked out. That was 58 years ago and up to that time some of the colleges in the conference had been in existence 150 years. During that century and a half, sport had gained ground slowly. The college was essentially a place of intellectual activity. The necessary physical exercise was gained by chopping wood for one's stove, walking many miles to the college, or earning one's living by physical toil.

(x) Address delivered at the annual dinner of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood.

Then came informal and simple games of baseball and football, tug-of-war contests and the like, among various changing groups in the same college. No student or professor in that century and a half foresaw intercollegiate athletics as a great interest and a great problem.

Even after the launching of intercollegiate sports in the 170's, the system remained for a long time very simple, arousing no great public interest. There are not a few heretofore who have been observers of the entire period of the great development in our intercollegiate athletic program; the constantly more specialized coaching and training methods; the increasing emphasis given by the press to college athletics and athletes; the increasing interest of the public; the erection of great stadia; the increasingly vigorous debates upon the subject of over-emphasis. It is not for ~~me~~ me to enter this debate tonight. Certain abuses have crept into our athletic system as they creep into every human endeavour. These, however, are receiving increasingly keen attention as time goes on. I believe that the ethical standards of college sport are becoming constantly better, that dirty play and professionalism and double dealing are less and less evident, that good sportsmanship is gaining ground.

The questions that interest us in the administration of colleges, in connection with athletics as in every other activity, are these: Will athletics continue along the same line in the future as in the past, and if not, what changes are necessary to make them of real educational value in the face of future social and economic needs in America? It is my belief that we have seen intercollegiate athletics reach their zenith as far as public and alumni patronage of games is concerned. There were many reports of decreased football receipts from colleges and universities last fall. The general explanation of this was the financial depression. I do not believe this explains the situation fully.

Only a few years ago, football held the centre of the athletic stage in October and November. The professional baseball season was over. There was not much to do Saturday after work. Sport lovers turned to the football field. And then there appeared a sport which for a long time made little popular headway and which furnished humorous writers endless material; the game of golf. Today it is not the subject for humorous comment; it is serious business for millions of people. The most amazing development in physical recreation program in this country has been that in golf. Country clubs crowd each other about the country side. Few of even our smaller cities do not have municipal golf courses. The results - people are playing games Saturday afternoon themselves rather than taking their athletics vicariously. Nor is participation limited to golf; other sports are being more and more participated in.

This general desire to play games by our people is going to affect the football set-up, and so, until the extent is known, college and university administrators will be wise to proceed slowly with the building of large stadia. In the meanwhile, more of the available money might well be put into college golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, squash courts and the like.

All this is not to say that football is not a fine sport. It is just that and should be continued in our colleges. But it is the part of wisdom to anticipate its future and to prepare intelligently for it.

Another element that must not be neglected in our appraisal of the future of intercollegiate athletics is that of student activity. Like the general public, and the alumni, the students are not now satisfied to be in the role of spectators. They desire participation in games. This attitude explains the lack of so-called College Sprit which so depresses certain alumni. Said one such to me, "Something is wrong. When I was in college every man marched down to the field on Thursday before the big game to give the team a great sendoff. Now it is impossible to get a quarter of them out." He had not observed that on that afternoon there were several intramural football games on the practice fields; crowded tennis courts; soccer practice; cross country and a dozen other forms of organized games claiming the attention of that other three-fourths who, without being disloyal, wished to devote their time to the enjoyment of their own competition, and recreation.

In modern education we set great store by systems of achievement grading, and of tests to determine positive rating. Why not evolve a system by which the relative athletic rating of colleges and universities will not depend upon games won and lost so much as upon the total number of participants in those games? If Intercollegiate competition is of educational value, as I believe it is, then the more participants a college has, the more successful is its athletic policy. To explain what I mean - during the present academic year at Lafayette College, our athletic teams have participated in 123 dual games and have won 55 of them. This is by no means a brilliant record. The fact, however, that 288 students or 29 per cent of our student body has represented the college in these contests, is I believe, a cause of some satisfaction. And if by means of a system of special weights meeting similar teams from other colleges, the number of participants would be considerably increased, the results would be correspondingly more gratifying. Again it means more to have had 300 men playing football last fall as we did than to have won all our intercollegiate games - and to have 22 baseball teams playing full schedules this spring than to have several varsity men batting 400. I can get up little enthusiasm over the so-called three-letter man. Unless his is particularly brilliant, the question naturally arises as to how much else he is getting out of college. To encourage three one-letter men is far better policy than to glorify ~~the~~ one three-letter man.

Another matter that needs definition in the light of future needs is that of major and minor sports. As a spectator, and a frequent one, at football and baseball games, I am willing to admit they are major sports; but as a duffer on the golf course, I wish that golf had been a major sport at my college and that I had been compelled to major in it. After all if College is an institution worthy to survive, it cannot be an end in itself but a means to an end, and the subjects in its curriculum must be simply a means to an end - the end being an abundant life. Football is largely an end in itself. In other words, not one out of 1000 men play it after leaving college. It teaches participants fine lessons in self-control, team work and sportsmanship, but in continuing active effect its influence is limited. On the other hand, tennis, golf, swimming, fencing, if properly mastered in college, will be sources of enjoyment for many years after undergraduate days are over. It would appear to be the part of educational efficiency then for a college to elevate some of these minor sports to a place of major importance; and to give every student an opportunity to go out and become expert in some game that he will continue to play for many years.

There are two situations in the life into which the college graduate is to go that justify some of my beliefs as to what a college should do to be athletically effective. And the first of these is the leisure time problem in present day America. With the working day and the working week constantly contracting it becomes more and more evident that the future welfare of America is as much dependent upon our use of leisure hours as our use of working hours. Nations before us have started their downward course when the craze for degenerating amusement led to softness and decay. Only that man is truly equipped for life who has within himself resources for filling his leisure hours with stimulating things; who does not have to have someone to amuse him; who is above the necessity for commercialized recreation. The college which sends the largest proportion of its students out with the desire and the skill to play is doing a real educational job.

Again, the international situation is increasingly critical. Peace will only be maintained by friendships, by mingling of men of different nations in mutually interesting things. Sport is one of the great common meeting grounds. The Olympics have far more significance than mere athletic competition. Many international misunderstandings have been smoothed out on the Saint Andrews Links. True sportsmen of whatever nation understand each other, and in politics as on the field, will play the game fairly. The American College does not need less athletics but more; more from the standpoint of general participation, of high sportsmanship, of real courage. And she needs this because the future welfare of our nation rests so largely on her use of leisure time and on her wise and sympathetic handling of international affairs.

December 14th, 1931

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A. S. LAMB, B. P. E., M. D., DIRECTOR

July 16th.1931.

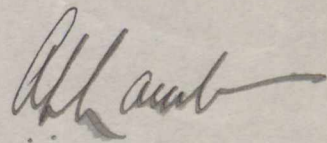
Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Replying to your communication of the 11th instant, I beg to report that I have to-day written Dr. Eve requesting him to advise the post graduate students that tennis privileges are available for the summer months at the undergraduate rate, namely, \$5.00. The fees for graduates is \$10.00 and for outsiders \$15.00

Some day, perhaps, we might be able to grant these privileges without charge.

Yours faithfully,



ASL:C.

July 17, 1931.

Dr. A. S. Lamb,
Director,
Department of Physical Education,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

Thank you very much for your letter
of the 16th re the fees for tennis privileges for
post graduate students during the summer months.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

Coach

Chairman,
Athletic Board,
McGill University.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned members of the McGill Senior Rugby Squad hereby petition that F.J. Shaughnessy be appointed Head Coach for the coming 1931-32 football Season and that he be made responsible only to the Athletic Board as a body.

We have considered this matter carefully and feel that if Mr. Shaughnessy was approached in the right way he would accept the position and bring the team and general conditions of Rugby out of the slump of the last two years. Moreover we feel certain that he is the only man who would be acceptable and who would have the co-operation of all the men who turn out for this Sport.

While presenting this petition for the above mentioned change, we desire to extend our sincere thanks to Major D.S. Forbes for his whole hearted efforts in our behalf during the last Season and assure him that we realize he gave us his best at all times and that we are most grateful to him.

Yours truly,

Norman Smyth.
W.H. Hilliard
Bunny Jaepis
Roger Wilson.
G. Halpenny.
G. Hammond.
Alan Swabeey.
Fred Ellgubart.
S. B. Chipman
Wm. McMillan

Don Young.
W.L. Loring
D. Gray Roberts
J. G. Fisher.
St. Charles
C. Russell
G. H. Johnson
J. C. Harney Jr.
George D. Ambrose
S. R. Grainger
S. D. McMoran
H. Chard
W. Poole Robertson
San Matheson
Max Beck.
Jack Taylor.
R. J. Newton.

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING HELD IN THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE ON APRIL 30th, 1931,
IN REGARD TO A FOOTBALL COACH FOR THE 1931 SEASON. IN ADDITION TO
THE PRINCIPAL THERE WERE PRESENT,-

Dr. A. S. Lamb,
Major D.S. Forbes,
A.P.S. Glassco.

After some discussion it was unanimously agreed that F.J. Shaughnessy
be offered the position of Head Coach of the Football team for the
1931 season at a salary of \$2,000. per annum, it being understood that
Shaughnessy's relations with the Athletic Board and Department of
Physical Education should be the same as obtained in 1927.

LOCALIZED FATIGUE AND RECOVERY.*

A. S. LAMB, M. D., DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Efficiency, its estimation and measurement, are problems which have received a great deal of consideration for many years. Efficiency in business is sought for in commercial and industrial phases of life, but the forms that are to receive our attention are twofold, namely, physical efficiency and organic efficiency.

Organic efficiency involves an estimation of the degree of fitness of the vital organs, the reaction of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems to a measured amount of work which is thrown upon them. Physical efficiency tests are based on accomplishment and involve factors of speed, skill, and endurance in an estimation of ability, which can be compared with what is considered normal for an individual of any given age or development. The effect of practice or training has an influence in each type of test, but the important fundamental factor, which modifies the results in each case, is the condition, the adaptability, or the efficiency of the heart and lungs. The efficiency of these organs in responding to the expressed demand of the higher mental centers for a certain amount of physical activity, and the ability of the tissues to carry it out, determine the capability of the individual. The factors which limit this capability, that is, the amount of work that the machine can perform, are spoken of as fatigue.

Fatigue¹ may normally be considered a lowered capacity for work, resulting directly from the accumulation of the products of activity and varying with the duration, rate, and intensity of the performance and the initial strength or capacity of the physical system involved. Howell² defines it as "a more or less complete loss of irritability and contractility brought on by functional activity."

The object of this study was not, however, to consider the problem of general systemic fatigue, nor was it to study the capacity of the body, nor any part of it, for the maximum amount of work it could perform. The problem was to con-

sider how certain groups of muscles could recover most advantageously from the condition of absolute fatigue.

Recent studies in the physiological laboratory have thrown much light on the problems involved in the capacity for and the means by which the muscle performs work.

Tissue Metabolism.

According to Hill,³ when a muscle is stimulated a certain amount of lactic acid is liberated within it. This, by some physical or chemical process still uncertain, causes a development of force and contraction. The acid is then rapidly neutralized, its effect passes off and the muscle relaxes. This process can be repeated again and again until the available supply of alkali for neutralizing the acid has been used up, when the rapidly increasing acidity of the muscle stops its further activity. This is complete fatigue, and the amount of work that the muscle can perform depends on the degree to which it can tolerate acid before this stage is reached. The lactic acid formation is the chief chemical reaction on which the whole of voluntary muscular activity depends, and is not, as was formerly thought, merely the end result of the combustion which causes contraction. Hill's⁴ contention is that the stimulus or shock changes the permeability of some membrane which normally restrains chemical bodies, energy is released through the escape of these bodies, the reaction is the result, which ends in the formation of lactic acid and in the mechanical response.

The intramolecular oxygen theory has been totally discredited,⁵ and the work of Fletcher and Hopkins with the further investigations and findings of Winterstein and Meyerhof have shown conclusively that the excess of oxygen used in the recovery period is equivalent to the oxygen usage which was omitted during the anaërobic phase. It has also been

*Reprinted from the AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW, November, 1926.

shown that no part of the hyperpnoea from exertion can be attributed to an anoxemia in the arterial blood, since there is a greater degree of oxygen saturation after exertion.⁶ Bayliss¹³ states, "We know that lactic acid is formed, and that the actual contractile process is not associated with the giving off of carbon dioxide, nor with the consumption of oxygen." In the absence of oxygen there is neither evolution of CO₂, nor consumption of oxygen, whereas both processes occur when oxygen is present. The lactic acid content of fresh resting muscle is 0.015%, while that of exhausted muscle is 0.3%. This is the fatigue maximum and is not further increased, however long the muscle is subjected to stimulation.⁵ The application of oxygen, however, causes the lactic acid to fall to its resting value, and the muscle regains its excitability. The oxygenation has restored the lactic acid to its precursor. This fact has been confirmed and extended by Hill, Peters, and Meyerhof.

The recovery process is likened by Hill³ and⁴ to an accumulator which requires recharging after usage, i.e., the lactic acid must be transformed back to its precursor, a process which requires a supply of energy. This energy comes from the combustion of foods by oxygen. All the oxygen that is used by a man during and after muscular exertion is employed in this "recovery process." The capacity for endurance depends upon the maximum available supply of oxygen, while the capacity for rapid, violent, short-lived effort depends upon the acid tolerance. Hill states that of the lactic acid set free during contraction one-fifth is oxidized to CO₂ and H₂O, and four-fifths⁷ is restored to the state of its precursor, which is presumably glycogen. There is probably an intermediary in the formation of lactic acid from glycogen, in hexose diphosphate (lactacidogen), which breaks down to lactic acid and phosphate.⁵ This contention by Embden, Meyerhof, and Evans is stated by Hill to require "wider and more direct verification." John Raymond Murlin has drawn attention to the phosphate precursor, and to the fact that the ingestion of cooking soda after fatigue greatly aids in lessening the lactic acid concentration.

In severe muscular exercise, sprinting

for example, lactic acid is being liberated in the muscles at the rate of four grams per second, and at the end of a 300-yard race there may be one-fourth pound of this potent substance free in the tissues.³ It is obvious then, that the body has been able to perform this enormous amount of work without a parallel removal of lactic acid, and the delayed oxidation in this "recovery process" is known as the "oxygen debt," which is limited to about 15 liters before complete exhaustion. The maximum "intake" is about 4 liters per minute, which Hill⁴ likens to the athlete's "income," while the "oxygen debt," the toleration of his muscles to lactic acid, is his "capital." In exhaustion, "capital" and "income" are completely spent. Using the oxygen after exercise in the "recovery process" makes very vigorous exercise possible.

It is known that even in the blood of a resting individual there are at least 5 to 20 mg. of lactic acid per 100 c.c. This is explained by the fact that even with a restricted amount of muscular activity some of the lactic acid diffuses out into the blood, and is only slowly oxidized. During the more severe forms of muscular activity, lactic acid is being produced at a much faster rate, and in spite of the facts made known by Anrep and Cannan⁸ (confirmed by Long)⁹ it tends to accumulate in the blood, and even be excreted in the urine in small amounts. (Ryffel, Campbell, Douglas, and Hobson.) The rate of this accumulation naturally depends on the severity of the exercise, and the efficiency of the oxidative processes to cope with it. It is found¹⁰ that in severe exertion it may go as high as 204 mg.%. Its passage to the blood stream makes possible, according to the concentration of the H-ion, a stimulation of the respiratory function up to the point of its maximum "intake." The fact of the high concentration of lactic acid in blood after severe exertion may have some significance in the later discussion of the results of certain experiments.

Hill⁴ has shown that the heat production is not continuous, but appears to be in two phases, (a) initial, including the onset, maintenance, and relaxation phases, and (b) a prolonged phase during the recovery process. The initial heat production is the same whether in oxy-

gen or nitrogen, and corresponds with the breakdown processes or chemical changes which cause and maintain contraction. The recovery heat production is due to the reformation of glycogen and oxidation. For every gram of lactic acid developed during exercise 370 calories are produced, and therefore in recovery, the opposite takes place and 370 calories are absorbed in conversion to the precursor.

Concerning the theory of muscular contraction, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the liberation of lactic acid is the active agent which brings it about, but as to the manner in which this is done, there is a variance of opinion between the de-ionization, surface tension, osmotic, and swelling theories, and it must "remain for the present a matter of speculation."⁴

Fatigue.

The aspects of fatigue are so varied and numerous that it will not be possible to give any more than an extremely limited discussion of this physiological phenomenon at this time. Its relation to general health and efficiency, lost time and sickness, industrial fatigue and accidents, length of the working day, etc., is intimate indeed, and any consideration of these problems must take fatigue into account. Fatigue has already been defined, and whenever there is any disturbance of the dynamic equilibrium, nature's method of correction is that of rest and sleep. Its general effects have been spoken of as nature's provision against overstrain and overstrain, the danger signal, as it were, that the organic functions of the body are being heavily taxed to accommodate themselves to the demand upon them. McKenzie¹¹ has given a classical exposition of the general effects of systemic strain in depicting from life the facial expressions or echoes of effort, breathlessness, fatigue, and exhaustion. These conditions are the result of extreme effort involving action of most of the muscles of the body as contrasted with local fatigue, when only a small group of muscles is employed.

The limitations that are placed upon the maximum working ability are determined, not only by the functional capacity of the muscular system, but also by the supply of oxygen to the muscles,

heart and brain. This supply is ultimately dependent upon the output of the heart, and this output depends upon its ability to nourish itself as well as the other tissues where the demand is so great. If the effort is confined to a small group of muscles, there is a limitation of the amount of work that can be done, due, of course, to similar physiological causes, although there is not the same evidence of systemic toxæmia, the limiting factor being restricted to the parts of the body involved in the work performed. Where the production of the toxins is so restricted and confined, it is spoken of as "localized fatigue." The direct cause of the limitation or loss of power is probably due, in part, to a using up of the available energy yielding material, but the high accumulation of lactic acid, due to its excessive release, or its failure to be restored to its precursor fast enough, is doubtless the immediate cause of the loss of irritability. This condition is spoken of as fatigue.

Many tests have been devised for the estimation of general fatigue, and the ability of the body to perform work under varying conditions. Most of the experiments, however, both general and local, have had to do with the maximum working power of the body, or some specific group of muscles. Lee and Van-Buskirk¹² state that, while certain of the tests employed, e.g., heart rate or blood pressure in the reclining or standing position, and the tests of Crampton, Schneider, Beaunis-Erlanger-Hooker, Ryan, Flack, and Martin have demonstrated their value in the detection of pronounced physical deterioration, "none of them appears to be practicable in the detection or measurement of the physical fatigue resulting from the day's work of the individual." The work referred to in this case was a walk of fourteen miles. Hill's⁴ outstanding work on the capabilities of the body and most of the ergographic tests for fatigue have disregarded the recovery of the muscle from the condition of fatigue, in so far as its ability to function once more is concerned. Hill, Long, and Lupton (1924) have shown that the work done in a maximal contraction depends upon its speed, decreasing in a linear manner as the speed is increased. This is attributed by Hill to the viscosity

of the muscle.¹³ Maggiora¹ (1890) appeared to have been the first to recognize this important factor in an estimation of maximum work, and found that, using Mosso's finger dynamometer, the work accomplished was thirty-two times as great when contractions were made at the ten-second rate, than when they were made every four seconds.

In any experiments with the ergograph there comes a time when the muscle fails to respond to cerebral stimuli. During the course of the work performed there is, naturally, before this point is reached, a time when the muscle is fatigued, and this state is spoken of as "relative fatigue," but when it can raise the weight no longer, nor shorten against the resistance, the condition is then designated as "absolute fatigue." If, however, the load or resistance is lessened, then the muscle is still capable of performing an additional amount of work. Finally, there comes a point when no further contraction is possible in response to voluntary stimuli, and this condition is called "exhaustion."

It has already been stated that the excess accumulation of the acid fatigue substances is the immediate cause of the limitation of the amount of work that can be done. At what part of the mechanism is this interference shown? Where do these products of metabolism prevent the muscles from responding to cerebral stimuli? Are they located in the cerebral tissue, the nerve, the synapse, at the motor end plate, or in the muscle? It is known that the combustion within the muscle is the cause of those products which bring about the limitation of work, but it is also known that the muscle still has the power of contraction in response to electrical stimuli even after voluntary stimuli fail to elicit a response.¹³ Stiles,¹⁴ however, points out that this is not conclusive evidence that fatigue must have developed at the motor end plates. "If the nerve cannot convey to the muscle stimuli of such a strength as those which we are able to apply directly, we need not refer to the functional elements at all. It is enough to say that the threshold has been raised to a level at which the standard nerve-impulses fail of effect." Hill and Lupton have shown that severe exercise may, however, lead to a state in

which the lactic acid content is not far from its maximum. Mosso contended from this fact that the central nervous system was more easily fatigued than the nerve endings in muscle. Many experiments, however, since that time have served to invalidate the conclusions as to the fatigue of the central nervous system postulated by Mosso, Lombard, and Waller.¹³ Bainbridge¹⁵ holds that there are two types of fatigue, one originating entirely within the central nervous system, the other arising partly in the nervous system and partly within the active muscles, and states that "there is no clear evidence that the products of muscular activity take any part in bringing about fatigue of the central nervous system." There seems to be no doubt that the nerve fiber itself is practically indefatigable, the oxygen content probably being sufficient to oxidize fatigue substances.^{1 and 13}

If, then, the immediate cause of the limitation of work is not in the cerebral tissue, nor the nerve fiber, what evidence is there in support of its localization at the synapse, the motor end plate or the myo-neural junction? Sherrington's¹ outstanding researches supported in part by Hurst, show that the first incidence of fatigue is at the synapse where the sensory neuron comes into functional contact with the motor neuron. While these experiments seem to be conclusive for the sensory and motor cycle, they present some difficulties in explanation of the phenomenon of limitation of work as the result of voluntary cerebral stimuli.

The traditional evidence in support of the localization of fatigue at the motor end plates has been seriously questioned as the result of recent experimentation and study. The "all or none" principle is valid for nerve and according to Stiles¹⁴ "if the stimulus suffices to excite all the fibers, the resulting conduction has all the potency of which the nerve at the moment is capable." As previously stated, Stiles in this way explains the response of the muscle to a direct stimulus, which is greater than the nerve can transmit to cause the contraction of a fatigued muscle. Stanley Cobb and Alexander Forbes¹⁶ in discussing the results of certain ergographic experiments on the flexors of the wrist state: "There is,

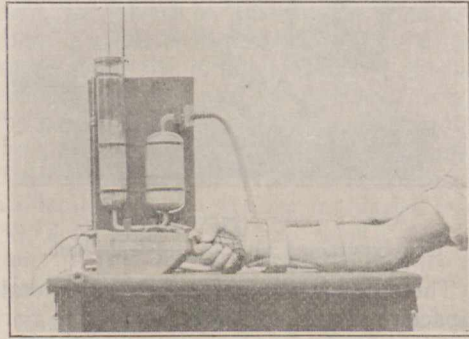
however, both in the well-known fatigability of muscle fibers, and in the localized pain felt in the muscles under the conditions of our experiments, good reason to look on the muscles themselves as the chief seat of fatigue effects. Electromyograms of rapidly fatigued muscles show a decrease in frequency of the action-currents, and an increase in amplitude of the individual action-currents. It may be argued on theoretical grounds that these observations are evidence that fatigue takes place at the neuro-muscular junction, although they might be explained by fatigue acting on the muscle fibers in a selective manner, raising the threshold of excitation more than it reduces the size of action-current."

McKeen, Cattell, and Stiles¹⁷ state that "muscular fatigue, as observed in the laboratory, is not usually due to an exhaustion of the power of contraction, but to a failure of the process of excitation in consequence of some sharply localized change." Bainbridge,¹⁵ in discussing the localization of the resistance in muscle, claims that beyond a certain point "the accumulation of acid prevents the complete restoration of the fibrils to their resting condition after each contraction, and the discharge of energy at each successive contraction diminishes." The point of view that is held, therefore, is that with the onset of fatigue there is introduced a resistance or region of decremental conduction, and thereby the threshold of the muscle fibers has been so raised that the nerve impulse fails to elicit contraction of the muscle. This factor, together with the stated increase in the lactic acid content of fatigued muscles and blood, bears a very intimate relationship to the experiments which will be cited.

Tests Conducted.

Recovery from any condition of fatigue, no matter what degree or type, is brought about by the circulatory and respiratory functions during the resting state. Lee and Aronovitch¹⁸ and ¹⁹ failed to confirm Weichardt's assumption of the existence of a specific toxin for fatigue. The ability of the muscle to perform additional work after "absolute" fatigue depends upon the removal of the free acid substances of fatigue from the mus-

cle by oxidation, restoration to its precursor or removal to other parts of the body by the circulation. The object of the tests conducted was to study the comparative effects of different forms of physical treatment in the recovery of the muscle from its fatigued state. The forms of treatment used were radiant heat, massage, and galvanism.

