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PER - PEZ, 1920- 1936

FILE 523

PER - PEZ

30th April, 1935.

Dear Mr. Percival,

I much appreciate your kind letter of congratulation and welcome to me on my appointment to McGill University. My wife and I are very grateful to you for the kind invitation that you and Mrs. Percival extend to us on our arrival in Canada. I am afraid, however, that it will be impossible for us to break our journey at Quebec as we have already made plans to go right through to Montreal. We shall be a party of five with a large quantity of impedimenta and I think it will be better if I take an opportunity of visiting Quebec a little later when I have made some provision of plans in Montreal. I should very much like to have an early opportunity of meeting the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Madame Taschereau and I shall hope that it will not be deferred very long after my arrival in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Percival, Esq.,
The Director of Protestant Education,
Quebec.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OF PROTESTANT EDUCATION

April 17th, 1935.

Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, M.A.,
Principal,
University College,
Hull, England.

Dear Mr. Morgan:-

Having read the announcement of your appointment as Principal of McGill University, I wish to offer you my hearty congratulations upon your preferment. We look to you to carry on the traditions of such famous men as Sir William Dawson, Sir William Peterson and Sir Arthur Currie.

It would be a great pleasure to Mrs. Percival and myself if you and Mrs. Morgan would break your journey at Quebec for at least a day en route to Montreal. Quebec is an excellent port at which to disembark. Even a brief stay would provide you with an opportunity to become acquainted with this centre of the historic Province of Quebec before proceeding to Montreal. The journey between the two cities is trifling when one is refreshed.

The Prime Minister of the Province, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and Madame Taschereau have promised to dine with us if you accept this invitation, and will be delighted to meet you. If you decide to meet this ideal statesman in his native city when you land here as Principal of McGill I am sure you will not regret any inconvenience that you may be caused.

If your daughters accompany you I shall be pleased to arrange accomodation for them with some of my friends. I shall not ask you to fulfil any public engagements at this time, as I am sure you will wish to reserve these in the first instance for Montreal.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Protestant Education.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

13th October
1936

Dear Dr. Percival,

Thank you for your letter of the 10th
October. I will see that the appropriate action
is taken with regard to the material required by the
Havana authorities.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. W. P. Percival,
Director of Protestant Education,
Quebec. P.Q.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

The Registrar

14 October 1936

Will you comply with the request of the Oficina
Internacional de Informaciones Universitarias of Havana,
please?



Periodical Press of Canada

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80 Nelson Street
Toronto

- 1 -

February 12th, 1923.

Sir Arthur Curry, D.S.O. K.C.M.G.
Mcgill University,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Sir:-

We have in course of preparation an article which is to appear in Canada's New Magazine under the title, CANADA, EXPORTER OF BRAINS. The investigations which we have carried out have brought to light a situation of which the seriousness is realized by few Canadians. Moreover, these investigations have led us back, most unexpectedly, to our educational systems.

Several unusual, but we believe rather pertinent questions have suggested themselves. Upon these your opinion will be invaluable to us and of the utmost importance to the thinking audience to which we address ourselves.

I enclose a proof upon which you will find two excerpts from recent newspaper editorials and one from the article I referred to above. Please read them over, and at your convenience give us your ideas along the lines of the following questions.

Has Canada, as a young country, made the mistake of emphasizing the cultural and academic at the expense of the practical in her educational systems?

We have always believed and put into practice the theory that a boy or a girl should have all the academic education he or she can get. Are we making a mistake and training brains for export at the expense of the development of our own country? Are we in truth, spending huge sums to educate professional men and women who must migrate to earn a living?

Have we, in proportion to our population, too many institutions of professional and academic learning and too few technical and practical schools?

In other words, has Canada through her educational systems deliberately reduced her population?
Do you believe that High Schools of Commerce--not mere schools for the teaching of stenography and bookkeeping--High Schools of Agriculture and Trades Schools as integral parts of our Provincial school systems would result in the training of boys and girls in occupation which would keep them in Canada?
Why cannot our school systems adopt or adapt the practice of great modern industrial enterprise, which employ a man specially trained to fit the people who are employed into the jobs of which they are best suited by natural, mental or physical equipment?
Do you believe that more vocational guidance would mean fewer impecunious professional men and high class emigrants, and more home-stayers for the population and development of Canada?
What is the bearing of lack of appreciation, both mental and cultural and tangible--i.e. in payment for services--upon the exodus of educated Canadians?
Upon what do you blame this lack of appreciation?

We are asking these questions of a number of men and women who are prominent in the educational circles and we hope you will realize that we are not asking the favor of a reply so much for our own benefit as in the light of a service to the country in connection with a subject of growing importance and insistence.

Yours very truly,

T. H. Rand McNally
T. H. RAND-MCNALLY,
Managing Editor.

Our greatest export to the United States ever since Confederation has been well educated men and women, tens of thousands of whom have taken their places among the professional and business leaders of their adopted land. These men and women we cannot hope to repatriate, because opportunities for them in Canada are not numerous enough. In truth, we continue to spend huge sums on the education of professional and business men and women in greater numbers than Canada is, in a position to absorb. The exodus of the intellectuals will continue so long as John Hopkins needs an Osler or a Barker, railway construction a Jim Hill, literature a Bliss Carman, and political life a Franklin Lane.

