Executive Office: McGill University, Montreal

Telephones: MA 2664 and MA 9181 - Local 15

The

Graduates' Society of McGill University

Publishers of "The McGill News"

September 13, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur: Re: Plans for Gymnasium Building

Our small committee has been at work developing the data on which the plans will be based for the Gymnasium Building and proposed rink. As you know, these plans will be selected from among those which will have been submitted in the competition for architects' plans.

In its work, the committee finds that very important consideration has to be taken of the policy of the University in certain matters, and therefore I have been asked to write placing the following questions before you.

1. Is it correct to assume that the policy of the Board of Governors, in regard to the growth of the University, will be as described in Mr. Beatty's speech at the Graduates' Reunion, ("The McGill News," December 1931, p. 41); or what is the opinion of the Board of Governors as to the future development of the University? Will it be the policy to limit the number of the student body to its present size with improvement in the quality of students; or will it be the policy to develop the graduate faculty with the resulting increase in the number of students?

2. What is the University policy regarding the future centre of social activities of the student body, having in mind the discussions which have taken place regarding the possible combination of the Union and Strathcona Hall in a new location?

3. Will the new Neurological Institute Building as at present planned, interfere with the completion of the Stadium bowl?

It can readily be seen that the plans for the Gymnasium Building will have to take care of definite information on the above points, and we would very much appreciate it if you can aid us with this information.

Faithfully yours,

R. B. Blackmon

Executive Secretary.

SI

September 15, 1932.

Gordon Glassco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society
of McGill University.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I have your letter of September 13th, in which you discuss briefly how university policy may affect plans for the Gymnasium. By the way, I am glad to tell you that we have received this morning official confirmation from the City Hall that the City has deeded the strip of land from Pine Avenue along the road which runs up towards the new Fire Hall.

While we are grateful for their consideration of our plea, there is a slight fly in the ointment, namely that the taxes on this bit of property are likely to be quite excessive owing to its extended frontage. I suppose the new road running up to the Fire Hall will be paved, and our share of that will likely run to a good round figure.

I think you may take it as correct to assume that the policy of the Board of Governors in regard to the growth of the University is as outlined in Mr. Beatty's address to the Graduates at the Reunion Dinner last year. As I have so often stated, in Annual Reports and in public utterances, it is not our policy to aim to attract a large number of students. I am quite ready and willing to believe that the attendance at the Universities of Montreal and Toronto and at the universities of the four Western Provinces will in time always be in excess of ours. I need not here enter into the reasons for these views. But we shall continue our policy of limiting the number of the student body. You know that we are forced to do this already in Medicine and in Arts and Science. We have facilities which enable us to take care of a larger number of students in Engineering than at present attend, while we could take probably three times the number in Dentistry, and certainly some more in Law. Our Graduate Faculty will continue to grow.

I believe that in planning the Gymnasium, the graduates would be wise to provide for a student body of between four

and five thousand. It is now, roughly, 3000, and I think the Schools of Law, Engineering, Dentistry, will in time attract more students than are here at present, whereas our Graduate School is bound to grow in numbers.

Your second question, asking what is the University policy regarding the future centre of social activities of the student body, may be answered by saying that I think we may assume that this centre will be wherever the Gymnasium is. There would be no objection on the part of the Board of Governors to selling the Union, if the facilities it now provides are taken care of elsewhere, and if a good price could be obtained.

In reply to your third question, the Neurological Building as at present planned will not interfere with the completion of the Stadium Bowl.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

Executive Office: McGill University, Montreal

Telephones: MA 2664 and MA 9181 - Local 15

The

Graduates' Society of McGill University

Publishers of "The McGill News"

September 17, 1932.

Mr. Glassco.
Col. Bovey please note and return.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I wish to thank you for your letter of September 15th, giving us information which will be of value to the committee undertaking the planning of the new Gymnasium Building.

We are very much elated over the successful result of the negotiations with the City of Montreal, and are delighted to hear that you have received their assurance that the property asked for is being ceded to the University.

In regard to the question of taxes which you raise in your second paragraph, it seems to me that the University will not be involved in any more taxes on account of this new piece of land, than the University would have had to pay against the present property. In fact, the taxes will be a little less. The reason for this is that the road along the eastern part of the property running up to the central fire alarm station, would run contiguously to our property, and the paving improvement taxes will be levied against our property whether the road were built along the present property line, or along the newly proposed one; and as the newly proposed line being a straight one, will be shorter than the property line consisting of two sides at an angle, the frontage will be somewhat less with consequent diminution in the taxes. Also the thirty foot frontage which we are given on Pine Avenue has already been paved and otherwise improved, and the taxes against this frontage have already been allotted.

We are pleased to hear that the Neurological Building will be planned so as not to interfere with the completion and full use of the stadium bowl.

Again thanking you for the information given in your letter.

Faithfully yours,

G. B. Glassco,
Executive Secretary.

GBG/I

Professor Nobbs and the Gymnasium

1. Before the war a committee was appointed to confer with him on his prepared plans - nothing done.

2. After the war, or in June 1919, Vaughan said in letter

> "The University is under contract to Professor Nobbs to employ him as architect for the gymnasium."

Later in the same month

> "With regard to the gymnasium the University must consider itself as under contract to Professor Nobbs to employ him as architect for the building."

$1600 had been paid on account and balance of obligation settled for $1900. In June 1919 Mr. Glassco, on instructions, wrote to Nobbs and Hyde as follows:-

> "I beg to enclose copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Vaughan dealing with the position of affairs between your firm and the University with respect to services rendered in connection with the proposed gymnasium, dormitories and convocation hall. I would like to have a written confirmation of the verbal acceptance by you mentioned in Mr. Vaughan's letter.
>
> "It was agreed at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Governors, held today, that on receipt of such acceptance your firm should be paid $1,900 on account of work done on plans of the proposed gymnasium; this sum, together with the $1600 already paid on this account, to be deducted from the regular fees which will become due at the time this work is proceeded with."

Letter acknowledged.

3. For twenty years it has been understood by Nobbs and acknowledged by Governors that he would be architect when gymnasium erected. It has been more than an understanding. It was regarded as a contract.

4. Nobbs has been Professor of Design for twenty-seven years, paid same now as when first engaged. I believe he has not been overpaid.

5. If contract broken owner must compensate architect for his services, his costs up to date, and any damages he may feel he suffered in the matter of credit and reputation. If we break the

contract, Nobbs has in my opinion ample grounds for damages. He has an honoured place among architects, he is our own professof of design and for twenty years has counted on this work.

6. Now a proposal comes from the Graduates' S ociety to University to supply, free of any charge on university funds, gymnasium, complete with swimming tank, skating rink, which would do for convocation hall, possibly a solarium, armory, etc.,to be built on university property. Nothing has been said of maintenance charges. The building to be satisfactory to Governors, plans to be passed by them etc.

7. The graduates wish that preparation of plans be thrown open to competition among McGill graduates and Nobbs,

a) Because in their opinion campaign more likely to succeed as any cause of criticism would be removed.

b) Because they believe more likely to get better plans.

c) They add that they think Nobbs should agree, especially as twice has he been remunerated for plans not proceeded with.

They say the feeling is very strong, and they believe the fact that the proposed gymnasium being a gift to University, frees the Governors from any obligation to Nobbs. They practically make it a condition of the gift.

8. A suggestion has been made that Nobbs be made associate architect. Nobbs thinks this a waste and likely to lead to friction. I am inclined to agree.

9. I am enthusiastically hopeful that the graduates will build the gymnasium. Unless they do I have little expectation that one will be built in the next ten years, in view of present needs of the University of which a gymnasium is one of the most outstanding. Unless this proposal is accepted I am afraid the graduates will not proceed with the project. We more often than not allow donors to attach conditions to gifts. Unless we agree we give the graduates the chance of saying that they offered a large and valuable gift which was refused because of pernickety conditions and their enthusiasm will be forever dampened. There is no doubt much ill feeling will be engendered and the repercussions may last a long time.

10. Nobbs contends that legal rights and moral rights are on his side. I suppose moral and legal rights are on the side of the United States in the matter of war debts and reparations. But what is the good of moral and legal rights if war debts and reparations cannot be paid. What is the good of Professor Nobbs' legal and moral rights if the gymnasium is not likely to be built and it is not likely to be built for many years to come if we cannot come to terms with the graduates now? And we do need the gymnasium very very badly.

11. It seems to me that we should have no grounds to discourage the Graduates' Society if they came to us as they do, and said "We are going to make a sincere try to raise enough money among the graduates of McGill University to build a gymnasium of size, dimensions, facilities, equipment, quality, suitable to the needs and requirements of McGill University and acceptable to the Board of Governors. We ask you to say you will provide the necessary area of university owned grounds on Pine Avenue. We propose, in the matter of preparations of plans, to throw it open to all graduates of McGill School of Architecture and Mr. Nobbs." Would we be justified under these circumstances in saying we shall not accept such a building unless you have Mr. Nobbs and Mr. Nobbs only as your architect? If so would we lay ourselves open to the charge that no contract with McGill University can be regarded as sacred? How would such action on our part be regarded by others not graduates? Mr. Nobbs says he would be forced, for the sake of his reputation, to resign his chair as professor of architecture and to enter suit against the University for damages to his credit and reputation. Would others make it an excuse for not subscribing when we next appeal for funds, and would those graduates not successful in competition turn and rend us? It seems to me we should be particularly careful to see that an absolutely impartial authority should judge the competition and who would pay the arbitrators?

Mr. John Ross, Mr. Paul Sise and myself have constituted your committee to consult with representatives of the Graduates' Society. It is not an easy job. I would like an expression of opinion and perhaps we should have others on the committee. The Chancellor might be good enough to serve and perhaps Mr. Southam.

12. The architects for the Neurological Institute?

April 4, 1932.

DM.

(11)

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

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

July 22, 1931.

MEMORANDUM RE LETTER JULY 13, 1931, FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, MCGILL UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

This letter very definitely asks the Board of Governors to coöperate with the Graduates Endowment Fund Committee in a Special Campaign for a Gymnasium.

This is a matter which requires very serious consideration. In the first place, I do not suppose that there is any material facility more required at McGill than a Gymnasium. We have never had one, and have been forced to carry on all indoor activities by using such accommodation as we could borrow, -

Such arrangements, of course, have never been satisfactory. The erection of a gymnasium would enable us to concentrate all these activities under one roof, thereby ensuring better supervision, a more extensive programme, and a greater participation by the student body generally. All this is highly desirable, because we look upon our Department of Physical Education as being complementary to the academic work carried on in class rooms and libraries. We believe that sound educational practices and theory condemn the divorce of physical exercise and supervision of health from the training of the mind. The old adage of a sound mind in a sound body has stood the test of centuries.

For that reason, the School of Physical Education is in an entirely different category from the School for Social Service and the School for Graduate Nurses. The Department of Physical Education has charge of the Medical Examination and medical care of the entire student body. It endeavours to inculcate healthful habits of life. It endeavours to provide adequate opportunity and facilities for participation in physical exercise. It also engages in remedial work, and seeks to apply those measures which benefit or cure the medically unfit. We have few playgrounds at McGill, and there are few open spaces in the vicinity of the University. Students are therefore prone

either to remain in their living quarters, or to frequent altogether too freely the dancing saloons of the different hotels and clubs. It is true that students are generally finished with lectures not later than two o'clock in the afternoon. Many of them then leave the precincts of the University, not to return until the next morning. Others, of course, are engaged in laboratories during the afternoon, and emerge only after dark. Had we a Gymnasium, there would be a magnet to draw the general student body back to the University precincts. There they could indulge in many forms of healthful exercise, with great benefit to their physical health, and to the development of a greater university spirit.

At this juncture I would like to say a good word for our Department of Physical Education. Its organization, its hard-working staff, its high tone, and its attitude towards correct principles and good sportsmanship is outstanding. It is interesting to know that the University of Pennsylvania, as a result of a recent survey and reorganization under its new President, Mr. Gates, has organized its athletic activities and Physical Education Department on the lines that have been inforce for some years at our University.

I am profoundly of the opinion that a Gymnasium is one of the most necessary institutions of a physical character at this University.

There remains the propriety of a separate campaign for a Gymnasium. With any evidence of a revival of business prosperity, it would, I believe, not be difficult to raise the necessary funds; but it must be appreciated that this would skim the cream from a general appeal for funds for the University.

We have on hand, earmarked for a Gymnasium, the sum of $ 90,000 . It would take probably another $ 700,000 to build a Gymnasium, and the capital sum necessary to provide for maintenance would be $ 800,000 . This totals to about $ 1,500,000 . If the graduates would raise this amount from graduates only, there could be little objection, but if they intend to institute a general canvass of the City, I believe the result would be most detrimental to the success of the General Campaign which we must hold just as soon as conditions permit.

AWC:DM

Executive Office: McGill University, Montreal

Telephones: MA 2664 and MA 9181 - Local 15

The

Graduates' Society of McGill University

Publishers of "The McGill News"

August 28, 1931.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND,
EXECUTIVE OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE,
COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS ,

CONFERENCE OF THE ABOVE COMMITTEES :-

Dear Sir:

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund has requested that you attend a conference of the above committees which will take place in the office of Mr. Charles F. Sise, Beaver Hall Building, at 2.30 p. m. on THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10th.

A meeting of these three committees was called to take place on August 20th, but it had to be postponed at that time. The postponed meeting is now being called for the same purpose, that is, to enable the committee appointed by the Board of Governors, consisting of Sir Arthur Currie, John W. Ross, Esq.,LL.D., and Paul F. Sise, Esq., to discuss with the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund the question of holding a campaign for the gymnasium, conducted by the Graduates' Society.

It is earnestly hoped that you will be present to discuss this important question.

Faithfully yours,

G. J. Wallace

GJW

Executive Secretary

Revisit Old McGill

REUNION OF McGILL ALUMNI

OCTOBER 14, 15, 16, 17,-1931

Sir Arthur Currie said that he rejoiced to be present at a meeting where representatives from the Board of Governors and from the Graduates' Society sat together to consider a project of such vital importance as the provision of a university gymnasium. He felt that of all the physical requirements of McGill none was more urgent than a gymnasium, which would not only increase the facilities for the bodily development of the students and the care of their health, but would prove to be a centre of student life and so assist in the development of a more general university spirit. He pointed out that at present, after the students left the university precincts at the close of lectures, there was nothing to draw them back until the lectures began the next day.

Sir Arthur said that when the erection of a gymnasium was last considered on the Sherbrooke Street site, the estimates were high, somewhere in the neighborhood of $700,000 or $750,000. Such a building, of course, involved construction in stone, and it also was designed to provide accommodation for 100 students. He felt that any gymnasium erected should be complete in all respects and should include a swimming pool and quarters for the C.O.T.C. He estimated that the cost of a gymnasium and equipment, together with an endowment for maintenance, would be in the neighborhood of $1,200,000.

With the sum of $ already earmarked for gymnasium purposes, and the sum of $ available from the sale of property given by Lord Strathcona for C.O.T.C. purposes, it would mean that nearly $1,000,000 would have to be raised.

He did not think it necessary to have a stone building if the site were located facing Pine Avenue in Macdonald Park.

The fact that the graduates had given over a $1,000,000 in the 1920 Centennial Campaign encouraged him to believe that they would give as much now, if a definite proposal like this were made, and he was sure that the Board of Governors would be favourable to the suggestion that the Graduates' Society make the attempt. He gave it as his opinion that they should confine their appeal, at least for a time, to graduates only: by confining the collection to graduates it would not be so likely to "muddy the stream" for a General Campaign for funds for the university to be conducted in the near future.

Gymnasium

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE MEETING

SEPT. 14, 1931

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE between the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund and a Committee from the Board of Governors, with members of the Executive of the Endowment Fund Committee and the President of the Graduates' Society also present, held at the office of Mr. C. F. Sise, Beaver Hall Building, at 2.30 p.m., September 14th, 1931.

Those present were:-

Dr. C. F. Martin Mr. C. F. Sise G. H. A. Montgomery John W. Ross Walter Molson	from the Board of Trustees
Sir A. W. Currie Mr. Paul F. Sise John W. Ross	from the Board of Governors
Mr. A. S. Neilson C. F. Sise Walter Molson Dr. J. C. Meakins	from the Endowment Fund Committee Executive

Mr. H. M. Jaquays, President, Graduates' Society

G. B. Glassco, Secretary.

Dr. C. F. Martin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund, was in the Chair. He outlined briefly the difficulties encountered by the collectors for the Graduates' Endowment Fund because of the lack of a suitable objective, and explained to the meeting that the unanimous opinion of the Endowment Fund Committee was in favour of making a gymnasium the ultimate plea for subscriptions from the graduates.

At a previous meeting of the Endowment Fund Committee, the hope had been expressed that the interests of the Graduates' Society might be enlisted towards this end, but that before any steps were taken the advice of the Principal and Governors of the University should be sought as to the feasibility of such a plan.

Letters were then read from the Secretary of the Graduates' Society to the Board of Governors and their reply concerning this matter, from which it was gathered that the Governors had expressed a desire that some of their members meet the Committee to discuss the matter in more detail, and it was for that reason Sir Arthur Currie, Mr. Sise and Mr. Ross were present.

Sir Arthur Currie, in opening the discussion, said that he rejoiced to be present at a meeting where representatives from the Board of Governors and from the Graduates' Society sat together to consider a project of such vital importance as the provision of a university gymnasium. He felt that of all the physical requirements of McGill none was more urgent than a gymnasium, which would not only increase the facilities for the bodily development of the students and the care of their health, but would prove to be a centre of student life and so assist in the development of more general university spirit. He pointed out that at present, after the students left the university precincts at the close of lectures, there was nothing to draw them back until the lectures began the next day.

Sir Arthur said that when the erection of a gymnasium was last considered on the Sherbrooke Street site, the estimates were high, somewhere in the neighborhood of $700,000 or $750,000. Such a building, of course, involved construction in stone, and it also was designed to provide dormitory accommodation for 100 students. He felt that any gymnasium erected should be complete in all respects and should include a swimming pool and quarters for the C.O.T.C. He estimated that the cost of a gymnasium and equipment, together with an endowment for maintenance, would be in the neighborhood of $1,200,000.

With the sum of $100,000 available from the sale of the property given by Lord Strathcona for C.O.T.C. purposes, it would mean that nearly $1,100,000 would have to be raised.

Sir Arthur did not think it necessary to have a stone building if the site were located facing Pine Avenue in Macdonald Park.

The fact that the graduates had given over a $1,000,000 in the 1920 Centennial Campaign encouraged him to believe that they would give as much now, if a definite proposal like this were made, and he was sure that the Board of Governors would be favourable to the suggestion that the Graduates' Society make the attempt. He gave it as his opinion that they should confine their appeal, at least for a time, to graduates only: by confining the collection to graduates it would not be so likely to "muddy the stream" for a General Campaign for funds for the university to be conducted in the near future.

Mr. John W. Ross expressed his appreciation of the need of the University for a gymnasium, recounting briefly the history of other plans made in the past for this purpose, none of which had materialized. He hinted at the possibility of including dormitories in such a plan in order that the Douglas Fund of $200,000 might be thus utilized for the scheme. He likewise referred to the sum of $60,000 left by Lord Strathcona for the erection of an armoury, and this sum, too, might be reasonably appropriated to this project.