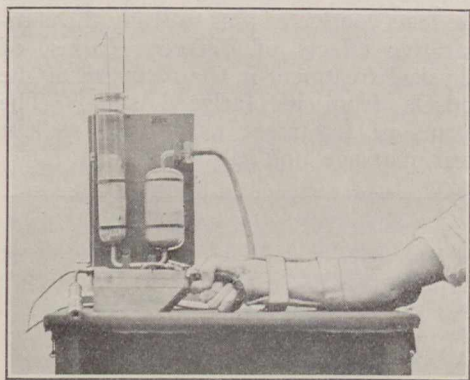


Amar's Poire Dynamographique.

Grip relaxed, bulb in hand extended by air pressure.

For this study two types of machines were used, (a) a specially constructed ergograph with which the flexors of the elbow joint were tested, and (b) Amar's "Poire Dynamographique" to test the flexors of the fingers. With the former, fifty-seven individuals were tested in two hundred and thirty-two experiments, and with the latter fifteen were tested in one hundred and twenty experiments. Discussion of the results secured will be confined to the studies made with Amar's "Poire Dynamographique" since it was only in this series that all types of physical treatment were applied. The apparatus was one in which flexion of the fingers was opposed by a stout rubber "pear" or bulb, inside which there was a considerable degree of air pressure caused by the support of a column of mercury weighing approximately seventeen pounds. The forearm was fastened in a sleeve and the ordinary myokinetic precautions were taken, in order to obviate the use of accessory groups. Complete maximum isotonic contractions of the flexors of the fingers was possible, the resistance of the bulb necessitating a force between four and five foot pounds to expel the air and raise the mercurial column. A float on top of the mercury

made it possible to record tracings of all the experiments conducted.



Amar's *Poire Dynamographique*.
Grip contracted, air expelled from bulb.

The object was not to estimate the total capacity of the muscles for work, nor was it to study the time necessary for the onset of a degree of fatigue against a definite load. It was primarily to produce, within a reasonably short time by isotonic contractions, a condition of absolute fatigue, and then after a definite period of rest or treatment, study the degree of recovery for the same type of work. Since the construction of the first digital ergograph by Angelo Mosso²⁰ in 1884 a great many modifications have been made, and many experiments conducted by Maggiora, Lombard, Hough, and others. Most of these experiments had to do with problems other than that of the ability of the muscle to recover from the effects of fatigue.

One-half second was allowed for contraction, and a similar time for relaxation, the $\frac{C. \frac{1}{2} \text{ sec.}}{R. \frac{1}{2} \text{ sec.}}$ rate being somewhat faster than Hill's²¹ conclusion as to the optimum rate for maximum effort. From 60 to 120 contractions were recorded before absolute fatigue set in, which, therefore, occupied from one to two minutes of time. Care was taken to see that the maximum contraction of the fingers was made each time, and this would readily be determined by the excursion of the needle. There is a possibility of error in that the range of movement and the force applied would gradually diminish. This, however, would remain moderately constant in all experiments, and was con-

sidered satisfactory for comparative purposes. Care also was observed in the rhythm of contraction, this being much more difficult to maintain after the onset of fatigue. The psychic factors were reduced to a minimum, and each subject was asked to do his utmost at each attempt until he could stand the pain no longer. He was also requested to exert at the outset only sufficient force to expel the air from the bulb. It is recognized that the "will to do" cannot be measured in any investigation of this kind, and some subjects would probably discontinue relatively sooner than others. As this characteristic would no doubt be fairly constant for the same individual, the result of the comparative study would not necessarily be markedly affected.

Periods of not less than a week intervened between the tests made, and the custom was to test the right hand on one day and the left hand another, alternating for the next occasion on which the patient appeared. In some cases the "rest" tests were conducted first, and in others, one or other of the forms of treatment employed. The factor of practice and "training" was thus taken into account.^{22, 14, 15} Each of the fifteen subjects was tested on all phases of the study, and each one, therefore, performed eight different tests, right and left hands under rest, under radiant heat, under massage, and under galvanism.

After working the muscles to absolute fatigue, that is, until they could not perform any more of that particular kind of work, and then giving them ten minutes rest, it was found that the *average recovery percentage of all thirty tests was 82.2%*.

It was interesting to note that the highest initial effort and the two lowest recovery percentages were made by one man "A," while the two highest recovery percentages under treatment, and the highest recovery under rest were made by another individual "B." A's muscles were of the short, knotty, well-defined type, while B's were long, smooth, and poorly defined, even when contracted. Does this observation have any relation to the supposition that type "A" is the sprinter type, from which one can expect a maximum of speed in a minimum of time in contradistinction to type "B," as

shown by the distance runner, where endurance is so essential? Is there any relation between the type of muscle and its acid tolerance?

Although no definite data were collected upon the size of the arm before and after work, a few observations were made which showed results, of which the following figures would be typical. At a definitely marked point the increase in the circumference after work averaged 1.2 c.m., and after ten minutes massage it was reduced to .5 c.m. greater than the original size. The increase in the size of the arm was quite apparent on casual observation.

After completing the experiment the subject would complain of intense pain, the muscle would be in a state of partial contracture with the fibers knotted, very firm and resistant to the touch and the finer coördinations and control very much limited indeed. Most marked, however, was the very great increase in the temperature of the arm, localized chiefly in the belly of the muscle. This increase in temperature was quite evident to the crude sense of touch, but no definite observations as to the degree, however, were taken. These manifestations would be evident after each maximal effort, but were modified when the various forms of physical treatment were used during the interval of ten minutes before the "recovery attempt" was made.

Forms of Treatment Used.

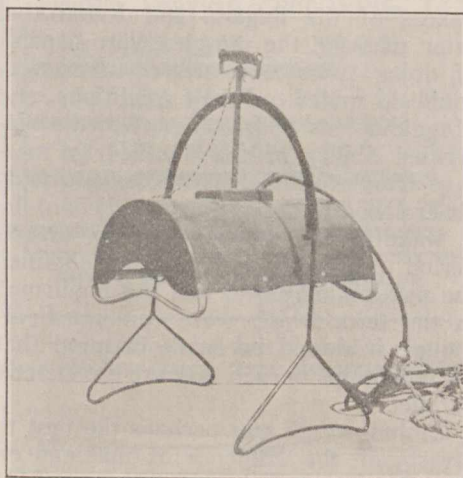
Fishbein²³ has given a very critical dissertation upon the history, aims, objects, claims, fallacies, and misconceptions of physical therapy and stated that a council on physical therapy was recently appointed by the American Medical Association "to give the medical profession unbiased and scientific statements concerning the physical therapy field" and "to evaluate the actual worth of physiotherapeutic apparatus and methods, and to keep the medical public informed by regular statements of the actual truth or fallacy of such claims. The medical profession may confidently look forward to the time when the path between the vast accumulation of discarded refuse, jumbled wires, rusted hydrotherapeutic apparatus, peculiar tables and benches, worn out electric bulbs, and other queer therapeutic apparatus, and the path lead-

ing by simple and clean methods to honest therapy will be clear."

Series I. Radiant Heat.

Kovacs²⁴ states that the combined action of radiant light and heat causes a vasodilatation, free perspiration and increased metabolic changes in the superficial tissues. Cajori, Crouter, and Pemberton²⁵ state that "as a result of external heat, the blood becomes more alkaline; there is a fall in its total content of CO₂, and a slight rise in alkali reserve. These changes in the acid-base equilibrium of the blood cause compensatory changes in the urine and sweat." McKenzie²⁶ claims that the application of radiant heat causes a dilatation of the surface capillaries followed by constriction and then a dilatation of the deeper vessels and thus a stimulation of the flow of blood.

A covered two-lamp Burdick baker, registering a temperature of 135° to 150° F. was used and applied over the forearm and hand immediately upon the cessation of the initial effort. It was allowed to remain for 9½ minutes, and for the remaining ½ minute, the subject was permitted to move his arm and hand about as he desired. He then resumed contractions once again to the point of absolute fatigue. The average recovery percentage for all thirty tests was 101.3%, or 19.1% more than the recovery under rest alone. That is, the muscles were able to do more work than during the initial effort.



Adjustable two-lamp baker, covered with blanket when in use.

Series II. Massage.

Massage has the capacity to modify the condition of the muscle tissue without the intervention of the will of the patient, and pressure and manipulation may lead to circulatory changes which cause a more rapid removal of the acid fatigue elements.²⁷

Pemberton, Cajori, and Crouter²⁸ state: "It seems fair to deduce, therefore, that the production of lactic acid by muscle, as revealed in the circulating blood, depends chiefly or entirely on active contraction of the muscle, *per se*, as induced by the usual nerve stimulus, and cannot be brought about by extraneous mechanical stimuli of therapeutic degree. This is noteworthy, and probably explains the applicability of massage and rubbing to exercised, fatigued, and even injured muscles. If massage produced additional amounts of lactic acid the benefits to overexercised muscles would be difficult of explanation. Experience, however, has shown that massage, in the form of a vigorous rub-down, has a definite value to both human beings and horses after exercise. Lacking any further addition of the lactic acid, the changes thus induced in the local blood supply permit, presumably, a more rapid removal of that already present." Kovacs²⁴ claims for massage an improved circulation, a hastened absorption and a relief of stiffness and pain.

The work of Mosso and Maggiora¹¹ compared the effect of massage on the flexors of the fingers, and found that after massage the muscles were capable of doing twice as much work as they could do under ordinary conditions, and Maggiora also demonstrated the increased ability of the muscles by massage after prolonged intellectual work on general bodily fatigue brought about by a wakeful night. His finding that a period of five minutes massage obtained the maximum results was not confirmed in the tests which were conducted, although it should be borne in mind that the conditions in each case are not exactly parallel.

Zabludowski²⁹ was perhaps the first to investigate the influence of massage on directly fatigued human muscle. He found that after severe exercise "a rest of fifteen minutes brought no essential

recovery, whilst after massage for the same period the exercise was more than doubled." Other experiments were conducted with somewhat similar results by Brandis, Ruge, and Rosenthal.³⁰

The form of massage used in these experiments consisted of effleurage, friction, and petrissage, it being recognized that deep manipulation was necessary in order to effect any change in the deep seated tissues. Graham²⁹ says: "I have always maintained that manipulation, kneading, or petrissage is of more value than all the other procedures of massage put together." The effect of the application of massage was most noticeable in the change of texture, the forearm losing to a large extent its knotted, hard, tense, resisting nature, and a greater degree of pliability, softness, and comfort was the result.

The average recovery percentage for all thirty tests was 108%, or 25.8% more than the recovery under rest alone.

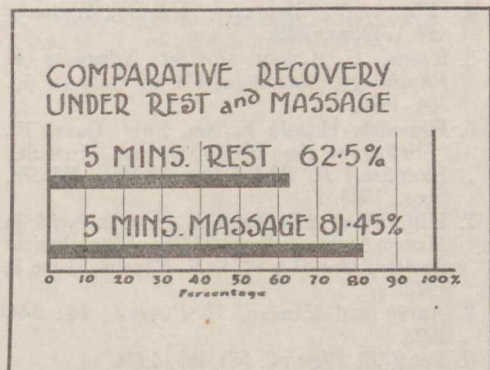
Special Series:

- (a) Two minutes' rest.
- (b) Two minutes' massage.
- (c) Five minutes' rest.
- (d) Five minutes' massage.

Fifty-seven individuals were tested in two hundred and thirty-two experiments with a specially constructed ergograph. In these experiments the flexors of the elbow joint were fatigued by isotonic contractions in raising a weight of 6.5 kilos. The methods used were similar to the ten minute series, except that the periods of rest and massage were confined to two minutes for one group and five minutes for the other, and the contractions and relaxations each occupied one second instead of one-half second. The following figures indicate the results secured:

Series (a):	
Contraction to absolute.	} 50.5% recovery.
Two minutes' rest.	
Contraction to absolute.	
Series (b):	
Contraction to absolute.	} 51.5% recovery.
Two minutes' massage.	
Contraction to absolute.	
Series (c):	
Contraction to absolute.	} 62.5% recovery.
Five minutes' rest.	
Contraction to absolute.	

Series (d):
 Contraction to absolute. } 81.4% recovery.
 Five minutes' massage. } (18.9% greater than
 Contraction to absolute. } rest.)



Graph showing the comparative recovery of the muscles after absolute fatigue. (a) 5" rest, (b) 5" massage.

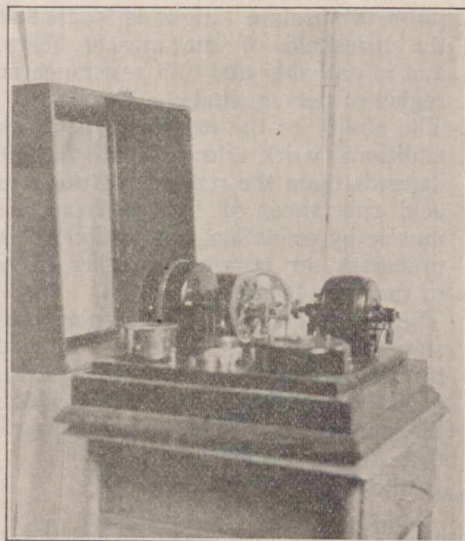
Series III. Galvanism.

Records of exact scientific experimentations to study the effect of the galvanic or constant current on the tissues are not at all numerous, but many claims are found concerning the beneficial results of its application.^{29, 30, 26} Among other things it is claimed that the kathode produces a condition of katelectrotonus or increased irritability, a marked tissue softening effect, vasodilatation, and congestion and that its application is useful in ionic medication. The effect that the anode produces is said to be anelectrotonus or a soothing effect, the power of drawing acids to itself, and the introduction of metals into the tissues in ionic medication. Graham²⁹ (p. 513) claims some remarkable results from the application of galvanism in a case of gout.

A number four polysine generator (McIntosh) was used with bipolar stable application. On the assumption that a hyperæmia would be produced at the kathode and that the anode would attract acids unto itself, the negative pole was placed on the wrist and the positive pole over the large vessels on the inner surface of the arm, 2 inches to 3 inches above the inner condyle. The poles, with a diameter of approximately 2½ inches, were well moistened in warm saline and applied for the resting period of ten minutes, excepting for the last one-half minute, when the subject was permitted to move the arm and hand as

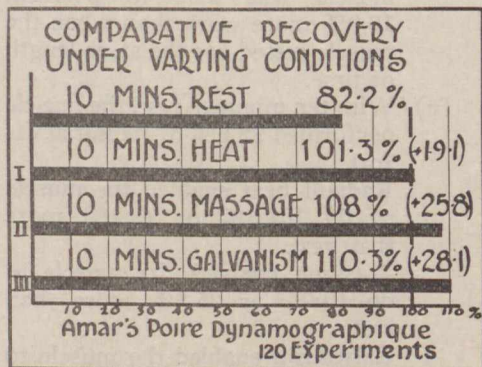
he saw fit. An interesting observation was that almost every subject voluntarily commented upon the general feeling of comfort and well being after the treatment was applied. This was not the case after heat and massage.

Following the treatment, the "recovery effort" was made and the average re-



No. 4 Polysine Generator (McIntosh).
 Used for the application of galvanism.

covery percentage for all thirty tests was 110.3%, or 28.1% more than the recovery under rest alone.



Graph summarizing the comparative recovery from absolute fatigue under varying conditions.

Conclusion:

1. Muscular exercise leading to absolute fatigue causes an increase in the lactic acid content of the muscle to approximately twenty times greater than it is

at rest. This same increase is found in the blood.

2. The rapid increase in the acidity of the muscle causes a gradual limitation of its capacity for work which finally prevents the muscle from further contraction.
3. It is probable that the interference with the conduction of the nerve impulse in absolute fatigue is located at the threshold of the muscle fibers, and is probably due to a resistance or region of decremental conduction.
4. The ability of the muscle to perform additional work after absolute fatigue depends upon the removal of the free acid substances of fatigue from the muscle by oxidation, restoration to its precursor, or removal to other parts of the body by the circulation.
5. The removal of the acid-fatiguing substances is apparently greatly hastened by the application of radiant heat, massage, and galvanism, after which the muscle is able to do more work than during the initial effort.
6. In the experiments conducted:
 - (a) The recovery from localized absolute fatigue after two minutes' massage as compared with rest for the same period, showed an increase of 1% in the amount of work that could be performed.
 - (b) With five minutes' massage, the muscle was able to perform 18.9% more work than when the muscle rested for the same length of time.
 - (c) With ten minutes' rest, the muscle performed 82.2% of its initial effort.

Radiant heat enabled the muscle to do 101.3% or 19.1% more than rest.

Massage enabled the muscle to do 108% or 25.8% more than rest.

Galvanism enabled the muscle to do 110.3% or 28.1% more than rest.

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MEMORANDUM

DATE..... April 7th, 1931.....

FROM..... Dr. A. S. Lamb..... DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

TO..... Professor Carleton W. Stanley, Arts Building, McGill University.....

I thought you would be interested in the attached statement by President Thomas S. Gates of the University of Pennsylvania, concerning their recent reorganization.

Carnegie Survey

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 24, 1930.

Dear Principal Curry,

In response to many requests, both formal and informal, the Foundation is continuing certain phases of its enquiry concerning American college athletics. We therefore invite your continued co-operation in our studies.

We shall be grateful if you will have sent to us any information respecting changes or improvements in regard to athletics at McGill University that have taken place during the past twelve months. If this information is available in printed or duplicated documents we shall be glad to have copies. If not, we should like to be informed by letter or otherwise.

Should you be willing to let us have the benefit of your personal views concerning current problems or developments in college sport, we shall welcome them most heartily.

Please permit us to express our grateful appreciation of the co-operation which McGill University and especially you yourself have accorded to our studies in this field. We are happy to know that they are considered to have justified the time and effort devoted to them.

Very truly yours,

Howard J. Savage

Howard J. Savage.

Sir Arthr W. Curry, Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

To Dr. Lamb:- Will you
prepare a suitable
reply to this for me?

Atoburuz

November 4th, 1930

Dear Dr. Savage,

I have for acknowledgement your communication of the 24th ultimo relating to the inquiry into American ^{college} Athletics conducted by the Foundation.

We at McGill were very much interested in the findings made known in Bulletin #23 and also in the many/ ^{opinions} which have been expressed since its publication.

The general policy of the administration ~~of~~ of athletic affairs within the University has not undergone any radical changes, excepting perhaps that the Athletic Manager who has acted in that capacity for the past seven years, has now taken over in addition to his other duties, the post ^{of} of football coach on a purely honorary basis.

We are perhaps more firmly convinced that we must ^{never be} ~~be very~~ mindful of the purpose of our University in its obligation to the education of the youth and of the proper contribution that athletics can make to that end. Further emphasis has been placed on the Intra-mural programme and especially on those activities which are found through the interests of the students to be healthful and popular and which, not only now, but in years to come will make a contribution ^{to their mental and social attitudes,} to the wholesome use of their leisure time and thus to desirable citizenship.

No changes of note have taken place in the Canadian Inter-collegiate Athletic Union except the consideration by a special Commission of a request by one university in the Union, that, if possible, the gate receipts of the three active members of the Union be pooled and then divided equally, after deducting the travelling expenses incurred in Intercollegiate competitions. The recommendations of the Commission have not yet been submitted.

We are of course, concerned with the general trend of the times in which it appears that the joy of the game is being sacrificed on the altar of commercialization and professionalism. Public opinion in many quarters is being shared by administrative bodies in a general laxness toward the true spirit of play and the recent action of the International Olympic Committee in permitting payment for "broken time" while preparing for and competing in athletic contests is in my opinion a breach in the defences of true amateurism, which will probably lead to further relaxation and a narrowing of the distinctiveness between those who participate for the joy of the game and those who capitalize their athletic skill.

The colleges and universities have been shown by the findings of Bulletin #23, wherein abuses, misconceptions and weaknesses lie. The burden ~~on~~ of their correction and the obligation to re-establish athletic activities in their proper place in the educational world, lies with the administrative officers.

We at McGill are doubly on our guard as a result of the investigations ^{of} the Foundation and we desire to express our sincerest congratulations upon the study, our hope that it will be productive of much good and our heartiest co-operation in the continuation of your studies.

November 5th, 1930.

Dr. Howard J. Savage,
The Carnegie Foundation,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Savage,

Let me acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 24th with reference to the enquiry into American College Athletics conducted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

We at McGill were much interested in the findings made known in Bulletin No. 23 and in the many opinions which have been expressed since its publication. The general policy of the administration of athletic affairs within this University has not undergone any radical change in the past year, except that the Athletic Manager who has acted in that capacity for the past seven years has now taken over in addition to his other duties the position of football coach on a purely honorary basis.

We maintain the very firm conviction that the University must be ever mindful of its obligation for the sane education of the youth entrusted to its care, and that it must appreciate in a sane and balanced way the contribution that athletics can make in that education. Further emphasis has been placed on the intra-mural programme and especially on those healthful activities which have proved popular among the students and which are most likely to promote a right mental and social attitude in the years to come.

We are, of course, very much concerned with the general trend of the times, in which it appears that what should be the true spirit of the game is being sacrificed on the altar of commercialism and professionalism. We believe that there is a growing laxity in public opinion in this matter, and that even administrative bodies are not as alert as they should be in combatting this evil. There are athletic associations in this city, for instance, calling themselves "amateur", but we know that they have departed from the true spirit of the term. It is true that amateur championships have drawn as large a number of spectators as contests by professionals in the same line of sport; but the question is, Were all the players really amateurs?

The recent action of the International Olympic Committee in permitting payment for "broken" time while preparing for and competing in athletic contests is, in my opinion, a breach in the defences of true amateurism. I believe, also, that this action will lead in all probability to a further relaxation and narrowing of the distinction between those who participate for the joy of the game and those who capitalize their athletic skill.

Bulletin 23 shows the colleges and universities wherein abuses, misconceptions and weaknesses lie. The correction of these abuses and the obligation to re-establish athletic activities in their proper place in the educational world must lie with the administrative officers of these institutions. We at McGill are doubly on our guard as a result of the investigation of the Foundation and we desire to express our sincere congratulations to those responsible for the study. We believe that it will be productive of much good and we give the assurance of our heartiest co-operation in the continuation of your work.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

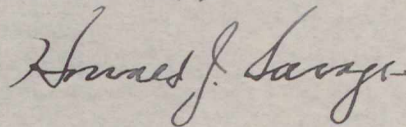
November 7, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

We are grateful to you for your letter of November 5, 1930. We note especially the new arrangement concerning the honorary football coach, the increased emphasis upon the intramural program, and your concern over amateurism and the action of the International Olympic Committee. As to this last matter, we have been greatly puzzled by it, although we have not had opportunity to talk with any of the representatives from the United States about it.

We are especially grateful to you for your kind comment upon the purposes and possible results of our studies.

Yours faithfully,



Howard J. Savage.

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

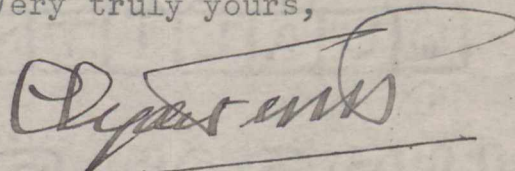
THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 14, 1927.

My dear Sir Arthur,

This Foundation has, as you know, accepted the invitation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to make a study of intercollegiate athletics. One of the members of our staff, Mr. Harold W. Bentley, expects shortly to be in your vicinity and we have suggested that he call on you for any information or suggestions that may seem helpful to our study.

Very truly yours,



Secretary.

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

September 16th, 1927.

Clyde Furst, Esq.,
Secretary, The Carnegie Foundation
For the Advancement of Teaching,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Furst:-

Let me acknowledge receipt
of your letter of September 14th.

We shall be very glad indeed
to meet Mr. Bentley when he arrives here and I
think we are in a position to help him in his
investigation.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

March 3rd,
1930

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I owe you warm thanks for your very nice letter concerning the application of the Royal Victoria Hospital Football Club for the use of the Grounds. I quite realize the strength of the arguments of the Athletic Committee, and remain satisfied that you could not decide otherwise. I think I might add that Major Forbes last year did not take the trouble to explain the matter to me sufficiently, but simply gave me a curt refusal.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Archibald

August
Sixth
1929.

James A. Lalanne Esq.,
c/o McDonald, Currie and Company,
261 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Jimmy:

Thank you for the memorandum re the
nett results of the finances of the Athletic Associations
of Toronto, Queens' and ourselves.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

DEPARTMENT



OF PHYSICAL

EDUCATION

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, LANCASTER 7564
FIELD HOUSE, UPTOWN 6579
COURTS AND RINK, UPTOWN 2270

24th January, 1929.

Mr. D. Martin,
Acting Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter and confirming our conversation this morning, I have seen Mr. McFarlane regarding the loud speakers on the rinks and have made arrangements with him to alter the position of the loud speakers and to reduce the volume in such a manner that I feel sure there will be no further complaints regarding the music. There is practically no sound to be heard behind these loud speakers.

