Annual Report of the Council.

TO THE COURT OF GOVERNORS.

(*October* 1, 1917, *to September* 30, 1918).

The Council has suffered during the year owing to the removal by death of one of its active members, Mr. Councillor J. Stanfield. In his capacity as chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cardiff City Council he rendered valuable aid to the College. The Council has to deplore also the death of Sir John Gunn, who was one of the original members of the Court appointed by the Charter and a member of the Council for many years. Resolutions of sympathy were passed with the relatives, and the Council placed on record its deep sense of the valuable services rendered to the College by the deceased gentlemen as members of the Court and the Council. The Right Honourable Lord Rhondda was a valued member of the Court, and the Council expressed its sympathy to his relatives in their bereavement. It also bore testimony to the eminent services rendered by him to the nation in its time of need, and to his high statesmanship in the administration of its affairs, which will ever be borne in grateful remembrance.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Jones, a former member of the Council, has lost his gallant son in the war, and Colonel Bruce Vaughan and the Rev. Canon David Davies, members of the Council, have also suffered the loss of near relatives. The Council has taken the opportunity of expressing to these gentlemen its sympathy with them.

Congratulations have been offered to some members who have been honoured by H.M. The King in the bestowal of the British Empire Order.

The Council placed on record its high appreciation of the devoted and most successful services rendered by Mr. E. E. Hughes, M.A., to the College, as Acting Head of the Department of History, during the prolonged illness of the Professor.

THE WAR.

With the continuance of the War and the operation of the Military Service Acts our Roll of Service is being constantly augmented by the honoured names of those who are surrendering homes and careers for the sake of their country in its hour of need. Since the last report to the Court 85 present and past students have responded to the call for Naval or Military Service.

The figures both as regards students and teaching staff now stand as follows:—

Students.

	With Commissions.	In the Ranks.	Total.
Present Students ...	96	190	286
Past Students ...	210	154	364
	306	344	650

Teaching Staff.

	With Commissions.	In the Ranks.	Total.
Present Members of the Staff ...	*18	—	18
Past Members of the Staff ...	9	2	11
	27	2	29

*One of these has recently been released from military duties in order that he may carry on his professorial work at the College.

15 Members of the Administrative Staff are, or have been, engaged in Military or Naval Service.

As far as it is possible to obtain information in regard to the above, 85 Students, 3 members of the Teaching Staff, and one member of the Administrative Staff have lost their lives.

The following figures give the number of members of the College in each case upon whom honours and distinctions have been conferred, namely: D.S.O., 6; M.C., 27; M.M., 4; D.C.M., 3; D.S.M., 1; M.S.M., 1; Royal Red Cross, 1; M.M. (French), 2; Italian Bronze Medal for military valour, 1. 10 members of the College have been mentioned in Despatches.

Many students are still occupied in Munitions Works and State Service of various kinds, and three members of the Staff are at work in Government Controlled Establishments. During the long vacation just ended 75 women students were engaged in Flax Pulling under the Women's National Land Service Corps.

Owing to the depletion of the Staff in the Department of Chemistry, it was necessary to send another honours student to Aberystwyth last session to pursue the course there.

Continuous efforts have been made during the whole session to establish a one year or a two year course, or both, to enable disabled soldiers (officers, non-commissioned officers and privates) to become teachers in Elementary Schools, provided there were a sufficient number of applicants whose previous education had been such as to justify their admission to the course. A scheme was prepared dealing with the academic and financial aspects of the matter. The difficulty has been

on the financial side. In the scheme submitted it was proposed that the grants payable by the Board of Education should be £25 per session to each student for fees and maintenance, with £13 per session to the College for supervision, and that such an allowance should be made by the Ministry of Pensions as would secure a minimum payment from Departments of the State of 27/6 per week to a man in training. Interviews took place and a great deal of correspondence ensued with the Joint (Disablement) Committee of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Ministry of Pensions, and the Board of Education. The Board of Education were prepared to agree to the establishment of the course provided either (a) the Pensions Ministry agreed to approve it under Article 6 of the Royal Warrant or (b) the College Authorities could assure the Board that they had a sufficient number of applicants ready to enter without the expectation of any further aid than the Board's grants and such disablement pensions as they might have received. It appeared to be impossible however for the Ministry of Pensions to provide that men following the proposed course of training should receive allowances or other payments under Article 6 of the Royal Warrant. This meant that they would only receive a portion of the Board of Education grant amounting to about £12 per annum towards their maintenance, and on the position being placed before prospective applicants only one signified his willingness to enter on such conditions. In the last communication received from the Joint (Disablement) Committee of South Wales and Monmouthshire, which has done everything to assist the College in its endeavour to establish the course, it was stated that owing to the attitude taken by the Treasury, sanction had not been received to the Scheme of the College, but that the Ministry of Pensions were still in communication with the Board of Education and the Treasury in regard to the matter.