Mr. Walter Molson, in discussing the question of a stone building, estimated the extra cost thereof at $85,000.

In further discussion of the subject, Sir Arthur suggested that in view of the extension to the Royal Victoria College, there would be no necessity for including quarters for women in any new gymnasium, and that this might be cared for in the Royal Victoria College itself.

It was his view that any new gymnasium should be prepared to house the Department of Physical Education, and be provided with space for the activities of the C.O.T.C.

Some discussion followed with respect to the estimates given in previous statements as to the cost of a gymnasium, and it was the opinion of some of the members present that such a building could be erected for much less than it had been originally stated.

In connection with this, Sir Arthur referred to an understanding which, he was under the impression, existed between the University and Messrs. Nobbs & Hyde, by which a certain obligation existed on the part of the University to appoint that firm as the official architects. He suggested that any figures on the cost of the gymnasium might be obtained from the Secretary of the University.

Mr. Jaquays, President of the Graduates' Society, was then called upon and expressed his opinion that the Graduates' Society would welcome this opportunity of doing service to the University, and that the undertaking would be of inestimable benefit not only in bringing the students closer together, but adding still more friends to the University. He promised to bring the matter before the Society just as soon as a definite decision had been arrived at. He felt confident that the actual sum could be obtained from the graduates. He approved of restricting the collections to them, in order that the building might stand as a gift to the University from the graduates. The ultimate sum should be sufficient, not only to erect and equip the building, but to supply some fund for an endowment, in order that it might not be an additional burden of expense to the University. No collections should be undertaken, however, until the scheme was thoroughly ventilated and the plans carefully considered, and this, he believed, would take at least six months before any definite campaign could be initiated. On further discussion of the matter, he introduced the subject of a hockey rink for the University, as well as that of a new building for a Union, suggesting that the present building might be sold. Sir Arthur, in answer to a question on this matter, expressed the opinion that the University was free to sell the Union, and that he believed in the concentration of social and athletic activities as much as possible.

In reply to a question of Mr. Walter Molson's in respect to the Strathcona Hall, it was stated that any consideration of the sale of that building had been informal, and that no definite agreement had been arrived at with the University.

Mr. C. F. Sise was of the opinion that the Graduates' Society should handle the project, and that they should be consulted as to the kind of building required, its location and cost, and that a full sized swimming pool should be included in the building. He approved of Pine Avenue as a site, and that its juxtaposition to the Stadium would be an economic policy. He further suggested that Messrs, Nobbs & Hyde should reconsider their plans with a view to reducing the cost.

A letter from Mr. Francis MacLennan was read questioning the feasibility of having a campaign at the present juncture.

In answer to a question as to whether the Committee of the Board

of Governors were giving the approval of that Board to the scheme, Sir Arthur explained that his Committee was not specifically charged to give a final decision, but that it might be taken for granted that the Board of Governors would give their sanction. In this Mr. John W. Ross concurred, insisting, however, that the scheme should not be proceeded with on the basis of a general campaign.

Mr. Paul Sise emphasized the need of collecting a sum sufficiently large so that the University should not be burdened with the expense of maintenance.

Dr. Martin then, in closing the meeting, summarized the results of the meeting, to which those present gave their assent. -

That this meeting approves of the following suggestions:-

1. The Graduates' Society be asked to enter on a campaign to collect a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium.

2. That the collections should be confined to graduates.

3. That it should be conducted in such a way as not to interfere with any general campaign for funds for the University.

4. That for this purpose the Graduates' Society should be asked to form a committee on which there should be representation from the Board of Governors, such committee to obtain all the information as to (a) the cost of the erection of a building; (b) the sums of money already on hand which could be used towards it; & (c) to present a definite proposition.

5. That this committee should deal through the Secretary of the University in obtaining any architects' plans.

6. That the Committee should be asked to ascertain if the University is committed to dealing with the firm of Nobbs & Hyde, should the erection of a gymnasium be undertaken.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Memorandum re site of New Gymnasium and Dormitory Building

MACDONALD PARK: Purpose and Plans

Dormitories, Dining Halls, Stadium, Gymnasium, Bath, Arena.
Wisdom on unified plan. Subject to change. Cost 3/10 million.

STADIUM; Most spectacular, graduates keenly interested, guaranteed cost.

GYMNASIUM:

M.A.A.Building. Gift of J.K.L.Ross. Planned to include Track and Visiting teams and hockey dressing rooms, indoor playing field, Bath, Gymnasium, while preserving architectural effect and Stadium view.

DRILL HALL;

Strathcona's gift and negotiations with Government.

COMBINED BUILDING:

More than double funds - appropriation Campaign Funds.

NEW PROBLEM:

(a) R.V.C. (b) Gym as single building. (c) Dept. Physical Education.
(b) McGill's requirements. Dr. Douglas' gift.
1. Provide for 150 students.
2. Reduce cost of construction and administration
3. Common requirements, lavatories, smoking and common rooms, administration offices, caretakers' quarters and laundry.

(c) After war. Intensified problem of Physical Activities, many phases affected many interests and direct relation to all departments.
1. Operation of Athletics mainly under Students' Council Comptroller.
2. Graduates' Stadium Committees became active.
3. Football coach permanent and to add hockey, boxing and wrestling, track.
4. C.O.T.C. McGill, desired permanent instructor.
5. Corporation's Standing Committee on Athletics.
6. Compulsory physical training for 1,2,3, students, no credits or penalties.
7. Governors re-appointing Physical and Medical Directors.
8. School of Physical Education associated but not definitely identified.
9. Physical requirements for R.V.C. students.
10. Problem of efficient control of expenditures and requirements for extensions.

Ten problems related to each other, to University and affiliated Societies.
Department Physical Education formed, composed of representatives.
Dr. Lamb to give details of operation and requirements.

New problems best solved by Campus site.
(a) R.V.C.
(b) Campus centre for many years.
(c) Required exams., class work, voluntary exams.
Quite evident an auxiliary gym required. Most inconvenient.

CONSIDERATION OF MACDONALD PARK SITE

1. Necessity of Stadium facilities unquestioned, not essential and possibly not desirable in gymnasium building, location too far, different type locker, use of pool.

2. Present centre of student life.
10% students using Stadium for 2 months. As many using Campus.
45% students residents of Montreal.
25% students already provided for
5% students in new combined building.
50% students take no exercise. Sell good on front street.
Best time for exercise between 5 - 7.

3. Future centre. Cost of Dormitories and accommodation.

FURTHER REASONS

1. Reconstruction of Molson's Hall necessitated space to hold sessional exams.

2. Possibly use of gymnasium floor as Convocation Hall temporarily

3. Possibly use of gymnasium floor as Theatre, etc.

4. Proximity combined building to Union.

5. Cost of heating and lighting system 40/60,000

CHANGE OF POLICY

General gymnasium now on Campus. Auxiliary when required at Macdonald Park. Stadium dressing rooms urgent.

PROBLEM CAREFULLY AND UNHURRIDLY STUDIED

1. Not a single feature but relation to life and activity of Student body
2. Seeking to avoid baffling situation in U.S.
3. McGill in front rank Department of Physical Education.

CLOSING

Have not endeavoured to discuss all reasons or in detail. Study led to Committee's decision. Trust information may commend itself to undergraduates.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

Gymnasium Committee. General Building Committee. Meeting of Deans and Professors.

MEMORANDUM OF NEW GYMNASIUM FOR PRESENTATION AT MEETING OF STUDENTS' COUNCIL AND STUDENTS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.
January 16,1922

INTRODUCTION

The erection of a Gymnasium is not quite as simple as it would at first seem. I have had the doubtful pleasure of being either Chairman or member of Committees erecting five different gymnasiums including swimming baths and related to dormitories. Also visited similar gymnasiums in Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Detroit, Buffallo, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Washington, Penn University and Princeton. Gym plans studied in 1913,1914 intermittently till 1920. New Committee in January 1921 met weekly for two months., each meeting lasting at least two hours and meeting again a number of times last November and December. At the risk of wearying you I am going to give a short outline of the history of the study.

MACDONALD PARK Purpose: Centre of student life. Plans prepared.

Study revealed an interesting but difficult proposition. The lay out included Dormitories, dining hall, stadium, gymnasium and hockey rink. Development of the plans presented many problems, - the entrances, the heavy grades, the rock excavations, the location of so large a feature as the Stadium, the grouping together of features closely co-relative to each other, such as the Dormitories and dining rooms, the stadium and dressing rooms, the gymnasium and swimming bath. A rough estimate of the completed programme amounted to $5,000,000 without any endowment provision.

Whereas the Board wisely, I believe, considered it absolutely imperative to have a unified plan for the entire lay-out of the property, which might be gradually developed, none were so sanguine as to even prophesy a date when the undertaking might be completed, and a few were so hopeful as to think that it would not be modified or even materially changed in view of possible future developments and a further study of the problem.

THE STADIUM

The Stadium was the most spectacular feature and perhaps the one in which the Graduates were most keenly interested. A small group of Graduates submitted to the Governors a request that the University should advance the cost of the erection of the Stadium, which they would guarantee both as to principal and interest, the expense of which they hoped would be met by the large gate receipts. The Board promptly agreed, the money was advanced, and the erection was completed. Unfortunately the War intervened, and the guarantee of the Graduates was never legally completed. Mr. Percival Molson one of the, if not the prime mover in the matter, when back from the war badly wounded and feeling his personal responsibility in the matter, made a clause in his Will leaving $75,000 to be devoted towards the cost of the Stadium. As we all sincerely and deeply regret, Mr. Molson on his return to France, was killed and the legacy was paid to the University.

GYMNASIUM

McGill for many years used the old M.A.A.A. gymnasium at the corner of Mansfield and Burnside. The building, however was rendered unfit by the construction of the C.N.R. tunnel and had to be demolished. The student activities were then carried on in the M.A.A.A. and Y.M.C.A. buildings under unsatisfactory conditions as to time and facilities. About ten years ago Mr. J.K.L. Ross one of the Governors, offered the University the sum of $150,000 towards the erection of a gymnasium, provided the legacy of his father to the University of $100,000 was added to this amount, and the building be known as the Ross Memorial Gymnasium. Last year at the date of the Centennial Campaign the gymnasium, for reasons which I will now explain, had not been erected. Mr. Ross withdrew his offer adding $50,000 to the amount and placed it in the hands of the University for general purposes.

In 1913 plans for the erection of the gymnasium were studied. The location and relation to the Stadium presented many architectural problems, not lessened by the fact that it was proposed to include in the building or buildings such features as the track dressing rooms, dressing rooms for visiting teams, indoor playing ground, swimming tank and gymnasium, and at the same time to preserve the architectural effect of the buildings as a whole and without impairing the rather fine view of the city from the stadium.

DRILL HALL

To add to the difficulty Lord Strathcona purchased a property on Lorne Crescent and deeded it to the Dominion Government on condition that they erect thereon a Drill Hall for McGill Students. The location being on a sharp incline, was found to be ill adapted for the purpose. McGill therefore approached the Dominion Government agreeing to provide a suitable location for the Drill Hall provided the Government advanced the sum of $100,000 for the building, and it was expected that it could be arranged that the proceeds of the Lorne Crescent property would also be available. The Government agreed to the proposition, provided the payment would not be made during the war.

The amount of $250,000 being rather inadequate for the erection of the gymnasium as desired, it was considered good business to erect a building combining a drill hall on the ground floor on Pine Avenue and a gymnasium and equipment on the floors above, which would fit into the steep grades of the property but would necessitate a separate building for a swimming bath, above which ~~would fit into the steep grades of the property but would necessitate a separate building for a~~ swi might be located the track and visiting teams dressing rooms. The plans drawn and the high cost of building revealed the fact that such a lay-out would cost more than the combined funds, in fact approximately $750.000, cost of building being then at the highest point.

A number of schemes were studied from time to time until it became apparent that we could expect no assistance from the Government and must ~~dra~~ redraft the plans for building a gymnasium irrespective of the drill hall. So pressing were the demands for the gymnasium that on the completion of the Centennial Campaign the Gymnasium Building Committee was able to make such a good case to the General Building Committee that an amount of money was earmarked for the buildings, and the study of the problem was again commenced a year ago. It was at first hoped that the actual building operations might be commenced in the Spring of 1921, but, owing to the abnormal cost of building, it was decided finally to delay the construction until 1922.

Further studies revealed certain new features which were closely related to and had a distinct bearing on the already difficult problem These I will briefly refer to:-

1st. The demand from the authorities of the Royal Victoria College for the erection of a Gymnasium.

2nd. The wisdom of erecting a gymnasium at Macdonald Park without an immediate prospect of continuing the development.

3rd. The establishment, growth and requirements of the Department of Physical Education.

In regard to the first, the authorities of the Royal Victoria College had advanced from time to time decided views looking to the erection of a proper gymnasium, and, if possible, a swimming bath attached to or in close proximity to the R.V.C.

In regard to the second, during the Campaign, many subscribers had evinced a keen sympathy with the idea of erecting, as soon as possible Dormitories, which, by the way, had the hearty approval of the Board of Governors. Other matters, however, seemed of even more paramount importance. The salaries of the Professors and teaching staff had to be placed on a reasonable basis, enlarged appropriations had to be made to the various Faculties and Departments so that they might effectively carry on their work and great pressure was received for the extension of almost every building, for sufficient appropriations to house and teach the largely increased number of students registered. These were matters which must receive the immediate attention of the Governors, even should it delay an almost equally important developement of dormitory accommodation for the students. It therefore became quite apparent that it might be many years before the development of Macdonald Park, costing as I have already intimated some $5,000,000 could be carried out, especially in regard to the erection of dormitories.

The erection of the Dormitories to house say 250 students was estimated by the architects, would cost at least $600,000 (1500 students would cost at least $ 3,750,000 (without endowment)
To begin such construction in smaller units would be a most expensive manner of building, taking into consideration the heating, lighting and other facilities which would be required, and which would most economically be developed as a whole. If the dormitories were not erected for many years it seemed to do away with one of the chief

arguments for ~~the~~ erecting the gymnasium on the proposed location. The late Dr. James Douglas, however, has left the sum of $200,000 since increased to about $275,000., for the erection of dormitories. For three reasons it was considered wise to add this amount to the sum allotted for the erection of the gymnasium.

1st., Because without the erection of the main dormitories on McDonald Park the gymnasium would be a lonely building, while with three floors of dormitories above the gymnasium it would at least be the centre of say some 150 students.
2nd. If the gymnasium and dormitories could be combined there would appear to be a saving in construction as contrasted with two buildings with separate foundations, roofing, etc. and there certainly would be a very decided saving in the cost of administration, operation and control of one building as against two.
3rd. To a more or less degree certain facilities or requirements of the two buildin s were identical, such as lavatories, smoking and common rooms, the administration offices, caretakers' quarters and laundry equipment.

(In reply to a question a graduate of Toronto University stated this week that the Toronto University Dormitories were not nearly all occupied, principally for the reason that an undersirable element had got into many of the buildings and the better class of students preferred to secure rooms elsewhere)

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The ~~third~~ new problem which I referred to was the relation of the newly created Department of Physical Education. This problem was by far the most important and far reaching development, and as such I propose to deal with it as to its inception and conception, leaving it to Dr. Lamb to give you some details of its operation.

With the close of the war and the return of the students in largely increased number, the Board of Governors were confronted with a somewhat intensified problem of the control, direction and co-relation of the physical activities of the undergraduate body. As with every factor concerning the college life of the students, this problem had many phases, affected many interests and had a direct relation with the other Faculties and Department of the University. A study of the situation revealed the following facts:-

1st. That the control and operation of the athletics of the undergraduate body was mainly under the Students' Council and that there was an expressed desire to better handle the finances of that body by having their Controller more closely related to the Bursar's department.
2nd That the use and revenues of the Stadium was largely under the control of a group of graduates for the purposes which I have already outlined.
3rd. That a football coach was employed for part time either by the graduates or the Students' Council. That it was the desire in order to secure and make permanent such appointment for the University to engage him for full time and give him some University standing which would make the position more attractive and permanent. Further that it was proposed to engage special coaches for hockey, track, boxing and wrestling.

4th. That the McGill C.O.T.C. which had displayed such splendid activity during the war in the organization and drilling of a McGill Battalion, the Re-enforcing of Companies and Seige Batteries, were desirous of employing a permanent and efficient officer to promote some form of military training for the undergraduates and to give him some position and relation to the permanent staff of the University.

5th. That Corporation, believing that it could not entirely divorce itself from the responsibility for the students' athletics and physical training simply by turning them over to the Students' Council, had a standing committee on athletics with duties not very clearly defined and with somewhat questionable authority.

6th. That Corporation had approved of compulsory physical training for the first and second year students, to be extended as soon as accommodation would permit to the third year students, and possibly later on all students. They had so decided without formulating a plan of operation or approving of the giving of credit for the fulfilment and of imposing penalties for the non-fulfilment.

7th. That the Board of Governors were about to re-a point, as was their custom, the Physical and Medical Directors of the University, having in view the larger responsibilities which would devolve upon them contingent on the erection of the new gymnasium. These officers were mainly responsible to the Board, altho dealing with the student body and endeavouring to carry out the wishes of Corporation.

8th That there was closely associated, although not actually identified, with McGill a School of Physical Education, officered for the most part by members of the McGill Staff and using many of the facilities of the University. From financial reasons they had found it impossible to extend their programme, and in fact found it difficult to maintain it and desired to be taken over by the University.

9th. That there was some desire and need to provide larger instruction and development of the physical and athletic requirements of the students of the Royal Victoria College.

10th In connection with all these different activities there was always the problem of efficient handling and control of expenditures and financial requirements for extension. Here at least ten different phases of the problem of the physical and athletic life of the undergraduate, closely related to one another and each under or related to one of the four sections of University organization, namely, the Governors, Corporation, the Graduates and the Student Body, and also related to affiliated bodies such as the C.O.T.C., R.V.C. and School of Physical Education. It required no argument to show that these should be more closely co-related together to promote efficiency and harmony. A Department of Physical Education was therefore organized, the controlling committee being practically composed of representatives from the various interests. Into the hands of this Department was placed the supervision and control of the physical and athletic requirements of the University without seeking to interfere with the initiative of the various lines of activity and a School of Physical Education was also established

I have spent considerable time in briefly outlining the inception and conception of the Department of Physical Education so that you might be seized with its importance and the relation that it must necessarily have with the erection and operation of such an important building as the Gymnasium. At least so it appeared to the gymnasium committee, and I am free to admit that it had a profound influence on their decision as to the site.

In a few minutes I am going to ask Dr. Lamb to speak of the operations of the Department, what it has already accomplished, and what are its requirements, so that it may ~~needs~~ render a even larger service. McGill has taken the lead in Canada in the organization of such a Department, it being the only Canadian University to have one, although in the States there are nearly two hundred Universities and Colleges having some such Department.