I hope this will be satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

D Stuart Forbes

22nd January, 1929.

Major D. Stuart Forbes,
Secretary - Athletic Board,
McGill University, Montreal.

My dear Major Forbes,

I have had a number of complaints from residents on McTavish Street, from some members of the staff and from some friends of the University, about the loud speaker that creates such a din on the Skating Rink during the afternoons and evenings.

I have not had the pleasure of hearing it, but apparently it is considered by some as a nuisance.

Would you be good enough to look into the matter, as I understand even the students in the Library cannot read in peace.

Yours sincerely,



Acting Principal.

MEMORANDUM

DATE 26/11/27

FROM Al Hunt

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

TO Sen Arthur Currie

Herewith a copy your report to the A.A.O. J.C.

McGill Rowing Club.

*Acting
T.M.*

August 3rd,
1927

Mr. Wilson McConnell,
Little Metis Beach, P.Q.

My dear McConnell:

One of the pleasantest duties that I have to perform as locum tenens for Sir Arthur Currie is to send you, as President of the McGill Rowing Club, my heartiest congratulations on the wonderful showing that you and your crew made in Toronto. Everybody here was tremendously bucked up by your success. I am sure that Sir Arthur will feel, like myself, that your success is no small asset to the success of McGill in many other respects.

I suppose there was a good deal of hard work in addition to the sport and that you will now be looking forward to a real holiday without the strenuousness and anxiety of competition.

With all good wishes,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

(T.M.)

12th February, 1929.

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Windsor Street Station,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

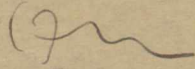
Re McGill Rowing Club.

I have discussed this matter further with Dr. Lamb and with the President of the Rowing Club, and have also sent our expert out to Lakeside to see the building.

He describes the building as being in very poor condition and not safe for further occupation. He estimates it will take about \$3,000.00 to make it habitable for the next two or three seasons, but this being a temporary measure, it would, of course, be poor economy.

I will mention the matter again at the Finance Committee on Thursday, but am really at a loss to know how eagerly I should urge an expenditure of sufficient money to building a new Club House.

Faithfully yours,


Acting Principal.

MEMOGRAM

McGill University

SUPERINTENDING
ENGINEER

To A. P. S. Glassco, Esq.,
Secretary & Bursar,
McGill University.

11.00	XXXXXX
A.M.	P.M.

Date February 12th 1929.

Re. - McGill Rowing Club.

Dear Mr. Glassco:-

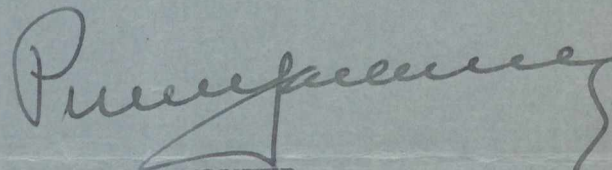
In company with Mr. Pangman, we examined the Club's premises at Lakeside on the afternoon of February 11th 1929.

The foundations were covered with ice and could not be inspected.

The structure itself is in very poor condition throughout and as it exists at present, in our opinion is not safe for further occupation.

Very truly yours,

P. W. MacFarlane -
H/


SUPT. ENGINEER.

18th February, 1929.

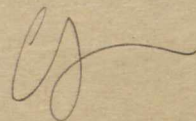
Dr. A. S. Lamb,
Department of Physical Education,
McGill University, Montreal.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

Could you get from Mr. Logan, or some other member of the McGill Rowing Club, a financial statement covering their operations for the last year - or, better still, for the last three years?

I want to show this to the Treasurer of the University, and to use it also in connection with the coming Campaign.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be the initials 'CJ' followed by a long, sweeping horizontal stroke.

9th March, 1929.

John W. Ross Esq.,
Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons,
360, St. James Street,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Ross,

I am sending herewith the financial statement of the McGill Rowing Club, as asked for by you.

It has only come to hand to-day, although I asked for it immediately after the meeting of the Finance Committee.

Yours sincerely,



Acting Principal.

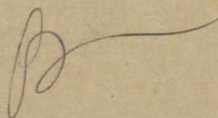
Enclosure.

19th March, 1929.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

Many thanks for your note concerning the membership in the Rowing Club. I have passed it on to Mr. Ross.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a stylized initial 'B' followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Dr. A. S. Lamb,
Dept. of Physical Education.

13th March, 1929.

Dear Dr. Lamb,

Mr. J. W. Ross acknowledged the receipt of the statement in connection with the McGill Rowing Club. He would like to know before the next Finance Committee meeting, how many undergraduates are using the Club. Could you let me have that information, please?

Yours sincerely,

52

Dr. A. S. Lamb,
Dept. of Physical Education.

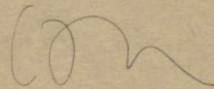
19th March, 1929.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons,
Royal Bank Building,
St. James Street, Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ross,

I am forwarding herewith the
additional information concerning the MCGILL ROWING
CLUB, which I hope you will find in order.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be the initials 'JWR' followed by a flourish.

MONTREAL, 360 ST JAMES STREET
 TORONTO, 10 ADELAIDE STREET E.
 WINNIPEG, 607 ELECTRIC CHAMBERS
 CALGARY, LANCASTER BUILDING
 VANCOUVER, STANDARD BANK BUILDING

P. S. Ross & Sons
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS TRUSTEES & LIQUIDATORS

BRIG. GEN. JAMES G. ROSS,
 C.M.G., C.A., F.C.A. (CAN.)
 A. F. C. ROSS,
 C.A., F.C.A. (CAN.) F.S.A.A. (ENG.)
 JOHN W. ROSS,
 LL.D., C.A., F.C.A. (CAN.)
 GORDON W. SCOTT, C.A.
 S. R. CAMPBELL, C.A.
 JOHN A. GRANT, C.A.
 S. B. PECKHAM, C.A.
 GUY E. HOULT, C.A.
 W. L. GATEHOUSE, C.A.
 W. G. JEPHCOTT, C.A.
 H. S. HAWTHORNE, C.A.
 F. E. H. GATES, C.A.
 G. M. HAWTHORN, C.A.

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
 360 ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL, QUE.

12th. March, 1929.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
 Acting Principal,
 McGill University,
 MONTREAL.

Dear Dr. Martin,

Kindly accept my appreciation for your recent letter and the statement in connection with the McGill Rowing Club. The present finances seem in good shape. I am also interested to learn how many Undergraduates are using the Club. Possibly Dr. Lamb could give us this information, and it would be time enough to present it at the next meeting of the Finance Committee. With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

John W. Ross

JWR/A.

5th April, 1929.

John W. Ross, Esq.,
Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons,
Royal Bank Building,
St. James Street, Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ross,

I have just had a visit from one of the officials of the McGill Rowing Club. He tells me that the building was burned down last week, and he comes asking of the University Authorities are able to do anything in the matter - otherwise, the Club will have to close down for this summer.

I told him I would write to you as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and acquaint you with the facts, in order that you might consider the matter at your convenience. I would have come down to see you about it, but, unfortunately, I have to go away to-night and will not be back until the 14th inst.

Yours sincerely,

C.M.

Acting Principal.

P.S.

In case you would like to send any official communication to the Club, the appropriate person to write to would be:- D. R. Logan,
C/o Dominion Securities Corporation,
275 St. James Street, Montreal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
A. S. LAMB, B. P. E., M. D., DIRECTOR

March 7th.1929.

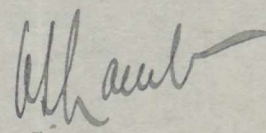
Dr. C. F. Martin,
Acting Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir,

Re Financial Statement
Rowing Club.

Since our conference on Tuesday last, I have endeavoured to secure the financial statement from Mr. Pangman, who, I believe, has it in his possession. The latest word received is that he is delivering the statement sometime to-day and I shall see that you get it as soon as he reports.

Yours faithfully,



ASL:C.

Copy sent to Boston.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE.

8th. April, 1929.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Acting Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Dr. Martin,

Thank you for your letter in regard to
McGill Rowing Club. I am leaving on Thursday for the West
Indies for a month, so that I don't think anything further
can be done in regard to the matter. David Logan was in
the office last week but I was unable to hold out any hope
to him of immediate action in regard to a contribution from
the University.

Yours very truly,

JWR/A.

July 25th, 1929.

J. W. McConnell, Esq.,
145 St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. McConnell:-

At its last meeting the Athletic Board of McGill University dealt with the matter of the indebtedness of our Rowing Club to you and I know that the Bursar has since forwarded you a cheque for the amount involved.

May I on behalf of the University and all those interested in our Rowing Club express our deep gratitude to you for the interest you have taken in the Club's affairs. Were it not for your help they probably never would have got started. I notice by this morning's press dispatches that they lost to Varsity in yesterday's matches, but the count stands two to two, so that for half the time we were on top.

With all good wishes to you and again expressing our profound thanks, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DEPARTMENT



OF PHYSICAL

EDUCATION

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, LANCASTER 7564
FIELD HOUSE, UPTOWN 6579
COURTS AND RINK, UPTOWN 2270

February 13th, 1930.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.
President, C.P.R.
Windsor Station.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

The time has now come when definite plans for a rented house or a more permanent structure must be decided on for the coming summer for the McGill Rowing Club.

Our last year's Landlord has requested an answer from us as to whether we will take his property or not. He claims there is another tenant in the market for it. Before we do anything in the matter, however, we feel that we should consult you as you have already discussed this matter with our representatives.

If you could possibly let us know your wishes in the near future we should be most grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Hugh R. McCraig
President,
McGill Rowing Club.

10.26x

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL RELATIONS

February 17th, 1930.

Memorandum for the Principal

Re attached file

After the destruction of the McGill boathouse, the insurance money, about \$1000.00 was paid to Mr. McConnell in liquidation of the Club's debts. As a result of having no house, the undergraduates had to pay out \$350.00 last year, and will have to pay out as much this year, as rental.

I have explained the situation concerning the new boathouse as well as possible and think that it is understood.

I gather that the Club hardly expected Mr. Beatty to provide them with a boathouse, but were anxious to have the situation cleared up.

It is found that this rental is a very considerable handicap and I venture to suggest that the expense might be carried by the University until the final decision is made regarding the drive.

*ask
Froberts
see me*

W. J. D. B. 1930

March
Thirteenth
1930.

E. W. Beatty Esq., LL.D., K.C.,
Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Beatty:

Some little time ago I promised to speak to you about the affairs of the Rowing Club, and I am sorry that I have not done so before this.

The immediate need of the Rowing Club is a house for the boys to live in during the coming Summer. At present the Shells are being housed in the Club House of the Valois Boating Club and it is, of course, desirable that the boys should live in that vicinity. They have raised \$50.00 to bind the renting of such a house and require another \$300.00 to secure it for the Summer.

At the present time the Athletic Board do not feel justified in allocating any more of its funds to the Rowing Club and it is evident that the money will have to be raised in some other manner.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Rowing Club

DEPARTMENT

OF PHYSICAL



EDUCATION

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C., B.Sc., B.Arch.,
ATHLETIC MANAGER
690 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, LANCASTER 7564
FIELD HOUSE, UPTOWN 6579
COURTS AND RINK, UPTOWN 2270

March 26th, 1930.

Memorandum for Sir Arthur Currie:

The Rowing Club activities may be divided into three periods of activity:

- (a) Winter training on rowing machines.
- (b) Preparation for a competition in the Dominion races at the Canadian Henley.
- (c) Competition in the Annual Intercollegiate Boat races.

Winter Training - Six Rowing Machines, accommodation in the Field House and the assistance of Mr. Molmans as Rowing Coach at a salary of \$300.00 per year are provided for this activity, which is open to all Undergraduates without fee and approximately 50 have taken part, of whom about 16 are serious.

Preparation for Henley - The Club rented a clubhouse at Lakeside - Between May 1st and July 20th, 1929, 22 rowers contributed \$1434.40, the distribution of which was as follows:

\$350.00	- Rent (This covered rental charge for the whole Season)
85.09	- Insurance, Light and Water.
872.68	- Food
<u>1307.77</u>	- Leaving a balance of \$126.63

From July 20th to August 31st, 20 boys contributed \$478.41, and expended \$384.07 for food, leaving a balance of \$94.34. The combined balance \$220.97 was spent on repairs etc., and expenses of Coach Molmans at the Canadian Henley. McGill entered 18 men in 9 races. The Henley trip cost each boy about \$70.00.

Each boy was charged \$35.00 per month for room and board. Some of the members of the Club consider that this monthly charge is so large, plus the cost of the Henley and Eastern Division, that it prevents some of the qualified

material from staying at the Club during the Summer and thus detracts from McGill's chances in the Canadian Championships and Intercollegiate races. An effort has been made to collect the \$350.00 for rental from certain patrons including Mr. E. W. Beatty - The Undergraduate Club say that they were not responsible for this action - I do not feel that this expense should be obtained either by subscription or from the Athletic Board funds, but consider it is a fair living charge that should be met by the boys themselves. As the Canadian Henley is not an Intercollegiate race it would be departing from Athletic Board precedent to pay the teams expenses for this trip.

Intercollegiate Boat Race - It is proposed to hold the Intercollegiate Boat Race (one-8 oar crew) on the Lachine Canal early in the College term of 1930-31, and it will naturally follow that this race should be held in Toronto during the College term 1931-32. Under these circumstances the expense of this trip would be a fair charge on the Athletic Board.

General Expense: - The Board has provided the Club with 24 beds, 6 rowing machines and frames, winter accommodation a bonus to Mr. Molmans of \$300.00 for previous service and a salary of \$300.00 a year commencing in the Session 1929-30. In addition \$656.32 (from insurance on the clubhouse which was burned) was paid to Mr. McConnell on account of shells purchased through him. The Athletic Board has also met incidental expenses amounting to about \$200.00 in all covering insurance premiums, legal fees, entry fees etc., during the past five years.

Thus although it was originally understood that the Rowing Club would be able to finance itself and would be run without charge to the Athletic Board it has cost us about \$1950.00 to date, about \$1100.00 of which was expended on equipment which we still have. The annual charges of the Rowing Club to the University of Toronto average about \$2300.00 a year.

Stuart Lake

PRINCIPAL'S MEMORANDUM.

July 26th, 1930.

McGill Rowing Club

Mr. George Montgomery phoned me to say that he has seen Mr. Macfarlane several times since our interview of July 14th, and has arrived at the following agreement, which he advised the University to accept:

Mr. Macfarlane will pay the cost of all repairs to the boat to put it in a condition satisfactory to the Rowing Club; he will contribute \$500 to the purchase of a new shell whenever the Rowing Club may decide to purchase a new one. Mr. Montgomery says that this agreement is satisfactory to the Rowing Club. He told me that the shell had already been repaired once, having struck a rock. This was news to me, as I was under the impression that the shell damaged by Mr Macfarlane was entirely new.

AWC:DM

December 29th,
1931.

G. H. Montgomery, Esq., K.C.,
Care Brown, Montgomery & McMichael,
360 St. James Street West,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Montgomery,

You will remember that some time ago Mr. Macfarlane agreed to contribute towards the price of a new shell for the McGill Rowing Club.

The shell was duly purchased and there is now due and payable the sum of 9191 francs, or \$441.16 at the present rate of exchange.

Will you again kindly take up the matter with Mr. Macfarlane and say to him that his contribution would be greatly appreciated.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal,

N.B. As I am laid up with a touch of tonsillitis, my secretary will sign this letter.

Rowing Club

January 11th, 1932.

G. H. Montgomery, Esq.,
c/o Brown, Montgomery & McMichael,
The Royal Bank Building,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Montgomery:-

Replying to your letter of
January 9th, I am sure the Rowing Club will be
quite willing to wait until March 1st from Mr.
McFarlane's promised contribution.

I shall take care to let
Mr. Logan know that I have said this to you.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

45 Aberdeen Avenue,
Westmount, Que.
March 19th, 1932.

J.W. McConnell, Esq.,
215 St. James Street, West,
Montreal.

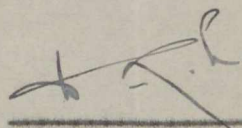
Dear Mr. McConnell:-

The receipt of Mr. P.A. McFarlane's
cheque, March 18th, enables us to complete payment of
his \$500. contribution towards the "J.W. McConnell 2nd"
with our enclosed cheque (\$350.00).

We regret the delay in this matter
but trust you have considered our position.

Please accept our sincere thanks
for your kind assistance in replacing the original
"J.W. McConnell". We only hope that future crews will
find it as inspired in winning races as the first "J.W.
McConnell" proved to be.

Sincerely



President
McGill Rowing Club

DRL/IH
Enclosure

Copy

Sir Arthur Currie
McGill University
Sherbrooke St West.

Montreal, Que.
March 19th, 1932.

G.H. Montgomery, Esq., K.C.,
Messrs. Brown, Montgomery & McMichael,
The Royal Bank Building,
360 St. James St. West,
Montreal.


Dear Sir:-

Mr. P.A. McFarlane's cheque for \$400. which was received with your letter of March 18th is acknowledged herewith.

It completes payment of his contribution toward the price of the new shell for the McGill Rowing Club.

As a small token of appreciation of the members of the Club for the trouble you have taken in arbitrating this matter, we would ask you to accept the cigars.

Yours truly,



President
McGill Rowing Club

DRL/LH

c/o Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited,
275 St. James Street, West,
Montreal.

March 23, 1932.

George H. Montgomery, Esq., K.C.,
Royal Bank Building,
Montreal. P. Q.

My dear Mr. Montgomery,

May I add a word of thanks to those
of the President of our Rowing Club, for the trouble
you took in getting compensation from Mr. McFarlane
for the loss of our shell.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

March 23, 1932.

J. W. McConnell, Esq.,
St. Lawrence Sugar Company,
Montreal. P. Q.

My dear Jack,

May I add a word of warm thanks to those expressed by the President of the McGill Rowing Club to you for your help in procuring the "J.W. McConnell Second" and for your continued interest in the Club.

I assure you that all you have done is very deeply appreciated.

Ever yours faithfully,

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers, &c.

Cable Address "Jonhall"
P. O. Box 250

The Royal Bank Building

Montreal

31st December 1931.

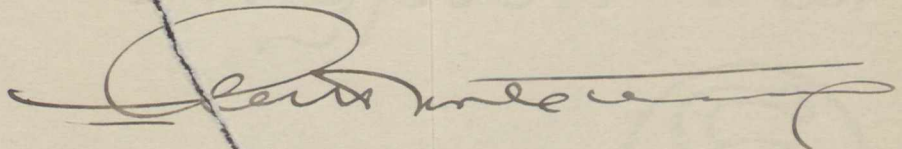
ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C. GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
ROBERT C. MCMICHAEL, K.C. WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON, K.C. ORVILLE S. TYNDALE, K.C.
THOMAS R. KER, K.C. WILBERT H. HOWARD, K.C.
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE LIONEL A. FORSYTH, K.C.
COLVILLE SINCLAIR, K.C. ELDRIDGE CATE
C. RUSSELL MCKENZIE PAUL GAUTHIER
J. LEIGH BISHOP CLAUDE S. RICHARDSON
J. ANGUS OGILVY F. CAMPBELL COPE
JOHN G. PORTEOUS HAZEN HANSARD
G. FEATHERSTON OSLER

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have yours of the 29th instant and
have written Mr. McFarlane as suggested.

Yours truly,



GHM/H

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers, &c.

Cable Address "Jonhall"
P. O. Box 250

The Royal Bank Building

Montreal

13th January 1932.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.	GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
ROBERT C. MCMICHAEL, K.C.	WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON, K.C.	ORVILLE S. TYNDALE, K.C.
THOMAS R. KER, K.C.	WILBERT H. HOWARD, K.C.
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE	LIONEL A. FORSYTH, K.C.
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J. LEIGH BISHOP	CLAUDE S. RICHARDSON
J. ANGUS OGILVY	F. CAMPBELL COPE
JOHN G. PORTEOUS	HAZEN HANSARD
G. FEATHERSTON OSLER	

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

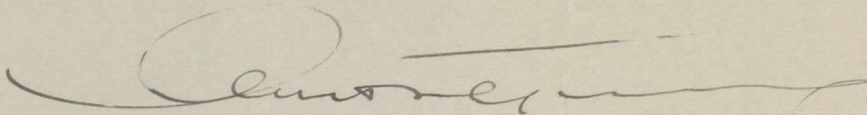
Dear Sir Arthur,

I have yours of the 11th instant.

After communicating with Mr. Logan I
have asked Mr. McFarlane if he could let us have a
cheque for \$100 on account. He has promised to do this
on the 15th instant.

Yours truly,

GHM/H



Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers, &c.

Cable Address "Jonhall"
P. O. Box 250

The Royal Bank Building

Montreal

9th January 1932.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. MCMICHAEL, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON, K.C.
THOMAS R. KER, K.C.
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE
COLVILLE SINCLAIR, K.C.
C. RUSSELL MCKENZIE
J. LEIGH BISHOP
J. ANGUS OGILVY
JOHN G. PORTEOUS
G. FEATHERSTON OSLER

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
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WILBERT H. HOWARD, K.C.
LIONEL A. FORSYTH, K.C.
ELDRIDGE CATE
PAUL GAUTHIER
CLAUDE S. RICHARDSON
F. CAMPBELL COPE
HAZEN HANSARD

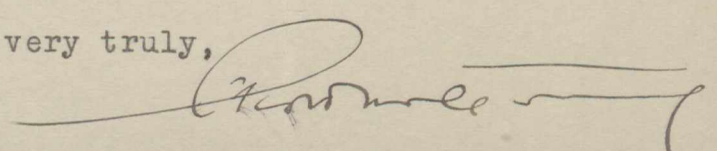
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur,

re McGill Rowing Club

In further reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo I would say that Mr. David Logan telephoned on the day on which your letter was received reminding me that the amount Mr. McFarlane had agreed to contribute was \$500, and I accordingly wrote him asking for that amount. Yesterday afternoon Mr. McFarlane telephoned to me wishing to know whether it would be all right if he sent his cheque on March 1st, as he had a number of payments to meet during January and February. I promised to get in touch with you and let him know. He did not question the amount, ~~and~~ I may say I also tried to get in touch with Mr. Logan, but so far have not been successful.

Yours very truly,



GHM/H

CARON BROTHERS

INCORPORATED



CARON BUILDING - BLEURY STREET
HEAD OFFICE



FACTORY, 3675 NOTRE DAME ST. EAST

MONTREAL

CANADA

April 13, 1927

General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur,

As I stated to you over the telephone this morning, the Produced-in-Canada Association, of which I am the President, is considering seriously the putting on of an exposition during the month of August, probably the 2nd and 3rd week, and it is endeavouring to secure the right from the City of Montreal to use the south west part of Fletcher's Field for this purpose.

As certain spectacular features will be staged with the object of drawing the crowds, it is suggested to lease the grounds of McGill University for a period of two weeks, that is, the McGill Stadium. The Association would put up a bond to replace the Stadium in exactly the same condition as it was. We would like to know whether the University would consider leasing it, and if so, at what figure.

The public would not be admitted on the turf. This would only be used by the performers. The grand stands only would be used by the public. To obviate any damage to the turf, planks could be laid where it would be used by the performers to such an extent as to be harmful to it.

You are no doubt aware that the object of the Association is to encourage our Canadian people to buy Canadian goods, manufactured or otherwise, in so far as they are equal in quality and price. Last year our exposition was held in the Morgan Building and it was quite a success. This year we are more ambitious and want to hold a larger exposition.

Yours very truly,

A. L. Caron.

ALC/JP

April 21st, 1927.

A. L. Caron, Esq.,
Caron Building,
Bleury Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Caron:-

We have given further consideration to the subject matter of your communication of April 13th with reference to the Produced-in-Canada Association using the Stadium for two weeks in August, for the purposes outlined in your letter.

While we have deep and earnest sympathy with the objects of the Association above mentioned, we greatly fear that the damage to the stadium plot would be too great to be overcome before the football season opened in the Fall. In order to keep the turf in anything like the proper condition we must every year or so give the stadium a complete rest. To allow it to be used for two weeks in August for the stands of performers and entertainers is to risk a damage and this risk we do not care to take. It is therefore with great reluctance that I have to tell you we cannot meet your wishes.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN AMATEUR LACROSSE ASSOCIATION



March 21, 1927.

HON. PRESIDENT
JOE LALLY
CORNWALL

PRESIDENT
A. E. H. COO
FREE PRESS, WINNIPEG

VICE-PRESIDENT
B.C. REPRESENTATIVE
LEONARD TAIT
1077 FELL STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE
J. D. WRIGHT
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

SECRETARY
MANITOBA REPRESENTATIVE
W. O. GRAHAM
SUITE 19, LEE COURT, WINNIPEG

TREASURER
ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE
W. R. HARCOURT
65 WOLVERLEIGH BOULEVARD
TORONTO

QUEBEC REPRESENTATIVE
A. HAMILTON
710 INSURANCE EXCHANGE
BUILDING, MONTREAL

SASKATCHEWAN REPRESENTATIVE
A. RITCHIE
CUSTOMS, REGINA

ALBERTA REPRESENTATIVE
W. MARSHALL
NICKLE SHOE SHOP, CALGARY

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

Dear Sir:

We would like to know if you would be good enough to let us have an article on the benefits derived from Lacrosse and why the citizens and Press of Canada should get behind the game so we may be properly represented at the Olympic Games.