Better success apparently has attended the efforts of

the College to provide University Training Classes for wounded officers. This movement originated in the desire of the Ministry of Munitions to provide classes for the training of wounded officers in Technical subjects during their convalescence in order to fit them for vacancies that might occur in the Ministry of Munitions. The Council undertook to provide instruction in Engineering and Metallurgy on certain conditions, one of which was that Professor Read should be allowed to resign his commission in the Territorial Forces. Representations were made in the proper quarters and Professor Read's release has been obtained. The organisation was then developed by the Ministry of Munitions on broader lines, namely, (to quote from the official letter) "only where imperative, to train wounded officers in intensive courses for government appointments, otherwise to enable them to benefit by the facilities offered at Universities to take graduate courses which will qualify them for whatever career they are most suited for. So that in the case of officers who can spend the interval before they are passed fit for general service towards a degree course, and in the case of officers being discharged from the Army, giving them the option if they so wish of taking the full course and paying the ordinary students' fees." The Council offered to provide facilities for this proposed extension of the work subject to certain stipulations, and it was felt that the Welsh Colleges should be in a position, as regards the University Regulations, to admit the men without undue restrictions. The matter was taken up in the University with the result that disabled officers are to be allowed exemption from the Matriculation Examination and the benefits of the Temporary Regulations of the University relating to Military Service. An application to the University from the College in each case will be necessary, after full consideration has been given to the circumstances, and to the Officers' qualifications to benefit by degree courses. The Officers' University Training Classes have now been transferred to the Ministry of Labour, and a District

Director has been appointed for this area, whose office is in Cardiff. The final arrangement made was that as a preliminary special course, officers not exceeding 16 in number should attend classes in Engineering and Metallurgy in July and August. As, however, the Ministry of Labour could find only one officer for admission to the proposed course it was abandoned. It is understood that there are now several applicants awaiting admission to courses in October, and it is hoped that it will then be possible to establish them.

At June 30, 1918, the investments of the College in 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 amounted to £7972 10s. 8d. Since that date the payment by the Right Hon. Lord Glanely of his promised donation of £25,000 for the erection of the "Tatem Chemical Laboratory" has been invested in equal proportions in the same War Loan and in 5 per cent. National War Bonds, 1928.

The Royal Commission on University Education in Wales.

In the last two Reports to the Court an epitome of the proceedings of the Council has been given in regard to all matters affecting the Royal Commission. At the time of presenting its Report to September 30, 1917, the action of the Council in expressing its views to the Commission by means of witnesses and printed documents had been completed with one exception, for subsequently it gave its approval to the scheme for a proposed Board of Celtic Studies in the University. The Council had then to await the final Report of the Commission, which was issued under date February 6, 1918, signed by all the members of the Commission. Inestimable service has been rendered to the cause of Education in the Principality by the Commissioners, who, after a long and thorough investigation, have framed a Report that will, when carried into effect, with perhaps certain modifications that may be asked for by the nation, result

in the consolidation and development of University Education on lines particularly adapted to the position and characteristics of Wales.

Before effect is given to the Report by the necessary legal machinery, the bodies concerned and Wales generally, are to be given reasonable time in which to make representations to the Government on the subject matter of the Report. The Council therefore on receipt of the Report, appointed a large and representative Royal Commission Committee to deal with the matter, with power to appoint Sub-Committees and to co-opt on such Sub-Committees for the specific purposes for which they would be constituted members of the Council, and/or Senate, and to confer if and when necessary with the Senate or with members of the Senate. The Committee appointed by the Council addressed itself at once to the consideration of specific matters which in its opinion from the point of view of the College were matters of outstanding importance and demanded early attention. Sub-Committees were therefore appointed to report on the University College of Medicine, the Technological Scheme, Constitutional Questions, and Finance. As the result of the Reports made by such Sub-Committees to the Royal Commission Committee and of the deliberations of that Committee, the Council has arrived at the following decisions. As will be seen the only matter which has been completed at the present time is that of the Technological Scheme.

University College of Medicine.

In view of the evidence given by Sir Isambard Owen before the Royal Commission, evidence to which the Commission evidently attached great weight, as coming from a recognised authority on Medical Education, the Royal Commission Committee took the opportunity of consulting Sir Isambard Owen. He explained his position in regard to the evidence he had given, and stated that although he preferred the complete separation

of the Medical School from the College, as recommended by the Commission, to any hybrid scheme such as that formulated by the Welsh University Education Conference of 1915, he did not prefer the Commissioners' Scheme to the continuance of the existing close connection between the Medical School and the College. In reporting this to the Council, the Committee recommended that the Management Committee of the King Edward VII's Hospital, the County Councils of Glamorgan and Monmouth and the County Borough Councils of Cardiff and Newport, be asked to express an opinion on the desirability of continuing the present close connection between the Medical School and the College rather than of completely separating the Medical School from the College, as suggested in the Report of the Royal Commission. The Committee further recommended that if it was found that the Bodies in question were in agreement they be asked to appoint members to act on a Deputation to approach the Prime Minister or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the object of laying their views before him, having regard particularly to the question of a State Grant being made to the Medical School. These recommendations were adopted by the Council. The Bodies referred to in the above resolution subsequently in each case expressed the view that the proposed separation of the Medical School from the College would be detrimental to the interests of both Institutions, and a similar view has also been expressed by the Senate of the College, the University Court, and the University Senate. The Resolutions passed by all these Bodies are printed in Appendix II. The Council of the College passed the following Resolution:—"That this Council pledges itself to take every step to ensure that the Medical School shall be established as a National Medical School, and as an integral part of this College." The Glamorgan County Council is summoning a Conference of the Bodies whose interests are involved, and the Council of the College has appointed representatives to attend that Conference.