As I have said, the new study involved the consideration of these three new problems, and it was found that each one of these problems could be better solved by a change in the location of the gymnasium to a site somewhere on the Campus. In the first instance it would be much closer to the R.V.C. co-eds, I think that is what you call them; in the second instance the present centre of student life is unquestionably near to the Campus and will probably remain so for many years; in the third instance there was only one opinion that the requirements of the Department of Physical Education could best be served and the operations best carried on in a gymnasium building erected on the Campus. It therefore became quite evident that even if the gymnasium was located on Macdonald Park there would immediately arise a demand for an auxiliary gymnasium on the Campus to provide facilities for carrying on much of the work of the Department of Physical Education,

(1. Refer to Dr. Lamb's report to Committee on requirements of D.P.E. Examination records and noon day free consultations (about 600 in last 3 monts) many of whom might not go as far as Macdonald Park)

2. The alternating of practical work of School of Physical Education on gym floor with the lectures required to be taken in the Arts Chemistry, Medical and Physics bldg)

the Royal Victoria College students and the requirements of the athletic activities of the Campus in which almost an equal number of students participate as at the Stadium, so that these activities might be further extended and developed. This led to a discussion as to which building would be the most important, and also to the fact that it would greatly increase the cost to administer two buildings and make a most inconvenient division between the activites of each and require a duplication of all records. This led to a reconsideration of the reasons of erecting the gymnasium on Macdonald Park. In the first place it was hoped that the gymnasium would include the track and visiting teams dressing rooms. Owing to the difficult nature of the location to which I have already referred, it had been pretty well decided to erect the gymnasium on Pine Avenue. This would place these Dressing rooms too far away from the Stadium. For the sake of economy it had been hoped to possibly use protions of the same dressing rooms for these activities as for the gymnasium. Study revealed that they were not easily interchangeable. The system adopted for the gymnasium would be that known as the "Tote Box" or"Kansas City" system, while for such outdoor activities as football they require the old sytle of lockers

It was also hoped that the dressing rooms might be placed convenient to and a portion available for the Hockey Arena. Here again it was found that they were of entirely different types and that the floors would be badly cut up by the skates. However, with the erection of the Hockey Arena there would be ample space under the bleachers for such accommodation.

A still more important consideration was the question of the use of the swimming tanks by visiting teams on account of hygienic reasons.

It was also found that the number of students using the Stadium and related to the senior football and hockey teams did not at present exceed two hundred, constituting less than ten percent of the student body. It was also found that the use of the Stadium was practically confined to some two months in the academic year; further that the probable erection of a large number of dormitories at Macdonald Park would not be undertaken for several years and that in any event the dormitory building as planned would cost of the neighbourhood of $ and would only provide accommodation for students.

It was also discovered that roughly 45% of the students were residents of Montreal, that another 20% (say 600) lived in accommodations close to the Campus such as the Strathcona Hall, Presbyterian, Diocesan, Wesleyan, Congregational and Royal Victoria Colleges, while those living in the Fraternities were situated about equal distance from either the Campus or Maddonald Park, and it was estimated the large proportion of the balance lived either west and south of Sherbrooke St or as slose if not closer to the Campus than to Macdonald Park.

It was also discovered that 50% of the students were not engaged in any form of athletic competition or physical exercise, and the responsibility for their well being was quite a problem for the University. It further appeared that outside of class competitions and exhibitions and matches in which only a limited number of students too part and which were carried on in the evening, the indoor voluntary physical activities could best be carried on between 5 - 8 P.M. making a break between the lectures and the evening study of the students, and that therefore the Campus was much more central for this purpose. (Hart House Gym is closed in the evenings)

It had also been proposed that on account of the very poor accommodation for Sessional examinations which would be even more limited by the inclusion of the Molson Hall in the Arts Building reconstruction, the gymnasium might well be used for such purpose and its situation on the Campus would make it very accessible. Further if the building combined dormitories certain features occupying large spaces, such as reception, lounge, smoking and billard rooms, as well as provision for a restaurant or cafeteria could be dispensed with if the building was erected on the Campus site, as the students would be well provided for in the Students' Union, which arrangement would, in turn, greatly benefit the Union. Further details of this matter I need not elaborate at the moment.
If used as a theatre, concert hall or convocation hall until proper facilities were erected, the accommodation would be much more accessable if built on Sherbrooke St.

Extract from letter, P.E.Nobbs, Architect 14/1/22 re Dormitories Capacity and Cost.
Estimated at 2500 per student including dining room accommodation.

	Main block behind grand stand	250	students	costing 625,000
1st section	Extension at rear and E. side door	500	"	1250,000
2nd	North west	390	"	975,000
3rd	North east	400	"	1000,000
		1540		3850,000

Gymnasium block, $1,000,000

GENTRAL HEATING

It was proposed to extend the system of central heating from the power house to the buildings erected on Macdonald Park. This question was carefully gone into as contrasted with a separate heating system in the gymnasium building. It was found that the cost of the heating system of the gymnasium would amount to about $40,000 and entail an annual charge for separate administration, reserve boilers, etc. Against this the development of the central heating to Macdonald Park would cost in the neighbourhood of $50,000 or $60,000 as it would have to be carried out on a scale to provide for the dormitories when erected, while if building was erected on the Campus next to the Conservatorium of Music the mains for the steam heating and the conduits for the lighting are at present extended as far as the Physics Building and it would only mean 100 ft extension to meet the requirments of the gymnasium and dormitories. The possible extra cost of the building on the campus on account of the foundation and the use of stone instead of brick would probably offset this saving. Of course any other building erected on this site later would have to bear these expenses, so that they are only anticipated.

For these and other easons it was decided that the policy of erecting the gymnasium on the Macdonald Park and a smaller auxiliary gymnasium on the Campus should be reversed and that the gymnasium proper should be erected in what was now, and probably would at all time remain, the centre of student life on the Campus, and if the development of the dormitories at Macdonald Park necessitated a smaller gymnasium or exercise facilities it could then be erected. This seemed to dispose of most objections with the exception of the track and visiting teams dressing rooms. It was however, considered that these might be better situated in a temporary building until the erection of the dormitories, or in a building specially adapted for their own requirements.

After several meetings and careful consideration of the facts of the case, the Gymnasium Committee came to the unanimous decision to recommend to the General Building Committee that the gymnasium be erected on Sherbrooke St adjacent to the Conservatorium of Music. After fully discussing the matter the General Building Committee unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the Gymnasium Committee with the request that it be submitted to a meeting of the Dean of the Faculties. This meeting was called by Sir Arthur Currie to which the Deans and some half dozen other professors were invited, and after discussing the matter they also unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the Gymnasium Committee.

You will therefore realize that the problem has been most carefully studied, that the decisions were not hurridly arrived at; further that it has been studied in relation not to one feature only but to the many with which it is related, and also that it is along the line of movement which has put McGill in the forefront of Canadian Universities in physical education, seeking to avoid the Baffling situation which has developed in connection with the athletics of hundreds of the Universities and Colleges in the United States and which is causing very grave apprehension as to the outcome. In order that you may be well seized with the information which led to the decision I am glad to lay this information before you, and will be glad to further elaborate any details or answer any questions which may arise in your consideration.

The chief considerations from the students standpoint seem to be two-fold:-

1. to provide adequate facilities for team and track dressing rooms at the Stadium
2. To co-relate the athletic equipment and dormitories as the centre of student life at Macdonald Park. Both excellent, but the first can be and in some ways be better provided for by erecting suitable dressing rooms in closer proximity to the track and stadium. The centre of student life to-day is undisputably at the campus- will remain there for many years and possibly for all time. The students look on the gymnasium largely from the standpoint of developing crack athletics and training championship teams.

The gymnasium Committee looks on the gymnasium as a most important and integral part of the University, to be erected mainly for the benefit of all, but especially for the needy students, and for the development of a Department of Physical Education of real scientific value corelated to all the other faculties. The erection on the Campus will not only permit of better access and supervision, but will also provide dressing room accommodation for the students using the campus for outdoor activities (and of which there is an equal if not larger number than using the Mcdonald Park) who will be deprived of their present accommodation in Molson Hall when the Arts Bldg is re-constructed.

Dr. Lamb then read his statement of the operation of the Department and School of Physical Education giving the reasons that led him to the decision of recommending the erection of the gymnasium on the Campub.

Miss Hurlbatt spoke suggesting leaving out of the disenssion the use of the gym by the students of the R.V.C. as they were already provided for.

Exchange of land with the City of Montreal

June 18th, 1932.

His Worship the Mayor,
City of Montreal.

Dear Mr. Mayor:-

By deed dated 8th February, 1929, an exchange of land was made between the City of Montreal and McGill University, whereby an area of 8079.97 sq. ft. belonging to this University, fronting on Pine Avenue opposite Durocher Street, was ceded to the City of Montreal in exchange for an equal number of square feet (8079.97) taken from that part of Mount Royal Park known as "Fletcher's Field", the reason for this exchange being that the City desired at that time to widen Pine Avenue between Jeanne Mance Street and Durocher Street, the two areas concerned being shown in red on the attached plan, the area ceded by McGill University to the City being marked "Section A" and the area ceded by the City to McGill University being shown on the plan as "Section B".

The details of this exchange of property were at the time prepared between representatives of this Corporation and Mr. McLead, Assistant Chief Engineer of the City, who gave our representatives explanation of the street improvement desired by the City, said requirements having been later confirmed in discussion between our representatives and Mr. H. A. Terreault, Director of Public Works of the City.

When the exhhange was made we omitted to take into account a development which had then been proposed but had not been actually decided upon, namely, the erection of a new building south of the Molson Stadium. The area which it was originally intended to set aside is shown in yellow on the attached plan. It will be noted that the exchange of property now prevents this from being completed as at first designed. This structure is primarily

a skating and hockey rink, which, as is well known, must have a standard length on its major axis, and this length cannot be obtained between the Stadium and Pine Avenue as at present bounded.

It has been pointed out that the concession of a comparatively small area by the City would enable the proposed buildings to be laid out as shown in red on the attached plan.

We should explain that the rink building referred to is intended also to serve as a convocation hall for this University, and is being designed by our architects for that purpose, and the purposes of a concert hall with a seating capacity of not less than 7,000 - and attention is called to the additional development of a gymnasium building to be built westward from the rink and hall building as far as Oxenden Avenue.

These buildings are but a part of the very important development of the Molson Stadium and Macdonald Park property of McGill University. The existing football and athletic stadium is one of the most important in Canada, past events having drawn as many as 16,000 spectators. The stadium is laid out for a future extension to seat 25,000 spectators and, if demands require, up to 50,000 spectators. The existing "bowl" cannot, of course, be changed, and unless we can obtain the additional space requested herein, it can be readily seen that the seating space will be very seriously interfered with.

For many years there have existed pleasant and conciliatory relations between the City and McGill University. An illustration of this attitude on the part of the University is the concession which the University made when a portion of the southwest corner of Pine Avenue and University Street was given to the City in order that this dangerous traffic intersection could be widened with an increase of safety to vehicles making a turn at that point.

In view of the foregoing we respectfully request your administration to cede to the University the property, about 12,000 sq. ft. in area, shown in green on the enclosed plan. Knowing that it is the policy of successive City administrations to encourage and assist the educational institutions of the community, and more particularly

the University of Montreal and McGill University, and having in view that the present request does not involve an expenditure of funds, we feel confident that our request can be granted.

In making this request, we quite realize that it is of a very special nature. At the same time, those responsible for the welfare of Montreal must doubtless feel that a great institution like McGill University is a tremendous asset to the Province and the City. Any development which will help a great University, such as McGill, is undoubtedly beneficial to the City, and when the series of buildings contemplated on the site in question are developed, they will beautify and enhance the value of the surrounding district.

We would again emphasize the fact that, had the exchange of the ground in question not been made, this request to you would not have been necessary, but as the property now stands if the proper development is to take place, the additional strip of property which we are requesting is essential.

We may further point out that the value of the land acquired under the exchange by the City fronting on Pine Avenue (Section A) was worth considerably more per foot than the land ceded to the University north of Pine Avenue.

At this time we should mention that we have recently found out that a 48" watermain is located on the property which was ceded to the University by the City, and shown on the plan as "Section B", when the exchange of property was made, as mentioned above. The University authorities were unaware of its presence when the exchange was accepted, and as far as we can ascertain, it was entirely overlooked at the time. On the same piece of property this watermain is provided with a man hole and valves, and the whole will constitute a detriment when the construction of a building on the property is undertaken.

We desire to call attention to the fact that up to the present the total traffic entering the Stadium at football games and athletic field days must enter by University Street above Pine Avenue, and must exit by the same street, and as your traffic officials will verify, this results in a very serious congestion of traffic, especially at the intersection of University Street and Pine Avenue. We understand that it is the intention of the City to construct a road from its very important electric alarm station at the northeast corner of the University property extending from the municipal building in question along

the boundary between Fletcher's Field and the University Park. Needless to say, this road would be a very useful artery through which to handle the traffic between the McGill Stadium and Pine Avenue, and with this object in view we would respectfully suggest that in designing the profile of the road your engineers should take account of the possible outlet from the McGill Stadium.

As the plans for the building cannot be further developed until this matter of land is settled, we would be especially indebted to you if you could advise us at an early date regarding your conclusions.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

June 18th, 1932.

The Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee
of the City of Montreal,
City Hall,
M o n t r e a l.

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When the exchange was made we omitted to take into account a development which had then been proposed but had not been actually decided upon, namely, the erection of a new building south of the Molson Stadium. The area which it was originally intended to set aside is shown in yellow on the attached plan. It will be noted that the exchange

of property now prevents this from being completed as at first designed. This structure is primarily a skating and hockey rink, which, as is well known, must have a standard length on its major axis, and this length cannot be obtained between the Stadium and Pine Avenue as at present bounded.

It has been pointed out that the concession of a comparatively small area by the City would enable the proposed buildings to be laid out as shown in red on the attached plan.

We should explain that the rink building referred to is intended also to serve as a convocation hall for this University, and is being designed by our architects for that purpose, and the purposes of a concert hall with a seating capacity of not less than 7,000 - and attention is called to the additional development of a gymnasium building to be built westward from the rink and hall building as far as Oxenden Avenue.

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For many years there have existed pleasant and conciliatory relations ~~between~~the City and McGill University. An illustration of this attitude on the part of the University is the concession which the University made when a portion of the southwest corner of Pine Avenue and University Street was given to the City in order that this dangerous traffic intersection could be widened with an increase of safety to vehicles making a turn at that point.

In view of the foregoing we respectfully request your adminsitration to cede to the University the property, about 12,000 sq. ft. in area, shown in green on the ~~proposed~~ enclosed plan. Knowing that it is the policy of successive City administrations to encourage and assist the educational institutions of the community, and more particularly the University of Montreal and McGill University, and having in view that the present request does not involve an expenditure of funds, we feel confident that our request can be granted.

In making this request, we quite realize that it is of a very special nature. At the same time, those responsible for the welfare of Montreal must doubtless feel that a great instiution like McGill University is a tremendous asset to the Province and the City. Any development which will help a great University, such as McGill, is undoubtedly beneficial to the City, and when the series of buildings contemplated on the site in question are developed, they will beautify and enhance the value of the surrounding district.

We would again emphasize the fact that, had the exchange of the ground in question not been made, this request to you would not have been necessary, but as the property now stands if the proper development is to take place, the additional strip of property which we are requesting is essential.

We may further point out that the value of the land acquired under the exchange by the City fronting on Pine Avenue (section A) was worth considerably more per foot than the land ceded to the University north of Pine Avenue.

At this time we should mention that we have recently found that a 48" watermain is located on the property which was ceded to the University by the City, and shown on the planeas "Section B", when the exchange of property was made, as mentioned above. The University authorities were unaware of its presence when the exchange was accepted, and as far as we can ascertain, it was entirely overlooked at the time. On the same piece of property this watermain is provided with a man hole and valves, and the whole will constitute a detriment when the construction of a building on the property is undertaken.

We desire to call attention to the fact that up to the present the total traffic entering the Stadium at football games and athletic field days must enter by University Street above Pine Avenue, and must exit by the dame street, and as your traffic officials will verify, this results in a very serious congestion of traffic, especially at the intersection of University Street and Pine Avenue. We understand that it is the intention of the City to construct a road from its very important electric alarm station at the northeast corner of the University property extending from the municipal building in question along the boundary between Fletcher's Field and the University Park. Needless to say, this road would be a very useful artery through which to handle the traffic between the McGill Stadium and Pine Avenue, and with this object in view we would respectfully suggest that in designing the profile

pf the road your engineers should take account of the possible outlet from the McGill Stadium.

As the plans for the building cannot be further developed until this matter of land is settled, we would be especially indebted to you if you could advise us at an early date regarding your conchusions.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

C
O
P
Y

June 18th, 1932.

The Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee
of the City of Montreal,
City Hall,
M o n t r e a l.

Gentlemen:-

By deed dated 8th February, 1929, an exchange of land was made between the City of Montreal and McGill University, whereby an area of 8079.97 sq. ft. belonging to this University, fronting on Pine Avenue opposite Durocher Street, was ceded to the City of Montreal in exchange for an equal number of square feet (8079.97 sq. ft.) taken from that part of Mount Royal Park known as "Fletcher's Field", the reason for this exchange being that the City desired at the time to widen Pine Avenue between Jeanne Mance Street and Durocher Street, the two areas concerned being shown in red on the attached plan, the area ceded by McGill University to the City being marked "Section A" and the area ceded by the City to McGill University being shown on the plan as "Section B".

The details of this exchange of property were at the time prepared between representatives of this Corporation and Mr. McLeod, Assistant Chief Engineer of the City, who gave our representatives explanation of the street improvement desired by the City, said requirements having been later confirmed in discussion between our representatives and Mr. H. A. Terreault, Director of Public Works of the City.

When the exchange was made we omitted to take into account a development which had then been proposed but had not been actually decided upon, namely, the erection of a new building south of the Molson Stadium. The area which it was originally intended to set aside is shown in yellow on the attached plan. It will be noted that the exchange of property now prevents this from being completed as at first designed. This structure is primarily a skating and

hockey rink, which, as is well known, must have a standard length on its major axis, and this length cannot be obtained between the Stadium and Pine Avenue as at present bounded.

It has been pointed out that the concession of a comparatively small area by the City would enable the proposed buildings to be laid out as shown in red on the attached plan.

We should explain that the rink building referred to is intended also to serve as a convocation hall for this University, and is being designed by our architects for that purpose, and the purposes of a concert hall with a seating capacity of not less than 7,000 - and attention is called to the additional development of a gymnasium building to be built westward from the rink and hall building as far as Oxenden Avenue.

These buildings are but a part of the very important development of the Molson Stadium and Macdonald Park property of McGill University. The existing football and athletic stadium is one of the most important in Canada, past events having drawn as many as 16,000 spectators. The stadium is laid out for a future extension to seat 25,000 spectators and, if demands require, up to 50,000 spectators. The existing "bowl" cannot, of course, be changed, and unless we can obtain the additional space requested herein, it can be readily seen that the seating space will be very seriously interfered with.

For many years there have existed pleasant and conciliatory relations between the City and McGill University. An illustration of this attitude on the part of the University is the concession which the University made when a portion of the southwest corner of Pine Avenue and University Street was given to the City in order that this dangerous traffic intersection could be widened with an increase of safety to vehicles making a turn at that point.

In view of the foregoing we respectfully request your administration to cede to the University the property, about 12,000 sq. ft. in area, shown in green on the enclosed plan. Knowing that it is the policy of successive City administrations to encourage and assist the educational institutions of the community, and more particularly the University of Montreal and McGill University, and having in view that the present request does not involve an expenditure

of funds, we feel confident that our request can be granted.