We would like this letter with a view of having it broadcasted over the radio, and as an exponent of Canada's National summer game, we would appreciate it if you would let us have same at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you, we remain,

Yours very truly,
CANADIAN AMATEUR LACROSSE ASS'N

AH/VT

*To Mr. Brovey
I don't much approve
of this but I know
for Lally and Leonard Tait.
Make it short and general.
22/3/27*

March 24th, 1927.

A. Hamilton, Esq.,
Quebec Representative,
Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association,
710 Insurance Exchange Building,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:-

The efforts of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association to reawaken interest in the game of Lacrosse will meet with the cordial approval and receive the warm-hearted support of every one who values amateur sport for its own sake.

The more our young Canadians learn to meet one another in healthy, friendly athletic contests the better it will be for Canada. Despite the number of games now played there is plenty of room for Lacrosse. Many of us remember the time, only a few years ago, when we preferred to witness a game of Lacrosse to any other. But if there is one game that we must play as perfectly as it can be played Lacrosse is the game. Since Canada was its original home, we cannot afford to play it less well than the best.

International sport is year by year becoming more important as an agency for a better understanding between peoples, and our participation in the Olympic games has done more for Canada than we can readily appreciate. An international victory at our original national game could not but win for us new friends and new fame and awaken new interest in our country. Every Canadian should support you in your effort.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN AMATEUR LACROSSE ASSOCIATION



ORGANIZED
SEPT. 4 1925

HON. PRESIDENT
JOE LALLY
CORNWALL

PRESIDENT
A. E. H. COO
FREE PRESS, WINNIPEG

VICE-PRESIDENT
B.C. REPRESENTATIVE
LEONARD TAIT
1077 FELL STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE
J. D. WRIGHT
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

SECRETARY
MANITOBA REPRESENTATIVE
W. O. GRAHAM
SUITE 19, LEE COURT, WINNIPEG

TREASURER
ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE
W. R. HARCOURT
85 WOLVERLEIGH BOULEVARD
TORONTO

QUEBEC REPRESENTATIVE
A. HAMILTON
710 INSURANCE EXCHANGE
BUILDING, MONTREAL

SASKATCHEWAN REPRESENTATIVE
A. RITCHIE
CUSTOMS, REGINA

ALBERTA REPRESENTATIVE
W. MARSHALL
NICKLE SHOE SHOP, CALGARY

March 26th, 1927.

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

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of
24th of March stating why Canadians should play
Lacrosse and wish to state that I appreciate very
much what you have done for us.

Yours very truly,

AH/VT



FOUNDED 1903

MONTREAL SKI CLUB, INC.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY
P.O. BOX 1724
MONTREAL

MONTREAL, QUE.
CANADA

March 14, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

McGill University.

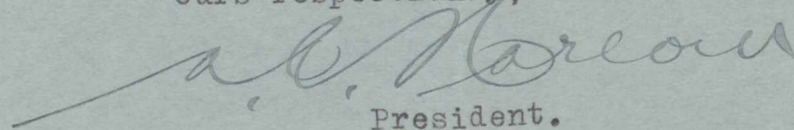
Dear Sir Arthur:

I wish to thank you most cordially for your two letters of 8th. and 10th. inst. and for the deep interest you taken in this matter, especially since you have such a full program.

I can assure that I should not have asked for a full meeting of the Athletic Board had I known it was composed of so many members. It was my desire merely to have an opportunity of presenting the club's side of the story before one or two of what might be called the unbiased and uninformed members of your Board. Your kind offer to attend, if possible, a meeting of the two interested parties is all I could possibly hope for and I sincerely trust that you will be able to do so. I would make a special effort to attend such a meeting at any hour of the day which would be most convenient to you.

Thanking you for courteous attention, I am,

Yours respectfully,


President.

March 10th, 1927.

A. C. Harlow, Esq.,
President, Montreal Ski Club,
P. O. Box 1724,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Harlow:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of
your letter of yesterday.

I am very sorry but it is
impossible for me to call a meeting of the Athletic
Board of McGill in the near future for the special
purpose of having that body listen to any mis-
understandings which occurred between you, as re-
presenting the Montreal Ski Club, and Major Forbes
and Dr. Lamb of McGill University. As a matter of
fact the Athletic Board know nothing of what has
transpired and your good name has been in no way
prejudiced. It so happens that next week I must
spend three days out of Montreal, while another
afternoon is taken up with the meeting of the Montreal
Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, of which
I am Chairman. I really cannot afford another couple
of hours in the afternoon to such a meeting as you
desire.

Please do not misunderstand my
attitude. I fully appreciate your desire to give
your side of the story, and believe me when I say
that because you are asked to wait for a little
while your case will not be prejudiced. I am asking

A. C. Harlow, Esq.,

- 2 -

Dr. Lamb, Colonel Bovey and Major Forbes to arrange a meeting with the representatives of the Club and I shall try very hard to attend that meeting. I hope that we can then agree upon a satisfactory arrangement to govern our future relations.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



FOUNDED 1903

MONTREAL SKI CLUB, Inc.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY

P.O. BOX 1724
MONTREAL

Lan-9521

CLUB HOUSE AND JUMPS
COTE DES NEIGES HILL

TELEPHONE:
WEST. - 8617

MONTREAL, QUE.
CANADA

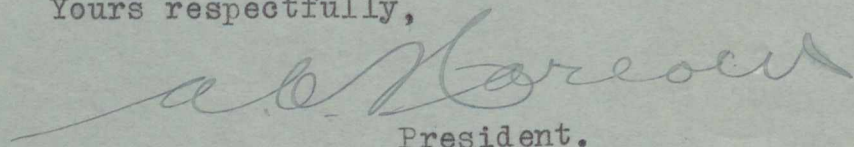
March 9, 1927

Dear Sir Arthur:

Since writing my letter of 7th. instant it has become even more apparent to me that it is most desirable that the points of misunderstanding between the Montreal Ski Club and the Athletic Board be heard before a full meeting of your Board. This club has for many years done so much valuable pioneer work in this field of amateur sport, and has during these years so unselfishly granted its facilities on such easy terms to McGill boys I feel that it would be manifestly unfair to allow any misunderstanding or misinterpretation to militate in any way against its good name in that respect.

I therefore sincerely trust, Sir Arthur, that you will see your way clear to arrange such a conference at an early date.

Yours respectfully,


President.

March 8th, 1927.

A. C. Harlow, Esq.,
P. O. Box 1724,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Harlow:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 7th.

While I should be very glad to have you present at the meeting of the Athletic Board when the arrangement with the Montreal Ski Club is disposed of finally, I do not wish to call a special meeting of that Board for such a purpose. The Athletic Board is composed of three, representing the Staff of the University, three students and three graduates. We usually meet at the luncheon hour, saving time thereby. Between the hours of three and six o'clock is an awkward time for us. Let me suggest that the Ski Club and the representatives of the Athletic Board continue their negotiations and when the final agreement is ready for consideration by the whole of our Board I shall have the Board assembled and notify you.

I was sorry that you were not present at the Conference the other day, but it was called in a great hurry. You may rest assured that I understand there are always two sides to every story.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



FOUNDED 1903

MONTREAL SKI CLUB, INC.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY

P.O. BOX 1724
MONTREAL

Telephone-- Wal. 0879
or c/o Sec'y Lan. 9521

CLUB HOUSE AND JUMPS
COTE DES NEIGES HILL

TELEPHONE:

~~WEST XX 8617 XXXX~~

MONTREAL, QUE.
CANADA

March 7, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.

McGill University, Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of addressing this request to you in the best interests of the ski sport in general, and as affected by the relationships between the Montreal Ski Club and McGill in particular.

I am informed that at the emergency conference with you on Friday last I was quoted as having made certain statements which appeared to put the whole matter in a light unfavourable to the club, Unfortunately I was not aware of this conference in time and our representatives, not being conversant with all the facts and not having all the correspondence before them, were at a great disadvantage in presenting the case for the club.

I therefore respectfully request that at an early date you will grant us a hearing in the presence of your Athletic Board so that you may be in a position to give the stamp of your approval to an arrangement which I am confident you will deem to be generous and fair.

I may add that any hour between three and six P.M. would be most convenient to me if would be suitable to you.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. Carlou
President.

Galley Six

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

Acting in the capacity of Secretary for the past three years has taught me a great many things about our Union, the place it is playing in the promotion and government of sport and the responsibilities that it should assume. This is the fortieth anniversary of the birth of our organization which through these years has accomplished most remarkable achievements owing to the self-sacrificing devotion of a long line of illustrious sportsmen. It is to them that we owe our gratitude for their foresight and perseverance in establishing and maintaining this organization which has played so important a part in the athletic affairs of our country. They carried on and succeeded in the face of many difficulties and have handed down to us a tradition which has taken a most important place in our national life and which, I trust, it will continue to do.

Times and conditions change and with these changes have come modifications in our organization to meet new problems and new situations, but time cannot change the traditions of sportsmanship and amateurism, the foundation stones on which our structure is erected.

The insidious tendencies of the present day toward the commercialization and professionalization of most forms of sport are tendencies which must be combated by all forces at our disposal and we must be constantly on the alert lest our own viewpoints are caught up and swept away by the on-rush of what to many are the all-important, but which in reality are merely the external and superficial.

The objects of the Union as stated in Article II. of the Constitution read in part as follows:—

"The improvement, promotion and regulation of athletic sports among amateurs.

"The incorporation of all eligible amateur athletic organizations in Canada into such separate Branches and representation in this Union as may be deemed best adapted to advance the cause of amateur athletics throughout Canada.

"The establishment and maintenance of allied membership with organization of general or special jurisdiction and composed of clubs or otherwise designated bodies of individual members, devoted wholly or partially to physical education or to some specialty in athletics.

"The establishment and maintenance throughout Canada of a uniform test of amateur standing, and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction."

We have then, in consequence, adopted a definition of an amateur and certain rules and regulations to guide us in striving toward our objectives. In the past few years, we have witnessed a relaxation of several important principles and I have grave fears as to the outcome, should this tendency continue. We have chosen the side of amateurism, this is an **Amateur Union**, it was intended to be such forty years ago by those who handed it down to us and let us transmit it to the generation to come as strong or even stronger in its ideals of pure amateurism and noble sportsmanship.

It is not considered necessary to enumerate in detail the work carried on by your Secretary throughout the year, as the reports of the Chairmen of Committees will doubtless record the progress that has been made in the activities under their supervision. Mention may, however, be made of the fact that in addition to approximately 5,000 letters which have been written, forty-three (43) circular letters have been issued which either sought or transmitted information, thought to be of value. Special mention should perhaps be made of the following:—

(a) The establishment of a newly organized Maritime Provinces Branch and the deep debt of gratitude which this Union owes to Lt.-Col. Norman P. McLeod in effecting this reorganization.

(b) The consummation of Articles of Agreement with the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.

(c) The co-operation between the Union and the Olympic Committee in the establishing of "Standards of Achievement" and the successful carrying out of a series of Sectional Meets, culminating in the Central Sectional Meet and Dominion Championships at Toronto on August 20th, 1927.

(d) The compilation of all amendments, records, rules for track and field, boxing, wrestling and handball, and the publication of same in pamphlet form.

(e) The new affiliations with International Federations in Fencing, Gymnastics, Bobsleighbing and Tobogganing.

(f) The Contribution made by the Union in the reorganization of the International Skating Union of America, the establishment of the Amateur Skating Union of America and the strengthening of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada.

(g) The establishment of a three-year contract with the D. R. Dingwall Company whereby a considerable saving will be effected in the purchase of the championship medals of the Union.

(h) The co-operation of the Union in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation by special athletic meets and awards commemorative of the occasion.

Galley Seven

(i) The revision and circulation of a new application for re-instatement form.

In accordance with Article VIII. of the Constitution the Executive Committee was constituted as follows:—

President

J. A. McVicar, 213 Enderton Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Hon. Treasurer

C. C. Robinson, P.O. Box 251, Winnipeg, Man.

Hon. Secretary

Dr. A. S. Lamb, McGill University, Montreal, Que.

Vice-Presidents

B. W. Bellamy, c/o The Times, Wetaskin, Alta.

J. Courtney, P.O. Box 85, New Westminster, B.C.

S. F. Doyle, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

E. A. Hughes, Can. National Exhibition Office, Toronto 2, Ont.

Prof. T. R. Loudon, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

J. I. Morkin, 322 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

P. J. Mulqueen, 197 Rosedale Heights Drive, Toronto, Ont.

J. F. Savage, 307 Peel St., Montreal, Que.

Members

F. Cameron, Fort William, Ont.

Prof. K. W. Gordon, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Owing to unconstitutional action on the part of Mr. S. F. Doyle, he was subsequently replaced by Mr. D. Webster Fraser, Amherst, N.S.

The following National Committees were appointed by the President on February 15th, 1927.

National Registration Committee

*Jas. I. Morkin, Chairman, 322 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

*Col. N. P. McLeod, Saint John, N.B.

*A. J. Gard, 1546 Broadway East, Vancouver, B.C.

*J. F. Savage, 307 Peel St., Montreal, Que.

*P. J. Mulqueen, 197 Rosedale Heights Drive, Toronto.

*Father Athol Murray, Regina, Sask.

Records Committee

*E. A. Hughes, Chairman, Canadian National Exhibition Office, Toronto 2, Ont.

*R. C. Irwin, 630 Harvard Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.

*F. Cameron, Fort William, Ont.

Major D. S. Forbes, 328 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que.

*Prof. A. W. Matthews, Dept. of Pharmacy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

Affiliations & Alliances Committee

*Prof. T. R. Loudon, Chairman University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

W. A. Hewitt, c/o Daily Star, Toronto, Ont.

*Harvey Pulford, 75 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

*J. G. Near, 15 Dalton Road, Toronto, Ont.

*C. Preston, Hamilton Police Dept., Hamilton, Ont.

*C. E. Higginbottom, 282 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

Track and Field Committee

*E. H. Bourdon, Chairman, 250 Peel St., Montreal, Que.

*R. E. Fry, 1438 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

*Dr. J. Bricker, Vancouver, B.C.

T. McAuliffe, Port Arthur, Ont.

F. H. Marples, 132 Dsborne St., Winnipeg, Man.

Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Committee

*Geo. McBeth, Chairman, Central Police Station, Winnipeg.

*L. E. Metivier, 99, 4th Ave., Verdun, Que.

John Leslie, City Police Hdqtrs, Edmonton, Alta.

*Louis Rubenstein, 41 Craig St. West, Montreal, Que.

*E. A. Hughes, Canadian National Exhibition Office, Toronto 2, Ont.

*Major M. A. McPherson, Regina, Sask.

Gymnastics Committee

Robt. Bonney, Chairman, Lake Simcoe Ice Co., 102 Dupont St. Toronto, Ont.

*J. M. Taylor, Chief Constable, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*H. E. Bleakney, 189 Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B.

J. H. Crocker, 86 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

*G. Williams, 32 Canada Life Bldg., Regina, Sask.

Publicity Committee

*B. W. Bellamy, Chairman, c/o The Times, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

*H. H. Roxborough, 92 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

*S. F. Doyle, 114 Elm Ave., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

A. Morrison, c/o Public Parks Board, Winnipeg.

*J. A. Courtney, P.O. Box 85, New Westminster, B.C.

W. H. Kilby, 95 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Committee on Women's Athletics

*J. DeGruchy, Chairman, 37 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*W. Northey, 670 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que.

Galley Eight

- *W. E. Findlay, 10 St. John St., Montreal, Que.
- *Prof. Jos. E. Howe, 72 Chestnut St., Winnipeg, Man.
- *Prof. K. W. Gordon, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
- *R. S. Stronach, Banff, Alta.

Legislation Committee

- J. H. Crocker, Chairman, 86 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.
- *A. C. Pettipas, Dartmouth, N.S.
- W. S. Simpson, 374 Simpson St., New Westminster, B.C.
- Robt. Falconer, 51 High Park Blvd., Toronto, Ont.
- *Prof. J. C. Simpson, McGill University, Montreal, Que.

N.B.—*Members of the Board of Governors.

Additional Members of the Board of Governors:

- J. Bill, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.
- H. N. Boyd, c/o Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa, Ont.
- A. E. H. Coe, Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.
- N. H. Crow, 228 Glen Road Toronto, Ont.
- S. W. Cuthbert, Electrical Dept. T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- T. A. Dimmock, Fort William, Ont.
- Brig.-Gen. W. O'H. Dodds, 250 Peel St., Montreal, Que.
- E. W. Hamilton, Vancouver, B.C.
- J. W. Hamilton, Regina, Sask.
- W. J. Hill, Workmen's Compensation Brd, Edmonton, Alta.
- P. G. Majeau, Room 1001, 17 St. John St., Montreal, Que.
- H. D. McQuarrie, Westville, N.S.
- A. Racicot, 80 Cherrier St., Montreal, Que.
- W. E. Rankin, Fort William, Ont.
- D. E. Rogerson, Queen & Booth Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Dr. F. E. Sandercock, Calgary, Alta.
- W. J. Snyder, 162 Sanford N., Hamilton, Ont.
- S. Wilson, Port Arthur, Ont.

The sporting pages of most of the daily papers across the country have, during the past few weeks contained a good deal of material relative to this Union and its relationship to sport in general. One gentleman advocates "separate control of each sport by a reliable executive, whose members have knowledge of each athlete in that particular branch and are qualified to pass on his eligibility." This is characteristic of most of the suggestions made, in that it clearly indicates ignorance of the policy that has been followed by the Union for many years. The Union has time and again declared itself in favor of national governing bodies for various sports and many times has assisted in the formation of such organizations, and at the present time has affiliation with thirteen (13) such national controlling bodies. In each case, **autonomy** over their particular sport is exercised and they are privileged to amend their regulations as they see fit. If, however, they should adopt such amendments as to make their relationship with this Union incompatible, then it will be a question for us to decide as to whether we shall retain our affiliation with them.

One caption reads as follows: "Sport leaders on Prairies are 'fed up' with inconsistencies and unworkable Medes and Pers laws of the tottering Amateur Union of Canada." The article goes on to speak of the "wobbly structure" of the Union and general criticism is levelled.

Perhaps this should be a time for introspection and a taking of stock as to the efficacy of our administration. The line of demarcation is perfectly clear; **either we are an Amateur Union or we are not.** Since we are on the Amateur side of the dividing line, we must allow those who choose to commercialize their skills to go their own way with the business or enterprise in which they are engaged and let us confine our energies and legislation for those who desire to remain as amateurs, and who wish to participate "solely for the pleasure and the physical, mental and social benefits to be derived therefrom" and who experience the thrill and joy of effort and accomplishment for its own sake. The ideas and the ideals of the two groups are entirely different and why should we be tempted to legislate for the inclusion of those who have chosen to go the other way? If the criticism is against the Union for inconsistency and failure to operate in accordance with the laws laid down for its guidance, it may be justifiable and I venture the opinion that there are, in some parts of our country men who hold offices in amateur organizations and who are directly affected in a financial way if their teams should win or lose. There should be more criticism against this pseudo-amateurism and more stringent action on the part of our organization to see that such offenders are put where they belong. Some individuals, when personally interested, are the ones who sing loudest and longest of the step taken by the "misguided youth" when they are aggressively seeking his reinstatement to the amateur ranks.

Greater liberality was shown last year in reinstatements than at any previous time and what was the result—even greater dissatisfaction, petty jealousies, a gross violation of the Constitution and finally the disruption of one of our most important branches. If the criticism is directed against a repetition of such "compassion" then again I say it is justified. For the consideration of this meeting, there are even more applications for "A" class men than there were last year.

These meetings should offer an opportunity for the exchange of

Galley Nine

ideas, for a consideration as to the ways and means of dealing with new problems and complex situations, but chiefly there should be a re-affirmation of our belief in Amateurism and a reiteration of our determination to carry on in the face of difficult and trying conditions. There may at times be too much "annual report" and not enough work between times, and perhaps at these sessions there is too much thought of legislation and not enough application to the laws we already have. Certainly, the wheel would turn a lot smoother from year to year if all the spokes held firmly. If the critics have directed their shafts at our ability to legislate and our inability or failure to have such legislation carried out, then perhaps they are right, but might we not in fairness, ask each spoke of the wheel, and especially that from which the criticism springs, if it held firmly, or did it allow the wheel to wobble.

We must expect to face much criticism. Any organization that endeavours to "play the game" as this one does, is bound to be the target for those who do not get what they want, but to say that the Union is doomed to "collapse" is ridiculous nonsense unless we are unwise enough to carry our legislation to the point where it will be difficult to define between the amateur on the one hand and the professional on the other. If we become too liberal it will fail, just as the Olympic Games will fail if the International Olympic Committee narrows the bridge between the classifications. The report of the Carnegie Foundation (No. 18), "Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities" cites the discussion of "broken time" and the mixing of amateurs and professionals in connection with English Rugby as far back as 1885 and after discussing the problem from many angles concludes that "the tradition of sportsmanship—built up in the last century and a quarter—shapes the course of amateur sport in every part of the world. It is as much a heritage of American sport as the English language and the English Common Law are other heritages of our national life."

If the line of demarcation is not definitely and positively maintained, if we weaken in carrying on the heritage that is ours and if we fail, a new order will arise to carry on, for the heritage and tradition of amateurism and sportsmanship must and will continue. It is the charge handed to us by our predecessors, it is the duty of our organization to keep it alive, to foster and promote it with all the energy we possess for the welfare of this day and the generations to follow.

Many firm and lasting friendships have been made and I desire to express my thanks for the co-operation shown by so many of the officers of the Union, especially President McVicar, with whom it was such a pleasure to have been associated.

Respectfully submitted,

A. S. LAMB,
Honorary Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period from
Nov. 30th, 1926 to Oct. 31st, 1927

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand Nov. 30th, 1926	\$1,353.57
Interest on Bank Balance	11.22

DUES FROM:

Alberta, 1926 (arrears 1923)	\$150.00
British Columbia, 1927	100.00
Manitoba, 1926	100.00
Ontario, 1926	100.00
Quebec, 1926	100.00
Saskatchewan, 1927	100.00
Thunder Bay, 1927	100.00
	750.00

FEES FROM ALLIED BODIES:

Can. Am. Hockey Assn, 1926	\$25.00
Can. Intercollegiate Ath. Union, 1926	25.00
Y.M.C.A. Athletic League, 1926	25.00
Can. Wheelman's Assn, 1926	25.00
Can. Snowshoe Union, 1927	25.00
Can. Amateur Basketball Assn, 1927	25.00
	150.00

FEES FROM BRANCHES A/c REGISTRATION

CARDS:

Alberta, 1926	\$52.26
British Columbia, 1927	81.64
Manitoba, 1924-1925	71.95
Ontario, 1926	189.82
Quebec 1926	61.44
Thunder Bay, 1927	6.25
	463.36

THE HISTORY AND THE MAKING OF FOOTBALL RULES.* CERTAIN DANGEROUS TENDENCIES IN FOOTBALL.*

BY MR. E. K. HALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

When I received an invitation from your president some nine months ago to attend this meeting and speak to you on the history and the making of football rules, I accepted with a great deal of pleasure.

With his permission, however, I am going to depart from the subject originally assigned me, and what I have to say will be confined to a discussion of certain tendencies which, in my judgment, the friends of the game must check if we are to preserve the many good features of the game in all their wholesomeness for the boys of the coming generation.

The Rules.

The rules themselves apparently require nothing but the most minor changes until the time comes, if it does, when it becomes necessary to modify the form and general style of the game itself. But there are other things connected with the game which require more immediate consideration.

I am especially glad to have the opportunity to discuss these questions with this particular group of men. You gentlemen are the teachers of the game. Through it, in whole or in part, you make your livelihood. No other group of men has such influence on the technique of the game or the spirit in which it is played. The football coaches of the country acting concertedly could, if they chose, bring the game to greater heights than ever before, or they could within the next five years bring about its elimination from practically every college in the country.

It is because you are all lovers of the game, because you are in constant contact with it, both in play and in preparation for play, and because of the tremendous influence that you can wield, that I welcome so keenly this opportunity

to discuss certain phases of the game with you at this particular time.

What is the Matter with the Game?

The cold fact is that football has come in for more criticism during the last few months than for the past five years. Some of the criticism is undoubtedly justified. Much of it is exaggerated, and some is unintelligent and misdirected. But most of it is well intentioned, comes from friends of the game and seeks to be constructive.