Principal Griffiths made a statement of his views on the whole question at a meeting of the University Senate held in May last, and this statement was considered to be so important that the Council authorised the Principal to print it and circulate it among members of the Council and the Education Committees of Cardiff, Newport, Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. As the Principal will not have an opportunity of expressing his views to the Court on the matter a brief synopsis of the statement may be given here.

The Principal's opinion was that if the Commission's proposal were carried into effect, it would not only be detrimental to the best interests of the two Institutions concerned, but also detrimental to national interests. He dealt with the matter under two heads, (1) Finance and Administration, and (2) Education and Research. Under (1) he submitted detailed figures showing that the transference of the School to a separate authority amounted to the proposal that a poor and struggling College should endow a new Constituent College with a capital sum of approximately £100,000. The administrative difficulties that would arise owing to separate authorities occupying the same site were pointed out. Under (2) the Principal submitted that one of the highest functions of a University is to help its students to prepare themselves for social life, and that to effect this there must be closer alliance of all classes of students, rather than complete severance. Further, the proposed severance of the Medical School from the Scientific Departments of the College would tend to hinder, rather than to promote, the development of work in research. Again, severance would check the flow of generosity to the College. The Principal then dealt with difficulties that might be anticipated in regard to the government of the New School by the Council and Senate of the College, and finally made the suggestion that, to comply with the requirement that an adequate grant for the support of the School must be made by the Treasury to a national and

not a local body, the grant should be made to the University, and the University should make this College the Trustee for Wales in the conduct of the Medical School.

The Technological Scheme.

The Commission in its Report adopts substantially the scheme for the development and co-ordination of Technological Education and Research in South Wales and Monmouthshire submitted by the College and the Business Committee on Scientific Research and Technology. The main points of difference are minor ones and they have been considered and dealt with by the Council, and the Council has expressed itself as in agreement with the Report of the Commission, subject to the resolutions passed concerning the small points of difference referred to above. The Council appointed representatives to confer with the Business Committee, and that Committee decided to accept the Report of the Commission, and to proceed with the development of the Scheme upon the lines recommended in the Report as modified by recommendations of the Principals' Committee.

A communication has been received from the Council of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, stating that it is prepared to give its warmest support to the Technological Scheme, subject to certain alterations. The aid of the Institute will be valuable in carrying the scheme into effect.

In this connection the Senate has called the attention of the Council to the fact that the Applied Science Departments are compelled to remain on the Newport Road site unless and until new and satisfactory provision is made for them elsewhere. The adequate expansion of these Departments, which is of vital importance to South Wales, is an essential part of the considered pro-

posals of the College Council for future development. The proposed development of the Medical School renders it advisable that the Council should proceed without delay to consider the provision of a site adequate to the development of the Technological Departments. (This suggestion of the Senate might involve the provision of a new site)

Constitutional Questions.

The Royal Commission Committee has given careful consideration to the question of the Constitution of the Council in the light of the Report of the Commission. It has reported to the Council that it is convinced that eventually considerable alterations will have to be made in the Charter of the College, and that it is of opinion that further consideration of the question of the Constitution of the Council should be postponed until the time arrives for considering the necessary modifications in the Charter. To this the Council has agreed. It has agreed also to the proposal of the Commission that the Senate should appoint not less than three representatives on the Council. As regards the proposals of the Commission as to the Constitution of the Senate, the Council has adopted Resolutions of the Senate to the effect that the Senate should include two representatives of the Assistant Staff, and that in the event of a woman tutor being appointed she should be a member of the Senate *ex-officio*.

The College is naturally interested in the Constitution of the University Bodies. The Council has expressed the opinion that the Principals of the Constituent Colleges should be *ex-officio* members of the proposed University Council. On the Academic Board of the University, it is proposed by the Commission in a statement of the Constitution of the Board that there should be two representatives of the Faculty of Arts and two representatives of the Faculty of Science, not from each College, but *in toto*. The Council has adopted the opinion of the College Senate that there should be on the Board

representation of the Faculties of Arts and Science from each College in which there are such Faculties, and has approved the suggestion of the University Senate that the representation of the Faculty of Arts and of the Faculty of Science in the statement of the proposed Constitution should be increased in each Faculty from two to four. The Constitution of Faculties has received the attention of the Senate, and it has recommended the University that each of the Faculties of Arts and Science in this College be constituted as follows:—

(1.) Heads of the Departments in the Faculty which are recognised for University work; (2) Representatives of other members of the Teaching Staff engaged in University work in these Departments, the total number not to exceed one-third of the total number of Heads of Departments in the Faculty. The proposal that Joint Committees of the Faculties of the constituent Colleges should be elected by the Faculties in each College for the purpose of joint action and keeping in touch with one another and with their representatives on the Academic Board has been approved.

Finance.