The men and women of whom Mr. Stewart is thinking are not the distinguished few, but the undistinguished many who cross the border in pursuit of fortune, as the Scot in the old land goes up to London. Many of them, especially those engaged in agriculture, would have done quite as well materially at home as they have in the United States, and would have been intellectually more satisfied than in the environment in which they now find themselves. This is no less true of the emigrant from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec to the New England States than of the Ontario men and women who in the years preceding the opening of our own West poured into Michigan, Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

Lord Shaughnessy points out that between 1911 and 1921 there was a natural increase of 1,836,000 and an immigration of 1,975,000. Yet the net increase of population was only 1,500,000, instead of more than double that number. We apparently lost all our increase by immigration, and far more. Making all due allowance for foreigners who were compelled to return to Europe on account of the war, the showing is far from satisfactory.

There are other facts of equal importance which also must be faced squarely and without bias. Canada has had smaller population and the consequently slower development of wealth than her all-absorbing, sponge-like neighbor to the South. Anglo-Saxon and Celtic strains thrown into pioneer conditions have produced an unusual proportion of keen brained men and women. Men and women whose chief assets were a self-reliant ability for leadership and a type of brain power which could find adequate scope for its fullest exercise only in the heart of a densely populated country. Pyramided on these developments, in which parent stocks and early conditions in the country have had a large part, is the freedom of thought and the deep-rooted desire for education which are Canada's inheritance from its pioneers—perhaps largely from those of Scottish blood.

With these facts in mind it needs but a glance at a map of North America to show why Canada became inevitably an exporter of brains. The export of intellectuals and potential millionaire executives is regrettable but the loss of hundreds of thousands of men and women who have made prosperous high class, undistinguished citizens of their adopted country is much more important. Call this a national disaster or merely a national misfortune, the fact remains that it was inevitable, and there arises from it a problem which can be phrased only in several questions. Is the exodus of old-stock Canadians still inevitable? What can we do to halt the ebb or at least to retard its flow? Have we been deliberately using an effective means to reduce our population during all these years of trying to increase it? Canada as a nation is adopting an enlightened immigration policy. What active steps can we take toward formulating a constructive and equally aggressive anti-emigration policy. It is no use to pour water into a sieve.

July 24, 1930.

Honourable J. E. Perrault,
Minister of Roads,
Quebec. P. Q.

I am very glad to have
the delightful little handbook on the Gaspé
Coast, and I must congratulate you upon it.
I think it is very well done indeed.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

April
Fourteenth
1920.

A. M. Perry Esq.,
Imperial Munitions Board,
80 King St. East,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 1st and also your communication of April 12th, both referring to a Museum exhibit of Munitions of War manufactured in Canada, for McGill University.

I handed your letter of April 1st to our Secretary with the request that he would take the matter up at once, with a view to ascertaining where this exhibit could best be set up. I shall take the matter up with him again and ask that he reply to your letter at the earliest possible moment.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Acting Principal.

Translation.

May 4th, 1928.

Mr. E.S.Cope,
Secretary of Agencies,
Western Department,
Sun of Canada,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Mr. Cope:

As my nephew Aurelio is about to sit for examinations in the McGill University I would bring to remembrance the contents of your esteemed letter of October 25th, as also what was said by me in my reply of November 28th last.

My nephews are the first boys from Perú who are being educated in Canada, and it is needful that they be treated with the tolerance due towards persons who have had to study in a language which is not their mother tongue. It should not be forgotten that they have also studied the literature and history of their own (country) and that English literature and history must be strange to them.

As you are in contact with the Rector and the professorial staff of McGill University, your action would be beneficial to both Canadians and South Americans, if you would personally recommend my nephew so that without demanding too much he be admitted to the said University. If he were not able to take up his architectural course due to excessive rigour on the part of the committee, his non admittance would do damage to the campaign I am making for the prestige of the McGill University.

Thanking you in advance for this service, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) P. Davalos.

PD/IM

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL

June 6th, 1928.

Col. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal.

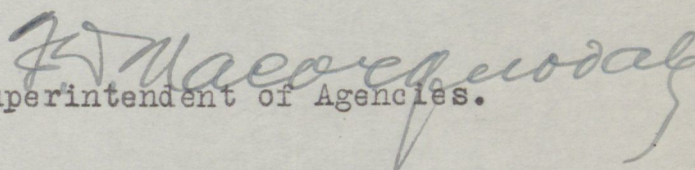
Re: Aurelio Longaray

Dear Col. Bovey;

I am enclosing herewith translation of a letter from Don Pedro Davalos, our Manager in Lima, Peru, in which he suggests that some leniency be shown Aurelio in securing entrance to McGill University. If you can do anything for him in the matter I will appreciate it very much.

Following our phone conversation of to-day, I will advise Aurelio to call on you after the examinations, but do not wish to give him any indication that there may be any leniency shown him as I am afraid it might affect his work.

Yours faithfully,


Superintendent of Agencies.

FDM/EEP

Encls.