I take it that it is not necessary for me to argue the fact to this group that in college football we have the greatest team game that the world ever produced. I take it that we are also in agreement that any developments surrounding the game which tend to become liabilities instead of assets, or tend to rob the game of its real charm and value as the premier academic sport, ought to be promptly checked or eliminated. I take it that we can also readily agree that it is to the friends of the game that the game must look for the protection of its interests. We can hardly expect much assistance from its enemies or from those who are actuated solely by selfish interests, or from those who are entirely indifferent as to whether or not college football continues. We will find, I think, that it is the friends of the game who in the last analysis are responsible for most of its trouble. That ought to simplify its correction.

The difficulty which we shall encounter is that of bringing all the friends of the game into common agreement as to what are the things that lie at the root of the trouble—if there is trouble. Precipitate or ill-considered action could easily do the game more harm, and incidentally do the colleges and schools more harm, than all the so-called evils that are creeping into the game put together. It is a time for clear thinking and for coöperative action.

Perhaps the two criticisms which are being most commonly heard are that the

* Address given at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches' Association, New York City, Dec. 28, 1925. Reprinted from the *Proceedings* by permission of Dr. J. W. Wilce, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

Reprinted from the AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION REVIEW, September, 1926.

game takes too much time and attention away from the college work; and that the attendance at the games and the gate receipts themselves are far too large.

Short Schedules not the Answer.

The first criticism, namely, that interest in the game distracts from the college work, is undoubtedly more or less justified, especially in some colleges. The suggested remedies, however, that the schedule be cut down to two or three important games and that the preliminary training be eliminated, do not appeal to me as sound or effective. Football is too strenuous a game to send the boys into it without necessary preliminary training, and limiting the play to two or three intercollegiate games would, it seems to me, tend to consolidate the emphasis of the whole season into a single month of play.

Neither of these remedies goes to the real root of the trouble.

Publicity of Accounts—Not Curtailed Receipts.

With the second criticism, that the game is too popular, that too many people attend the game, and that the gate receipts run into enormous figures, I have little sympathy. What harm if the gate receipts are large? They are contributed in small amounts, and I see no harm in the aggregate being large provided it is put to proper uses. If there is any temptation to put any part of it to improper uses, this can quickly be remedied by the academic and athletic authorities by giving full publicity to the accounts. Simply as a matter of good business management, this ought to be done in any event.

As a matter of fact, generally speaking, the gate receipts of football throughout the country are being put to one of the finest possible uses. Football is supporting to a greater or lesser degree practically all of the so-called minor sports which do not attract the crowds because they are not the wonderful team games that football is. What better possible use could be made of the money, than using its excess receipts in the support of basket ball, swimming, soccer, baseball, hockey, tennis, cross-country running, track and field athletics; so that each and every one of these games is open to every member of the college without any tax or special burden.

Four Tendencies that Need Checking.

I have been endeavoring to analyze the situation, and, as I see it, there are four tendencies, the checking of which, and I believe they can be checked, would assure the preservation of all that is best in the game and eliminate the features surrounding the play that are giving the friends of the game so much concern.

These four tendencies are the over-emphasis of the importance of the individual player, the danger of not keeping college football and professional football distinctly and definitely separated, the over-emphasis of the necessity of having a "winning season" and the tendency to treat the winning of games more like a business and less like a sport.

Too Much Hero-Worship.

I have recently had something to say on the over-emphasis of the individual player and shall not take much of your time on this subject. It is hardly necessary before this audience. If football is a good game it is because it is a team game. If it is a distinctive game it is because it is a team game. The soul of the game consists in eleven men working together unselfishly in the highest form of coöperative effort, not for the purpose of winning a particular contest for their school. We see various illustrations of the over-emphasis of the importance of the work of the individual player throughout the season. We see it in the so-called pre-season write-ups, in the mid-week publicity and in the after-season ratings. I am not speaking about the comment on the outstanding players in connection with the account of a given game. This is part of the story and the incidents of exceptional feats of prowess and skill in given games are interwoven with all the traditions of the sport. It is the pre-season and midweek and after-season publicity and glorification and heroizing of the individual player apart from his contributions in some particular game that is doing the damage.

An illustration of this tendency was found in a public dinner given by a metropolitan daily at the close of last season to its selection for an All-American team. These boys, and a fine set of lads they

were, were brought together from all parts of the country, made the guests of honor at a public dinner at ten dollars a plate, presented with gold watches and lauded as the great football heroes of the year. I do not know that it did those boys any particular harm. They seemed to be an unusually level-headed group of lads. And yet I know and you know that that sort of thing is bad for the game. I attended that dinner as a guest primarily for the purpose of expressing the hope that there would never be another such dinner held in this country. It was perhaps an ungracious thing to do, but I had the permission of my hosts to do it. I would like to renew the expression of that hope right here, and also express the hope that no college president will ever again give his consent to a student of his college going on exhibition at such a dinner.

In all fairness I ought to say that the hosts at that dinner are friends of the game and believed that what they were doing was not only not hostile to the best interest of the game, but they really felt they were doing a good thing for the game.

How Excessive Publicity Affects The Individual Player.

I would like to give three instances of ways in which this over-emphasis of the individual player affects the players themselves, and the younger boys who are looking forward to being players when they get to college.

In a dressing-room just before an important game this fall an alumnus asked the coach by how large a score he expected the home team to win. Practically everyone expected the home team would win. To the surprise of the alumnus, the coach replied, "We are not going to win today." The alumnus asked for an explanation. The coach replied that the team had gotten out-of-hand owing to the fact that they had read about themselves in the college and public press, and that each was now out for individual exploits instead of for a team win.

Another very different effect. A coach called his men together and, referring to the game they had lost on the previous Saturday, said: "Of course you fellows ought to have won that game hands

down. Not by way of criticism, but solely for my own information, I want you fellows to tell me why you did not win. I could not figure it out during the game, and I have not been able to figure it out since." The first to reply was the outstanding half-back on the team, whose performance in the game had been noticeably and unusually mediocre. He said, "I was scared to death." "What were you scared of?" said the coach. "I was afraid I could not make good. The college paper and some of the city papers that the fellows all read have been touting me as a wonderful half-back. Now I know that there is nothing to it. I have happened to get away with three or four long runs this season. It was a combination of gilt-edged interference and good luck. I simply hung onto the ball. I was literally scared to death over the fact that I could not live up to this fake reputation."

Boys Want to Become Galloping Ghosts.

A third illustration. A friend of mine was asked by the fifteen-year-old captain of a Junior High School eleven to coach the team Saturday morning. He could not interest the boys in line plunging nor interference, nor anything but end runs. No one wanted to play in the line. They all wanted to carry the ball and make end runs. Their sole conception of the game was to make long runs and become a galaxy of "Galloping Ghosts."

The point I want to make is that this exaggerated glorification and paper-heroizing of the individual players tends to neutralize much of the good that is inherent in the game. It is grossly unfair to the boys. It gives them an inflated idea of their own importance. It sets a false standard; if they fail to live up to this they are more or less in disgrace. It is giving the boys in the secondary schools a totally false conception of the game, from which otherwise they may get many valuable lessons, and it is not fair to the game itself for the game is a team game.

College Football and Professional Football Must be Kept Apart.

The second tendency of which I wish to speak is the danger of mixing college

football and professional football. Right here I want to make it clear that I have no quarrel with professional football, provided it leaves college football alone and plays the game in such a way as will not bring college football into disrepute. I have no quarrel with the individual college player who, after he has graduated from college, considers it to be to his personal interest to play professional football. That is his business and not mine, and the temporary temptations are very great.

What I am objecting to is the professional football promoter who seeks to become a parasite on college football and cash in on it by grabbing the celebrities, that our over-emphasis of the work of the individual player has been creating. He then proceeds to hippodrome these ex-college players around the country and put them on exhibition before crowds of curiosity seekers to the detriment of the boy himself, to the college where he made his football reputation, and to the college game.

Some of them have already gone so far as to offer commissions of \$1,000 per head to coaches of college teams for each player the coach could sign up for the professional team.

How much of a demand there is for professional football disassociated from the exploitation of ex-college stars I do not know. If there is such a demand, it is a legitimate demand and probably should and will be met. The point I want to make is that we should keep the college game just as distinct and separate in every respect from the professional game as it is possible to keep it.

I am inclined to the belief that the Western and Missouri Valley conferences have taken a fine step in this direction in making the separation apply not only to players, so far as possible, but to officials and coaches as well.

*Too Much Insistence on Having a
"Winning Season."*

The third unfortunate tendency is the over-emphasis of the desirability of having a "winning season." Let me make it clear at the outset that I am not suggesting that a team should go onto the field

with any other purpose than a determination to do their supreme best to win that particular game.

The thing I am talking about is the idea that is apparently becoming more prevalent each year that in order to have a satisfactory season it is necessary to win substantially all or preferably all the games on the schedule. If the team fails to do this, no matter how hard they tried or how hard the schedule, the season is considered more or less of a failure.

About two such seasons and the undergraduates and the graduates begin to call for a new coach. And I am inclined to think the graduates are the worst offenders.

On the other hand, if the team has one or two so-called successful seasons the demands come in for a harder, more diversified and more extensive schedule so that if the team is again successful it will get a "rating" and get a chance to claim the championship of some section or, better yet, of the whole country.

Now the real purpose and justification of this fine game is not the glorification of the individual star player or the advertisement of the college, any more than it is glorification of the individual star player or the advertisement of the coach. Its real purpose lies in the fact that it is a marvellously fine virile sport for the boys in the colleges. From playing it, and from watching their college mates playing it, they learn many lessons and acquire many virtues that will stand them in good stead in years to come. Furthermore it provides a safety valve which college life needs—never more so than today.

The friends of the game, graduates, undergraduates, coaches, and even some of the college presidents and faculties, will do well to stop and think this out. We have unconsciously gotten into the wrong way of thinking. We know that football is not football unless the teams play to win. From this we have jumped to the conclusion that the winning of games is the real objective. If the games have been mostly lost the season has been mostly wasted.

The fact that the schedule was very hard, that the players did not happen to be anything but ordinary average boys, the fact that they did their 100 per cent

best and took their defeats like thoroughbreds, all are overlooked.

Let us readjust our perspective a bit and get our sense of proportion back.

Football Simply an Incident of College Life.

It is not whether you win or lose, but it is how you played the game. Football is a sport, not a business. It is an incident of college life, not one of the purposes of the college. It is a character builder, not an advertising medium. Its value to the student body is neither measured by or recorded in the scores. Its real values are too far-reaching and too intangible to be stated in figures. If, while attending a game, we kept our eyes glued to the scoreboard, we would miss all the sport. It is equally true that if we measure the season solely by adding up the total scores we are missing the whole point.

Football a Sport not a Business.

Speaking of football as not a business brings me to the last of the four tendencies, which is that we are "businessizing" football to its great detriment as a game.

This is really simply the natural result of this idea that every team must have a "winning season."

Therefore we must organize for it.

No precaution to prevent defeat must be overlooked.

Nothing left undone that might help pile up the score.

Let me cite a few illustrations—some of them are isolated cases. I do not claim that they all represent any general practice. I cite them simply as illustrations of tendency.

Are the Coaching Staffs Too Large?

In a few institutions which I have in mind, the amount of money spent on the coaching staff is out of all proportion to the amount of training and teaching which the squad needs if the team is to know enough about the game to play it intelligently. It is not necessary that every player on the team should know

the last detail in the development of the art of playing football. This is not a business, it's a game—a schoolboy game.

The size of some of the paid coaching staffs can be justified in my opinion only on the theory that nothing must be left undone that will tend to produce a winning team.

Scouting.

I will take scouting as my next illustration. Why not teach the boys the fundamentals of the game, train them in some of the technique, give them plenty of illustrations of its broad opportunity for strategy and let it go at that?

Why do we deem it necessary to scout out the opponents' plays, plot them out in detail and have the second team play them versus the varsity the entire week before the match?

The answer is easy. It is because we do not want our team to be taken by surprise. Why not? Our opponents might produce some new strategy, the team might not fathom it and the opponents might win. All right. Why not? Strategy is one of the finest elements of the game, and it ought to win unless counterbalanced by some equally fine unscouted strategy of our own.

Scouting is a good illustration of the tendency to make winning a business. It is efficiency engineering applied to a game for schoolboys by their elders.

Coaching From the Side Lines.

Coaching from the side lines is another illustration. Many coaches rigidly refuse to interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the conduct of the game or in the development of its strategy.

Others, and for the good of the game it seems to me too many others, use every opportunity to direct and dominate the strategy of the play during the progress of the match.

Why? I suppose it is because such a coach does not consider he has fulfilled his responsibilities when he has taught the players the fundamentals, the technique and the code of the game which they themselves are supposed to play. Perhaps he assumes that his job is to win

games, that that is what he is employed for. That by the winning of games his ability will be judged and his value to the college and the student body measured. Some coaches have been told pretty nearly that when they were employed.

Proselyting.

Another illustration of organizing for a "winning season" is proselyting for talent in the secondary schools. Instead of allowing the team to be made up of the eleven best men who happen to be in college, some institutions make a business of endeavoring to induce (and I am assuming only by proper methods) promising football talent to enter their particular college. Why? Simply to make as sure as possible of having a "winning season." It is this idea that in some way it reflects against a college if the football team fails to win a majority of its games and that it is some one's business to do everything possible to prevent such an occurrence. I am not referring to the individual graduate who is naturally boosting for his Alma Mater and advising all promising young boys that his college is the finest in all the land. I am speaking of organized proselyting by the athletic authorities or the coach.

The Source of the Trouble.

To summarize, it seems to me that the source of all our trouble lies in the fact that we have been losing our perspective and our sense of values. The "play to win" slogan is for the players in the match. It was not intended to apply to the graduates, the coaches, or the general public—the non-players. But the non-players are so keen to see their favorite team win that they want to help, and they are largely the ones who are responsible for this idea of organizing for the *business* of winning.

Playing To Win Is not the Same Thing as Making a Business of Winning.

Now there is all the difference in the world between *playing* to win and making winning a matter of *business*.

Playing the game to win leads in the

direction of all the finest traditions and rewards of amateur sport.

Making a business of winning games leads us toward the traditions and practices of professional sport.

This is not good for the game which owes the prestige which it has built up in the past fifty years to the fact that it is an amateur sport, played under amateur surroundings, and conducted in the amateur spirit, and it jeopardizes its future and usefulness in the future to just exactly the extent that it departs from these principles which have made it the great game that it is.

Perhaps some of you will ask me the question, "Assuming you are right, what do you suggest that we should do about it?" I have no concrete suggestions to make at this time, nor do I wish to have anything I have said construed as indicating that I feel that there is anything very much wrong with the game of football. I still believe it is the greatest game that we have or have ever seen. I do believe that there are certain tendencies creeping into the surroundings of the game, and the way in which we are tending to make too much of the business of winning, which if unchecked, will tend to very distinctly impair the usefulness and injure the prestige of the game. To the extent that you agree with me that some of these tendencies are leading us in the wrong direction you, as friends of the game, are in a position to make better suggestions than I could possibly make and are in an infinitely better position to carry them out.

The coaches of the game can do more for it than any other group of men. It lies in your hands to make it or break it. To the extent that this organization of yours can unanimously agree on what, if anything, is necessary to protect and further the interests of the game, it can be accomplished. If you agree that proselyting is bad business, you can stop it. You can stamp it as contrary to the interests of amateur college sport and it will be eliminated.

If you decide that scouting is not in the best interests of the sport, you can stop it by agreeing among yourselves to discontinue it.

If any of the paid coaching staffs are

too large, it lies in your hands to reduce them.

If you are in agreement that coaching from the side-lines is not in the best interests of the game, you can absolutely eliminate it. Its elimination cannot be accomplished by any committee which frames the playing rules of the game.

If you believe that the relative importance of the game as an incident of college life is being over-emphasized by the midweek publicity concerning it and its players in the college and public press, it might be worth while to consider what effect it would have if the coaches themselves should refrain from writing signed articles for the papers during the season.

In fact, anything which you gentlemen agree is tending in any way to injure the game, you can become powerful allies in correcting.

The one thing in which I do not think you can help much is on this pressure from the graduates and undergraduates

for winning seasons and championship teams. You yourselves are the principal victims of this pressure. It is up to us graduates to see that that pressure is removed and in this respect, in refraining from calling in the newspapers for continual write-ups concerning our favorite teams, we graduates, I believe, can render the greatest service.

The point I have been trying to make in speaking with you today is that just as a man might often be embarrassed by the action of his friends, so the game of football is now being embarrassed by its friends and supporters. If there are any wrong tendencies creeping into this game, let the friends of the game correct them. Let us not leave it to the enemies of the game to butcher it or emasculate it. As I have already said, you gentlemen can do more than any other group of men, and I am simply here to say that if there is any way in which I can help, all you need to do is to call on me.

Dear Arthur,

Thought you would
be interested in the attached
article.

W. H. Lamb

Jan. 16/33

Good
W. H. Lamb

THE PLACE OF ATHLETICS IN MODERN EDUCATION

"The building of a finer and richer life; the development of a well integrated personality - to these athletics can make their contribution."

BY: William H. Kilpatrick, Ph.D. Professor of Education,
Teachers' College, Columbia University

"RECREATION, March 1932, p. 647"

In order to see what part athletics has to play in modern education, we must first look at education in relation to life and to the building of personality. In this wider setting we can then better see what to ask of athletics.

First of all, life is or ought to be - something good to live. Let us have done, once and for all, with any idea that we should bemoan or renounce or reduce life. Control and direct, yes. Take others into account so as to wish a like good life for them, yes emphatically. But let us honestly and openly and avowedly seek to make life as good and as fine and as rich as we know how - good and fine and rich for everybody all together.

THE MEANING OF "GOOD"

When we use the word good in connection with life, there is apt to be confusion, as to what is meant. There are two meanings to the word good: This apple is good to eat; John is a good boy. The first is a consummatory good: This apple is good to eat and enjoy; the water is good to drink; good music is music good to hear and enjoy; a good house is a house good to live in; a good picture is a picture good to look at and enjoy; a good poem is a poem good to read and think about and take in; "the good life" is life good to live and enjoy.

The second good is moral good. It is, I am here arguing, the practice and wish to live the life good to live and enjoy will prevail, really so to act that by what I do and the way I act here and now all concerned may best enjoy "the good life", enjoy life as far as possible all together. In the first meaning of good, we think of life as being something possibly and properly good to enjoy. Then in the second meaning, the moral goodness, we wish this kind of life, so far as we can manage it, to prevail for all; and we propose to act accordingly, to make our acts conform to this rule. I hope it is now clear that I am here concerned with finding out how to enrich life and not reduce it, enrich life all along, all during life and for all together, reasonably and defensibly enrich it, not simply do as I happen to wish at this moment - I must take other moments also into account. Not simply do as I myself would like: I must also take others into account. But after all and all we are honestly and openly trying - as a kind of summation aim - to make life a finer thing to live, as fine as we can manage.

Then follows our first main question: Considering our wish to make life finer and richer, how does education enter? How shall we think about education and how manage education so that through it we can make life better and finer? Let me hasten to say that I am not going to attempt any full answer to this question. The time is too short.

THREE OBJECTIVES.

Keeping in mind that our one big aim is to make life richer and finer to live, three things especially concern us here.

1. Bodily health as the physical basis of all else.
2. A healthy well integrated personality as the psychological and moral basis of all else.

3. Ever better thinking in our efforts to make life better to live.

We must not think of any one of these as something we can get once and for all and then we have it and can rest content. This is exactly a false doctrine. Life is not run on that basis, as we nowadays see more clearly than ever before. If we look about us we see that life, the world of affairs, history, experience - whatever term you like - is ongoing stream, running always toward the future, always bringing new things, leaving off some old things, yes, but rather joining new to old in ever new combinations and patterns. And this oncoming stream of experience is always more or less unpredictable - we never know what a day may bring forth. As we face this oncoming stream we always have preferences, some things we have beforetimes liked, we wish them again or more of them for ourselves and our loved ones. Somethings that have happened to us or to others we do not like; these we try to avoid or avert. And as we have preferences, so we make efforts - as I have said - to get or avert, and the outcome in any case is always more or less precarious. We wish, we hope and we try. Sometimes we succeed. Often we fail.

Life, then, is a stream mingled of new and old, of hope and fears and efforts, with outcomes precarious. It is in this changing, shifting stream that we seek to keep our health and the health of our children and pupils as fine, as rich, as we can, seek to maintain healthy integrated personalities, amid the ever oncoming rush of new demands, new possibilities, new problems, and new dangers. And it is in this stream - in this kind of stream - that thinking is needed, continually needed, needed by all if they are to be allowed to go about loose without guardians. When, then, we ask education to work for health and for the integrated personality and for better thinking, it is for health and personality and thinking in this ever shifting, ever precarious stream of life. Education must be correlative of our kind of life, and both are always in process, always shifting and becoming.

WHAT IS MODERN EDUCATION?

The topic assigned to me on this programme asks as to "the place of athletics in modern education". What kind of education, we may ask, is "modern" or, perhaps better what kind of education is proper in our modern times. Modern education is the kind that consciously tries to fit this kind of ever oncoming, ever shifting, precarious stream of life. Such a life presents us with an unending stream of situations, always new but mingled of new and old elements. We strive to control the situations as best we can. To do this, we are always thinking and contriving. We continually face situations that call for attention and management. As we face each such situation and grapple with it, we use old knowledges and skills but we apply them in new ways, in new proportions. We have to adapt the old patterns to the new difficulties.

Now education is intimately enmeshed in this continual grappling with life's situations, so intimately that it is an aspect of it, not properly a part of it. The aspect is always more intimate than the part. So here. Education is an inseparable aspect of this life process. As we face each new situation, we bring to bear on it what we have learned in the past, knowledge and skill and attitude. As we manage the new situation, we learn something more from it. Each experience teaches something, if no more than to reinforce the old. But still more, if we meet our new situations, each with his best possible use of the past, we shall each of us in general improve over the past. We shall learn better how to manage. If we keep this up, we shall accumulate better and better ways of meeting situations. This better and better accumulation is education par excellence.

Some of you who hear me wonder that I have not yet said one word about schools or schooling, and others wonder that I have not yet reached athletics. I cannot wonder at your wonder, but there is method in my madness. I have not mentioned schools because I think that our ordinary school is not run very successfully as an educational institution. In fact, as we are here considering education, I think the traditional school is little concerned with education and often in much that it does, it seems an enemy to such an education. I hope the time will soon come when schools shall be run very consciously on a genuinely educational programme. To help bring that good good day, is why I am talking about education and not schools. The school needs to be remade in order to become more actively and effectually educative. It is life that educates, and I am wishing for the schools to learn this fact and to rebuild themselves on a basis of actual living.

ATHLETICS IN THE GOOD LIFE.

I have postponed a discussion of athletics because I wanted to have a proper picture in which to fit in. Possibly we are now ready for it. We have seen that we honestly and avowedly mean to make life good and rich, good to live and enjoy. We are not selfish in this and we mean not to be shortsighted. We mean to run life, each one his own life, on a basis that, as best we can make it out, promises best in the long run for all concerned. In such a programme, we know, each from his own experience, that there come many slips and failures. The present wish is often so enticing that in spite of a broader and better view beckoning us on, we may choose the near view, the present pleasure, just because it is near and present and ours. Education, then, if it is to help the really good and reasonably defensible life prevail over mere present impulse must work in season and out to that end. Our problem then is: What athletics as part of education can do to help in thus making life better.

Before we come to closer grips with the problem of athletics, one further thing must be said. When we confront a situation and respond to it, the whole organism in a true sense and degree co-operates in the response. When a boy is trying in a basketball game to put the ball in the basket, he is not simply moving his arms. His whole body is co-operating, so to speak, with his arms. Probably every muscle in his body, and all their correlative fibers, are engaged in a co-operative effort to get that ball into that basket here and now. But this is still not all; the boy is thinking as hard as ever he can of all the pertinent factors in the case, where he is with reference to the goal, ~~where~~ where the other players are, both teammates to help and opponents to hinder, and how they are all placed with reference to his proposed play. And in this, certain players stand out, to his mind. One opponent is particularly capable; the ball must get by him.

Nor are body and mind all that are engaged in this one act. This boy is feeling all the excitement of the occasion. What are these feelings? Is it anything to win, even including unfair tactics if he can get away with it? Is he feeling a general rivalry that would rather lose the game than make an unfair play? Or is he so intent on winning that hate and unfairness find full sway? Mind, soul and body, all that the boy has, so far as it is now pertinently organized in him for effectual action, is engaged in that one act. And - be sure of this - the learning effects extend as far as does the responding. As he is responding all over and through, so he is building, or rebuilding, himself all over and through. Bodily movements, thinking, feeling, glands of internal secretion - all co-operate to make the act a success, and learning accompanies accordingly. All that co-operated toward success - as the boy sees it - is joined the better together for future co-operation for a like purpose next time. The learning effect depends on what the boy puts into the act and how well he is satisfied with the outcome.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EDUCATOR:

What, then, shall we say is the part played by athletics in education? It is exactly the part played by athletics in the boy's life. And here is it true that as one thinketh in his heart, so is he and so even stronger does he become? Do those who have to do with athletics use athletics to help the boys think, ever better and more defensibly about life and athletics and the part of athletics in life? If not, they are failing in their moral duty as educators and are likely miseducating these boys. Do they say in defense that they are coaches and as such have to teach boys and girls how to play the game that morals and life and thinking lie outside of their jobs? If so, they are like the man told of recently in the papers who practised shooting his rifle at a target hung in his New York apartment house window. He was practising shooting; it was nothing to him that the bullets shot up the people in the apartment across the court. But the law holds each one responsible for all the foreseeable consequences of his acts. This man should have thought, if coaches can reasonably foresee consequences to morals - and they can - then they are as morally responsible for all these consequences as was this man for his bullets. They can no more shut their eyes to these moral results than could this man ignore what his bullets did.