The University Court considered that before soliciting the support of the Welsh Local Authorities, it would be necessary for them to be in a position to inform those Bodies that the Treasury accepted the principle adopted by the Royal Commission, that subject to certain conditions the State would pay additional annual grants on the basis of £1 of fresh grant for £1 of fresh local support. The Council of the College was in accord with the view taken by the University Court, and that body appointed a strong and influential deputation consisting of representatives of all the Bodies interested, to wait upon the Prime Minister. It made a careful examination of the proposals of the Royal Commission, and satisfied itself by means of provisional estimates that the total additional annual grant required to carry out these proposals adequately, would be nearer £120,000 than

£100,000, the forecast of increased expenditure given in the Report. The estimate prepared by the Registrar of this College provided for an additional grant of over £25,000 (excluding developments in Agricultural and in other directions, which could not at present be put into figures) with an additional sum for salaries at the maximum recommended by the Commission and for superannuation of about £10,000. This estimate was entirely provisional, and the Council and the Senate could not in any way commit themselves to it. The Senate took the opportunity of repeating the view already expressed that the first requisite of this College is the placing of existing Departments on a sound basis, both by increasing the staff and by increased provision for salaries and superannuation of the present staff. They stated that it is not possible in the present circumstances to secure that complete efficiency, both in teaching and in research, which is necessary for the welfare of the College. The Senate was of opinion that some of the requirements provided for might be better met by the strengthening and extension of existing Departments than by making special appointments. The Deputation appointed by the University Court was also desired to ascertain whether the Treasury approved the suggestion put forward by the Royal Commission that "for purposes and on conditions approved by the Advisory Committee, the State might offer grants in aid of capital expenditure proportionate to the local contributions for the same object," and further, whether the Treasury regarded "local support" as embracing contributions made to any of the Constituent Colleges for purposes approved by the University, as well as those made to the University. The Prime Minister received the Deputation on August 14 last. The points already referred to were submitted to him and with regard to the Medical School it was explained that the proposal of the Royal Commission to make the School a separate Constituent College of the University was strongly deprecated by the leading educational and public authorities in Wales. The Prime Minister's reply was

to the effect:—(1) That the Government would give a grant of £1 for every £1 raised in Wales on the following conditions: (a) That the recommendations of the Royal Commission must in the main be adopted by the Welsh Educational Authorities, and (b) That they could not, when dealing with a great national problem, earmark for local purposes. As to the first point, the Prime Minister stated that the question of the Medical College would require special consideration. As to the second point, this was a day when great nations were pooling their resources for the protection of weak nations, and powerful and rich counties in their relations with smaller counties must rise to the altitude of the note which had been struck by the great nations of the world. (2) That the Government were considering the matter of proportionate grants by the State towards capital expenditure on buildings and would make a statement later. (3) That the Government would give an equivalent grant to meet fresh private benefactions to the Income of the University and of the Colleges for purposes approved by the University. In the case of annual gifts it was desirable that there should be some continuity in the contributions for a period of years. The Premier stated that whatever the Government might now give would be new grants, in addition to the grants already given for the training of teachers, for agricultural education and for special purposes. He asked that a complete scheme might be prepared and submitted as soon as possible for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, including proposals with regard to the Medical School.

The Council of the College has passed resolutions supporting the University in its claim that the Advisory Committee on University Grants should include a member connected with Wales, and that provision should be made for any Constituent College to have the right of appeal to the Visitor in the case of receiving insufficient financial assistance.

The School of Medicine.

The School of Medicine in so far as it is affected by the Report of the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales is dealt with in this Report under that head.

The School has been enriched and endowed during the last five years by princely gifts and generous bequests. One of these has come to the College during the year just ended and it is with particular gratification that the Council reports the circumstances to the Court. At its meeting on December 14, 1917 the Council received the following letter from Miss Emily C. Talbot, addressed to the President, viz. :—

3, Cavendish Square., W. 1.,
12th December, 1917.

Dear Lord Aberdare,

I think I should like to perpetuate the connection of the Talbot family with the County of Glamorgan, which will close with my life, by founding a Professorship of Preventive Medicine in connection with the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. I think you have already expressed your personal approbation of the idea, and, if you think it is a good time to announce it to the Council, you are at liberty to do so.

The details will be arranged by Sir William Osler, on my behalf and the Principal of the College. I propose to transfer a sum of £37,500 four per cent. Port Talbot Railway Debenture Stock, which will produce £1,500 a year, and put it into the hands of Sir William Osler, as Trustee, to make the arrangements for the appointment of the first Professor, and to define the scope of his work. When that is done to his satisfaction, the Fund would be transferred to the College.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) EMILY C. TALBOT.

Certain alterations were made, with Miss Talbot's consent, in the conditions of the endowment of the Chair, and the following conditions were submitted, viz.:—

(1) The capital to be transferred for the time being by Miss Talbot, as a Trust Fund, to the following Trustees:—

The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, President of the College.
Sir William Osler, Bart.
Mr. T. Mansel Franklen.

(2) The Trustees to continue to act until a Professor, elected under the conditions given below, is installed in office, and is actually engaged in the discharge of his duties.