In making this request, we quite realize that it is of a very special nature. At the same time, those responsible of the welfare of Montreal must doubtless feel that a great institution like McGill University is a tremendous asset to the Province and the City. Any development which will help a great University, such as McGill, is undoubtedly beneficial to the City, and when the series of buildings contemplated on the site in question are developed, they will beautify and enhance the value of the surrounding district.

We would again emphasize the fact that, had the exchange of the ground in question not been made, this request to you would not have been necessary, but as the property now stands if the proper development is to take place, the additional strip of property which we are requesting is essential.

We may further point out that the value of the land acquired under the exchange by the City fronting on Pine Avenue (Section A) was worth considerably more per foot than the land ceded to the University north of Pine Avenue.

At this time we should mention that we have recently found out that a 48" watermain is located on the property which was ceded to the University by the City, and shown on the plan as "Section B", when the exchange of property was made, as mentioned above. The University authorities were unaware of its presence when the exchange was accepted, and as far as we can ascertain, it was entirely overlooked at the time. On the same piece of property this watermain is provided with a man hole and valves, and the whole will constitute a detriment when the construction of a building on the property is undertaken.

We desire to call attention to the fact that up to the present the total traffic entering the Stadium at football games and athletic field days must enter by University Street above Pine Avenue, and must exit by the same street, and as your traffic officials will verify, this results in a very serious congestion of traffic, especially at the intersection of University Street and Pine Avenue. We understand that it is the intention of the City to construct a road from its very important electric alarm station at the northeast corner of the University property extending from the municipal building in question along the boundary between Fletcher's Field and the University Park. Needless to say, this road would be a very useful artery through which to handle the traffic between the McGill Stadium and Pine Avenue, and with this object in view we would respectfully suggest that in designing the profile of

the road your engineers should take account of the possible outlet from the McGill Stadium.

As the plans for the building cannot be further developed until this matter of land is settled, we would be especially indebted to you if you could advise us at an early date regarding your conclusions.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

June 23, 1932.

Gordon Glassco, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

Will you please inform your Committee that this morning I saw His Worship Mayor Rinfret regarding our application for a strip of property along the proposed new road leading to the Fire Alarm Station at Fletcher's Field to enable us to fit in the proposed gymnasium, etc.

I had a most cordial reception by the Mayor who, on my explanation of the suggestion, said he could see no reason why it should not be carried through.

After leaving the Mayor, I had an interview with the Chairman of the Executive, Alderman Gabias, at which two other members of the Executive, Alderman DesRoches and Bell were present. I again outlined the suggestion, which was most cordially received by all three, and I was told that unless there be an objection by the Technical Department they saw no reason why the matter should not receive favourable consideration.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

June 23, 1932.

H. M. Jaquays, Esq.
President, The Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. Jaquays,

This morning I had a most cordial reception at the City Hall when I went down there on behalf of the University to put forward our application for a strip of property along the proposed new road leading to the Fire Alarm Station at Fletcher's Field in order that we may fit in the proposed gymnasium, etc.

His Worship the Mayor said he could see no reason why the plan should not be carried through, and after leaving him I outlined the suggestion to the Chairman of the Executive, Alderman Gabias, in the presence of Aldermen DesRoches and Bell. I was told that unless there should be any objection by the Technical Department they saw no reason why the matter should not receive favourable consideration.

I hope we shall have a definite and favourable reply very shortly.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT

Montreal, Canada July 4th, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

On my return to town this morning I find your letter of June 23rd, and am most pleased to see the reception which you received at the City Hall, and the encouragement which the Mayor has given promises well for the efforts in getting the strip of land in question. I sincerely trust that the Technical Department will not be opposed to the transfer.

Yours sincerely,

Homer M. Hagmaye

HMJ/RH

Executive Committee

City Hall

ALDERMEN

MAURICE GABIAS, M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
A.-A. DESROCHES
ALFRED LEGAULT
JOSEPH MONETTE
LIONEL O. BELL

Montreal, June 29, 1932.

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

RE: McGill University Gymnasium -

Sir:

Following your visit, I beg to inform you that I shall make it my duty to have your communication of the 18th instant officially submitted to our Executive Committee.

I beg to remain, dear Sir Arthur,

Yours very truly,

J. Gabias

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

PROFESSOR CARLETON W. STANLEY,
ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL

Aug. 29th.

Call from the City Notary, who says that he is sending the Deed today to the Executive Committee, and they will of course approve it, and we shall hear shortly.

D.McM.

CITY CEDES PARCEL OF LAND TO McGILL

12,556 Square Feet North of Pine, East of Molson Stadium, Is Involved

GYMNASIUM AND RINK

Ground Transferred Covers Triangle Necessary to Proper Construction of Desired Building

The City Council yesterday ceded to McGill University 12,556 square feet of land, north of Pine avenue and just east of Molson Stadium on which the university intends to construct a gymnasium and skating rink. One provision was made: that the land shall revert to the city at any time it is not used for the purposes of the university.

The piece of land in question is a triangle adjoining the eastern line of McGill property fronting on Pine avenue and the university wanted it in order that it might be able to construct its proposed new recreational buildings right on Pine avenue. Some time ago McGill handed over to the city, at the latter's request, a considerable portion of land which made possible the widening of Pine avenue east of the stadium. In return the city gave McGill another piece of land, but one that had very small frontage on Pine avenue. Recently McGill also gave over to the city a small piece of land at the corner of Pine avenue and University streets in order that a bad corner might be smoothed out.

As a result of discussions about a new gymnasium during the past year, it has been decided to construct this much-needed building on the property just below the stadium and fronting on Pine avenue. There was not sufficient space without the triangle in question and as a result McGill applied to the city and the transfer was made yesterday.

Although construction of the gymnasium buildings does not appear imminent, the way is now clear as far as the ground is concerned. One other necessity, however, is funds, and this matter has been taken in hand by the Graduates Society which intends to prepare plans and get matters ready for a campaign, should it be regarded as necessary. It is understood that a modern gymnasium with all facilities is required, as well as a swimming pool, and a hockey and skating rink that could serve as a convocation and concert hall during the summer months.

PERMIT REQUIRED

City Hall

Montreal, September 13th, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,K.C.B.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
M o n t r e a l.

Sir:-

Herewith I have pleasure in sending you copy of a draft Deed of Cession by the City of Montreal in favour of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning conveying a piece of land of irregular figure situate on the North East side and adjoining the property of your Institution on Pine Avenue.

This Cession was authorized at a Meeting of the Council held on the 7th of the present month, a copy of which I also send you herewith.

Will you be good enough,in due course, to have the necessary Resolution authorizing the execution of the document in question adopted and to forward me a certified copy of same; I will then be pleased to make an appointment with the authorized representatives for the purpose of obtaining their signatures.

Yours very truly,

J. Saudoins

City Notary.

JB/GT

Prepare resolution for adoption at special meeting of Board to be called shortly.

September 15th, 1932.

Alderman M. Gabias, Chairman,
and Members of the Executive Committee,
City of Montreal,
City Hall.

Gentlemen:-

May I, on behalf of the University, express our sincere appreciation of the Cession authorized at your meeting held on the 7th of September. The grant of this piece of land evidences once more the friendly feeling of the City at large for McGill University. I trust that as years go by this feeling will become still stronger and that the University will be able to increase still further its value to the community in which its work is carried on.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 15th, 1932.

Jean Baudouin, Esq.,
City Notary,
City Hall,
M O N T R E A L.

Dear Mr. Baudouin:-

I have duly received your letter of September 13th enclosing draft of Cession from the City to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. I have handed this to the Bursar, Mr. A. P. S. Glassco, who is responsible for the necessary arrangements concerning its signature. I have written to the City authorities expressing our gratitude.

With thanks also to you,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 15th, 1932.

His Worship Fernande Rinfret,
The Mayor of Montreal.

My dear Mr. Rinfret:-

May I, on behalf of the University, express our sincere appreciation of the Cession authorized at your meeting on the 7th of September. The grant of this piece of land evidences once more the friendly feeling of the City at large for McGill University. I trust that as the years go by this feeling will become still stronger, and that the University will be able to increase still further its value to the community in which its work is carried on.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Executive Committee

City Hall

ALDERMEN
MAURICE GABIAS, M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
A.-A. DESROCHES
ALFRED LEGAULT
JOSEPH MONETTE
LIONEL O. BELL

Montreal September 16, 1932.

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

Sir,

I just wish to inform you that your letter of the 15th instant duly reached us and to thank you for the kind words it contains. I shall indeed be pleased to give cognizance of your communication to my colleagues of the Executive Committee.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

85

December
Eighth
1922.

The Editor,
McGill Daily.

Dear Sir:-

My respect and admiration for the esprit de corps of the student-body of McGill influences me to make some observations and to give some facts regarding the proposed Gymnasium-Dormitory Building.

This is not a new subject. It has been debated and discussed by Governors, graduates and students of the University before either the present student-body or myself ever thought of having any association with McGill. Speaking on behalf of the Board of Governors and of the other members of Corporation I can say that every argument advanced in support of the urgent need of dormitories and the gymnasium receives our warm approval. It would be wrong, unjust and unfair for anyone to charge the Board of Governors with indifference regarding the provision of this Gymnasium-Dormitory Building, but up to the present we have been unable to find the necessary funds to carry on that work. The cost of the proposed building is in the neighbourhood of $800,000., but there is available the Douglas bequest amounting to about $300,000. The annual cost of borrowing the net amount ($500,000.) would be $30,000. and had the Board of Governors authorized the erection of such a building it would have been necessary to borrow the money for such a purpose or for some other purposes which the Board has considered to be more important.

You may ask what these purposes are. In November,1920, as the result of an appeal to the graduates, the students, and other friends and well-wishers of McGill, there was pledged the amount of, roughly, $6,400,000. It must not be forgotten that

the privilege was granted the donors of paying their gifts in instalments spread over five years. The amount already paid in is most satisfactory, but still there is a considerable sum outstanding. In the light of past experience it would be too much to hope that every cent pledged will be paid, and in their consideration of the funds available the Board of Governors must bear this fact in mind. The first building operations authorized by the Board of Governors since the campaign was the extension to the Library. The actual cost of the extension proper was about $70,000. The equipment, which is very costly, and other charges made up the balance of $134,000, which was the total amount spent. There are some people who have contended to me that an extension to the Library was not as important as a Gymnasium-Dormitory Building. Leaving aside the question of the difference in cost of the two buildings, and having regard to the disabilities under which the Library was labouring, I, personally, do not agree with such a contention, but I do not propose to argue that matter now.

The other buildings authorized by the Governors are the Biological Building (already completed), the Pathological Building, and the Dental Wing at the Montreal General Hospital, the latter costing $40,000. The combined cost of the two former will necessitate the spending of $917,000. of University funds, or $17,000 more than our agreement with the Rockefeller Foundation called for, because it must not be forgotten that a condition attached to the Rockefeller gift of $1,000,000. was that the University would spend $900,000. on Medical Buildings. The question whether the Rockefeller Foundation should have attached that condition to its gift is not a matter for discussion. They have paid their gift of $1,000,000 and the Board of Governors are fulfilling their part of the contract. This means that when buildings already finished and authorized are completed the capital sum of $1,091,000. will have been expended on buildings. Let it not be forgotten that the cost of maintenance in connection with all buildings is a serious annual charge, and so the gross cost in connection with the erection of a building is much more than what is actually spent in stone, furnishings and equipment.

At the beginning of the session 1920-21, anticipating the result of the campaign, the Board of Governors authorized an increase of salary to practically all members of the administrative and teaching staffs, as well as an increase in wages to those otherwise employed by the University. In addition to that, there has been a number of urgently necessary additions to the staff; new departments have been added and increased appropriations made to practically every department of the University's activities, and these departments are far more numerous than the majority of people realize.

Some have contended in conversations with me that the Board of Governors had no right to authorize a single addition to the staff until the Dormitory-Gymnasium Building had been erected. Others have contended that increased salaries granted were not justified until the Gymnasium-Dormitory Building had been provided. With these contentions, I, for one, do not agree at all. The quickest way to make McGill University a second-class University is to have a second-class staff, second-class Laboratories, second-class Library and second-class administrators. If we were willing to remain second-class in these respects we might already have had our Gymnasium-Dormitory Building, but I doubt if any reasonably minded student, graduate or well-wisher of the University would have approved of such conduct on the part of the Board of Governors. I quite realize that a proper sense of proportion must be maintained and that it would be inadvisable to postpone the erection of the Gymnasium-Dormitory Building until the Staff and everything relating to the academic requirements were complete and satisfactory in all respects.

The cost of raising salaries and wages, of new departments authorized and in existence, of increased appropriations to Library and to Laboratories, has resulted in an addition annual expenditure of nearly $400,000 in the session of 1922-23 as compared with the session of 1919-20,- the year before the campaign. In that period additional revenue of nearly $120,000. per annum resulted from the advance in fees.

The difference, $280,000 or thereabouts, must be annually provided and the production of that sum annually necessitates the investment of between four and a half and five million dollars. If we add the sum of $1,091,000 which has already been spent or authorized to be spent on buildings tod this four and one half or five million dollars that very little is left of the additional funds which will be in our hands after all subscriptions to the campaign.

I have made no mention of the accumulated indebtedness which existed at the time the campaign was made, but this indebtedness amounted to $281,000. Neither have I set forth in any great detail just how the $400,000 above mentioned is made up, but that, I take it, is not a matter which the student-body can with propriety debate. Suffice it to say that no expenditure has been authorized without earnest consideration having been given it by the Department concerned, the Finance Committee and the Board of Governors.

On the one hand you have the student-body and some departments urging, with all the powers at their command, the erection of additional buildings and the provision of additional accommodation. On the other hand, you will hear people offer the criticism that McGill is spending too much of its money on bricks and mortar. The Board of Governors does not intend to be stampeded by the arguments of either party, but will continue to make use of the funds at their disposal with the one aim and object of keeping McGill one of the leading educational institutions in the world and the great national university of Canada.

It is not the intention of this letter to intimate that the erection of a Gymnasium-Dormitory Building will be postponed for years. Its main purpose is to justify the action of the Board of Governors in not proceeding with the erection of such a building

during the past two years. Let me repeat that the student-body or the graduate-body does not contain advocates more eager for the erection of the proposed building than are to be found among the Board of Governors, who are giving the most serious consideration to the provision of the necessary ways and means.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

December 8th 1922

McGill University

Gross Expenditure for year	1919/1920	$ 638,882.00
do. do.		
(estimated)	1922/1923	1,191,394.00
	Difference	552,512.00

These figures do not include Macdonald College or Royal Victoria College.

Royal Victoria College gross expenditure	1918/1920	81,657.00
estimated for	1922/1923	83,055.00
Macdonald College	1919/1920	224,318.00
estimate for	1922/23	211,000.00

December 8th 1922

McGill University

	Gross Receipts	Gross Expenses
Year 1919/1920	686,224.00	638,882.00
Estimate for year 1922/1923	1,110,249.00	1,191,394.00
Difference	424,025.00	552,512.00

Gymnasium + Dormitory

490 Mountain Ave
Westmount

March 28th

Dear Sir Arthur -

As a graduate of McGill I have been discussing with many others the subject of the enclosed memorandum - a copy of which I am sending to Mrs Fry - the presidents of our Alumnae Society for their consideration - in the hope

that they will approach you
on the matter.

As time is pressing I am
hesitating to send you a copy
of this memorandum direct.

Yours Sincerely

Elizabeth Shee

Aug '04

29 Bellevue Avenue,
Westmount, P.Q.

March 29: 1922

Dear Colonel Molson -

This is the memor-
-andum sent to me by
Mrs Eve - and in which
the members of the
Executive Committee of the
McG. Girl Alumnae, without
exception, concur -

I enclose also a few opinions expressed to me by students with whom I have conducted on the subject -

With kind regards

Sincerely yours

Ivy Bottrell Lee

Memorandum March 2nd 1

It is with great regret that many of the members of the Alumnae Society have heard of the proposal of the Principal and Governors of the University to erect a Gymnasium and dormitories on Sherbrooke St in the hollow in front of the Physics Building

The present arrangement of the buildings about the Campus with the open space stretching up from Sherbrooke St. is very pleasing and it seems a pity with so much space available about the Stadium to spoil this effect with a five story building and to hide the pictures gas from of the Physics Building

The latter building is already darkened on the north by the Chemistry and Mining Building and must inevitably have the lighting further affected by a five-story building south of it.

With a long sighted view to the future development of the University the area above Pine Ave seems the right and proper Centre for the general life and physical activities of the students.

The chief opposition to the Gymnasium being on Pine Ave is the extra distance from the Arts & Science Buildings. — This distance is at the most five minutes

Each way - ~~ten~~ ten minutes of fresh air exercise which I should be more beneficial than the extra ten minute gymnasium work.

The other objection I understand is that it is impossible at the present time to build dining halls in connection with the hundred rooms for students that it is proposed to build with the Gymnasium. This may be discounted by the fact that the students who would use these dormitories would have no further to go for meals than they probably have at present and if the wish is for increased physical activities the walk is an advantage.

There is this further great objection to building dormitories on Sherbrooke St. that Sherbrooke St. is one of the ~~noisiest~~ noisiest streets in the city and Pine Ave one of the quietest. And that students dormitories both for study and sleep ought to be in as quiet a place as possible. A further advantage is that above Pine Ave students would have practically the advantages of living almost in the country with their playing fields close at hand. In addition the dressing rooms necessary for the Stadium could be incorporated with the Gymnasium.

further

On the Campus a Stone building would be necessary to be in Keeping with the existing buildings whereas at the Stadium a new type of more economical building is possible.

It is greatly to be desired that in plans with regard to the developement of the University there should be wise planning for the Centuries not for decades — and that undue attention should not be given to immediate necessities where the larger developement may be damaged.

So far as I have been able to ascertain by far the great majority of the present students, the graduates men and women and the members of the Staff are not in favour of the Sherbrooke St. Scheme.

Submitted by

Elizabeth A Eve

Arts '24

March 27-1922.

Dear Mrs. Fry;-

The India Council, which was organized in January 1920, undertakes to raise the funds each year toward the maintenance of our Association work in India. A certain amount of the budget is apportioned to the various departments at Central and the Branches, the balance being raised by the efforts of the India Council.

Last year the Council raised their proportion from the proceeds of an Oriental Evening. This year it has been decided to sell "shares" valued at fifty cents each. A chart showing the scheme has been prepared and is now exhibited at the Central Building.

We believe that our Board and Committee members will be glad to assist in the Foreign work by each taking one or more shares as their personal contribution.

As convenor of the Educational Committee may we ask you to put this letter on the agenda for your next meeting and ask the members of your committee to make their personal contribution through the committee.

For convenience, the money may be left with Miss Best or at the main office.

The sale of shares is on the plan of fifty cents to cover one hour's expense of a secretarys work in India.

$ .50	-1 hour	- 1 share
4.00	-1 day	- 8 shares
28.00	-1 week	- 56 shares

How mary shares will your committee take,

Awaiting the favor of your reply, we remain,

Very sincerely,

Beatrice Grant.

President.

Corr. Secretary

opinions

A Medical Student - Head man of his year - a Returned Soldier says "I have not yet met one Man who favours Sherbrooke St."