This is the essence of education, that the whole personality is affected by all that one does. And education is responsible for all the effects so far as they can be discovered and controlled. The obligation, too, is on all concerned: On the superintendent of schools and on the principal of the school as to how they see athletics. On the citizens and newspapermen and how they use their influence. On the principal and teachers as to what kind of school spirit they try to build. On the coaches and on those who train coaches as to what ideals they actually uphold and what practices they advocate. On the boys and girls as whether they think and do the best they can.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS:

What now about health, and integration of personality, and the better thinking? Keep in mind that all these are for making life better to life as we face the ever new and shifting scene that life presents. All who are concerned with directing education - principal, coach and all - should ask themselves: Are we considering all the children under our care as we provide and encourage athletics, or are we concerned only with a few? As we provide public contests, are we really seeking defensible educational effects or are we simply putting on a popular show irrespective of educative effects? When ~~we~~ we do have contests, do we put all the responsibility on the boys that they can educatively carry, or do the coaches take so much on themselves that the boys' education is sacrificed to victory and to the reputation of the coach? Do we remember that always the whole child, the whole boy, is involved and that always we are building not only body but mind and morals as well? Do we in season and out, work always for the fullest, feasible consideration by the boys and girls of what they are about, that they may choose wisely what they will play and when and how, so that they ever grow in seeking and obeying the best insight they can get?

If we can answer these questions satisfactorily we are - in my judgment - giving athletics their proper place in modern education.

Educational Athletics

Educational Athletics---A School Subject

By

James Edward Rogers

The Challenge of the Carnegie Report

By

President Franklin Parker Day



The Interscholastic League Bureau
Division of Extension
The University of Texas

Austin, Texas, May 20, 1930

Educational Statistics

Department of Education

Office of the Commissioner



7

PREFACE

THIS bulletin contains two notable addresses on athletics, one having especial reference to athletics in high schools and the other to athletics in colleges. The former was delivered at the League Breakfast and Section Meeting, Dallas, Friday morning following Thanksgiving, 1919. A resolution was passed at this meeting requesting the League Bureau to publish Mr. Rogers' address and distribute it to school-board members, superintendents, and principals in independent school districts in Texas. It was published in the December (1929) issue of *The Interscholastic Leaguer*, and is now, in compliance with the resolution, issued in more permanent form.

The other address was delivered by President Franklin P. Day, of Union College, before a meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in New York, January 1, 1930.

The intense public interest in school and college athletics, gradually increasing for the past two decades, has solved the financial difficulties with which interscholastic and intercollegiate sports were encumbered twenty years ago, but it has at the same time introduced problems into their administration and control which has turned many public-school administrators and college executives prematurely gray.

It is believed that the two speeches published herewith make a sound contribution to the subject, and it is hoped that they will receive the study which their authoritative treatment of the problems involved deserve.

This bulletin is sent free upon request to any person in Texas. There is a charge of ten cents per copy for out-of-state circulation.

ROY BEDICHEK,

*Chief, Interscholastic League Bureau, Division
of Extension, The University of Texas.*

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Educational Athletics—A School Subject

James Edward Rogers

There is no subject in the curriculum of the junior and senior high school that demands the attention of school administrators so much as that of athletics. There are forty-two states with state high school athletic associations. In many of these states such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, practically every high school is a member of the athletic association. Their control is statewide, affecting every high school.

Millions of dollars are being spent on athletic fields, stadiums, and playgrounds. The junior high school of one middle-western city of 20,000 population has just completed a stadium costing \$200,000. An eastern city of half a million population has just finished a high-school stadium with a seating capacity of 14,000 at a cost of \$250,000. In one state high school basketball tournament there were 16,000 paid admissions last season, and the high school athletic association of that state has on hand a cash reserve of \$100,000.

School athletics cost money. The equipment and facilities are expensive. Trained leadership must be employed. In brief, here is a most engrossing school subject that affects vitally the whole school life and its morale, costing millions in equipment, facilities, administration, and leadership, yet we do not administer it on the same basis as other school subjects.

As educators we are handling most of the school subjects according to educational principle and procedure and our problems in control and management of these subjects have been almost solved. Yet this subject of athletics, fraught with dynamite for good or evil, and the cause of a multitude of school problems, we have for some reason handled differently. We have not given to it the same educational guidance and control we have to other school subjects. This is an educational paradox difficult to explain. Why don't we handle athletics as a legitimate part of the educational program for which we are responsible according to the best educational procedure and method?

Perplexing Problems

School athletics perplexes and worries much the school administrator. The problems are legion and troublesome. No group of subjects in the curriculum causes the same school rivalries, enmities, student unrest, bad feeling, and upheavals as does athletics at times.

It is strange what effects athletic problems and administration have upon the school superintendent and principal. It is known that school administrators in athletic councils forsake educational standards and advocate policies in athletic control antagonistic to the best educational principles. Many examples of this strange inconsistency could be quoted. In this school subject we seem to permit the interference of the student body, the alumni and the town coach. They seem to play a part in the control.

Some of the questions that we must answer from the educational point of view and handle according to educational principles are as follows:

1. How can we best administer athletics for their educational values and benefits?
2. Are our athletics developing character?
3. Are they educational?
4. Is it wise for a boy of 15 to play football in a strenuous tournament against a man of 21, which we permit in this subject but in no other?
5. Should we not classify students participating in this subject as we do in other subjects as is now done in New York and Michigan?
6. How can we get the best values from athletics and how can we prevent the evils that now arise from the present methods of control and management?
7. Why do we suffer student alumni and town interference which we do not tolerate in any other school subject?
8. Why do we have athletics? Is it to win or is it for its character values? What is really our aim? Of course, we want to win, but can we always win in life? Youth is in school to live life now and to learn in its living now the way to play the game of life later on. They cannot always win—neither should they always lose.
9. Do athletics promote a fine school morale? How can we best promote school morale?

10. Can we use athletics to bring out a higher standard in attitudes toward life?

11. Can we emphasize something besides spectatoritis? Would our schools be healthier and happier if there were more students participating in more types of intramural programs?

12. Should we encourage the intramural program? Should not the varsity teams grow out of a rich intramural program?

13. Are our playing seasons too long and strenuous for growing youth? Do they mitigate against the health of our boys and girls?

14. What are the emotional strains and stresses put upon the ego, the undeveloped ego, the frail heart, the weak nervous system, the backbone and the yellow streak? What are the detriments produced by the slogan "Winning at any cost"? Does losing produce an inferiority complex? In brief, ad infinitum, here is a big school subject demanding time, money, provision, care and guidance—full of potential educational values and fraught with danger. Why do we not handle this question as we do other school subjects?

How to Get Rid of Evils

My thesis is that we will get rid of the evils, troubles and enmities if we will undertake to adhere to the best principles of education and to follow the best educational procedure. We must make athletics educational. We must regard it as a school subject to be administered as a regular part of the educational program. It is unwise and dangerous to permit this school program of student activity to remain outside of the jurisdiction of regular school policy. Athletics can become educational and only will become educational in character and results when the general educator will bring to it the same leadership as he does to the rest of his program.

Educators are making no distinction between curricula and extra-curricula programs. Anything that happens in the school life is part of the responsibility of the administrator. The old division between curricula and extra-curricula is fast disappearing. It is all education and part of the school program. Yet we still treat athletics as something foreign and apart—a necessary evil. Athletics is not only the most potential school subject for

school spirit, for the development of character traits, for encouraging school discipline, but it is also supremely educational in its content and implications. It is the key to health training. In order to get the educational value from athletics we must treat it as an educational subject in an educational way.

Athletic Interest Growing

Athletics we have always had with us and we will have them more and more. We must face this fact. We must provide for it and develop it along correct lines. With the development of gymnasiums, athletic fields, playgrounds and stadiums, we will have more play, more games, and more sports. This is as it should be. What we need, however, is more mass play, more mass participation and less bleacheritism. We must push our intramural programs. In Maryland 52 per cent of all the school children of that state took part in intramural programs. Thirty-two thousand alone took part in the state badge tests representing minimum standards of physical achievement.

But it is not so much play or more sport alone that we need as it is more sportsmanship. The emphasis should not be put on sport for sports' sake, but sport for sportsmanship's sake. Sportsmanship is character education in action. If we could teach our boys and girls to keep the code of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood of America, great educational results would be accomplished.

The Code of Sportsmanship:

Keep the rules.

Keep faith with your comrade.

Keep your temper.

Keep yourself fit.

Keep a stout heart in defeat.

Keep your pride under in victory.

Keep a sound soul, a clean mind, and a healthy body.

Play the game.

A study made by Professor Thorndike of Columbia University shows that the games, plays and sports of the school curriculum rank highest among school subjects for the development of character. If athletics can train for health and character and can develop school morale and spirit and has educational implications, why do we not stress these factors rather than just the factor of winning? This is the crux of the whole problem.

Not All Education in Books

The control and administration of school athletics has gone through four stages in regard to the attitude of the general educator. Thirty years ago with few exceptions the general attitude was one of OPPOSITION to this growing intrusion of this dominant activity which tremendously controls the interests of the students. This is but natural if we know our adolescent psychology. Sports are essential to youth. It is the zest of their very life. They grow and develop and become men through life experiences on the gridiron and the diamond and the playing field. They are taught to give and take. Here are some of the real lessons to be taught now for preparation of future adult living. Not all education is in books. Education is an action process not a learning process. Education lies in doing, in meeting situations representative of life's problems and nowhere can we get these educational situations better than through plays, games, and sports. Through games and sports youth grows, learns, develops, and disciplines himself. This is the true educational process. The place of play in education has been splendidly presented by Aristotle, Hobbs, Froebel, J. Stanley Hall, Gulick, and Dewey. Athletics, not bread, is the staff of life to the growing adolescent youth. So how unwise our predecessors were who thirty years ago opposed this potential educational force "for good as well as evil." They should have lead it and controlled it instead of having the students, alumni and the athletic association take the leadership.

Athletic Missionaries

So the first attitude of the general educator toward athletics was one of opposition. The second attitude was that of TOLERATION. Twenty years ago the general educator began to tolerate athletics, permitting a few members of the faculty to devote some of their spare time to work with the boys outside of school hours to handle the problems of athletics. Then there were few state associations, mostly local, sectional leagues. To these few faculty members we owe much for the development of the educational management of athletics. They had the vision. They devoted their time and money. They were not only missionaries but in many cases martyrs, because still the general run of

educators stepped aside when it came to the question of athletics.

Ten years ago we entered into the third period, that of CO-OPERATION. Superintendents and principals began to see that not only must they tolerate but they must coöperate and take an active part in the administration of this subject that seemed to dominate this whole school and student body. Since 1918 therefore we see a remarkable growth of state athletic associations. Today forty-two states have these state associations that enroll practically all the high schools of their respective states. Today we have a National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

Requires Firm Administrative Control

Time does not permit us to enumerate the great growth in athletics as to the number of students participating. Today, however, we are entering the fourth stage in the administration of athletics. This is the stage of direct ADMINISTRATION as a school subject through school budgets under the control of the health and physical education athletic departments of the school system. A score of our cities now, like Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, and Albany place the control of athletics as an administrative unit directly under the superintendent of schools and the director of the department of physical education and athletics. There is, of course, an athletic association composed of principals, faculty members, students and coaches who meet together to legislate. But the making of the schedule, the hiring and assigning of physical educators and coaches, the control of the games, the number of games, the employment of officials, the purchasing of athletic goods and uniforms and the handling of all finances are done through the superintendent of schools and his regular departments. Finances go through a common budget kept by the financial department of the school board. All purchases are made through bids. All schools have the same material and the same facilities. In the distribution of the receipts from the games, the stronger and larger schools help to carry weaker schools, but still get their percentage on a pro rata basis. The study of how Buffalo and Detroit handle their athletics as a school subject through regular educational authorities is most worthy. Besides the cities mentioned above that are controlling athletics as a definite part of the school administration forces, it is interesting

to know that nine states have state directors of health and physical education that are members of the executive board of the State High School Athletic Association. In a few states such as New York and Maryland, the State Athletic Association is located in the office of the state superintendent of schools and the executive officer is the state director of physical education and health. In New York, Michigan, Delaware, and other states the state director of physical education and health is an executive officer and secretary of the State Athletic Association. In this way there is a direct tie-up to the educational leadership of the state. These few instances are but trends that point to the fourth step which we must take which is one of not only coöperation but direct ADMINISTRATION.

Today as we look over the country there are a few superintendents and school administrators in the first period of opposition to the school athletic program. There are other school leaders that are simply tolerating athletics and are twenty years behind the times. There are others who are just beginning to coöperate as we started to do ten years ago. But in the next ten years, the final stage is to develop the educational possibilities of physical education and to make it a definite school subject under regular school authorities. This does not mean, of course, that we will have no high school athletic associations both local and state. It means that we will have student interests and student leadership and we will have committees and leagues, but the actual administration of the athletic program will be treated for its educational values and hence we will be relieved from the annoyance of outside interference.

Evils Not Inherent

If we want athletics to fit into our school system, to harmonize with the rest of the program, to get rid of its evils and annoyances and to develop its educational value, we must take this fourth and final step.

The evils that arise from athletics are not inherent in athletics but arise largely from faulty control, administration and treatment. Our bickerings, fights and enmities arise not from the game but how we handle the game.

The happy signs are the development of state athletic associations and the leadership of the National Federation of State High

School Athletic Associations. The interest and the leadership given by state universities; the handling of athletics as a direct administration problem in the office of the city superintendent as at Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, and other cities; the direct management by state directors of physical education and health as executive officers of the state high school athletic association such as at Michigan and New York,—these and many others are signs that we are trying to put athletics on an educational basis.

The danger signs, however, are many. State tournaments develop the spirit to win. Winning becomes the only idea. The expenses for athletics mount rapidly and this demands gate receipts, gate receipts demand winning exhibitions. Athletics becomes an affair of the arena, so we have high schools building stadiums at a cost of a quarter to half a million dollars, and gymnasiums being turned into arenas. The tendency is to neglect the physical welfare of the entire student body. Little is done in intramurals. Emphasis is placed upon the coaching of the four varsity teams in track, football, basket ball, and baseball. No longer is athletics a school affair but the high school team is adopted as the town's team. No longer are stadiums composed of high school students, but is dominantly composed of town folks. Every high school in a small town has a downtown Strategy Board. These are some of the danger signs.

National Federation Resolutions

A few big constructive happy signs, however, are as follows:

At the annual meeting of the National Council of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the following resolutions were adopted. It is significant that the National Federation has gone on record as against not only national basket ball tournaments but also interstate basket ball tournaments:

WHEREAS, Our high school athletics are constantly being exploited by agencies and for purposes generally devoid of any educational aims and ideals, specifically; for purposes of advertising, publicity, community, institutional and personal prestige, financial gain, entertainment and amusement, the recruiting of athletic teams and other purposes, none of which has much in common with the objectives of high school education; and

WHEREAS, This exploitation tends to promote a tremendously exaggerated program of interscholastic contests, detrimental to the academic objectives of the high schools through a wholly indefensible distortion of values, and, in general, subversive of any sane program of physical education; and

WHEREAS, Basket ball lends itself in a peculiar way to this sort of exploitation so that in many high schools the same players participate in two or more games per week throughout the season and teams participate in three or more basket ball tournaments in a season; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Council of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations in annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, this 25th day of February, 1929, hereby goes on record as believing that an average of one interscholastic basket ball game per week throughout the season for individual players, would be a reasonable maximum for the promotion of both the academic and physical education objectives of the school; and that, in addition to this, *no team should participate in any basket ball tournaments other than those directly sponsored by its own state high school athletic association*;

Resolved, That we respectfully urge every school board of education, principal and coach to exert every legitimate influence to limit the schedule of games and tournaments to the maximum herein suggested;

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to every college, high school, Y.M.C.A., athletic club or other organization accustomed to conduct so-called invitational tournaments for high school teams, wholly to discontinue all such tournaments except such as they may be requested to conduct by the state high school athletic association;

Resolved, That we respectfully appeal to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and to all other similar standardizing and accrediting agencies to adopt standards approximately identical with those mentioned herein for both high schools and colleges and to demand sane limitations as an essential prerequisite of accrediting.

Approved Eligibility Rule

At the meeting of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations held in Cleveland, Monday, February 25, the following model rules for interscholastic contests were adopted. These rules are standards that have come from the best experience of many years. To represent a school in any interscholastic contest the following requirements must be met:

A pupil shall not have reached his twentieth birthday.

He shall become ineligible after attending a four-year high school eight semesters or a senior high school six semesters. Graduates of these schools are ineligible. Attendance of fifteen days of any semester shall be regarded as a "semester" under this rule.

He shall not use his athletic skill for personal gain, nor shall he play on teams where one or more players are receiving money

for their services. Should he lose his amateur standing, he may be reinstated by the state executive body after the lapse of one complete year, provided he has not persisted in breaking the amateur rule.

The use of undue influence by anyone in causing a boy to transfer from one school to another for athletic purposes shall render him ineligible.

If he accepts from any source a sweater, jersey or any other awards exceeding one dollar in value other than those usually given, such as medals, trophies, fobs, letters, and other athletic insignia, he shall be ineligible.

He shall present at least once each year a physician's certificate on a form prescribed by his State Association that he is physically fit for athletic competition. He shall likewise be required to present in writing parental consent for athletic participation.

All coaches shall be certified teachers regularly employed by the Board of Education and their entire salary shall be paid by that body. They shall have not less than three regular periods of class, gymnasium or study-hall duty per day.

The third happy sign is the experiment by Dr. F. R. Rogers, State Director of Physical Education, New York, in making athletics in their content educational. To quote Dr. Rogers: "In New York we are developing a new physical education program which emphasizes (1) meeting individual needs rather than concentration on those who least need attention, (2) providing equality between competitors rather than victory at the cost of neglect of justice, and (3) giving players as much freedom as possible to control, and be responsible for, their games. This program has received the active support of practically every school administrator in New York who has heard of it, and will be adopted, during the year, throughout the State as rapidly as our physical directors can adjust themselves to it."

I would recommend a careful reading of Dr. Rogers' book "The Amateur Spirit in Scholastic Games and Sports," published by C. F. Williams & Sons, Inc., Albany, N. Y.

What We Must Do

Provide adequate facilities both indoor and outdoor. Develop physical education athletic programs for all. "A game for every boy and girl, and every boy and girl in a game." Develop a rich intramural program as a basis for varsity programs. We must place athletics under the control of regular educational authorities such as the superintendent of schools, principals and departments of physical education responsible for the administration of the details.

We must avoid turning the high school team into a town team. The fatigue and strain that comes from long tournaments. The detriment to health from long playing seasons. The interference from alumni and downtown strategy boards. The playing of boys fifteen years of age against men of twenty-one. We must do everything to help our boys and girls and nothing to hurt them. We ourselves must manifest good sportsmanship as an example. We must avoid ourselves becoming bickering partisans with the winning of the game as the only criterion. We must remember that it is not sport for sport's sake but sport for sportsmanship's sake that we are advocating.

The fourth and final step in the control and management of school athletics has arrived. We will make it a school subject. We will develop its educational, health and character values. We will make athletics educational in their content and results. We will handle it according to the best educational principles and methods. We will still maintain the interest of the student body and the town folks and have athletic associations, but the detailed management such as purchasing of suits, assigning of professionals, the length of the playing seasons, the classification of teams, the handling of finances, shall be in the hands of educators to be managed not only from the idea of winning but with the welfare of the boys and girls in mind.

When we do this, we will find that athletics as a school subject is second to none in its educational implications.

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The Challenge of the Carnegie Report

President Franklin Parker Day

I feel that it is a great honour to be asked to make this speech on such an important subject before such an important society, but while my vanity has been flattered by Dean Nicolson's invitation, I have suffered since my acceptance a good many qualms of sprit. I realized that, as an intense lover of games myself, I was not clear as to what kind of an athletic situation I wanted; I found myself carrying water upon both my mental shoulders—I encourage the students to excel in whatever they undertake; how can I hope that they will excel if I in any way remove the means of their excelling? I have moreover realized that I may get myself into trouble through this speech, and that I may offend some of the loyal alumni of my college. I have been president of a college for such a short time that I wrote Dean Nicolson in accepting that I felt like a fledgling leaving the nest on untried wing. Moreover this has been such an eventful year for me and so crowded with new projects, that I feel like exclaiming with Falstaff: "There is not a dangerous action can peep out his head, but I am thrust upon it." However, Father Daedalus in the person of Dean Nicolson has launched young Icarus into midair, the sun is hot, already the wax that binds wings to shoulders is melting, and far below me I catch glimpses of the deep blue Icarian Sea.

College athletics is a subject upon which people are peculiarly sensitive, and it has been a stumbling block for many presidents and administrators of colleges. We have now presented to us, however, by impartial judges, namely the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, this momentous Report on American College Athletics, and it reveals beyond doubt that we are in a parlous state. We all know perfectly well that, while there may be some possible errors in the matter of detail, the

report is substantially true. In fact those of us who know something about athletics realize further that it is very moderate in its statement. There have been many defences published in various alumni magazines, but none that I have read does more than pick at some petty details without facing the great problem. Let us assume then that it is true and moderate, and that it reveals but a portion of the scandals of our athletic life.

The question before us is what are we going to do about it. Football, of course, is the main concern. Football has grown from simple things into such vast proportions. President Britt in the *Knox Alumnus* quotes from a Knox publication of the eighties: "Last night a football meeting was held in old Main. It was decided to attempt to organize a team. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up for the purpose of buying a football." From such small beginnings, we have with us now the highly-paid coach, well-trained teams, in many cases partly professional, huge stadia, where on Saturdays of autumn great crowds come for holiday entertainment. Large sums of money are taken at the gate, and a great deal spent upon the training, equipment, and travel of the participating athletes. It has grown like a sapling a man has planted close to his house, which he suddenly finds a huge overshadowing elm, that shuts out the light from his dwelling. He stands looking at the great tree in perplexity. It has a fine strong trunk, great roots, spreading branches, and healthy foliage. But the great tree makes his house both dark and damp. The tree is in itself both good and beautiful. What shall he do about it? Shall he attempt to destroy it root and branch? Or merely prune and lop off some of the branches in the hope that the sun's rays may shine through? He cannot understand how the tree has grown so fast; the sapling was so slender at first. The great tree planted for ornamentation and healthful shade has become a menace to his dwelling place.

We today are in exactly the position of the man standing before the great tree, the tree being, of course, Organized Athletics. For on the whole I believe, as you all do, that athletics are essentially sound, and that they have only darkened and dampened our academic dwellings because we have allowed the tree to grow through the years without the care of the pruning hook. What shall we do with this great tree? Shall we cut it down and burn it? Shall we attempt to lop off branches? Or

shall we at the risk of almost incalculable labor dig it up and transplant it to some place where its shade may be less harmful and plant in its place shrubberies, that add beauty and fragrance to our life without denying our dwellings the light of the sun?

There are two courses open to us,—one is to go on as we are going, to build more and larger stadia, to engage higher and higher priced coaches, to afford finer and finer spectacles to the public, to drift with the tide, and to still further impair the intellectual life of our colleges. The other path before us is to do something that will lead us in another direction, into quieter and more peaceful places. But what is that something we should try to do? When I think of the vast paraphernalia in this country, of the already established conditions of football in the minds of youth, the numerous stadia now built or being built, of crowded special trains full of shouting undergraduates, of all those interested in making money out of athletics, of great universities emptied of their student bodies on a Saturday afternoon, left tenantless, like Keats's village on a Grecian Urn, when I remember my own youthful enthusiasm for games, and how even in middle life I am thrilled by the pageantry of the great shouting crowd, by the gallantry and sportsmanship displayed by young athletes, it seems hopeless to offer any proposal to combat the evils of such a vast system. I stand again like the man whose house has been made damp and dreary by the great overshadowing tree, fearful to hack into it. The tree may fall upon me and overwhelm both me and my dwelling. In attacking such a vast system I feel like little David going down into the valley upon the opposing slope of which stands a gigantic opponent. My sling is totally inadequate. I have no confidence that there will be any suitable pebbles in the brook-bottom, nor that if I should find such a pebble, smooth and shapely, that it would find lodgement in the forehead of the great giant. For one such stone that found its mark in legend or history there have been a thousand little Davids who perished as a result of their own temerity. Nor even should the giant come thundering down, on the impact of my brook-worn pebble, am I sure that I should have the courage to rush forward, cut off his head, and hold it up dripping before the assembled hosts.