(3) A Board, constituted *ad hoc* by Sir William Osler, of which Sir William shall be Chairman, shall nominate the first Professor, the Council of the University College undertaking to appoint the gentleman thus selected to the office. This Board shall also define the scope of the Professor's work.

(4) When the Professor has actually entered upon the discharge of his duties the Trust shall determine, and the above-named Trustees shall transfer the capital to the Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, who shall thereafter have full and sole control of the Fund, subject to the condition that the whole of the income arising from the endowment shall be applied to the salary of the Professor.

The following resolution was passed:

"The Council has received a beneficent offer from Miss Talbot to provide a capital sum that will produce

£1,500 a year for the establishment of a Professorship of Preventive Medicine in this College. It desires to express to Miss Talbot its deep sense of thankfulness for this expression of the motives which must have constrained her to devote such a liberal sum to the purpose named. Her gift will supply the urgent need of our country at this time for the appointment of one who, with full expert knowledge and wide experience, will be able to control and conduct the teaching, research, and public work of the great Institute of Public Health and Preventive Medicine about to be established. The Council unanimously accepts the offer on the conditions now submitted, and undertakes, in regard to this first appointment of a professor, to elect the gentleman who will be selected for the office by a Board constituted *ad hoc* by Sir William Osler, Bart."

The Council resolved:

(i) That the designation of the Chair be "The Talbot Chair of Preventive Medicine."

(ii) That the President be requested to convey the cordial thanks of the College to Mr. T. Mansel Franklen for the services rendered by him to the College in securing the provision of such a valuable endowment.

Sir William Osler and his Board appointed to nominate the first Professor, visited Cardiff on March 15, 1918. After inspecting various Hospital Buildings in Cardiff, the new Physiological Buildings and the site of the proposed Medical School, the members of the Board attended a Conference at the College with representatives of the various Bodies interested. The object of the visit, as Sir William Osler explained at the Conference, was to study local conditions, and he expressed the opinion that they might look forward to the inauguration in Cardiff of

a really great School of Preventive Medicine which would be an example to the world.

At its meeting on February 28, 1918, the Council received a letter addressed to Sir William Osler by the Works Construction Sub-Committee of the War Priorities Committee, stating that the Sub-Committee were prepared to approve of the construction of the Buildings to contain the Department of Public Health and the School of Preventive Medicine, forming part of the Welsh National School of Medicine, proceeding, on condition that no War Priority was granted to it with reference either to materials or labour. The Council received the communication with great satisfaction, and resolved as freeholders of the land to join with Sir William James Thomas, the generous donor of the buildings, in an application to the Director of the Licensing Authority, War Priorities Committee, for a Building License. The New Buildings will occupy the site of the houses Nos. 1 to 8, The Parade, and notice was at once given to the tenants of the houses to vacate the premises. Some difficulty has arisen in regard to the tenancy of one of the houses, which will not be free until November, but in the meantime building operations were commenced in August, when the work of demolition began. The plans of the Buildings to contain the Department of Public Health and the School of Preventive Medicine were considered by the Council and the Senate and approved, with the exception of the Animal Shed, for which provision is made between the Metallurgical Buildings and the Main Buildings, as its erection would seriously interfere with the lighting of the Metallurgical Department and also with the heating arrangements of that and other Departments. In approving the plans it was assumed that the Block marked "Library and Refectory" would not be proceeded with until the Metallurgical Department is otherwise provided for.

At the beginning of the Session the Council heard with

much gratification a statement from Colonel Bruce Vaughan regarding the provision, by generous donors, of Research Scholarships and Gold Medals for students attending the Welsh School of Medicine, and expressed its cordial thanks to him for the valuable work he had done in securing such gifts.

The Court have already been informed of the valuable bequest of the residue of his Trust Estate made under the will of the late Dr. William Price to the Medical School of the College. Some difficulties arose which it was necessary for the Executors to submit to the Court for determination. The Council authorised the Registrar to make any necessary affidavit in support of the application of the Executors to the Court, consenting on behalf of the Council to the application that (a) after providing for Annuities the rest of the residuary estate should be transferred in specie to the Council, and (b) that sufficient personal estate to answer the annuities should be invested in Government securities. These matters have been satisfactorily disposed of, and it is hoped that before the end of the year the residue of the estate will have been transferred to the Council.

The Monmouthshire Education Committee, which has always encouraged the work done in the Medical School, has further shown its sympathy and practical help during the year, by deciding to offer each year for competition at the College Entrance Scholarship Examination, a Medical Bursary of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for five years at the College. When the scheme is in full operations this will mean that the Monmouthshire Committee will be expending a sum of £250 per annum on Bursaries at our Medical School. The Council has expressed its cordial thanks to the Committee.