Another - "The only person whom it will please - is Dr Lamb"

Another - The future students will have a gymnasium isolated from all the faculty houses which are trying to get above Sherbrooke St - and set away from the dormitories and Student activities which are bound to Centre round our splendid Stadium -

Another

"The McGill Daily voiced the students feeling against Sherbrooke St, but without effect -"

29

ARDS
SURREY GARDENS
WESTMOUNT

April 4th '22.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am now returning the photos 2/3 you kindly sent me the other day, many thanks for allowing me to keep them so long - The matter we discussed with you is such a far-reaching one, & the fact that the Cow which all Montrealers have for "Old Westfield" makes us loose with such dismay on any plan which threatens the beauty & spaciousness of the Campus when it can be avoided, that we earnestly hope before the matter is finally settled, that the authorities of Westfield will take

into Consideration the enormous wave of public opinion which is against the Erection of the Gymnasium on the Site Wh is at present Contemplated on Sherbrooke Street —

Kate Kinnear Ryan

Believe me,

Always Yours Sincerely

Annie E. Miller

29

Dear Sir Arthur -
This may be of interest to you
I have also been favoured with a visit
from these ladies.
J.W.R.

NOBBS & HYDE

ARCHITECTS

PERCY E. NOBBS, M.A.T.R.I.B.A., F.R.C.A.
GEORGE W. HYDE, B.Sc., A.M.E.I.C.

COPY ONLY

14 PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

April 12, 1922.

J. W. Ross, Esq.,
Chairman,
McGill Gymnasium Committee,
142 Notre Dame St. W.,
Montreal.

re: Gymnasium, etc., McGill University.

Dear Mr. Ross,

As I told you over the phone on Monday, some of the McGill ladies were anxious to discuss the 'whys and wherefores' of the Gymnasium problem in detail, so, as you then agreed, I offered a meeting on the understanding that Dr. Lamb should be present. This meeting took place in our office yesterday afternoon. The ladies were:- Lady Drummond, Dr.Helen R.Y.Reid, and Mrs. Miller.

I reviewed the whole history of proposals on the Macdonald property, with a view to showing the intimate relation of the Gymnasium problem to the development of the Residencies, stating that, previous to the War the expectation was that a large development of the Residencies was not far off, while today the prospect was very different. I also pointed out the radical difference between the Gymnasium proposals of that date, and those of today, and observed that a very considerable plant would have to be developed at the Stadium, sooner or later, involving Dressing Rooms, Indoor Playing Field, Hockey Arena, Squash Courts, and possibly a Drill Hall.

The question of inevitable duplication of certain elements connected with either athletics or women's gymnasia facilities was discussed, with a view to showing that the present scheme saves the necessity of any duplication at this time. Power tunnel as against foundations, and brick as against stone, were discussed, as also the relative merits

COPY ONLY

of the University Street and Sherbrooke Street sites.

So, you see that the ladies got the fullest information I could give on all these points of policy and economy.

Dr. Lamb followed, with a very clear statement on students' athletic activities, etc., and brought out many points with regard to the numbers of students participating, and their location, both in their studies and their residence, which appeared to be new to the ladies.

I understand that they propose discussing this whole matter at some meeting to be held this week, and I have not the faintest idea what line they are likely to take, but I hope the danger of 'mares' nests' being found has been lessened by the elucidation of the technical points involved.

Yours very truly,

Percy Nobbs

PEN/C

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

THE MACDONALD PHYSICS BUILDING

March 29th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B.,
Prinicpal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur;

May I be allowed to point out that the erection of the combined gymnasium and dormitory building in the hollow opposite the Union will seriously interfere with the adequate lighting of the main research laboratories on the three lower floors of the Physics Building, which was designed, I believe, on the supposition that no building would intervene between it and Sherbrooke Street.

These laboratories were placed on the lower floors to ensure as much as possible freedom from vibration, They receive illumination from three sides, but owing to the close proximity of the metallurgical and mining wing of the Chemistry Building on the north, and the Forest Products laboratory on the east, they depend very greatly on light coming from the south. If this light is cut off by the proposed building, I am afraid it will be necessary to work a great deal by artificial light, which is eminently unsatisfactory. A research laboratory requires illuminating approximating to good factory lighting, and this we

hardly enjoy under present conditions.

May I add that as a graduate of McGill I feel very strongly that in the best interests of student life, this occasion of inaugurating social and athletic activities on the Macdonald Stadium should not be postponed in favour of a plan which in my opinion we shall regret ten or fifteen years hence.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

Louis V. King.

Macdonald Professor of Physics.

29

March
Thirtieth
1922.

Dr. L. V. King,
Physics Building.

Dear Dr. King:-

I have your letter of March 29th with reference to the proposed erection of a combined Gymnasium and Dormitory Building in the hollow opposite the Union.

You claim that the erection of this building will seriously interfere with the adequate lighting of the main research laboratories on the three lower floors of the Physics Building. I have the architect's assurance that your fears in this regard are not well grounded.

In view of the limited amount of property owned by McGill I cannot agree with the contention that no building should intervene between the Physics Building and Sherbrooke Street.

Let me ass re you, Dr. King, that the decision to erect the gymnasium in the hollow was not arrived at hastily. It was only arrived at after a consideration of the gymnasium problem for more than a year by a special committee appointed for that purpose - a committee which began its work with the idea of building the gymnasium near the Stadium. The decision to build the gymnasium in the hollow was considered and agreed to unanimously by the Deans of the different Faculties. It was also considered on many occasions by the Building Committee, before whom appeared representatives of the student-body urging that the gymnasium be built near the Stadium. It then came before the Board of Governors who did not make their decision until after several meetings.

These men are not men who decide matters with a view to temporary convenience only. The success of their lives has been due to their ability to see far into the future.

The matter was also referred to men who have had long experience in such matters in the gymnasiums connected with the universities of the Eastern States and the unanimous opinion was that a gymnasium, to serve its best purpose, had nothing whatever to do with the Stadium and should be placed among the other academic buildings.

I am afraid the opinions in this matter are founded on the assumption that a gymnasium is merely a glorified play house.

I should be very glad to discuss the matter with you at any time at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

85

COPY

April 12th, 1922.

Mrs. Arthur Fry,
President, McGill Alumnae Society,
29 Bellevue Avenue,
Westmount.

Dear Mrs Fry:

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society, which was helf yesterday afternoon, the subject of the changed location of the gymnasium site was fully discussed and Mr.C.D.Fraser, Secretary of the Students' Council, was present at the Meeting in order to express the views of the student body.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Executive Committee that under the circumstances the Graduates' Society should support the Governors' decision.

I think that it was felt that the agitation against the Governors' decision is largely due to the fact that at the time the Stadium was constructed a definite location on Pine Avenue was allotted to the proposed gymnasium and at the time of the financial campaign it was more or less definitely stated that the gymnasium would be built on that site. Consequently, the decision to change the location to the campus site came as a great surprise and I cannot help but feel that if the Governors, before arriving at their final decision, had informed the Graduates and student body of the changed conditions necessitating the abandonment of the stadium site, their decision would have been accepted without question.

Yours very truly,

President.

PFS:CT

COPY

April 12th, 1922.

C.D.Fraser, Secretary,
Students' Council of McGill University,
328 Sherbrooke Street, West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr.Fraser:

With further reference to your letter of April 8th, I am returning herewith the papers you were kind enough to send to me covering the correspondence between the Students' Council and the University Authorities in regard to the proposed gymnasium.

As you were present at the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society yesterday afternoon, it is unnecessary for me to explain to you the views of that Committee on the subject which resulted in the decision that the Graduates' Society could take no action in the matter.

I think that we all feel that the present agitation against the campus sight is due to the fact that the Governors had several times publicly announced their decision to erect a gymnasium at the stadium site and if they had informed the Graduates and student body of the changed conditions requiring the alteration of the original plan, their decision would have been accepted by practically all concerned.

Having regard to the personnel of the Building Committee which considered the question and the careful investigation they made of all the circumstances involved, it seems to me that their decision should be accepted as one in the best interests of the University in spite of our feeling that it will postpone the future development of Macdonald Park which we had hoped would soon become the center of the students' residential life.

Yours very truly,

PFS:CT

President.

Copy of Memorandum sent to Mrs Fry. President of the Alumnae Society of McGill

March 26th.

It is with great regret that many of the members of the Alumnae Society have heard of the proposal of the Principal and Governors of the University to erect a Gymnasium and dormitories on Sherbrooke St in the hollow in front of the Physics Building.

The present arrangement of the buildings about the Campus with the open space stretching up from Sherbrooke St is very pleasing and it seems a pity with so much space available about the Stadium to spoil this effect with a five story building which would completely hide the picturesque front of the Physics Building.

The latter building is already darkened on the northern side by the Chemistry and Mining building and must inevitably have its lighting further affected by a five story building to the south of it.

With a long sighted view to the future development of the University the area above Pine Ave seems the suitable centre for the general life and physical activities of the Students —

The chief objection to the Gymnasium being on Pine Ave is the extra distance from the Arts and Science Building. This distance is at the most five minutes each way - ten minutes of fresh air exercise which should be more beneficial than the extra ten minutes Gymnasium work.

The other objection I understand is that it is impossible at the present time to build dining halls in connection with the hundred rooms for students that it is proposed to build with the Gymnasium - This may be discounted by the fact that the student who would use these dormitories would have no further to go for meals than they probably have at present and if the wish is for increased physical activity the walk is an advantage.

There is this further objection to building dormitories on Sherbrooke St. that Sherbrooke St. is one of the ~~noisiest~~ noisiest streets in the city and Pine Ave one of the quietest - Above Pine Ave students would have practically the advantage of living in the country with their playing fields close at hand.

In addition the dressing rooms necessary at the Stadium could be incorporated with the Gymnasium.

Further - on the Campus a stone building would be necessary to be in keeping with the existing

buildings whereas at the Stadium a new type of more economical building is possible.

It is greatly to be desired that in plans with regard to the developement of the University there should be wise planning for the centuries not for the decades and that undue attention should not be given to immediate necessities where the larger developement may be damaged.

So far as I have been able to ascertain by far the great majority of the present students, the graduates men and women, and the members of the staff are not in favour of the Sherbrooke St. Scheme.

Submitted by Elizabeth A. Lee

Arts '04

29 Bellevue Ave

Westmount.

March 23: 1922.

Dear Sir Arthur.

At Mrs Evis request, I have submitted her memorandum, re the placing of the new Gymnasium and dormitory in Sherbrooke St. to the Executive Committee of the Alumnae Society - There women graduates come in touch with a good many students of various types - I have also made an effort to secure as many

opinions as I could from several older men students and members of the staff etc. I beg to report to you that, without exception, the Alumnae Executive agree the decision to separate the new Gymnasium from the future centre of student activities on Pine Ave. - and in view of the article in the last number of the "McGill News" We venture to hope that the matter may be re-considered

Yours very truly

H. Eng R. Fry. Pres.

29

Complaints re location in front of Physics Bldg

March
Thirty-first
1922.

Mrs. H. Inez R.Fry,
President, McGill Alumnae Society,
29 Bellevue Avenue,
Westmount, Que.

Dear Mrs. Fry:-

I have your letter of the 23rd of March with reference to the decision of the Board of Governors as to the site of the new gymnasium and dormitory.

From Mrs. Eve I received her memorandum and in reply thereto I said I should be only too glad to have the privilege of appearing before the Alumnae Society for the purpose of stating to them the reasons which actuated the Board of Governors.

I wish to assure you, Mrs. Fry, that their decision was not come to hastily or without all possible consideration of the matter. For your information, let me say that a year ago a committee was appointed for the purpose of studying all matters in connection with the gymnasium. That committee approached its labour having in mind what we may call the stadium site, and it was only after close investigation that they were forced to alter their view. When they had come to their decision I went into the whole matter thoroughly and agreed with them, but before it was placed before the General Building Committee or the Board of Governors, I called the Deans in consultation and they all agreed with the decision of the gymnasium committee.

The matter then went before the Building Committee composed of Mr. Beatty, Mr. A.J.Brown, Mr. C. E. Neil, Mr. J. W. Ross, Mr. Howard Wilson, Mr. Birks and Colonel Herbert Molson, though the latter was not present owing to his absence in England. This

Building Committee debated the matter of the gymnasium site at three meetings, at one of which they met representatives from the student-body. In the interval between two of those meetings I called a meeting at which were present about thirty representative students, Mr. Ross and Dr. Lamb, where all views were aired. The Board of Governors considered it at two of their meetings before a final decision was made.

I may say that we have consulted with College Presidents and with the leaders in Physical Education and students' athletics of many of the leading universities of the eastern states. The opinion of these men was unanimously in agreement with the decision to which the Board of Governors had come.

You speak of the opinions you have heard from many students and members of the staff. Let me say that I have received a great many assurances from a great many students that in their opinion the Board of Governors had come to the proper decision. Many of these students have stated that the serious-thinking students of the University are generally in favour of the decision, though we all realize that those students most closely associated with football and track activities favour the stadium site. We have given the assurance to these students that we will erect at the stadium a building giving them the facilities for shower baths, dressing rooms, etc., so urgently required there.

The opinion amongst those at McGill and in the leading universities of the United States who have given deep study to the question of student athletic activities is that there is nothing in common between a stadium and a gymnasium, and that if physical education is ever to attain the dignified place it deserves, the gymnasium must be placed amongs the other academic buildings.

Nobody appreciates better than I do the value of the continued sympathetic interest and support of such an influential body as you represent and I hope that when you understand thoroughly the reasons which have influenced those who have made the decision you will give your whole-hearted support and loyalty to what has been decided as a policy.

With all good wishes and many thanks for your letter, I am,,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

29

29 Bellevue Avenue,
Westmount, P.Q.

April : 6 : 1922

Dear Sir Arthur,

Please accept my Sincere appreciation of Your detailed reply to my inquiries re the site of the new Gymnasium. I feel that I was very bold indeed to take up Mrs Ewe's McElgarandan

now that I realize
are the careful investi-
-gation that was under-
-taken prior to the
decision as to site -
Realizing however, your
desire Sir Arthur, to
maintain the sympathetic
interest of graduates
and citizens in the
development and growth

of our University. I have after further conversation with Mrs Ewa and Mr Paul Sise - sent the letter (at his request) from letter to me - and understand from him that he will seek an opportunity to talk the matter over with you -

May I assure you that, whatever policy is finally decided upon, will endeavor to loyally upheld by me personally and I am sure I may add - by all the Alumnae members: who deeply appreciate your work for their Alma Mater.

Sincerely Yours
H. Day R. Fay.

29

March
Twenty-ninth
1922.

Mrs. A. S. Eve,
490 Mountain Avenue,
Westmount, Que.

Dear Mrs. Eve:-

I have your letter of March 28th enclosing the memorandum sent to Mrs. Fry, the President of the Alumnae Society of McGill.

I shall be very happy to meet the Alumnae Society and discuss with them the matter outlined in the memorandum.

Yours faithfully,

f5

Much interest has been shewn by the members of the Graduates' Society and others in the recent decision of the Board of Governors of McGill University to erect the new gymnasium and dormitory building on the site between the Physics Building and Sherbrooke Street. It is very gratifying to the Board that the graduates have taken this interest as it values very highly the opinions and suggestions that can be received in this way. It is perhaps unfortunate that opportunity was not given to ~~your~~ the Graduates' Society to discuss the matter before a decision was arrived at, but it was felt at the time that proper consideration was being given to all phases of the question.

Macdonald Park has always been looked upon as the site for the gymnasium and the original sketch plans for the development of the Park have shewn the Gymnasium erected thereon. The Gymnasium Building Committee in making its recommendation, and the Board of Governors in making its decision, did so only after a very thorough study of present and future likely conditions, and the changed view point regarding the purpose of a gymnasium that has come about since the original plan was proposed some ten years ago.

~~OBJECTIVES~~

The prevailing conception existing then was that the physical program was a thing more or less divorced

from matters academic and was participated in by the students at the conclusion of their day's program in the University. The educational advantages to be derived from properly supervised physical activities have not been fully realized until a comparatively recent date. The gymnasium and the athletic field, therefore, have been looked upon more or less as luxuries and as providing facilities for athletic activities.

The whole attitude towards physical education has changed, in that it is now fully recognized that the objective should be education of the whole individual and not training for one particular purpose. The educational program should, therefore, provide opportunities for the development of neglected organic and neuro-muscular growth, co-ordination and control; for the numerous character building influences of practical activities; for the maintenance and preservation of the efficiency of the human machine in preparation for the stress and strain of later life; for the instruction in matters of health and hygiene and for the provision of means whereby the temporarily unfit student may be scientifically cared for and returned to his normal health.

The program involves a very close relation to the life of the students, both in and out of the University buildings. It means a consideration theoretically of such subjects in hygiene as the causes of disease. It means further a close study of each individual student to determine the particular requirements of the individual so that the proper type of activity may be indulged in

which would tend to stimulate and maintain his organic vigor, and that the student who has remedial physical defects may be properly prescribed for. It is in the conduct of these activities that much opportunity is afforded for moral education, the intimate contact that supervisors of practical activities have with the individual, offering unlimited opportunities in this connection.

In developing and carrying out such a program, according to investigations carried on by Dr. Meylan of Columbia University, 90% of the larger Colleges and Universities of the United States regard this work in Physical Education so highly that definite credits are given for the theoretical and practical work done; the work being rated on an equal basis with work that is strictly academic. It is felt that our University will adopt in the near future regulations recognizing more adequately this valuable contribution to the future life of our student body and that definite point credits and ranking will be given students for work in Physical Education. It is considered that the super-athlete is not the ideal of the Department, but rather the individual who possesses a sound, vigorous organic system with a full knowledge of the laws of health and hygiene, so that each individual may do his share in the prevention of sickness and disease.

The Gymnasium Building Committee carefully considered the use that would be made of the building by the general

student body and attached a great deal of importance to the fact that the vast majority of the undergraduates do not participate in outdoor athletic activities and it is these students who are particularly in need of properly supervised exercise. The consideration given to the problem was how could these modern objectives be best accomplished so that the greatest good would be received by the greatest number.

Mr. John W. Ross, the Chairman of the Gymnasium Building Committee, has been either Chairman or a member of Committees responsible for the ~~erection~~ study and erection of five different gymnasia including swimming pools and related to dormitories. He has also visited and studied gymnasia in a great many cities and is altogether eminently qualified to render expert judgment in such matters. Plans were studied in 1913 and 1914 then intermittently until 1920. The Gymnasium Building Committee met weekly for two months early in 1921 and since that time it has had many meetings and the members have devoted a great deal of time and thought to the problem.

A number of schemes were studied from time to time until it became apparent that the original plan for a combined gymnasium and drill hall could not be realized and that the gymnasium would have to be erected irrespective of a drill hall. It was at first hoped that the actual building operations might

be commenced in the Spring of 1921, but, owing to the abnormally high cost of building, it was decided finally to delay the construction until 1922.

Among the more important considerations studied by the Committee and upon which their recommendation was based were the following:-

1. Inter-class, Inter-Faculty and some representative team activities must be conducted on the lower campus as the Stadium can only accommodate but a few more than are at present using it. These activities are English Rugby and Soccer, Tennis, Baseball, Skating and Hockey (until the new rink is erected). In most of these activities the students indulge only twice a week, although on the Stadium the use will be a daily one, consequently a great many more students will be active on the lower campus. Dressing rooms would be necessary and this with other considerations would necessitate the erection of an auxiliary building, with equipment and a duplication of administration; whereas, adequate dressing rooms and showers would be quite satisfactory at the Stadium, and these could be placed more conveniently than suggested under the original plan. The Board of Governors has agreed that the erection of adequate dressing rooms at the Stadium is quite essential and this accommodation will be available for next Autumn.