South American Students

June 28, 1928.

F.W. Macorquodale, Esq.,
Superintendent of Agencies,
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Macorquodale:-

Aurelio Longarey came in to see me today and I introduced him to the Registrar, to whom he has submitted his plan for obtaining a qualification during next year. The Registrar quite approves his programme.

I have also told Aurelio that if his family wish to see the place where he is working I shall be only too pleased to show them about.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey,

Director.

June 13, 1928.

F.W. Macorquodale, Esq.,
Superintendent of Agencies,
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Macorquodale:-

I am glad to have your letter of June 6th and to
will take up the case of Aurelio Longarey should it become necessary.

We can make allowances in certain cases, but you will recognise that
Aurelio should be able to cope with the work and should not be handicapped.

I assure you that we shall do the best we can to
meet the situation.

Yours faithfully,

Director.

CONSULADO DEL PERU
MONTREAL, CANADA

11 March, 1933.

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

Sir:-

I have been informed by the local press of the conference given before the McGill Spanish Club by the Consul General of Colombia on Wednesday evening and it is with regret that I see international affairs of such a delicate nature as the controversy between Peru and Colombia being discussed in a Club created, I believe, for the purpose of cementing friendly understanding between the Spanish element of Montreal and those interested in the Spanish language and culture.

It is my humble opinion that Mr. Jaramillo Isaza has ignored the cordiality which should permeate a Club such as this and it is much to be regretted that he has taken advantage of the prestige of the University rostrum to express purely personal and controversial views.

Again expressing my regret, and with assurance of high consideration, I remain.

Truly yours,

J. Humberto Piquell

J. Humberto Piquell.
Consul for Peru.

To Prof Sugars

*That shall I
say in reply*

H. Humberto

12/3/33

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

March 16th, 1933.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Principal,

I have read the letter sent to you by the Consul for Peru. It is quite true that General Jaramillo Isaza, Consul General of Colombia, took advantage of the opportunity that presented itself, of stating the rights of his country in the question at issue between Colombia and Peru. He did not exaggerate, however, and emphasized what we all knew from our Daily papers. When it came to my turn to speak, I pointed out that we had only heard one side of the case and that we should not assume that all means of arriving at an amicable settlement had been exhausted.

I have asked two of the members of the Club to see the Consul of Peru and explain this matter to him verbally.

Yours very truly,

Robert M. Sugars

Director-School of Commerce.

*No one else from McGill commented on
Jaramillo's discourse.*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 16th, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Principal,

I should have stated in my letter to you of this morning, dealing with the Consul of Peru's complaint, that we all understood that Jaramillo's talk was to be on the economic resources of his country. None of the other South American Consuls present would speak after Jaramillo, apparently because they judged his action somewhat indiscreet. The Consul General of Spain and myself, in our remarks, emphasized, as one of the indirect aims of the Club, a maintenance of friendly relations among Spanish-speaking countries and we greatly deplored the present dispute.

Father Jasmin, of the University of Montreal, lauded Jaramillo, not because he really espoused the cause of Colombia as against Peru, but because he is evidently very desirous of keeping in the good graces of Jaramillo.

Next session we propose to compel all speakers to state their subject clearly beforehand, and we shall stress the necessity of avoiding all subjects that might offend other members of the Club.

I might say further that the present Consul of Peru is a new-comer to Montreal. This letter of his to you is the first intimation that we have of his arrival. Previously the Consulate of Peru was in the hands of a French-Canadian.

In conclusion, my opinion is that Jaramillo's speech, while temperate, was indiscreet. He should not have taken advantage of the Club in that way. He was somewhat unfair to Peru insofar as Peru's grievance was not even stated. From the speech it could only be gathered that Colombia had certain Treaty rights which Peru had violated.

Yours very sincerely,

R. M. Sugar

Director-School of Commerce.

P.S. Dictated over the telephone from Prof. Sugar's home.

EDINBURGH BOND

5th April 1933.

Senor J. Humberto Piquell,
Consul of Peru,
MONTREAL.

Sir:-

I duly received your letter of the 11th March and have made an inquiry concerning the occurrence of which you make note.

I should perhaps explain that our clubs are quite free to discuss any matter with which they wish to deal and it would be quite contrary to our policy and, indeed, to that of universities in general, to limit the subjects of discussion. So far as we are concerned the main object of the club is to encourage in our students an interest in Spanish culture and to acquaint them with events in Spanish-speaking countries.

A speech made at any of the meetings of these student clubs is never to be taken as in any way approved by the University, nor as expressing University opinion. In such a matter as the unfortunate controversy which has arisen between your country and Colombia, the University as such can have no opinion. May I direct your attention to the fact that Professor Sugars, the Director-Secretary of the School of Commerce of the University, and the Senior University official who was present at the meeting, made it perfectly clear to the audience that General Jaramillo Isaza had expressed only one side of the case. May I add further that General Isaza was not expected to speak on this subject at all, but upon that of the Economic Resources of his country, so that the discussion was really a complete surprise to ourselves.

Trusting that I have made the matter clear and that you understand that nothing could be further from our intention than to offer any insult to your country, believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.