The Court are already aware of the proposal of the Glamorgan County Council to apply the grant of £1000 a year made to the College to the School of Preventive

Medicine and Department of Public Health, which it was suggested should be established in the old County Offices in Westgate Street until the new buildings of the Medical School are ready, and of the result of the Conference held with the Glamorgan County Council in regard to the subject. Since then, a letter has been received from the Clerk of the County Council stating that the College should not rely on any continuance of the Grant of £1000 a year for general purposes, or a similar grant, in the absence of an agreement between the College and the County Council, satisfactory to the County Education Committee. Representatives of the College Council therefore met representatives of the Glamorgan Education Committee for the purpose of enquiring the nature of the agreement which would be regarded as satisfactory to the Education Committee. As the result of that Conference, the following resolution was passed by the Council, viz.:—"That having regard to circumstances which have recently arisen affecting the finances of The School of Medicine, this Council does not consider it to be essential, unless such a course is desired by the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales, that it should adhere to that part of its Resolution expressed in paragraph 25 (ii) in its Statement of Views communicated to the Royal Commission dated July 28, 1916, which states 'that any deficit or surplus should be carried on from year to year, and should concern the Medical School only, the general funds of the College not being liable for any deficit or not being credited with any surplus'."

The Principalship.

In view of the vacation of his office by Principal E. H. Griffiths in September 1918, in consequence of his having reached the age of retirement, the Council has given careful attention to a problem which so vitally affects the work and development of the College, namely, the ques- of the appointment of his successor. After a full con-

sideration of all the circumstances and of reports received from a special committee, the Council decided that the most desirable action to take at the present time would be to invite Principal Griffiths to continue to act as Principal for at least a year beyond his present term of office. A deputation was appointed to convey to the Principal the invitation of the Council and in due course waited upon him. In reply to the deputation the Principal, after expressing his deep gratitude for this mark of the continued confidence and esteem of the Council, stated the reasons which had driven him to the conclusion that he must leave Cardiff in the course of the present year. The members of the deputation, after hearing the Principal's explanation, unanimously agreed that his decision was fully justified. He stated, however, that it was his earnest desire to assist the Council in any way that was consonant with the above decision. The Council expressed its regret that Principal Griffiths was unable to accede to the invitation. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to postpone for twelve months the election of a permanent Principal, and to appoint an Acting Principal during the interval. The Senate was requested to submit the names of three persons for the purpose of enabling the Council to consider the selection and appointment of one of them for the office of Acting Principal, and in the event Professor A. H. Trow, D.Sc., was appointed to the office for a period of twelve months from September 29, 1918. Arrangements were made for the appointment of a temporary Lecturer in Botany for the Session 1918-19. The Acting Principal has been appointed *ex-officio* a member of all bodies and committees on which the Principal is appointed by the Council. The Council resolved that, having regard to the kind offer made by the Principal to place his services at the disposal of the College after the vacation of his office, the Acting Principal be authorised to request him to visit Cardiff at any time if his assistance is considered to be necessary, the expenses incurred by such visits to be defrayed by the Council.

Presentation to Principal E. H. Griffiths.

Immediately it was known that Principal Griffiths would be definitely severing his connection with the College at the end of September the Council appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to arrange for a presentation to be made to him by members of the Council and of the Court of Governors. This Committee, under the chairmanship of the President, the Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, issued a circular letter to all members of the Council and Court, to members of County Education Committees associated with the College, and to members of other bodies with which the Principal has been associated, as it was believed that all who are interested in education in South Wales and Monmouthshire would desire to have an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the Principal's valued contributions to the educational life of the district, and his unswerving loyalty to the best interests of the College. It is fitting that the following extract from the letter should be placed permanently on record in this annual report, which later on will find its place in the calendar, viz.:—

"The period during which he has held the position of Principal has been marked by important events in the history of the College and of the University of Wales. The New College Buildings in Cathays Park were opened in 1909, and the Foundation Stone of the Physiological Block, which will form part of a great Medical School, was laid in 1915; while the appointment of a Royal Commission in 1916 to inquire into the working of the system of University Education in Wales afforded the Principal an opportunity of giving to his Country and his College the results of his long and varied experience in all matters relating to the administration and development of University Education. His intimate knowledge of scientific education as applied to industry has increased the interest of those

who are engaged in the development of the material resources of this neighbourhood in the value of applied science, and will, we have every reason to hope, help to bind the College more closely to the community in which it is placed."

After the letter referred to above had been distributed a desire was expressed that members of the University Court, which had no scheme of its own for a presentation to the Principal, should join with the College in the matter, and the College gladly acceded to the request. The response has been most gratifying, and immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Court the subscribers to the fund will have the pleasure of making the presentation to the Principal.

Staff Resignations and Appointments.

Professor T. Powel, M.A. (Professor of Celtic), having reached the superannuation age limit, has vacated his office, and Mr. W. J. Gruffydd, M.A., Assistant lecturer in Celtic, has been appointed Professor as from the beginning of Session 1918-19.

The Senate passed the following Resolution in regard to Professor Powel, which was adopted by the Council:—

"The Senate desires, on the occasion of the retirement of the Professor of Celtic, to place on record its appreciation of the great services which for the last 35 years he has rendered to this College. An original member of the Staff, Professor Powel has been assiduous at all times in arousing and stimulating a real interest in the work of Celtic study and research. His pupils will never forget the unwearied help which he has freely given to them. His colleagues must ever remember his zeal and devotion to the work of the Senate, the courtesy which invariably marked all his relations with them, and the charm of his personality.