2. With the limited accommodation at present available,

required work is now being conducted for students of the first two years, but the requirements of Corporation call for work for the first three years. Lack of accommodation is the only reason why Physical Education is not given to students of the third year. The present program is only made possible by the fact that a one hour period in the academic schedule can be used for practical work. A student at the present time can leave any of the buildings on the lower Campus, take his period in the gymnasium, and return for a lecture at a succeeding hour. This program could not be carried on satisfactorily if the building were erected adjoining the Stadium on Macdonald Park unless an auxiliary gymnasium were erected on the lower Campus. It would be impossible to conduct a gymnasium class period in one hour as can be done if the building is situated in the neighbourhood of the other academic buildings. It is felt that great difficulty would be experienced in securing two hours from the academic time tables during which a gymnasium period could be held. Eminently more satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Faculties concerning time tables and the hour devoted to this work can be used to far greater advantage in striving towards the objectives already outlined. Even with the building conveniently situated the question of arranging a time table for practical physical activities which will fit in with the academic time tables of the eight Departments or Faculties is an extremely complex one. It is highly desirable that all the required class work be conducted between the hours of 9 A.M. and

4 P.M. so that the hours from 4 - 7 P.M. are available for voluntary exercise and competitive athletics, thus leaving the evening free for study.

3. The School of Physical Education has, this session, a record enrolment of 23 full time students in the first year and 5 full time students in the second year, there being more than twice as many first year students as any previous session. The total registration is 70. The demand for graduates is greater than the School can supply. It is the only School of its kind in Canada, and is almost certain to maintain its present standing and even continue to grow. As the length of the school course is extended there must be a still further interlocking of the schedule with the academic work of the first and second years in such subjects as English, Physics, Chemistry, Psychology, etc. If a separate Department or Faculty of Education is established in the future to take care of such departments and phases of education as the Achool of Social Service, School for Graduate Nurses, Department of Religious Education and Education proper, it seems that the logical place for the School of Physical Education will be in this newly formed Department or Faculty, provided that sufficient opportunity is given for the special subjects and practical work that must necessarily be on the Time Table. In such a school there must be a judicious alternating of practical and theoretical work which can only occur if the

building in which the practical work is conducted is in close proximity to the academic buildings.

4. The Health Service for students through which ~~students~~ they receive free medical attention has proved to be a very important factor in the life of the undergraduate. For the session 1921-22, 1600 consultations have been held, 250 visits have been made to the homes of students and 150 students have been referred to Hospital. The consultations which occur chiefly at noon could not be carried on nearly as satisfactorily if students had to go to Pine Avenue.

5. The Board of Governors look on the gymnasium as a most important and integral part of the University, to be erected mainly for the benefit of all but especially for the needy students and for the development of a Department of Physical Education of real scientific value co-related to all the other Faculties. It recognizes the importance of the fact that our young men of to-day are deplorably physically inefficient. The medical examinations conducted in Canada during the war brought to light the fact 50% of those examined were unfit for service; 60% of the conditions which were found were remediable if proper measures had been taken for their correction earlier in life. The Board further recognizes the fact that the welfare of the mass is the chief consideration and that if the gymnasium is not offering the fullest opportunities

for the development of neglected organic and muscular growth, for character building influences, for instruction in health and hygiene and for the maintenance and preservation of the efficiency of the human machine; if it is not doing these things for the general student body, it is not fulfilling the functions expected of it by the University. The Board, therefore, regards the gymnasium largely as an academic building and as such it should find its place in the group of other academic buildings surrounding the campus.

6. From an examination of the returns shewing the place of residence of the student-body the Board found that 45% of the students either have their homes or live with relatives in Montreal, 25% of the remainder live close to the lower Campus in such buildings as Strathcona Hall, Royal Victoria College, the Presbyterian, Diocesan, Wesleyan and Congregational Colleges, and in the Fraternities, the majority of which are closer to the lower campus than to Pine Avenue. If this condition continues to prevail, and it is more than likely that it will, it follows that the lower campus will always remain the centre of student activities at McGill. The buildings which provide accommodation for the students in Arts, Applied Science, Law, Music, Commerce, and the first two years in Medicine are all grouped about the lower campus. There is no reason why the gymnasium should be set apart from this group.

The above conclusions are all based upon what must be the permanent policy of the University. Additional factors figures influencing the Board to come to its conclusion are based more or less on what might be regarded as temporary policy, nevertheless they had their weight. During the recent campaign for funds many subscribers evidenced a keen desire to see dormitories erected as soon as possible and with this view the Board most warmly sympathizes. Other matters, however, were of more pressing importance. It was necessary to put the salaries of the Professors and the other members of the teaching staff on a reasonable basis, to make large appropriations to the various faculties and departments in order that they might effectively carry on their work, to erect additional laboratories, to enlarge the Library, and to provide additional class-room accommodation. These matters demanded the immediate attention of the Governors, even though it meant delay in the almost equally important development of dormitory accommodation for the students. It therefore became quite apparent that many years must elapse before the full development of Macdonald Park as a place for students' residences could be carried out. It is unnecessary for me in this article to enter into the question of the cost of that development, but I may say that it was prohibitive to make, at least at this time, even a beginning there. Owing, however, to the benefactions of the late Dr. James Douglas it was found

possible to provide dormitory accommodation for 95 students if the rooms formed part of the gymnasium building.

The combination of a gymnasium and dormitories in one building makes a decided saving possible, particularly in the matters of administration, operation, control, and heating one building as against two. Furthermore, certain facilities or requirements of a gymnasium and dormitories are identical, such as lavatories, smoking and common rooms, administration offices, caretaker's quarters and laundry department. Erecting the building on Sherbrooke Street places it directly opposite the Union, which means that certain features of dormitory buildings, such as reception. lounge and billiard ~~xxxxx~~ and dining rooms, already existing in the Union, are available to those living in the dormitory part of the gymnasium building. The gymnasium will no doubt be used as a Convocation Hall, a theatre, a concert and examination hall until better facilities are provided. When used for these purposes the Sherbrooke Street site will be found more convenient than a site at the Stadium. The matter of heating is a small but important item and the building can be more economically heated if built on Sherbrooke Street than on Pine Avenue.

In conclusion let me say that the decision arrived at by the Governors was taken only after long and serious consideration of all the factors bearing on the problem. In

addition to the study of the question given by the Gymnasium Building Committee, more than twenty different meetings and conferences have been held this year and at these meetings the various aspects of the problem were thoroughly discussed. Finally, the matter came before the General Building Committee of the Board of Governors, and after discussing the matter at three separate meetings, that body determined to recommend to the Board of Governors the Sherbrooke Street site. Before making their final recommendation the General Building Committee asked that further conferences be held with the Students' Council, with the Deans, and other representative University bodies. The Board of Governors considered the matter at two meetings and unanimously endorsed the Sherbrooke Street site.

The chief considerations from the standpoint of those students who made any representations on the matter seemed to be twofold:

1). The necessity of providing adequate facilities in the way or dressing rooms, lavatories and shower baths for track and team events at the Stadium.

2). The linking up of athletic activities and dormitories in the belief that Macdonald Park would become the centre of student life at McGill.

The first will be provided in closer proximity to the track and Stadium than if provided in a gymnasium on Pine Avenue.

As regards the second, the opinion has already been expressed that the centre of student life at McGill will remain for many years, and possibly for all time, at the lower campus.

I wish to thank the Graduate Society for the interest they have shewn in this matter and for the opportunity of making this statement, and I believe they will recognize the importance of the factors which influenced the Board of Governors in making its decision.

A.W.Currie

Principal.

MEMORANDUM RE LOCATION OF GYMNASIUM AND DORMITORY BUILDING.

Much interest has been shown by the members of the Graduates' Society and others in the recent decision of the Board of Governors to erect the new gymnasium and dormitory building on the site between the Physics Building and Sherbrooke St. It is very gratifying to the Board that the graduates have taken this interest as it values very highly the opinions and suggestions that can be received in this way. It is perhaps unfortunate that opportunity was not given your Society to discuss the matter before a decision was arrived at, but it was felt at the time that proper consideration was being given to all phases of the question.

Macdonald Park has always been looked upon as the site for the gymnasium and the original sketch plans for the development of the Park have shown the Gymnasium erected thereon. The Gymnasium Building Committee in making its recommendation, and the Board of Governors in making its decision, did so only after a very thorough study of the present conditions and the changes that had been brought about since the original plan was proposed.

OBJECTIVES

In this study the Committee found that the purposes for which a modern gymnasium are used differ very much indeed to those that were understood ten years ago. The prevailing idea, until quite recently, was that the physical program was a thing more or less divorced from matters academic and was participated in by the students at the conclusion of their day's program in the University. The educational advantages to be derived from properly supervised physical activities have not been realized as much as they should until a comparatively recent date. The gymnasium and the athletic field have, therefore, been looked upon more or less as luxuries and free activities in which any one felt free to participate as they so desired.

The whole attitude toward Physical Education has changed, in that it is fully recognized that it is education of the whole individual and not training for one particular objective. The educational program should, therefore, provide opportunities for the development of neglected organic and neuro-muscular growth, co-ordination and control; for the numerous character building influences of practical activities; for the maintenance and preservation of the efficiency of the human machine in preparation for the stress and strain of later life; for the instruction in matters of health and hygiene and for the provision of means whereby the temporarily unfit student might be scientifically cared for and returned to his normal health.

The program means a very close relation to the life of the students, both in and out of the University buildings. It means a consideration theoretically of such subjects in hygiene as the causes of disease. It means further a close study of each individual student to determine the particular requirements of the individual so that the proper type of activity might be indulged in which would tend to stimulate and maintain his organic vigor and that those students who have remediable physical defects might be properly prescribed for. It is in the conduct of these activities that much opportunity is afforded for moral education, the intimate contact that supervisors of practical activities have with the individual, offering unlimited opportunities in this connection. In the developing and carrying out of such a program, according to investigations carried on by Dr. Meylan of Columbia University, 90% of the larger Colleges and Universities of the United States are rating this work in Physical Education in such a manner that definite credits are given for the theoretical and practical work done and the work is rated on an equal basis with work that is strictly academic. It is felt that our

University will not be long in adopting regulations which will provide for this valuable contribution to the future life of our student body and that definite point credits and ranking will be given students for work in Physical Education. It is considered that the super-athlete is not the ideal of the Department, but rather the individual who possesses a sound vigorous organic system with a full knowledge of the laws of health and hygiene, so that each individual might do his share in the prevention of sickness and disease.

GYMNASIUM BUILDING COMMITTEE

The Committee carefully considered the use that would be made of the building by the general student body and attached a great deal of importance to the fact that the vast majority of the undergraduates did not participate in outdoor athletic activities and it was these students who were particularly in need of properly supervised exercise. The consideration given to the problem was how could these modern objectives be best accomplished so that the greatest good would be received by the greatest number.

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Mr. John W. Ross the Chairman of the Gymnasium Building Committee, has been either Chairman or a member of Committees responsible for the study and erection of five different gymnasia including swimming pools and related to dormitories. He has also visited and studied gymnasia in a great many cities and is altogether eminently qualified to render expert judgment in such matters. Plans were studied in 1913 and 1914 then intermittently until 1920. The Gymnasium Building Committee met weekly for two months early in 1921, and since that time it has had many meetings and the members have devoted a great deal of time and thought to the problem.

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Among the more important considerations studied by the Committee and upon which their recommendation was based were the following:-

1. Inter-class, Inter-Faculty and some representative team activities will be conducted on the lower campus as the Stadium can only accommodate but a few more than are at present using it. These activities will be English Rugby and Soccer, Tennis, Baseball, Skating and Hockey (until the new rink is erected) In most of these activities the students will be only playing twice a week, Although on the Stadium the use will be a daily one, a great many more students will be active on the lower campus. Dressing rooms would be necessary and this with other considerations would necessitate the erection of an auxiliary building, with equipment and a duplication of administration, whereas adequate dressing rooms and showers would be quite satisfactory at the Stadium, and these could be placed more conveniently than suggested under the original plan. The Board of Governors has agreed that the erection of adequate dressing rooms at the Stadium is quite essential and it is hoped that this accommodation will be available for next Fall.

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In order that all possible information might be forthcoming concerning the location of the building, the Architects were asked to prepare sketch plans and report upon the two possible sites, namely University St. in the rear of the Conservatorium of Music and facing Sherbrooke St. just west of the Conservatorium.

The Architects' report dated January 30,1922, stated that the property on University St. could be used only if the 60 ft lot north of this side were added and then only with more inconvenience than the Sherbrooke St. site. The report continues, " In each scheme the ~~location~~ accommodation is identical in area; the cubic contents are about the same; there is little (if any) difference in the cost of construction; there is a considerable degree of convenience in one scheme over the other in the matter of relation of parts to existing buildings and possible future buildings; and there is very great architectural advantage in one scheme over the other, such advantages as there are being all in favour of the Sherbrooke St. site. We therefore have the honour to recommend the Sherbrooke St. site as a solution for the general acceptance at this time."

MEETINGS since January 1,1922

Since Jan. 1,1922 eighteen (18) different meetings and conferences have been held at which the various aspects of the problem have been discussed. These meetings included the Deans of the various Faculties, members of the teaching staff, Students' Council, Students' Athletic Association and Alumnae Society.

RECOMMENDATION

After several meetings and careful consideration of the facts of the case, the Gymnasium Committee came to the unanimous decision to recommend to the General Building Committee that the gymnasium be erected on Sherbrooke St. adjacent to the Conservatorium of Music. After fully discussing the matter the General Building Committee unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the General Committee with the request that it be submitted to a meeting of the Deans of the Faculties This meeting was called to which the Deans and some half dozen other professors were invited, and after discussing the matter they also unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the Gymnasium Building Committee which was finally approved by the Board of Governors.

You will therefore realize that the problem has been most carefully studied, that the decisions were not hurriedly arrived at; further, that it has been studied in relation not to one feature only, but to many with which it is related, and also that it is along the line of movement which has put McGill in the forefront of Canadian Universities in physical education, seeking to avoid the baffling situation which has developed in connection with the athletics of hundreds of the Universities and Colleges of the United States and which is causing very grave apprehension as to the outcome. In order that you may be well seized with the information which led to the decision I am glad to lay this information before you, and will be glad to further elaborate any details or answer any questions which may arise in your consideration.

CONCLUSION

The chief considerations from the standpoint of the students seem to be two-fold.

1. To provide adequate facilities for team and track dressing rooms at the Stadium.

2. To co-relate the athletic equipment and dormitories as the centre of student life at Macdonald Park.

Both of these are excellent but the first can be better provided for by erecting suitable dressing rooms in closer proximity to the track and Stadium.

The centre of student life to-day is indisputably at the campus; it will remain there for many years and possibly for all time.

A great many students look on the gymnasium largely from the standpoint of developing crack athletes and training championship teams.

The Board of Governors look on the gymnasium as a most important and integral part of the University to be erected mainly for the benefit of all but especially for the needy students and for the development of a Department of Physical Education of real scientific value co-related to all the other faculties. It recognizes the importance of the fact that our young men of to-day are deplorably physically inefficient. The 360,000 medical examinations conducted in Canada during the war brought to light the fact that 180,000 or 50% of them were unfit for service; 60% of the conditions which were found were remediable if proper measures had been taken for their correction earlier in life. The Board further recognizes the fact that the welfare of the mass is the chief consideration and that if the gymnasium is not offering the fullest opportunities for the development of neglected organic and muscular growth, for character building influences, for instruction in health and hygiene and for the maintenance and preservation of the efficiency of the human machine; if it is not doing these things for the general student body, it is not fulfilling the functions expected of it by the University.

The Board of Governors and I feel very keenly interested in the broader aspects of the problem and we are firmly convinced that the Department of Physical Education, supervising as it does all the physical activities in the University, can perform its duties much more satisfactorily and efficiently if the Gymnasium building is located on the lower Campus.

I wish to thank you for the interest you have shown; for the opportunity of making this statement and trust that you will recognize the importance of the factors which led the Board to make its decision.

May 8,1922

MEMORANDUM RE LOCATION OF GYMNASIUM AND DORMITORY BUILDING.

Much interest has been shown by the members of the Graduates' Society and others in the recent decision of the Board of Governors of McGill University to erect the new gymnasium and dormitory building on the site between the Physics Building and Sherbrooke St. It is very gratifying to the Board that the graduates have taken this interest as it values very highly the opinions and suggestions that can be received in this way. It is perhaps unfortunate that opportunity was not given your Society to discuss the matter before a decision was arrived at, but it was felt at the time that proper consideration was being given to all phases of the question.

Macdonald Park has always been looked upon as the site for the gymnasium and the original sketch plans for the development of the Park have shown the Gymnasium erected thereon. The Gymnasium Building Committee in making its recommendation, and the Board of Governors in making its decision, did so only after a very thorough study of the present and future likely conditions, and the changed views regarding the purpose of a gymnasium that had been brought about since the original plan was proposed some ten years ago. Have come

OBJECTIVES

In this study the Committee found that the purposes for which a modern gymnasium are used differ very much indeed to those that were understood ten years ago. The prevailing conception was then, until quite recently, was that the physical program was a thing more or less divorced from matters academic and was participated in by the students at the conclusion of their day's program in the University. The educational advantages to be derived from properly supervised physical activities have not been fully realized as much as they should until a comparatively recent date. The gymnasium and the athletic field have, therefore, been looked upon more or less as luxuries and as activities in which any one felt free to participate as they so desired. providing facilities for athletic activities

The whole attitude toward Physical Education has changed, in that it is now fully recognized that its objective should be education of the whole individual and not training for one particular purpose. The educational program should, therefore, provide opportunities for the development of neglected organic and neuro-muscular growth, co-ordination and control; for the numerous character building influences of practical activities; for the maintenance and preservation of the efficiency of the human machine in preparation for the stress and strain of later life; for the instruction in matters of health and hygiene and for the provision of means whereby the temporarily unfit student may be scientifically cared for and returned to his normal health.

The program involves a very close relation to the life of the students, both in and out of the University buildings. It means a consideration theoretically of such subjects in hygiene as the causes of disease. It means further a close study of each individual student to determine the particular requirements of the individual so that the proper type of activity may be indulged in which would tend to stimulate and maintain his organic vigor, and that the students who have remediable physical defects may be properly prescribed for. It is in the conduct of these activities that much opportunity is afforded for moral education, the intimate contact that supervisors of practical activities have with the new born individual, offering unlimited opportunities in this connection. In developing and carrying out such a program, according to investigations carried on by Dr. Meylan of Columbia University, 90% of the larger Colleges and Universities of the United States are looking upon this work in Physical Education in such a manner regarding that definite credits are given for the theoretical and practical work done, and the work is rated on an equal basis with work that is strictly academic. It is felt that our

University will ~~not be long in adopting~~ adopt in the near future regulations, ~~which will provide for~~ recognizing more adequately this valuable contribution to the future life of our student body and that definite point credits and ranking will be given students for work in Physical Education. It is considered that the super-athlete is not the ideal of the Department, but rather the individual who possesses a sound vigorous organic system with a full knowledge of the laws of health and hygiene, so that each individual ~~might~~ may do his share in the prevention of sickness and disease.