What is the something that we must try and do? In the first place we must decide whether we want our college and university teams to be truly amateur or semi-professional. It is quite

obvious that we have not been at one on this matter. In fact some down-right and honest-minded enthusiasts have stated that it does not matter whether amateur or professionals play on our college teams as long as the participants are *bona fide* students maintaining a standard. An amateur, I take it, is a man who plays games because he enjoys them and because he neither gets nor hopes to get any material or monetary value or subsidy of any kind from the participation,—nothing except the sheer joy of competition and the delight of well coördinated physical effort. A professional, I take it, is a man who also enjoys games but has a further interest in the game beside the joy of playing in that he hopes either to receive money for his participation or to be maintained in college, or to receive some other form of benefit therefrom. I suppose that roughly differentiates the amateur from the professional. I take it for granted that the old point of view, namely, that it does not matter whether the man is professional or amateur on our college teams, has gone out of fashion. We are all pretending that we have amateur teams, and I take it for granted from that pretense that the ideal before us is that we should have amateur teams. The Carnegie Report shows clearly that a great many of our teams and probably the great majority are not in any sense truly amateur, and that our athletics are riddled with pretense, hypocrisy, double-dealing, and deceit. With these matters the process of education can have no partnership, though we all believe that participation in sport can be of greatest value in building character and a sense of comradeship in youth.

What ugly branches must we lop off from our great tree so that the light of heaven may again shine through! We find the phrase ringing in our ears, "The love of money is the root of all evil." We have in America a habit of capitalizing all our fine sentiments. The florist capitalizes the spirit of Mother's Day, and asks us to "say it with flowers," at a handsome price; the hotel-keeper and shopkeeper capitalize the spirit of Christmas, and with a smile invite us to do things or buy things we cannot afford.

In this vast athletic venture in which we are engaged we have capitalized the spirit of young men to make a vast show for the public. The love of money is the root of all evil. Our college athletics are no longer college affairs, they are spectacles for the public, a public a large part of which has no college affiliation,

and often no special knowledge of the game which is being played. I have sometimes had good luck and sometimes very bad luck in being allotted a seat at a big game. Sometimes I have sat with quiet orderly people who watched with interest and who obviously understood what was going on. On another occasion when two of the biggest teams in the country participated I had very bad luck. On this occasion I persuaded my wife who enjoys neither vast crowds nor football to come along with me, as two of the leading teams in America were competing. Everyone in our section seemed to be drunk; the men in the front row hardly watched the game at all, but stood up throughout the contest with their backs to the game, and acted as cheer leaders for their maudlin comrades, while at the same time they completely obscured both for me and everybody else the players on the field. Three times men came to me and asked me to hold large sums of money which they had bet with one another. To cap the afternoon the man immediately in front of us was sick, and eventually fell over and went to sleep. There were cries of "Robber!" and "Kill the umpire!" on the occasion of penalties. This I am not adducing as a picture of a typical audience. It was the picture of the worst audience in which I have ever sat, but it was none the less a real and actual audience, and for such as these our college boys were presenting a Roman holiday.

The other night I had to listen to an announcer describing some game in California, and these are some of the phrases I caught. "Smith broke through, but Jones got him and got him good; looks to me as if he socked him in the neck." "That boy Jones is a good one, he is a phenomena." "Jones broke through and smeared Smith. I guess that boy must be a shot-putter. He threw Smith about fifteen feet, and tore the shirt right off him." When I protested to the very polite man in charge of the radio at my end against the vulgarity and degradation of such announcements, he said me very politely, but firmly, "This announcing is not being made for college presidents, and professors of literature, but for the great American public that loves such detail."

Now I cannot help but think that there is a great American public that detests such detail, and that was moved to the same disgust that I was, at the degrading influence of such sport announcement. It in no way differed from the stock description of a prize fight. I believe, therefore, that we should make an effort, difficult and hopeless as it may seem, to prevent our college

athletics from being vulgarized and from becoming more and more public spectacles, and that we should endeavor to return to some simpler method of athletic life. In some way we must get rid of the incubus of money. If we continue to make money as we are doing at present with our games we will go further and further along the path that we are now following. For if we continue to make more money we will spend more money. Strangely enough there are many people who attend these great pageants merely because it is fashionable, because of the great crowd, because of the excitement that prevails, who have little knowledge and interest in the game itself. They know nothing of the athlete's tingling delight in life, of brain divinely knit to limb. Now how are we to avoid becoming more and more a public spectacle? How are we to get rid of the yelling crowd thirsting for violence and rough play?

I am of course not wise enough to answer the question adequately. I believe that the rough professional coach is almost out of fashion, though many still persist—men with no idea beyond perfecting a fine football machine, jockeying schedules, winning games, establishing a reputation, and affording a spectacle to the multitude. The grim seriousness of such men has been transmitted to the players and much of the fun has been squeezed out of football by their efforts. Here is a clipping I cut from a Chicago paper a few weeks ago: "There was no 'singing in the rain' yesterday as Northwestern's grid warriors began preparations for the season's finale with Notre Dame at Dyche stadium Saturday. It was a grim set of youths who assembled in a drizzling rain and went through a routing drill on fundamentals, the improper execution of which cost them a victory against Indiana last Saturday."

The coaches I have known, Mr. Roper of Princeton, slightly, and more intimately Judge Steffens of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Dr. Mercer of Swarthmore, and Mr. Leary of Union, are all fine high-minded men who could be as unwilling to have anything to do with dishonesty, double-dealing, or corruption of youth, as anyone here present. It is no good shouldering the blame upon coaches or graduate managers. We, the administrators of colleges, must take the burden upon our own shoulders.

Here is what we might attempt: first, to have no gate fee to our games and to admit by invitation, second, to do away with high-priced seasonal coaches, third, to ban all scouting, subsi-

dizing, and proselytizing, and see to it strictly in our own circle that no undergraduate in college or university receives material gain and is appointed to any position simply because he is an athlete on a team. We must not go so far, however, as to hamper the athlete, for we all know that the more *bona fide* student athletes we have in college, the finer and stronger the life of the college.

Perhaps we can hope to work out of this seemingly hopeless muddle by some course of positive rather than negative action. A good many undergraduates in colleges feel that it is unjust that they should be taxed yearly in order that thirty or forty highly-selected athletes should be trained by a highly-paid coach to meet the highly-selected athletes of some other college. They resent, too, being dragged every Saturday afternoon to the stadium to show their spirit by shouting themselves hoarse. Many of them would prefer to read or to engage in games themselves rather than to be mere onlookers. This growing spirit, I believe, should be encouraged. In some of the small colleges we are going further and further in the direction of intra-mural athletics. At a small college like Union, for instance, where we take 800 men, I should like to see 800 men at play between three and five every afternoon. Amateur athletics can have a real educational value in the building of men, and we should have room enough in our gymnasiums, tennis courts, playing fields, for any student who wishes to take exercise and indulge in games any afternoon. Instead of a crowd of onlookers, we need crowds of players.

Of course it is very difficult to see how the big universities that have built or are building stadia and are under the necessity of paying interest on their bonded indebtedness for construction, can retrace their steps without a serious loss of money. I have been hoping for some years that the big and well-established universities in the east, like Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, would lead the way out of this athletic maze in which we are now wandering. There seems to be no sign of this however, and it was with a sinking heart that I recently read in the paper that the great University of Columbia, had engaged an \$18,000 coach to train her squad of football players.

It is just possible that some of the athletic evils might be cured by regarding the situation from the point of view of localities rather than by endeavoring to make regulations for the whole country. Perhaps the smaller colleges might show the way. In

our locality in central and northern New York and the New England states it might, for instance, be possible to do away with paid coaches, or at any rate, as has been proposed, to have a director of athletics and assistants who would be members of the faculty, receiving a salary comparable to that of other members of the college, and thus form a truly amateur college league. I should like very much to see such a league beginning with the nucleus of Hamilton, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, and Union, all colleges of high academic standing and of about the same athletic strength. It seems to me that it is bad sportsmanship for the teams of these smaller colleges to engage in games which are mere matters of practice for the big universities but serious matters of life and limb for the small colleges. Again, it is a matter of money. Big colleges pay a handsome guarantee for which the small colleges are willing to endure a thorough drubbing, but in other sporting matters we do not proceed in this way, and match a famous heavy-weight against an almost unknown light-weight.

If such truly amateur leagues could be formed among small colleges such as I have named, and others, that are eligible because of their standing and geographical propinquity, much good in the way of example might come from it for the great universities. The members of such leagues might compete in all games,—football, track, baseball, lacrosse, swimming, tennis, hockey, and association football.

I for one will be glad to negotiate with nearby colleges of good academic standing and similar athletic strength for the formation of such a league, and I shall be glad to vouch personally for the amateur standing of our teams. At Union we give scholarships only to scholars, though we are glad when these scholars have participated in school activities and are interested in games, and this we state frankly on our scholarship blanks. To argue that the Rhodes scholars are chosen because of their athletic ability is pure piffle. I have sat on the election board of two states for a number of years, and know that Rhodes scholars are chosen because of scholarship, character, and good sportsmanship, which is another name for character.

I should very much like to see the football and other teams of such a league coached by an old graduate of the college who coached for the pure love of sport and because of his interest in helping to develop young men. I do not think we can copy the

English method, nor do I think their athletics except in the department of rowing are as highly developed as ours. But even in this department in which they excel, I was very much pleased to find this summer on visiting Oxford that the Varsity crew and the trial crew were coached by Gladstone and Barker, with both of whom I had rowed over twenty years ago. The objection that will be raised to amateur coaching, of course, is that old graduates have neither time nor leisure for this work. Surely that cannot be true. America is by far the richest country in the world, and I believe that if we began to develop this system of amateur coaching we would find many men who would be able and eager to do it. A college is very fortunate when the members of the faculty are able and willing to coach the various teams. At Union the tennis team is coached by the head of the civil engineering department, the Varsity hockey team by the professor of philosophy, the freshman hockey team by the professor of religious instruction. This may make you smile and you may decide that my idea of athletics is an old woman's idea but whether the idea is simple or not, it is at any rate not dishonest.

I grant you that our teams would not be so good under this system of amateur coaching, but I do not think that matters very much, although in America we have a burning desire to do well in athletics. I have been wondering what the effect of this Carnegie Report, with its story of subsidies, dishonesty, and double-dealing, will have upon the minds of other nations. It will doubtless find its way abroad and reveal to foreign people the trickery of our athletics. Is it not possible that they may become strangely suspicious of our athletes who have come up under such a system and who wish to compete in the Olympic games? As Americans we are very jealous of our good name, we do not like to have our honour impugned, nor to be regarded as hypocrites, pretending to do one thing and actually doing another. Surely some Moses must arise to lead us out of this desert in which we have been wandering and to take us into the Promised Land of Amateur Athletics.

Not only have many boys in colleges been corrupted, but the evil has permeated into the secondary schools, and the school boys have been encouraged by many athletic directors to find out what colleges or universities will give the most for the goods they have to offer. If this were done openly it would be bad enough, but it is done with secrecy and covered up with lies and hypocrisy. The

school-boy athlete, therefore, and many of these athletes are boys with foreign names, are taught bad and dishonest methods, and as in their youthful period they are more interested in athletics than in anything else, these methods of sham, and hypocrisy, and double-dealing become a real part of their natures that no amount of education in the future will ever completely eradicate.

I am still old-fashioned enough to regard myself as acting *in loco parentis* for the young men in Union College. In the midst of all the confusion of athletics, of arranging curricula, and of adjusting salaries, I never can forget that the 800 boys under my jurisdiction have been sent here by parents who love them, and who wish to see as fine men as possible made of their children. I imagine most college executives feel that way. Now in that process of education by which we hope to turn out every year right-minded young men who can be of some service to themselves and to the state, we can have no partnership with wrongdoing. Everyone knows that the real principle of morals, by which life is only possible, is truthfulness and upright dealing. You and I have boys in college or boys soon entering college, and you all know what hopes we have for them in our own hearts. We should have the same hopes for the children of other people. Four years in college are valuable years and should not be wasted, and if we are not seeing to it that in those four years the greatest number of boys are being developed physically, intellectually, and morally, then no matter how grand we may appear we are simply not doing our job. I cannot expect that these remarks of mine will be popular with people who are drawing salaries of \$20,000 for engaging in athletics, nor with alumni who believe that a college is promoted by the excellence of its athletic teams at any cost, nor by the multitude for whom the college games are staged. Nor can I hope that these remarks of mine will have much effect. Again, like little David, I take up my ill-shapen pebble and shoot, but make no dent upon the forehead of the giant, and I am answered only by a roar of Gargantuan laughter. I do propose, however, the following suggestions for your consideration:

First, that we stop making money and do away with gate receipts. Second, that we give up professional coaching, scouting, subsidizing, directing from the sidelines, and come back to amateur coaching. Third, that leagues be formed among local colleges that wish to play truly amateur athletics. And fourth, that no compensation of any kind whatsoever be given to college

players who participate in stadium games. Fifth, that all our athletic dealings be open and aboveboard, and in the full light of day, and that our ideal be to give every student in college a chance to participate in athletics. Let us ask ourselves what we would do if we were starting fresh with no athletic traditions and had an open field before us.

Should some critic of this paper ask: "Where is Union College and who is the president thereof?" the answer is that Union College is a small college of eight hundred undergraduates at Schenectady, N. Y., that has resisted the temptation to grow large, and the president is nobody in particular. I am not conceited enough to think that in this adventurous flight I have said anything original nor pursued things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme; I have merely echoed the thought of hundreds of other people.

In conclusion let me say that the burden of righting what is wrong rests upon us who are college executives. We are largely to blame. It is not enough that we set the post-prandial table in a roar with tales of the inadequate examination answers of our football heroes. We are largely to blame. Our curricula are often so dull and stilted that our students rush into their own activities to find the zest and reality of life. We have connived with pious show in thrusting upon them systems of medieval philosophy that an intelligent child of fourteen laughs to scorn. Colleges and universities should prepare boys for the actual life around them, and cultivate what ideals and hopes we can for the future. The students know we are not doing well, and it is a sad reality that a great football coach has more influence upon the undergraduate mind than a president. We must be up and doing in other fields besides athletics if we mean to make the most of our colleges and win our young men back to the pleasures of an intellectual life.

EXTRACT from the American Physical Education Review

Vol. XXIX, No. 6, June 1924 - Whole No. 198.

"The Abuse of Intercollegiate Athletics".

"The committee is of the opinion that with control of athletic policies and practices entirely in the hands of the president and faculty, and with each institution making conscientious efforts to eliminate the abuses within its own walls, many of these evils would rapidly disappear."

"The Influence of Alumni upon their Colleges."

"Alumni of American colleges and universities have influenced these institutions mainly in two ways: in the exploitation of athletics and by claiming an increasing share in the administration of their colleges. Some alumni associations have taken the attitude that their institution belonged primarily to them, and that in some fashion or other it owed them something. In one sense an institution does belong to its alumni - in the sense of devotion and affection. But even in the universities having the largest income, the expense of the education of the student is in large measure paid by the public. The tendency to place institutions of learning more in the hands of their graduates should be examined with great care. When the alumni accept the responsibilities of trustees, it is incumbent upon them to make clear to the public that they hold their office not because they are alumni, but because they are preeminently fitted to serve on a governing board."

STUDENT HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND
INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Statement by President Thomas S. Gates.

Throughout my years of intimate contact with educational problems as a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, I came to realize that one of the greatest of these problems, one that unceasingly confronts all educational institutions, was the orientation of the individual student to the life of the institution, and the education of that individual so that he might be enabled to play a more useful, effective and important part in the complicated social processes of the day.

With my assumption of the office of President of the University of Pennsylvania on July 1, 1930, and because of my deep, personal interest in the problem, I conceived it to be my duty to inform myself thoroughly as to the provisions which this University makes for the intellectual, spiritual and physical well-being of the students committed to its care.

Particularly I found it necessary to satisfy myself upon the adequacy of the opportunities afforded to the students to acquire life habits conducive to health, physical fitness and intellectual vigor, without which a University education lacks balance and completeness.

It had long been evident that the conception of a university's obligations towards its students was undergoing wide and fundamental changes, particularly with respect to the physical aspects of campus life.

In order to get at the very root and essence of the problem

so that the University could form a sound judgment it was evident that a comprehensive study of basic conditions was imperative. Accordingly I selected a Committee, composed of Gordon A. Hardwick, an Alumnus of the University, and Dr. Michail M. Dorizas, of the University Faculty, to undertake this important task. The Trustees of the University on October 6, 1930, approved the appointments.

The instructions to the Committee stated the purpose of the appointment to be "a survey and report upon the whole field of Student Health, Physical Education of Students, and Student Athletics, with the object of bringing about at Pennsylvania a thorough-going coordination of effort in, and a more centralized administration of, the activities covering the physical life of the students of the University.

The development of facilities for athletic purposes, the growth of public interest to a point where the interests of the student body often times assumed secondary importance, and the increasing complexity of undergraduate life with the attending responsibilities, made this a particularly opportune time for a review of the activities of these fields in order to clarify their various aspects and make possible for the University sound policies in connection with their future administration and scope.

The selection of the members of the Committee was based upon their exceptional qualifications for the work.

Mr. Hardwick, a graduate in the Class of 1916, was a member of the Varsity soccer and basketball teams, a leader in undergraduate activities when a student, and was additionally qualified by reason of a successful career in business affairs. We were fortunate in persuading him to withdraw from business for the period that was required to conduct the Survey. Dr. Dorizas, widely known as traveller, teacher and lecturer, was likewise a Varsity athlete as a student. He received the degree of A.M. in 1915, and Ph.D. in 1924, for three years was intercollegiate heavyweight wrestling champion, and had also been a member of the Varsity football and track teams. To enable him to serve on the Survey

Committee he was given leave of absence from his teaching duties for the first term of the current academic year.

As a preliminary to the inauguration of the Survey Dr. Dorizas, during the winter of 1930, had made a tour of European universities to study at first hand there the system of physical education in vogue. He was accompanied on part of the tour by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, internationally known authority on physical education and head of that Department at the University since 1904, who subsequently served as Adviser to the Survey Committee.

Over the period of four months the members of the Survey Committee visited twenty-three leading institutions in all parts of the country and consulted with representatives of twenty-two more. In addition they conferred with numerous members of the University Faculties, students, members of the Council on Athletics, Varsity Club and many individual Alumni.

The report of the Survey Committee has now been received, and its comprehensive findings form the basis for this statement. Without reservation the University accepts the principles which it enunciates, and so far as is possible at this time will put into practice the system which it recommends.

The underlying principle presented by the Survey Committee involves consideration of the organized activities of the student body in the light of their real educational significance, and calls for the incorporation of their control and management into the administrative structure of the University.

To accomplish this the University proposes—as recommended by the Survey Committee—to establish a new, single-headed department which will assume responsibility for the proper administration and coordination of all the activities now existing—or subsequently to be included—in the fields of Student Health, Physical Education and Inter-collegiate Athletics.

The data gathered by the Committee on the varying experiences of other institutions visited indicate that (*a*) the

forbidding rigors of the athletic machine may best be avoided, (b) general participation in sports may best be developed, (c) effective health service may best be conducted and (d) efficient instruction in physical education best given, by a department organized to conduct its own program and manage its own business affairs as are other departments, and responsible to the central administrative authorities for accomplishing in the Department the fundamental purposes of the University.

The Trustees of the University hereafter will exercise fully the responsibilities involved in the creation of the new Department, as in the case of any other department of the University.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the principle of centralized University Administrative control and supervision of all activities in the fields of Student Health, Physical Education and Inter-collegiate Athletics, there is established a new department of the University to be known as the Department of Physical Education, a title considered most appropriate in view of the educational approach to the study of the problem.

The new Department will be headed by an officer with the title and rank of Dean who will be under appointment by the President of the University with the concurrence of the Trustees, and will be directly responsible to the President.

There will be three divisions of the Department, each headed by a Director—the Division of Student Health, the Division of Physical Instruction and the Division of Inter-collegiate Athletics.

Coaches will be members of the Faculty of the Department and will have suitable academic rank. All coaches will be employed on a full-time basis, and will receive compensation in accordance with their rank and with the salary scale provided for all members of the University

Faculty. In no case will the compensation of coaches be in excess of such provisions.

The academic eligibility of students to participate in inter-collegiate athletics will be determined by a Committee of five members of the University Faculty to be appointed annually by the President, and the decisions of this Committee will be final.

The publicity organization will be combined with the University Bureau of Publicity in order to establish an administrative status for this activity.

Provisions for financial and other aid for needy students engaging in inter-collegiate athletics will be placed upon the same basis as provisions for aid to all other needy students. The responsibility in this matter will be assigned to the University Committee on Welfare composed of the Vice-Presidents of the University, with the Vice-President in charge of Undergraduate Schools as Chairman; the Director of Welfare and the Director of Scholarships and Student Finance.

The budget of the Department of Physical Education, covering the various activities comprising it, will be prepared by the Dean and submitted to the Administration and the Trustees for approval, in the same manner as any other departmental budget.

The divisions of the Department will function as follows:

The Division of Student Health will have direct supervision and control of all activities which concern the health of the students of the University, absorbing the present Student Health Service and its future development, and the systems of medical physical examinations of all students, including those enrolled in the courses of Physical Education, and engaged in competitive sports, and will also be responsible for the cooperation of the medical branches of the University in the establishment and growth of a public health organization for the students. Administratively this division will be responsible to the Dean of the Department of Physical Education. The officer in charge

will be known as Director of the Division of Student Health.

To coordinate the work of this division with the medical departments and hospitals and to guide its development there will also be created an Advisory Board on Student Health.

The Division of Physical Instruction will assume the duties and responsibilities hitherto carried by the former Department of Physical Education including prescribed physical exercises of all sorts and the system of intra-mural sports, together with the logical and proper development of such activities but with the transfer of the system of medical physical examinations to the Division of Student Health. The officer in charge will be known as Director of the Division of Physical Instruction.

The Division of Inter-collegiate Athletics will assume the direct control and management in all matters concerned with inter-collegiate competition, including business and fiscal duties, the scheduling of games, the purchase of supplies, the employment of personnel, the training and selection of student managers, the maintenance and development of the athletic plant, and the coordination of all these items into the University's general administrative structure. The officer in charge will be known as Director of the Division of Inter-collegiate Athletics. He will also serve as Administrative Assistant to the Dean of the Department.

To retain for this field of work the desired counsel and guidance of the groups which have hitherto rendered invaluable assistance there will be established an Advisory Board on Athletics which will be composed of representatives of the Alumni, the Faculty and the Student body. The number of members and their selection will be decided upon as soon as possible.

The functions of this Board will be of a wholly advisory character. The Board will, however, organize itself by the election of a chairman and other officers, and will be asked to form committees for advisory services in con-

nection with the various inter-collegiate sports including football, crew, baseball, track, basketball and soccer, which have the rank of major sports. The Dean of the Department of Physical Education and the Director of the Division will serve as members, ex-officio, of the Board.

The Director of the Division will have the necessary assistants in the fields of financial and business management, with such titles and specific duties as shall subsequently be determined.

CHANGES IN PRACTICES AND POLICIES.

The new plan of operation necessitates many changes in the practices and policies which have been part of the system of management of inter-collegiate athletics. The following principles have been approved and will be made effective as speedily as is practicable and possible.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RELATIONSHIPS.

In the preparation of athletic schedules, contests at home and abroad will be considered in the light of the interests of the students and the alumni, and with due regard to the University policy with respect to inter-collegiate relationships and natural rivalry.

Steps will be taken to work out, with natural rivals, the development of complete year-round sports programs, covering competition in all sports and the whole range of teams in each sport, thus providing inter-collegiate competition for a much greater number of students engaged in athletics. Between two certain large universities there are at present conducted some fifty athletic contests per year, covering a range of eighteen sports.

TRAINING AND CONDITIONING OF TEAM MEMBERS.

The use of the Training House dormitory for Varsity athletes, as operated at present, will be discontinued, since the training and conditioning of athletes should be of as

vital interest and concern to the candidate for a team as to those in charge of the team, and the unnatural segregation and unduly intensive mental atmosphere accompanying the housing of athletic teams in special quarters away from the rest of the student body, overbalances, it is felt, the advantages to be gained by this practice. The Training House may, in the future, be used as a dormitory for unmarried members of the Physical Education and Athletic instructional staff. The benefits of this close association of instructors, coaches and trainers will be extensive, particularly as regards the resulting spirit of cooperation and unity of purpose.

As fast as improved eating facilities on the Campus are available, the training table for athletes will be abolished, arrangements, however, being made for collective eating of teams, under the supervision of the team physician, coach or trainer, for the meal immediately preceding a contest.