The Senate hopes that he may be long spared to enjoy the repose he has so well earned, and that in his leisure he may still have the health and strength to prosecute those studies to which the greater part of his life has been devoted."

The Council conferred upon Professor Powel the title of Emeritus Professor of Celtic.

Professor T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., F.G.S., has resigned his position as Professor of Geology, and Mr. A. H. Cox, M.Sc., Ph.D., has been appointed in his place.

Mr. G. D. Brooks, M.A., has resigned his position as Assistant Lecturer in Greek, and Miss M. J. Levett has been appointed as Temporary Assistant Lecturer.

Mr. F. Dixey, M.Sc., F.G.S., has resigned his position as Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Geology, and Mr. A. E. Trueman, D.Sc., has been appointed in his place.

Mr. F. C. Thompson, M.A., Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Latin, having lost his life while on active service, Miss E. M. Steuart, M.A., has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in his place.

Mr. J. G. Smith, M.A., has resigned his position as Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, and arrangements are being made for the appointment of a Temporary Assistant Lecturer.

Mr. Wilson Jagger has resigned his position as Teacher of Drawing in the Elementary Training Department for Men.

Mr. I. Jones has resigned his position as Teacher of Book-keeping in connection with the Short Courses in Agriculture and Dairying Science.

Miss Annie Smith has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in the Departments for the Training of Women Teachers for Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Mr. John Anderson, M.A., has been appointed Temporary Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Logic and Philosophy.

Dr. James Beatty, M.A., M.D., has been appointed Temporary Lecturer in Physiological Chemistry.

Miss E. N. Thomas, D.Sc., has been appointed Temporary Lecturer in Botany.

Education and Reconstruction after the War.

A most successful series of Free Public Lectures has again been held under the joint auspices of the College and the Workers' Educational Association (Cardiff Branch). The Lecturers were, Principal L. P. Jacks, D.D., L.L.D., who delivered the inaugural lecture; Aneurin Williams, Esq., M.P.; Professor R. A. Gregory, F.R.A.S.; Miss Lilian Barker; G. D. H. Cole, Esq., M.A.; and Principal Sir W. H. Hadow, M.A., D.Mus. This is the second series of such lectures and the results have been so encouraging that a third series is now being arranged for 1919 by the Joint Committee, which has the Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Llandaff for its Chairman.

Tutorial Classes.

This important work, which, owing to the War, had for two years been maintained by voluntary efforts, was resumed on a proper basis at the beginning of the Session and has been carried on with vigour and a quickened interest. This has been possible owing to gifts which have been made for the purpose to the W.E.A. for Wales, and to the Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes. The funds at the disposal of the Joint Committee enabled them to appoint a full time tutor, Mr. B. H. Molesworth,

M.A., for the Swansea district, and a tutor, who would also act as organiser for the W. E. A., Mr. J. Davidson, B.Sc., for the Cardiff District. The following classes were held:—UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL CLASSES: At Port Talbot, Neath, Swansea, Fforest Fach, Barry, Bridgend and Cymmer (Port Talbot). PIONEER TUTORIAL CLASSES: At Newport, Cardiff Y.W.C.A., and Cwmavon. War conditions made it impossible to complete the courses at Barry and Cwmavon. Mr. B. H. Molesworth, who was only residing in this country for a time, has returned to Australia, and the Joint Committee has appointed Mr. J. Anderson, M.A., of Glasgow, in his place. Mr. Anderson will also act as Assistant in the Department of Philosophy in the College. In its Report the Royal Commission stated that they have no doubt that the work of the University and its Colleges outside their walls—the carrying of the University to the people—ought to undergo a great and immediate expansion. It is hoped that this expression of opinion will be consummated, and that, with the University and its Colleges in close touch with Bodies concerned in this special branch of education, the work will be placed on a firm basis and supply the want which has so long existed and which so far has been met only to a small degree

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WELSH EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES.

An Executive Committee was appointed by the National Conference at its meeting in August, 1917, (referred to in the last report of the Council) to draft a scheme for the promotion of Welsh Educational Autonomy by the institution of a National Council of Education and the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary, and the Committee circulated draft heads of proposals in order to test the feeling of the country generally as to the main lines of reform. The Council of the College at a meeting held on October 18, 1917, resolved:—"That the representatives appointed to attend the next session of the Confer-

ence of Welsh Educational Authorities be directed to express the approval of this Council of the principle of Educational Autonomy for Wales, but that they be not authorised to commit the Council to any definite scheme that may be submitted to and considered by the Conference.' The second Session of the Conference was summoned for the purpose: (i) of considering the following resolution adopted by the Executive Committee:—"That in the view of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Welsh Educational Authorities, the advance which has taken place in public opinion with regard to the general question of Devolution, and the decision of the Government to pass a measure of self-government for Ireland, warrant the view that the objects for which the Conference was called would most readily and easily be attained by a measure of complete autonomy for Wales; and that a second session of the National Conference be called to consider the steps to be taken in the face of the altered circumstances"; (ii) of considering a memorandum on the subject issued by the Executive Committee to the Local Authorities in Wales and Monmouthshire. In this memorandum the Executive Committee stated in regard to the Heads of Proposals referred to above, that although there was an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favour of the principle of Autonomy, there did not appear to be any substantial unanimity in the approval of the precise proposals adumbrated. The Committee stated further that there was indubitably a strong and growing body of opinion in Wales in favour of the establishment of a separate legislature for the Principality contemporaneously with those to be established for Scotland and Ireland. The suggestion was therefore advanced by the Executive Committee that the scheme for the creation of a National Council of Education for Wales should be set aside only in favour of a comprehensive measure of self-government for Wales in all domestic matters, including education. The Council of the College decided on May 10, 1918, in regard to the proposed resolution that no instructions