GYMNASIUM BUILDING ~~COMMITTEE~~

The Committee carefully considered the use that would be made of the building by the general student body and attached a great deal of importance to the fact that the vast majority of the undergraduates do not participate in outdoor athletic activities and it ~~was~~ is these students who ~~were~~ are particularly in need of properly supervised exercise. The consideration given to the problem was how could these modern objectives be best accomplished so that the greatest good would be received by the greatest number.

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REASONS FOR CHANGE

Among the more important considerations studied by the Committee and upon which their recommendation was based were the following:-

1. Inter-class, Inter-Faculty and some representative team activities ~~will be~~ must be conducted on the lower campus as the Stadium can only accommodate but a few more than are at present using it. These activities ~~will be~~ are English Rugby and Soccer, Tennis, Baseball, Skating and Hockey (until the new rink is erected). In most of these activities the students ~~will become only~~ indulge only twice a week, although on the Stadium the use will be a daily one, consequently a great many more students will be active on the lower campus. Dressing rooms would be necessary and this with other considerations would necessitate the erection of an auxiliary building, with equipment and a duplication of administration, whereas adequate dressing rooms and showers would be quite satisfactory at the Stadium, and these could be placed more conveniently than suggested under the original plan. The Board of Governors has agreed that the erection of adequate dressing rooms at the Stadium is quite essential and ~~it is hoped that~~ this accommodation will be available for next ~~fall~~ Autumn.

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The centre of student life to-day is indisputably at the campus; it will remain there for many years and possibly for all time.

A great many students look on the gymnasium largely from the standpoint of developing crack athletes and training championship teams.

5 The Board of Governors look on the gymnasium as a most important and integral part of the University, to be erected mainly for the benefit of all but especially for the needy students and for the development of a Department of Physical Education of real scientific value co-related to all the other faculties. It recognizes the importance of the fact that our young men of to-day are deplorably physically inefficient. The ~~400,000~~ medical examinations conducted in Canada during the war brought to light the fact that ~~100,000~~ ~~or 50%~~ of those examined were unfit for service; 60% of the conditions which were found were remediable if proper measures had been taken for their correction earlier in life. The Board further recognizes the fact that the welfare of the mass is the chief consideration and that if the gymnasium is not offering the fullest opportunities for the development of neglected organic and muscular growth, for character building influences, for instruction in health and hygiene and for the maintenance and preservation of the efficiency of the human machine, if it is not doing these things for the general student body, it is not fulfilling the functions expected of it by the University.

The Board therefore regards the gymnasium as an academic building and as such should find its place in the group of academic buildings overlooking the campus.

The Board of Governors and I feel very keenly interested in the broader aspects of the problem and we are firmly convinced that the Department of Physical Education, supervising as it does all the physical activities in the University, can perform its duties much more satisfactorily and efficiently if the Gymnasium building is located on the lower Campus.

I wish to thank you for the interest you have shown; for the opportunity of making this statement and trust that you will recognize the importance of the factors which led the Board to make its decision.

1. Preface - McGill's history - monument to Pioneer courage &c, Struggles. Triumphs. Co-operation, story of the Colo.

---. Record of attendance compared with each year. Expenditure on departments compared with 2 yrs ago. plans for future.

~~University~~ Boards - Representation of Graduates on Board, Graduate Faculty, Revision of Statutes, changes in administration, and in prices.

Arts - Revision of curriculum, addition of sociology lengthening of session and music, Law, Humanities, Road.

B.S.a, Revision of curriculum

App. Science - Probable lengthening of session, Dept Highway Engineering - Prof French, new Prof. Physics, new building, Chemistry dept. Mrs Eddy's gift. Forest products laboratory

Medicine - B.Sc. Med. 7 yrs New Course, post grad school, definite heads of depts. new biology Bldg - Biochemistry and Pharmacology - new Pathological Bldg. Big scheme,

Dentistry - New building - Montreal general.

Agriculture - Problem investigation

Social service - re-organization.

Aims of Yale - 3000 students

1) To provide the most complete scholarly group of inspiring teachers
2) To provide the best possible equipment for laboratories and works of
3) To provide adequate accommodation in class rooms laboratories libraries
4) To make the courses extensive, well equipped and up to date
5) To encourage research work intelligently and extensively
6) To build up a strong graduate school
7) To build dormitories & houses all students not already provided for
8) To increase the number of available scholarships

Consideration of Gymnasium site

Originally considered at Gymnasium. Vladimir

Most profound change has marked athletics of universities & athletics in last 10 yrs. particularly since war

Present angel likened old system to "A kind of athletic octopus which had fairly engulfed many an institution, distorting its primary functions and poisoning much of its inner life"

Bad influences.

Control of athletics from outside, professional coaches, sporting alumni, Complete distortion of the perspective of social values'. Make team at any cost. College work and all things intellectual go into discard. Praise of sporting editors, Rotten thought one of essentials of life, coach most important person in university. Good Sam Brown as Hughes warrior, system stresses money, paraphernalia of athletics, doctors, uniforms, luxurious travelling charges of bad spirit, exhibitions of bad manners. Make for enthusiasm & solidarity, courage physical, both keen at sacrifice of moral.

Different outlook now. (Read angel's "I do not believe.)

1) To accept frankly and courageously with all that its obligations simply the entire lack of physical and moral education of students

war taught us,

1) To recognize men must be trained as soldiers but must get recreation to contribute to physical vigor and morale.

2) Physical education and moral education go hand in hand. and moral education is one of the prime if not the first, duties of the college. If this education has as one of its main objectives the formation of character, let us recognize the fact that no single member of the faculty is so likely to contribute a deep and lasting influence to the college generation as the head of the athletic department.

Colleges must accept full responsibility for entire education of students. that means mental, moral and physical education. two each most closely allied.

Our school of Physical Education - will in time be department part of Faculty of Education.

Read what Gauss has said of objectives.

What I said at R.I.C.

with these appreciation of work of department and these ideals in mind we can approach consideration of Gymnasium site,

1) It must be among other academic buildings. for sake of value of its work, its dignity and prestige.

2) It is worthy a building of same magnificence, flawlessness, architecture as any other building.

3) It is worthy of such as splendid a site, for no purpose could be worthier than the one which it serves.

To my mind this is main argument in favor because it is permanent and unrefutable. This disposes of argument that Sherbrooke St is too valuable a site to be given up to this work.

Other arguments

1) ~~Convenience~~ most conveniently situated – might be permanent might be temporary. It all depends on

2) I believe lower campus will always be centre of student activities at McGill – give figures.

P.

Purely temporary arguments,

1) Question of immediate cost.

2) A beginning can be made with domestic, (point out objections.

3) Convenience of Junior R.O.C.

Lastly – all authorities I have consulted favor Sherbrooke St.

Objections I have heard

1) Sherbrooke St site too valuable.

2) Desirability of getting students off Sherbrooke St (Symes unknown was and never will be centre of student life)

3) Will delay development of Macdonald Park

4) Shower baths, dressing rooms and lavatories needed at Stadium.

5) Will spoil the hollow (6) Will shut out view of beautiful front of Physical building, (7) Will spoil view of Campus,

8) Will shut out view of mountain (9) Students up in arms against it. (10) & gym should be by our beautiful Stadium

11) Will be too much noise in Sherbrooke for students to study and also noise from gym will be objectionable to residences

Was question casually considered,

1) Should have consulted graduates.

2) Study of question by L W Ross and his committee for 18 mos. all started in favor of Stadium, all forced to change their mind

1/

2/ Stadium - Rugby, track.
Lower campus - English rugby, Soccer, Tennis, baseball, Skating, hockey.

3/ 2yrs physical training now. Corporation plans for 3. Desirable work should be between 9 - 4, leaving afternoon for voluntary exercise, evening study.

4/ Health service - more convenient on Lower campus.

5/ Combined gym and dormitory more economical

6/ Lower campus centre.

7/ Gym can be used for convocation, theatre, concert hall Exam room.

8/ Heating and service more economical

Since Gym committee reported 18 different meetings held. Bldg Comm. deans and others, Students, deputations Governors,
Unanimous opinion in favor of Sherbrooke.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY PRINCIPAL

Makes Statement Regarding Gym-Dormitory Building

SALARIES RAISED

Large Sum of Money Spent on New Accommodation

The following statement, in connection with the Gymnasium-Dormitory building, has been received from the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, and will undoubtedly prove of interest to every member of the student body:

The Editor, McGill Daily:

Dear Sir.—My respect and admiration for the esprit de corps of the student-body of McGill influences me to make some observations and to give some facts regarding the proposed Gymnasium-Dormitory building.

This is not a new subject. It has been debated and discussed by Governors, graduates and students of the University before either the present student-body or myself ever thought of having any association with McGill. Speaking on behalf of the Board of Governors and of the other members of Corporation I can say that every argument advanced in support of the urgent need of dormitories and the gymnasium receives our warm approval. It would be wrong, unjust and unfair for anyone to charge the Board of Governors with indifference regarding the provision of this Gymnasium-Dormitory building, but up to the present we have been unable to find the necessary funds to carry on that work. The cost of the proposed building is in the neighbourhood of $800,000, but there is available the Douglas bequest, amounting to about $300,000. The annual cost of borrowing the net amount ($500,000) would be $30,000, and had the Board of Governors authorized the erection of such a building it would have been necessary to borrow the money for such a purpose or for some other purposes which the Board has considered to be more important.

You may ask what these purposes are. In November, 1920, as the result of an appeal to the graduates, the students, and other friends and well-wishers of McGill, there was pledged the amount of, roughly, $6400,000. It must not be forgotten that the privilege was granted the donors of paying their gifts in instalments spread over five years. The amount already paid in is most satisfactory, but still there is a considerable sum outstanding. In the light of past experiences it would be too much to hope that every cent pledged will be paid, and in their consideration of the funds available the Board of Governors must bear this fact in mind. The first building operations authorized by the Board of Governors since the campaign was the extension to the Library. The actual cost of the exten-

(Continued on Page 4.)

STATEMENT ISSUED BY PRINCIPAL

(Continued from Page One)

sion proper was about $70,000. The equipment, which is very costly, and other charges made up the balance of $134,000, which was the total amount spent. There are some who have contended to me that an extension to the Library was not as important as a Gymnasium-Dormitory building. Leaving aside the question of the difference in cost of the two buildings, and having regard to the disabilities under which the Library was labouring, I, personally, do not agree with such a contention, but I do not propose to argue that matter now.

The other buildings authorized by the Governors are the Biological building (already completed), the Pathological building, and the Dental wing at the Montreal General Hospital, the latter costing $40,000. The combined cost of the two former will necessitate the spending of $917,000 of University funds, or $17,000 more than our agreement with the Rockefeller Foundation called for, because it must not be forgotten that a condition attached to the Rockefeller gift of $1,000,000 was that the University would spend $900,000 on Medical buildings. The question whether the Rockefeller Foundation should have attached that condition to its gift is not a matter for discussion. They have paid their gift of $1,000,000 and the Board of Governors are fulfilling their part of the contract. This means that when buildings already finished and authorized are completed the capital sum of $1,091,000 will have been expended on buildings. Let it not be forgotten that the cost of maintenance in connection with all buildings is a serious annual charge, and so the gross cost in connection with the erection of a building is much more than what is actually spent in stone, furnishings and equipment.

At the beginning of the session 1920-21, anticipating the result of the campaign, the Board of Governors authorized an increase of salary to practically all members of the administrative and teaching staffs, as well as an increase in wages to those otherwise employed by the University. In addition to that, there has been a number of urgently necessary additions to the staff; new departments have been added and increased appropriations made to practically every department of the University's activities, and these departments are far more numerous than the majority of people realize.

Some have contended in conversations with me that the Board of Governors had no right to authorize a single addition to the staff until the Dormitory-Gymnasium had been erected. Others have contended that increased salaries granted were not justified until the Gymnasium-Dormitory building had been provided. With these contentions, I for one, do not agree at all. The quickest and surest way to make McGill a second-class university is to have a second-class staff, second-class laboratories, second-class library and second-class administration. If we were will to remain second-class in these respects we might already have had our Gymnasium-Dormitory building, but I doubt if any reasonably minded student, graduate or well-wisher of the University would have approved of such conduct on the part of the Board of Governors. I quite realize that a proper sense of proportion must be maintained and that it would be inadvisable to postpone the erection of the Gymnasium-Dormitory building until the staff and everything relating to the academic requirements were complete and satisfactory in all respects.

The cost of raising salaries and wages, of new departments authorized and in existence, of increased appropriations to library and to laboratories, has resulted in an additional annual expenditure of nearly $400,000 in the session of 1922-23 as compared with the session of 1919-20,—the year before the campaign. In that period additional revenue of nearly $120,000 per annum resulted from the advance in fees. The difference, $280,000 or thereabouts, must be annually provided and the production of that sum annually necessitates the investment of between four and a half and five million dollars. If we add the sum of $1,091,000 which has already been spent or authorized to be spent on buildings to this four and one-half or five million dollars, we shall see that very little is left of the additional funds which will be in our hands after all subscriptions to the campaign are paid.

I have made no mention of the accumulated indebtedness which existed at the time the campaign was made, but this indebtedness amounted to $281,000. Neither have I set forth in any great detail just how the $400,000 above mentioned is made up, but that, I take it, is not a matter which the student-body can with propriety debate. Suffice it to say that no expenditure has been authorized without earnest consideration having been given it by the Department concerned, the Finance Committee and the Board of Governors.

On the one hand you have the student body and some departments urging, with all the powers at their command, the erection of additional buildings and the provision of additional accommodation. On the other hand, you will hear people offer the criticism that McGill is spending too much of its money on bricks and mortar. The Board of Governors does not intend to be stampeded by the arguments of either party, but will continue to make use of the funds at their disposal with the one aim and object of keeping McGill one of the leading educational institutions in the world and the great national university of Canada.

It is not the intention of this letter to intimate that the erection of a Gymnasium-Dormitory building will be postponed for years. Its main purpose is to justify the action of the Board of Governors in not proceeding with the erection of such a building during the past two years. Let me repeat that neither the student body nor the graduate body contains advocates more eager for the erection of the proposed building than are to be found among the Board of Governors, who are giving the most serious consideration to the provision of the necessary ways and means.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. CURRIE.

Principal.

THE PRINCIPAL'S LETTER

The statement issued by the Principal of the University, to be found in this edition of the "Daily," will be a source of satisfaction to the student body. Not only does it serve to throw light upon the outlays made by the Board of Governors since the financial campaign of two years ago, an explanation of which has long been awaited about the campus, and the publication of which has been frequently urged in this column, but its result will also be apparent, we feel sure, in operating to dissipate any suggestion that may have been entertained by the undergraduates that their interests were being ignored by the authorities and replacing this misapprehension by one of confidence in the respect given to a persistent stand by the students and in the efficacy of the means at their command to make such apparent to those at the head of the university administration. There can be no doubt but that the words contained in the communication received from the Principal will be closely and widely scrutinized and while some of the sentiments inserted therein may not be greeted with immediate endorsation, the policy of the Principal in placing the facts before the students will be deeply appreciated.

No one would question the wisdom of the maintenance of a teaching staff that will bear comparison with any upon the continent, and in this endeavour we believe that McGill has been successful. Where we cannot express full acquiescence to the views contained in the Principal's letter is in the opinion put forth that the erection of a Gymnasium-Dormitory would have defeated this end. It seems that, if funds had been devoted to this latter purpose in preference to application to the raising of other buildings—notably the addition to the Library and the new Dental Wing—with a possible limited expenditure in the direction of additions to the staff, a very small amount of money, in comparison to recent outputs by the authorities, would have been required for the inclusion of the Gymnasium-Dormitory building in the programme. Also, it must be remembered that a constant inducement must be extended to matriculants if the influx of students is not to diminish; that such influx is in danger of falling off unless it can be shown that McGill does not lack what other colleges afford, and that students are as essential to a university as professors.

The one point that the Principal's letter does not settle is the combination of circumstances which brought about a complete alteration in the convictions of the Board of Governors during the summer months. At the conclusion of the Spring Session the students left their lecture rooms content with the promises extended to them that dormitories and gymnasium would be ready for the fall. On their return to college they found an entire change of attitude on the part of those in authority. Just what prevented anticipation of the difficulties that have since arisen, is not disclosed. However, the need for a gymnasium and for dormitories remains vital; each day definite action is postponed renders the deficiency increasingly apparent.

COPY

Minister's Office,

Ottawa, Jan. 10, 1920.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Militia to inform you that your letter of January 6th was duly received. General Mewburn will take steps immediately to bring this matter before the Government with a view to a definite decision.

Yours very truly,

H. C. Osborne,

Colonel,

Military Secretary

Secretary McGill University,

Montreal,

Que.

C O P Y

McGill University,

DRAFT PROPOSED MEMO.

Montreal, January 6, 1919

Hon. J. S. Mewburn,
Minister of Militia,
O t t a w a .

Sir,

1. I have the honour to draw your attention to the appended correspondence relative to the provision of funds by the Government for a drill hall for the McGill contingent C.O.T.C. as it is now the intention of the University to proceed with that part of its building programme in which this drill hall is incorporated, - that is to say with the group of buildings consisting of a drill hall, gymnasium, baths and dressing rooms to be erected at McDonald Park.

2. It will be observed from the appended copies of letters and plans that:-

I. On his death Lord Strathcona left to the Government a parcel of land on condition that a drill hall for the McGill C.O.T.C. was erected and this land with the obligation was accepted.

II. Early in 1914 this land was handed over to McGill University in exchange for a suitable site at McDonald Park, your Department and the University concurring in the view that the change would be advantageous as enabling military training, athletics and gymnastics to share one roof.

III. In the summer of 1914, after careful study, a general scheme for the buildings on McDonald Park was evolved. The plans prepared by the University's architects were approved by Colonel (then Mr.) Deroches in so far as your Department was concerned in them. The probable cost was also discussed at that time. Shortly afterwards the war was upon us.

IV. In December 1914 Mr. Jack Ross came forward with funds for the construction of the gymnasium as a memorial to his late father, and agreed to the drill hall being merged as an integral part of the group of buildings in which he was interested.

V. The necessary finances being thus arranged for, the plans were further developed in January 1915, and the cost of the drill hall element was estimated at One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

VI. However, late in January 1915 the Government found it necessary to communicate with the University postponing its contribution until after the war. From the nature

of the proposed structure this also entailed a delay in making use of Mr. Jack Ross' donation till such time as the Government contribution became available, and as a consequence, the work of our contingent of the C.O.T.C. the athletics and the physical training of the University have all suffered severely from an entire lack of suitable accommodation for four years.

VII. The position as it was in January 1915 is ably set forth in the letter (copy attached) from the late Captain Percy Molson to the Hon. W.T.White, but conditions are now further aggravated by the years which have elapsed.

3. The University is now both willing and able to carry out its part in this arrangement by proceeding with construction. The present cost of building would, however, necessitate One hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($160,000.) instead of the sum originally proposed (2 par.5) as the Government's contribution to the hall.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the services of the McGill Contingent C.O.T.C. during the war. Your Department is alive to the necessity of giving a place in the Universities to the dearly bought practical experience of the war beside other branches of human knowledge. You will also readily understand what has been sacrificed by the postponement of the Government's contribution both in cost of buildings and lack of facilities for athletics and physical training.