The present system of conditioning athletes results in the team physician performing duties beyond his sphere, which will be limited to the examination, prescription for, and treatment of, players. There will be a trainer of experience with each squad, who will call upon this physician only for medical and surgical advice and service.

Medical supervisors of competitive sports will be drawn from the staff of the Student Health Department, and there will be a sufficient number of them to provide supervision for each such sport in training.

There will be a system of "cuts" for members of teams. A player may be medically and physically well, but not feel up to engaging in practice, due to worry over the condition of his studies or other reasons, based on his mental condition, and not apparent perhaps to either trainer or coach.

There will be a definitely stated policy with respect to the participation of students in more than one sport, the wishes and the welfare of the student being the principal guiding factor instead of the desires of the coaches, as is too often the case.

AID FOR NEEDY STUDENTS.

While the efforts of alumni and friends of the University directed towards the proper presentation of the advantages at Pennsylvania to prospective students should be regarded as highly commendable, the practice of applying undue persuasion in order to influence school boys of particular athletic ability to enroll at the University will be discouraged, on account of the harmful implications usually associated therewith.

The activities of all alumni and other University agencies and of all individuals towards the assistance of needy students will be officially recognized, merged and brought under the supervision of the proper University authorities. The resources thus centralized will be applied only to the aid of students in the three upper classes, except where the terms of gifts may otherwise provide. There will be no discrimination among students applying for scholarships, financial help or employment, except as regards character, degree of need, standards of conduct and scholastic standing.

STUDENT SUPPORT OF TEAMS.

At football games the student body will be seated as near as possible to the centre of the south stand, directly opposite the opponents' cheering section, so as to add to the effectiveness of the colorful demonstrations such as presented by the cheering sections at other universities and by visiting rooters at Franklin Field in recent seasons.

An effort will be made to revive the lagging interest of the student body in the welfare and success of Varsity teams. This can be done in a measure by bringing the students into more intimate touch with athletics and with the men composing the Varsity squads.

STUDENT MANAGERSHIP.

A new system of handling student candidates for managerial positions will be inaugurated, such as having them report at the same time in the fall; their assignment to the

different sports for competition through sophomore year; the appointment of a board, composed of senior student managers and the staff of the Division of Inter-collegiate Athletics, to make selections and final assignments; and the establishment of a course in business management for academic credit.

FOOTBALL.

The mere fact that football contests produce the bulk of the revenue required to maintain inter-collegiate sports will be regarded as little more than incidental, and not be used as the basis for the placing of exaggerated importance upon this sport, those engaged in it, or special treatment and concessions.

Spring and pre-season fall practice will be eliminated, the alleged benefits thereof being largely realized through between-season physical educational courses, given by members of the Physical Education staff to those not engaged in other sports, for tapering-off and conditioning purposes, in connection with which certain fundamental exercises particularly applicable to football will be taught.

No game will be played before the University is officially in session.

No game will be scheduled on days other than Saturdays and University holidays.

The football season will be definitely limited by administrative order to a reasonable number of games.

No regularly scheduled games will be played at night.

Games will not be played on grounds other than Franklin Field or the official fields of institutions played away from home, without special authority from the Administration.

Protracted "rest" trips to resorts, involving considerable cost and of doubtful benefit, will be discontinued; if it is necessary to provide quiet for a squad or team for the night before an important game, some provision for this sort of thing can be made, say on the University tract at Valley Forge, to and from which bus transportation can be provided.

Consideration will be given to the development of well trained "B" teams and one hundred and fifty pound teams, for competition with like teams of other universities or with colleges having teams of the same relative strength.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE.

An adequate health service is of primary importance in any plan designed to accomplish our objective. Preservation of health, the prevention of disease and the development of sound physical and mental conditions are basic. It is the duty of a University to provide an organization competent to—

1. supervise, develop, protect and care for the individual health of the student, throughout all phases of his undergraduate life, from his admission to the University until graduation;
2. give instruction in health conservation, personal and community hygiene and the forming of wise habits of somatic, mental and social health;
3. supervise the sanitation of the student environment; and
4. conduct studies of health problems through research and the interpretation of student health data compiled.

With the cooperation and advice of Dean William Pepper, of the School of Medicine, and Dr. Alfred Stengel, Professor of Medicine, who recently proposed to the Trustees a plan for development of a University Health Service, steps will be taken as soon as possible to carry into effect their recommendations and those of the Survey Committee, which are in agreement.

We look forward to the gradual but certain development of organization and facilities to a point where there will be complete supervision over the development and conservation of student health, health instruction, the sanita-

tion of student environment and research in health problems, the whole thoroughly coordinated with the other physical welfare activities of the University through the new Department.

The Advisory Health Board will be composed of leading University medical and administrative figures, including the Dean of the School of Medicine, the Professor of Medicine and the Dean of the Department of Physical Education. It will take the leadership in this development and function thereafter in its operation. Through such a Board there will become available to the service the exceptional facilities and equipment already in existence in the medical departments, hospitals and institutes of the University and the cooperation of the members of the Medical Faculty.

The position of Director of the Health Service calls for the selection of a man of outstanding position and ability. Through him the participation of the various medical departments of the University in the service will be brought about, and under his direction will come all the medical men concerned with the health and physical well-being of students. Specifically the Student Health Office and physicians serving the Department of Physical Education or caring for students engaged in inter-collegiate sports will be attached to his staff.

Such a service should be developed to a point where it will provide:

1. Preliminary and later physical surveys.
2. Evaluation of mental and other capacities.
3. Periodic re-study of both (1) and (2) in selected cases.
4. Classification in groups of (1) and (2).
5. Prescription of physical and mental exercises according to classification.
6. Follow-up investigations under conditions of athleticism, exceptional scholastic work, extra-curricular activities of all sorts.

7. Study of environmental conditions, additional occupations outside University work, food, sanitation, etc.
8. Questions of climatic changes as affecting health.
9. Questions of curricula and hours.
10. Classification of students by their constitutional physiques, etc., as bearing on capacity and work.

These points relate to the individual problem. In addition there are the larger problems affecting the group, such as the relation of University work and health in general and the local conditions affecting health and development.

The provision of an adequate student infirmary for the accommodation of the casual sick and convalescents, is one of the first problems to be attacked under this plan.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Since 1904 the University has been fortunate in having Dr. R. Tait McKenzie as the head of its Department of Physical Education. The standing of the Department under his able and inspiring leadership is one of the University's distinguished assets. It is a matter of general regret that he has decided to retire from this field in order to devote himself to other University work and to the field of sculpture, where he has already won world-wide recognition.

The Survey Committee finds that "the Physical Education Department at Pennsylvania, and its program, staff and facilities, compare most favorably with the Physical Education Departments of other institutions," and recommends strongly that the four years course of required physical education at Pennsylvania should by all means be continued.

The importance of continuing this activity upon its present high plane, and developing it further upon its sound foundation, need not be elaborated. The situation fits in admirably with the plans to develop the University Student Health Service.

Physical Education is taught in many cases by competition,

and men coming to college with poor physical qualifications are encouraged to work up through simple development work to class competition and finally to inter-collegiate competition. Whether students are taking corrective gymnastics to overcome defects or whether they are representing the University on an inter-collegiate team, they, in either case, are students of the University, complying with the requirements in Physical Education, and receive their credit for the accomplishment of their work or are penalized for neglect of it, as provided in the regulations of the University. Pennsylvania is one of the few institutions where this is true.

The Committee likewise draws attention to the lack of sufficient playing fields and facilities, which retards the growth of our otherwise admirable program for intra-mural athletics. It will be one of our objectives to effect early and decided improvements in this respect.

ATHLETICS FOR ALL.

Every student should be required to engage in some definite sport, where an inclination or actual ability is demonstrated, thus reducing the number engaged in physical education class work and increasing intra-mural activities.

Given facilities, centralized supervision of physical activities, able teachers and coaches, and proper coordination between intra-mural sports and competitive athletics, the former should regularly feed to the latter a large number of proficient athletes, developed under the intra-mural system. This will tend to lessen the necessity for dependence upon the enrollment at the University of "star" athletes as a basis for the Varsity teams. Nothing will tend to improve individual and group spirit more than this development of material from the student body as a whole.

The presence of all athletic coaches on the Faculty of the Department of Physical Education, and their consequent regular contact with all of the student body, will go a long way towards popularizing physical education and the sports

conducted under the intra-mural program. The foregoing is, of course, predicated upon the assumption that all coaches will be of faculty calibre and measure up to the standards set by the University for its instructional staff.

Class and interfraternity sports contests particularly will be more popular if, in the preparation and staging of the league schedules and contests, they are at least partially supervised by Varsity athletic coaches.

In general the University contemplates a continuation of the methods which have made it strong in Physical Education and will, for the future, have as its objective the proposals for development made by the Survey Committee. In particular the University's athletic facilities—both plant and equipment—will be regarded as fully available for physical education students as for those on inter-collegiate sports squads.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

Assumption of direct control and supervision of inter-collegiate athletics is in accord with the best practice prevailing throughout the country. On this point the Survey Committee says:

“This latest development (University Administrative control and management of athletics) is entirely logical because of the enormous expansion of athletic programs, the affairs and financial aspects of which have become far too large and complex for either student or faculty enterprise or, in the light of their educational and inter-departmental ramifications, for part-time voluntary alumni supervision and support.

“With Physical Education an integral part of the curriculum, with the impossibility of separating the interlocking functions of athletics and physical education, there is an increasing tendency for athletics to be combined with physical education and with the aims and objectives of the whole University.

"This is not a backward but a forward step, indicative of the progressive expansion of education and of universities' appreciation of their responsibility.

"The establishment of a University Department of Physical Education naturally involves, in most cases, a combined annual budget of huge proportions and calls for University administration and a very careful definition and continuity of policy.

"Instead of curbing student initiative, centralized departmental control and management of athletics is certain to 'bring athletics back to the students' and revive the student spontaneity, initiative and general participation which marked undergraduate sports in the early days."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

The formation of the Junior Cricket Club in 1843 by some forty undergraduates, comprising about ten percent of the student body at that time, seems to mark the authentic beginning of athletic sports at Pennsylvania. The first inter-collegiate game in any branch of sport was played with the Haverford College cricket team on May 17, 1864.

Today the University is represented in fourteen inter-collegiate sports and more than a thousand students appear annually as candidates for these teams.

Football, of course, occupied the centre of the stage so far as the spectator view-point is concerned. It is hard, however, to reconcile the cry of commercialization, as applied to large attendance at football games and the resulting large gate receipts, with the truer aspects of the situation. One has but to trace the history of public competitive amateur sport at colleges to get the real picture.

At the beginning students organized, managed, financed and equipped themselves for such games as were then played; were frowned upon by faculties and were lightly regarded by passers-by, who paused and smiled at their efforts.

Informal inter-collegiate contests aroused a small degree of alumni interest, and incurred expenses which were defrayed by passing the hat among the few alumni and public spectators who came to attend these games.

Comparisons as to the quality of play and the character and adequacy of uniforms suggested the need for coaches and matched playing equipment, and popular subscriptions augmented the game receipts with improvements resulting. Then came "big games" and "games" and the growth of athletic alumni—the pioneers who had by now graduated. These latter offered to aid the students in the various problems attending the increasing scope of the new inter-collegiate sport of football, and, with official sanction still withheld in some quarters, alumni-student associations began to spring up.

These associations often found, in time, that surpluses remained in their treasuries at the end of the football season, as the result of the growing alumni and public demand for admission to the games played. These left-over funds were applied to the maintenance of other sports and inter-collegiate competition therein; and, with grants by the various colleges of playing space and the erection thereon of wooden stands, all sports drew their quota of patrons and produced some revenue, though football still remained the principal producer.

SPECTATOR INTEREST.

Athletic-minded alumni and citizens wished to foster the students' athletic endeavors, and wished to see their contests in as much comfort as possible. Organized team sports were urged—practically forced—to cater to this demand for more contests and more comfortable seats, and the admission charges were gladly paid.

In the meantime the principle of physical training or physical culture for school and college students became recognized as a proper educational function, and through the efforts of trained directors new competitive sports were developed for the inter-collegiate program and immediately

attracted public interest, but, like all the others with the exception of football, were not self-supporting financially.

The universities and colleges provided facilities for physical exercise, physical training and interclass competitions, but could not—and were not asked to—afford the funds, from the educational budget, to stage large contests free of charge.

In other words the principle which really governs today, but which no longer receives recognition, is as follows: the alumni, students and public (wanted in preference, in some cases, to more expertly played professional sports), to witness good amateur contests which would yield the associations sufficient revenue to enable them to balance their year-round budgets, with a little left over for additions to seating and playing facilities.

The spectators became contributors to an extensive national program for the development of the native physical and mental talents of young men of sound, agile bodies and alert minds in a wide variety of sports, these young men becoming the heroes of all ages, and an inspiration to the growing boys and girls of the nation to become better physical specimens and better citizens.

USE OF ATHLETIC REVENUE.

That these contributors demanded a fair return in the form of increasingly better, evenly-matched and more hotly contested spectacles was only natural, but there is the situation as it really is today; a range of admission charges and attendance varying with the interest in the different sports contests and an attempt on the part of various collegiate athletic bodies to meet the alumni, student and public demands, within the restrictions of administrative and faculty regulations—made for the good of the participants, the colleges and sport itself—and cover the costs of the entire extra-curricular sports program out of the gate receipts from all contests, in the various sports, staged during the academic year.

The complete abolition of gate receipts which has been suggested, would not by any means furnish a cure for abuses, either real or imagined.

Figures were recently collected and published by a western authority on inter-collegiate athletics, which showed that of the one thousand institutions of university and college rank which undertake a well-rounded program of athletic sports, only twenty-five take in sufficient annual revenue from contests to cover the annual cost of their entire sports programs.

If colleges and universities are to continue to meet the demand for enlarged and more luxurious facilities for the staging of sports spectacles, involving large capital expenditures, it is only reasonable that those for whose benefit and entertainment the contests are presented should, through alumni and public gifts, provide the necessary funds. Certainly funds intended and required for the educational program should not be used for this extra-educational phase of college athletics.

Steps will be taken in due course to minimize the importance of gate receipts at games by some method of financing costs, which at present are a burden to the University. The Survey Committee has made various suggestions on this point and has furnished information as to how this has been done elsewhere including the extinguishment of obligations through gifts and subscriptions from alumni and friends, entitling donors to preferential treatment in the allotment of seats, varying with the amount of contributions and other preferences already established; and the issuance of secured notes of varying denominations, at a low rate of interest, to be sold to the alumni and public, purchasers of which would receive season ticket preferences in accordance with some equitable basis, reconciled with the present system.

Somewhere in this range of possibilities will be found a means of re-financing our obligations so that less and less reliance need be placed upon the familiar system of

public purchase of tickets. Such a result would unquestionably tend to add to the wholesome character of publicly played athletic contests.

COACHES AND COACHING.

Coaching is a legitimate, educational service since competitive athletics are, in the broader sense, but a development of physical education.

A coach who is accountable exclusively to the college authorities, and not to any alumni or outside group, will have his responsibility undivided, can give his best work to the institution that employs him, and will try to keep the standards of athletic sports high and above-board.

A coach has the opportunity to go straight into the hearts of the students, and to instill loyalty, self-sacrifice, courage and a clean spirit into the young men in his charge.

APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment is announced of E. Leroy Mercer, M.D., as Dean of the Department of Physical Education. Dr. Mercer graduated from the University School of Medicine in the Class of 1913, and since 1914 has served as Student Physician, Director of the Department of Physical Education, and Director of Athletics at Swarthmore College.

The choice of the Directors will be made with the utmost care, on the basis of character and experience as well as practical qualifications. No efforts will be spared to secure for these posts men of outstanding ability, each possessed of qualities that will ensure proper discharge of the large responsibilities involved, not only to the University but to the individual students with whom they will work.

It is obvious, because of the magnitude of the changes proposed, that time will be required to put all parts of the new plan into effect. The steps will be taken as fast as possible and with due recognition of existing arrangements

and commitments. In the meantime the employed personnel in all departments affected will continue to function as heretofore, subject to instructions from the University Administration.

Head coaches with continuing arrangements at present serving the University, together with the term of engagement, are the following:

Crew	Russell S. Callow	through 1931-32	season
Track	Lawson Robertson	" 1930-31	"
Baseball	Dr. Walter Cariss	" "	"
Soccer	Douglas Stewart	" "	"
Basketball . . .	Lon M. Jourdet	" 1934-35	"
Tennis	Wallace Johnson	" 1932-33	"
Swimming . . .	W. S. Merriam	" 1931-32	"
Lacrosse	S. A. Middleton	" 1930-31	"
Fencing	L. Terrone	" 1930-31	"
Boxing	George Decker	" 1930-31	"

In addition there are assistant coaches in various sports who are under engagement, including S. F. Pauxtis engaged to assist in football and boxing for the next two seasons.

Appointments to vacancies now existing, or occurring presently, will be announced by Dr. Mercer, as soon as decisions are reached.

First consideration will be given to the selection of a man to act as head coach of football at the University for 1931, and to the assisting staff.

Appointments to the Advisory Board on Athletics, and to the Advisory Board on Student Health, will be announced by the President of the University as soon as possible.

The University feels it is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of Dr. Mercer as Dean of Physical Education. In few men is to be found the rare combination of character and experience essential to such a position. Outstand-

ing as a student and athlete in his career at the University, he has since distinguished himself in his chosen profession. At Swarthmore College he gained the experience which fits him so well to administer the duties of the new post. His acceptance of the responsibilities assures the University of a type of leadership that is in full accord with the high principles upon which the new organization is based.

THE RESULTS EXPECTED.

The best remedy for unsatisfactory conditions—the way to meet “over-emphasis”—seems unmistakably the provision of a proper organization, manned by officers understanding and responsive to the needs of the students and to the educational requirements of the University.

The steps which have been taken should produce a new era at the University of Pennsylvania so far as concerns the physical life of the student. In adopting this policy our purpose is to revive the old loyalty and interest of the student body, the Alumni and the Citizens of the City of Philadelphia in their University, its welfare and its activities; to encourage and make provision for more extensive student participation in and enjoyment of athletics; to develop to the fullest extent wholesome, natural inter-collegiate rivalries and relationships; and above all to make the very best possible provision for the spiritual and physical well being of every student committed to our charge.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made in behalf of the University and of the Committee of the unfailing courtesy and helpfulness of all those whose advice was sought. In every way a remarkable spirit of cooperation was displayed, and the University is deeply indebted to those who gave so liberally of their thought and time to forward the work of the Committee.

It is appropriate, too, to acknowledge with gratitude the services rendered the University under the previous system by Alumni, Students and Faculty as members of the Council on Athletics and its various sports Committees, and in vari-

ous other capacities. It is hoped that willingness to serve will continue, and that the advice and support of these groups may always be at the command of the University.

It is fitting also at this point for me to express both personally and officially the thanks which are due to Mr. Hardwick and Dr. Dorizas for the immensely valuable contribution they have made to the University. In my experience I have known of no more comprehensive, conscientious and competent piece of work.

Their task has been splendidly done. It evidences understanding of the problem, analytical ability and constructive thinking of the highest order. The University and all of us who are concerned owe them a debt of gratitude for an outstanding accomplishment.

In addition their assistance in formulating this statement, based upon their report, has been invaluable.

THOMAS S. GATES,
President.

FEBRUARY 2, 1931.



DOMINION OF CANADA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1923

Secretary-Treasurer
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290 INKSTER BOULEVARD
Winnipeg, Man.

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Telegraphic Address: "SOCCER WINNIPEG" March 16th. 1927

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B.C.....J. Adam

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

Dear Sir;-

The above Association is again conducting a tour of Canada by a representative team chosen by the Scottish Football Association, during the coming summer.

We have every reason to believe that this tour will be an even greater success than the tour of last year by the English Association.

We are again at a disadvantage at being unable to secure a suitable ground in Montreal for the two games to be played in that city on May 24th. and July 15th.

It is our desire to have every boy in Montreal who is interested in our game present at these matches and we can only accomplish our object provided we can secure the use of McGill Stadium for these games, which we have every reason to believe will be of the greatest educational value to our young players. This would also enable our Canadian born public to see these games in comfort and at the same time take care of our adopted citizens, who will be more than anxious to see their kinsmen from the Mother Country perform, thus strengthening still further the bonds of our Empire.

We are given to understand that there might be some difficulty, owing to the fact that a number of these players--who are on a real missionary work at great inconvenience to themselves--are professional players. This is a somewhat narrow view to take as all the profits from this tour are to be used for the promotion of Amateur Football in Canada. We also wish our Amateur players to attain that degree of proficiency, which can only be acquired through the experience received in these tours, that will enable Canada to send a team of worthy Amateur players to the Olympic games and thus place our Dominion in the forefront in all lines of clean sport.

*To Mr. Currie
What is your
opinion please?
Austrians*

24/3/27



DOMINION OF CANADA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1923

Secretary-Treasurer
SAMUEL DAVIDSON
290 INKSTER BOULEVARD
Winnipeg, Man.

Telegraphic Address: "SOCCER WINNIPEG"

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MANITOBA.....H. W. Scrymgeour
ALBERTA.....F. Crumblehulme
SASK.....H. J. Borland
B.C.....J. Adam

Sheet 2.

We are not asking the use of the grounds for nothing and are prepared to pay any reasonable charges made by your Directors.

In the English tour the visitors were granted the privilege of inspecting your grounds and they were greatly disappointed to learn that we were unable to secure the grounds. They were also very much surprised to learn of the objections as one of the most simon pure Amateur clubs in the World the Corinthians play in both friendly and competitive games against the professional clubs .

Our Vice President Mr. F.R. Davies of 104 Abbott Ave. Westmount, is making application for the use of the grounds and we trust you will use your influence in assisting him to secure the ground for these two games.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours very truly,

Secty. Treas.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
A. S. LAMB, B. P. E., M. D., DIRECTOR

March 22nd.1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

With reference to the attached letter, I respectfully beg to draw your attention to my memorandum of April 10th.1926, which was forwarded to you when a similar application was made last year.

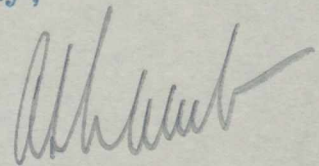
On January 28th.1927 the Athletic Board discussed the advisability of keeping the Stadium open this coming summer, and it was unanimously agreed that the Field should be closed.

My point of view has not changed in any way. Amateur football is a splendid form of sport and should be encouraged in every way, but the Dominion of Canada Football Association governs both amateur and professional football and the International Football Federation is one of the very few international organizations which permits amateurs and professionals to play together. Apart from the possible damage to the turf, I feel that it would be a very awkward and dangerous precedent if the use of the Stadium is granted for this purpose.

Mr.F.R.Davies, Vice President of the D.F.A., has just advised me that the proposed tour, or enterprise, will last from May 21st. to July 16th.1927, and will cost \$42,000.00. It cost Canada approximately \$36,000.00 to send seventy competitors to the Olympic Games in the summer of 1924.

Yours faithfully,

ASL/C.





March 23rd, 1927.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I send you herewith a letter from the Province of Quebec Football Association. I presume that matters of this kind are dealt with by the Athletic Council but you will know who should deal with the application. Personally, I do not see any objection to the Stadium being rented for the match in question and I think we would be unwise to draw a very fine distinction respecting amateur and professional games, especially when the game is of an exhibition variety and the proceeds go to the Dominion Football Association.

Yours very truly,

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

MEMORANDUM

DATE March 24th.1927.

FROM Dr. A. S. Lamb DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

TO Sir Arthur Currie, Principal, McGill University.

Confirming my telephone conversation to Mrs. Chesley this morning, the following is an extract from the Minutes of the Athletic Board Meeting held March 16th.1926 :-

"STADIUM. It was decided not to grant the Dominion Football Association the use of the McGill Stadium."

This action was taken after the receipt of a letter from Mr. F. R. Davies of the Dominion Football Association dated March 1st.1926, in which application was made for the use of the Stadium for similar purpose.

March 24th, 1927.

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd of March enclosing correspondence with reference to the use of the Stadium on May 24th by a Montreal team and the team sent to Canada by the Scottish Football Association.

We had a similar request last year when the English Football Association sent over a team. That request we refused, and only yesterday I wrote to Mr. Davidson refusing this year's request. We have never allowed a professional team to play on McGill grounds or in a McGill building and I think the Committee does not care to change that practice.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

March 23rd, 1927.

Samuel Davidson, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Dominion of Canada Football Association,
290 Inkster Boulevard,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Davidson:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 16th, in which you ask for the use of the Stadium on May 24th and July 15th when games will be played with a team touring Canada and chosen by the Scottish Football Association.

I am afraid I must return the same answer to you which was given last year in reply to a letter I received from you dated April 3rd, 1926. I answered on April 17th, and a copy of my reply is attached to this letter.

Regretting that it is impossible to comply with your request, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.