There is, however, another and a very cogent reason for urging acting at a very early date, and that is the state of unemployment now rapidly increasing in this community. A contract of this size would mean much to the building trades at this time.

If you can give us the necessary assurance with regard to the provision of the funds in question, the University is prepared to proceed with construction without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE COLLEGES

DEAN J. R. ANGELL
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK CITY,
DECEMBER 27, 1918

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE COLLEGES

DEAN J. R. ANGELL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The demise of the American intercollegiate athletic system at the outbreak of the war was in many respects glorious and deserving of grateful remembrance, for it passed away because the college athlete—and for that matter his non-athletic mate—rushed by the hundreds into the training camps, and because the colleges themselves instantly turned their entire energies to helping to win the war. But now the critical moment has come when we must decide whether the old system, compact, as it was, of good and evil, shall be revived, or whether instead we shall try to build a bigger, better, and more enduring one. Habit, vested interest, sentiment, and a certain timid lethargy of imagination, all argue for a mere restoration of the old. Foresight, ambition, vision, faith, and courage plead for something better.

There are probably three fairly distinct views regarding the judicious reconstruction policy of our collegiate athletics. The athletic "standpatter" maintains that the ante-bellum system was in all essentials satisfactory, that its critics are chiefly old maids, male and female, or insignificant highbrows, and that our best plan is to get back to old times as fast as we can. This group is perhaps not very large, but it has a shrill voice and is decidedly influential. On the other hand, the mild progressive maintains that there were faults in the old system, but that they are capable of eradication by patient labor, and that in the meantime we can resume business on a smaller scale than before and make our improvements as we go along. This body of opinion is numerically large and probably counts the great majority of college alumni. It is marked by men generally spoken of as possessing sound common sense. Against the two preceding groups, the radical reformer maintains that the old system was a child of Beelzebub, and that no amount of camouflage or superficial reform will ever alter that fact, much less effect a change of inner character. He is accordingly for rendering permanent the euthanasia brought about by the war. This group is not very large, but while it contains some cranks, it also contains some prophets with real brains. When one passes from its negative policy in the matter of destroying the old system, root and branch, to its positive doctrine regarding the creation of a new Eden, its members display far less unanimity of program. Some are for

one thing, some for another. Most of them probably desire the complete deletion of intercollegiate contests.

It it not unlikely that we have in our number here representatives of each of these groups. And if this be true, it is obviously futile to discuss methods until we have tried to come to some agreement regarding the ends which we desire to attain. I am accordingly offering a brief confession of athletic faith, which formulates certain of the more important results that ought, in my judgment, to flow from an athletic system or policy. If we can agree on some or all of the articles in such a creed, we can then proceed with advantage to consider ways and means, and can frame some estimate of the chance that a given system will achieve the aims we desire to secure. The mere statement of such a platform may serve to throw into relief any substantial differences of opinion among us. If these be incapable of reconciliation, then we are foredoomed to diversity of practice, or to some compromise which will represent the genuine conviction of neither party to the controversy. But, granting community of ideals, we can proceed with no sacrifice of convictions to test out experimentally the relative fitness of one or another method to attain our aims.

Brief Confession of Faith in Matters Athletic.

1. I believe in the intelligent control of the life of the body that it may be the obedient servant of the mind, and, in particular, I believe in physical exercise adequate in kind and amount to maintain health, develop physical and mental vigor, prolong life, and increase happiness. Therefore,

2. I believe in the development of wholesome games and sports, particularly those that are conducted out of doors.

3. I believe such sports should in and of themselves give real joy and recreation, and that they should depend as little as possible upon extrinsic motives, such as social prestige, newspaper notoriety, and the like.

4. I believe that these sports should be of a kind to develop both moral and physical courage and self-control, teach generous subordination of the individual, and train leadership and the sense of responsibility to the group. I believe that the motive of keen, honorable competition and rivalry properly controlled is one of the finest weapons in the moral arsenal.

5. I believe that every man in a college group physically able to do so should be a participant in one or more of the college sports, and that he should chiefly follow those from which he gets real fun. I believe that not a few of these men will need special corrective exercises for specific physical defects, but this is a minor problem.

6. I believe that the chief aim of college athletics should be the physical and moral improvement of the entire group, and especially of the less robust, rather than the production of a few highly trained semi-professionals.

7. I believe that the habits of exercise and recreation cultivated in college should be explicitly taught with a view to continuation in after life. To this end, a measure of intelligent familiarity should be especially encouraged with such sports and games as can be pursued through middle age and beyond. If a fair degree of skill be not obtained in youth, it is far more difficult to secure it later, and its absence frequently serves to discourage learning.

8. I believe there is such a thing as excessive exercise and muscular development, not only in the familiar form of overstrained heart, but also in a general hypertrophy of muscular tissue which, for men subsequently compelled to live a highly sedentary life, may be an asset of wholly doubtful value. Robustness, resistance, viability, rather than great muscular power, should be the general aim.

9. I believe amateurism is an absolute essential to wholesome college games and that it means high-minded love of gentlemanly sport for its own sake.

10. I believe professionalism consists of a spirit, a point of view; that it is decidedly frequent among nominal amateurs; and that it is by no means to be defined solely in terms of money value set on athletic services, although this is perhaps its commonest sign. Men who play for motives other than the love of the game, men to whom victory, however won, is the controlling end, are men already on the road to professionalism, men who have in some measure sacrificed their amateurism.

11. I believe that a good deal of the professional training of athletic teams, particularly in football, has been grossly objectionable in overworking boys whose primary obligation is to the academic aims of the college. The result has often been that the boy has done neither job well—has been too exhausted to study and too much disturbed at his class deficiencies to put his whole spirit into the games.

12. I believe that any system which by its very nature encourages proselyting among boy athletes in secondary schools is pernicious. I believe it is practically impossible to prevent such practices as long as the old ideals endure. As long as colleges need the fees of students, perhaps proselyting of some sort is inevitable. Certainly the line between legitimate advertising and illegitimate proselyting is hard to follow in the moral twilight of college financial depression.

13. As part of a system, however excellent certain individual

representatives of the caste, I believe the high-priced temporary coach is inimical to the development of a permanently high tone in the athletic affairs of a college. Although the reasons for this are too numerous to detail, in general they derive from the inevitably selfish interest of the coach in a winning team, and from his relatively ephemeral interest in the good repute of the college.

14. *Negatively:* I do not believe there is any obligation on the part of the college to furnish the general public with substitutes for the circus, the prize fight, and the gladiatorial combat.

15. Despite the popular conviction to the contrary, I do not believe that there are convincing statistics to prove the supposed advertising value of successful athletic teams. Certainly many of the institutions which have grown most rapidly have not had successful teams, and, conversely, not a few which have been conspicuous in the athletic world have grown slowly or not at all.

16. I do not believe the possible benefit gained by a few men trained for spectacular contests is an adequate offset for the time and money invested, the distortion of social and educational values, both inside and outside the college, and the unequivocal loss to the mass of the undergraduates arising from the concentration of interest in the athletic exploitation of a favored few.

17. I do not believe in segregating men at a training table or in training quarters. Experience shows that it is not necessary in order to produce winning teams, and it also testifies to an inevitable distortion of values both for the men segregated and for the college community which countenances the practice.

With this pronouncement of our principles, let us survey the situation a little more in detail.

The history of intercollegiate athletics in the United States prior to the outbreak of the war presents an instructive study of the rapid development from humble, not to say petty, beginnings, of a vast system of public competition, a kind of athletic octopus which had fairly engulfed many an institution, distorting its primary functions in the public eye and poisoning much of its own inner life. Institutions no more than fifty years old have seen practically the whole drama, and those established within twenty-five years have passed through much of the most significant history.

The most anomalous feature of the case is that while ostensibly growing out of conditions inside the colleges, the actual control of athletics has frequently been outside, both in the legal and in the moral sense of the word. Athletic associations, hired coaches, sporting alumni, often backed by alumni associations, together with all the agencies that batten off public spectacles, have in point of fact too often set the pace, while college faculties

and their presidents have either yielded acquiescence, or voiced mild and generally ineffective protest.

Now that the war has wiped the slate clean, for a year or two we have had only a shadow of the former conditions. No one has particularly cared who won a football game, if, indeed, it were played, and only a handful have turned out to watch it. It will be a grisly shame if with the close of the war we allow ourselves to relapse into the old conditions without an honest attempt to take stock, and a sincere effort to delete whatever was dominantly evil in the old system, while we develop energetically whatever was good and add thereto advantages that the old system never did contain. Let us first, then, hazard a few estimates of the good and bad features of the old times. This will carry us over familiar ground, but it will at least refresh our minds with some of the important issues. It will, of course, be understood that no such estimate can be equally applicable to all institutions, or even to all sections of the country. But certain familiar phases of the situation as a whole are capable of characterization, and first let us speak of the good.

Undoubtedly many men gained a wholesome discipline from the training. A yellow streak was sometimes erased and physical courage was often developed in high degree. Certain forms of self-restraint were commonly imposed, and in many instances there was developed a fine sense of self-sacrifice for the college and the team which registered a real moral development in the men. The taboo upon overt dissipation during the training season is often dwelt upon as an unequivocal asset. Presumably it is so during the season, but conditions at the close of the season and thereafter have often left much to be desired, so that this benefit can hardly be entered without qualification. The evidence that these habits of restraint necessarily pass over into permanent moral attitudes is unhappily very dubious.

Unquestionably a good many men received direct physical benefit from the training, although for the most part our college teams have been selected from men who needed very little training.

Athletics have in many of the large universities served to create and foster an institutional solidarity afforded in like degree by no other agency. To some it may seem a humiliating admission, but it is certainly the fact that athletics have in many institutions constituted practically the only bond of common interest. Similarly, they have served to develop alumni interest and loyalty out of all proportion to any or all other means. Nor have college presidents and trustees been hesitant to exploit this fact. Even state universities have found a successful football team an admirable argument in the state legislature. *En passant* it may be repeated that the common belief that successful teams mean large increases of student enrolment finds no substantial

basis in college attendance statistics. They may well affect the destination of the receptive preparatory school athlete, but the general totals of attendance go their way undisturbed. Thus, although there is no doubt that successful athletics give a college wide publicity, it is very far from clear that this advertising value is at all directly convertible into attendance and tuition fees.

Athletics have been so profitable that in some institutions the college has been able to afford buildings and equipment which without them would have been impossible of attainment.

The professional coach, the trainer, the physician constantly at hand, are said to enable a higher grade of contest with more regard to the physical welfare of the contestants, than the earlier amateurish sport conducted wholly by the students. Courage and stamina are, it is alleged, called for in very high degree, while the risk to the contestant is immeasurably reduced. Moreover, the whole schedule is conducted in a more orderly and systematic manner.

This perhaps gives the devil his due, although the tale is not altogether complete, and we may now inspect some of the evils.

First and foremost is the alleged complete distortion of the perspective of social values. To "make the team" becomes the all-important object in the boy's life. College work and all things intellectual go into the discard as negligible values. Exploited by the vulgarities and puerilities of the sporting editor of the metropolitan press, the successful athlete is treated to a demoralizing, though ephemeral, notoriety which almost inevitably warps his outlook on the essential values of life.

The system inevitably tends to make the coach quite the most important person on the college campus. In many instances, he is paid far more than his professorial colleagues, and no small part of his job is the destruction, unconsciously perhaps, of the interests and ideals which the professor is hired to cultivate. Even the teams come to be known not as the representatives of a particular college, but as "Pittman's Pets" or "Brown's Bruisers." And with the high-priced complacent coach has come suspicion and often proof of commercial recruiting among preparatory schools. Coaches are by no means the sole offenders in this regard, or perhaps the chief ones. Unscrupulous alumni are quite as guilty. But the highly paid coach to whom success is essential, if he is to hold his job, is unquestionably tempted to aggravate these conditions. It is only fair to say that not a few coaches have kept themselves free from serious attack on this score. It is also fair to say that not a few of the most successful coaches have exercised an excellent moral influence on the boys under their charge. But there are many lamentable instances of a contrary kind, and certainly the coaches are few whose influence makes in any way for serious interest in intellectual affairs, or who contribute materially to the refinement

of spirit of the men confided to them. The system as a whole not only tends to stress the hardier and more physical qualities—this no one could object to—but in the very nature of its methods it ordinarily discourages any others.

Furthermore, the system stresses money, and that can be instantly translated into gate receipts in a way which is inevitably somewhat demoralizing and debasing to college ideals and relations. You cannot have a professionally coached team with all the paraphernalia of attendants, uniforms, accoutrements, and what not, without involving heavy expense. This expense can only be met, so experience has demonstrated, by well-patronized games, bringing large gate receipts. Gate receipts come steadily only from winning teams, or "near winners." Hence, we must have winning teams and do whatever is necessary to secure them. The vicious circle is thus complete, as many a college knows to its humiliation. The disintegration of conscience which good men exhibit when tempted in the manner suggested has been one of the least edifying chapters in the history of American college life, and not the most encouraging feature has been the frequent disposition of college authorities to acknowledge that X, Y, and Z colleges have been very culpable in the matter, "but, thank heaven, our record is perfectly clear."

Again, the old system involved, in the case of urban institutions at least, furnishing, in the case of football anyhow, weekly or biweekly gladiatorial shows at which the attendance was often in large degree comparable with that at prize fights. The only justification for a college team to furnish entertainment to this stratum in the community is the need for gate money. In the older organizations, good officials have largely robbed the crowd of its former hoodlumizing influence on the play. But it is by no means a sportsman's crowd. It can rather be designated as a crowd of sports, and as such a dubious type of spectator for young college boys to amuse.

Although matters were perhaps generally getting better as time went on, the system as such, being administered too often on "win at any price" principles, had repeatedly led to the silliest and most atrocious estrangements of relations between institutions. Charges of bad faith, of cheating, of foul play have been bandied back and forth as though the controversy were between two sets of guttersnipes instead of between representatives of institutions of learning. Whatever may be said of their honesty of purpose, many institutions have been so misrepresented by their agents that they must be adjudged guilty of hopelessly bad manners, and all for the maintenance of a system which has often been intrinsically vicious in spirit.

There are abundant other shortcomings which might be mentioned, but these will suffice for the refreshment of memory which is the immediate object of this rehearsal.

The real issue now is whether the colleges will seize this opportunity, the like of which will never come again, to accept frankly and courageously, with all that its obligations imply, the entire task of the physical and moral education of its students, or whether it will by preference choose the easier way, relapse into the old modes of life, and turn over to agencies, at best but partially under its control, the supervision of the more conspicuous part of its games and sports.

Why should the colleges be less intelligent in all this matter than the War Department, that familiar object of popular objurgation? In its effort to build a great modern army, the latter came early to recognize that men must not only be hardened and trained in the ordinary routine of the soldier, but that they must also be given wholesome recreation which should contribute directly to their physical vigor and their *morale*. And so we have had that splendid chapter in the development of man power of which we are hearing something to-day, whose success was so intimately linked with the cultivation of group games and athletic sports of all sorts in the camps. The work has in many instances been successful quite beyond any reasonable expectation, and it will redound to our lasting disgrace if we do not learn many useful lessons from it, both for our collegiate athletics and for our general program of national physical education.

It was something of a shock to our national complacency to learn that upwards of 30 per cent of our young men were physically unfit for service with the army; and although the official figures for the colleges have not yet come to hand, in the instances passing under my personal notice the percentage of rejections was about twenty, indicating that even in this highly selected group, enjoying most of the benefits of good family care and educational supervision, the proportion of physically subnormal was distressingly large. To be sure, an examination of the grounds of rejection makes it obvious that many of the defects are of a kind relatively unimportant in the ordinary pursuits of peace, e.g., slightly defective sight and hearing, bad teeth, and the like. Moreover, the American army standard is in some particulars perhaps more rigid than is justified by the actual conditions in many branches of the service. Nevertheless, if the colleges had really been on the job in the ten years preceding the war, these percentages of rejections would have been greatly reduced, and we shall fall short of our national obligations if we do not promptly set about the rectifying of these conditions.

I should be the last to arrogate to myself any competency to prescribe the particular devices necessary to secure the results which seem to me so essential, nor have I any great faith in the availability of any single mode of procedure. I think the great

desideratum is to obtain an intelligent and whole-hearted acceptance of the fundamental reconstruction principles, and then trust the ingenuity and energy of our athletic leaders to carry out these principles in practical ways. We must believe in all sincerity—as at present I am sure many of us do not—that physical education, including competitive sports, is an essential part of the obligation of the college, and in no sense a mere excrescence to be confided to the casual outsider or the transient apprentice. We must recognize that it stands in the closest possible relation to moral education, which we often pronounce one of the prime duties of the college, if not, indeed, the very first. We must believe unreservedly in sports for the whole college community, and competitive group sports as far as possible. We must believe that our great task is to secure and perpetuate right habits of living that will contribute to physical vigor, steady nerves, and long life. We must recognize the incomparable healing that is in the life of the open air; and particularly, we must recognize that *bona fide* recreation, sheer preoccupying fun, is an essential feature of the best régime. This is not to slur or forget the need at times of outright stiff physical work, the hardening of the body, the training of courage and endurance; but it is to insist that these qualities constitute but one portion of a satisfactory program of collegiate physical education. The others, which are at present much more apt to be overlooked, are those which we have enumerated.

If, then, physical education in the largest sense is an intrinsic part of the work of the college, why should there longer be hesitation in recognizing that fact and accepting the full responsibilities which go with it? Why should there not be professorships of physical education, presided over, as is already the case in certain highly reputable institutions, by men of professorial rank especially trained for this work? The college preacher is in many colleges a recognized institution, and his place is justified largely on the ground of the need of the undergraduate for moral leadership and instruction. It is an ignorant observer who does not know that the successful coach or athletic director exercises a far greater moral influence over the average college man than any but the most exceptional preacher can hope to do. Moreover, it is an influence which the ordinary college professor can justly envy. If, then, education has as one of its main objectives character, as we are fond of saying, let us recognize the fact that no single member of the faculty is so likely to contribute a deep and lasting influence to the college generation as the head of the athletic department. It is a career which has not existed hitherto in sufficient quantity to have attracted into it many very able men, but once recognized as a legitimate, respected, and well-paid profession, it would speedily enlist abundant competent candidates.

With the colleges honestly committed to ideals of the type we have described, with high-minded, intelligent, and specially trained men at the head of their departments of physical education, one could with good conscience leave to the future the question whether or not intercollegiate athletics can be conducted so as to leave an unequivocal balance of good or evil, or whether we must recognize once and for all that under American conditions we must content ourselves with intramural sports, if we are to escape moral and social disaster, both for our students and for our institutional relations.

I would, then, repeat with all the energy which I can command that the great issue seems to me fundamentally one of principles, that the really basic one is the readiness of the college to accept full responsibility for the entire education of its students, and that only subordinate to this is the importance of its recognition that, as heretofore conducted, many of the features of our athletic system have been not only disastrous for the man who competed, but that their reflex effect on the great mass of the student body has been lamentable to a degree. With the prestige which the American college at the moment enjoys by reason of the remarkable contribution to leadership which its students and faculties have made during the war, the opportunity is presented to start anew upon a far higher level than before in the attainment of ideals which for the most part need, I believe, only to be formulated in order to gain cordial support.