should be given to its delegates. The second session of the Conference was held on May 21, 1918, and the following resolution was passed:—"That, whilst rejoicing in the fact that there is evidence of an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favour of the principle of Autonomy in Welsh Education, and that the action of the Central Welsh Board in initiating the movement has been abundantly justified, yet, having regard to the fact that the Government is likely to introduce measures of Devolution for different parts of the United Kingdom, this Conference is of opinion that the object which the Conference has in view would be best and most easily realised by the establishment of a comprehensive measure of self-government for Wales on federal lines, and that steps to that end ought to be taken forthwith."

Joint University Council on Social Studies.

A Joint University Council for Social Studies has been formed consisting of representatives of all the Universities and University Colleges, with co-opted members. This College is represented on the Council and has decided to contribute a sum of £2 2s. annually to its funds.

Visit of Professor A. C. McLaughlin.

On May 17, 1918, Professor A. C. McLaughlin, LL.D., (ex-President of the American Historical Association, and Head of the Department of History in the University of Chicago) and Mr. Charles Moore (Treasurer of the American Historical Association) visited Cardiff under the auspices of the American Historical Association. Arrangements for their visit were made in conjunction with the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, whose guests they were during their visit. On their arrival at Cardiff they were welcomed at the station by the Lord Mayor and representatives of the College, and at afternoon tea at the College they had the opportunity of meeting representa-

tives of various educational bodies. In the evening Professor McLaughlin delivered a lecture in the Assembly Room of the City Hall on "The Relations of Britain and America." The visit aroused interest, and the lecture in the evening was well attended.

The Engineering Training Organisation.

This is the title of an important organisation for the United Kingdom which has been constituted this year. The opinion had been expressed by representative engineers and educationists that a need exists for improvement in and better co-ordination of engineering training, and it was considered that some form of central organisation was a desirable means to this end. Accordingly, a representative committee was formed to initiate means that would give effect to this principle of a central organisation, and as the outcome of their deliberations a Council has been formed with Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., as its first President. The members of this Council will hold office for three years from its inception on February 22, 1918. It is composed of representatives of various institutions, associations, universities, university colleges, the Board of Education and other Government departments, and it has been agreed in principle that engineering labour organisations shall be represented on the Council. Professor Bacon represents this College, and Principal Griffiths represents the South Wales Institute of Engineers. The activities of the Organisation are directed towards the improvement of education in its broadest sense, as being concerned with the intellectual, physical, and moral welfare of the boys—with recreation as well as work. For immediate practical purposes the activities of the Organisation are to be considered in three main aspects: (a) in relation to the boys (pupils and apprentices) already in the works; (b) in relation to the boys still at school; and (c) in relation to giving information to parents. Space does not suffice here for more

than a general statement in regard to the Organisation, but if it achieves the objects it has in view, or only partially achieves them, its establishment will be justified. As regards University Departments, everything is to be gained by the opportunity afforded for mutual co-operation in the training and education of youths in engineering. The Council has expressed itself as in cordial agreement with the objects of the Association. It has also expressed its regret that the present embarrassed state of its finances does not enable it to make a monetary contribution at this time, but that it hopes it may be able to give financial aid at some future time.

Higher Education Certificates in Relation to the University Scheme.

An important Report has been forwarded by the Senate to a Conference of Representatives of Universities and University Colleges in London which is discussing the place of new Higher Education Certificates in relation to the University Scheme. The view was expressed at the first Session of the Conference that the existing regulations of the Board of Education tend in the direction of undue specialisation in the last two years of school life. The Senate is in agreement with this view, and in order to remove the defect the Senate has suggested that the Conference should endeavour to secure certain amendments. The Senate in its report also deals with the question of the use the Universities could make of these Higher Certificates. The Council has had the opportunity of perusing the Report in the Minutes of the Senate which have been submitted to it, but it is impossible to give here more than a passing reference to it. It could be placed at the disposal of any member of the Court who might wish to read it.

Entrance Scholarship Examination.

A material change has been made in the Syllabus of the Examination for College Entrance Scholarships and

Craddock Wells' Exhibitions to be held in April 1919. Up to the present the subjects of examination have been classified into three groups; group A containing Arts subjects, (including Mathematics Paper I) with the addition of Botany; group B containing Mathematics Papers I and II; and group C containing Science subjects (including Mathematics Paper I). The change made is to include in group A, Semitic Languages (Hebrew or Arabic), Economics and Political Science, Education, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geology, and Music. The science subjects are, however, alternative to one another, so that a candidate can choose any one, but not more than one, of the five sciences together with one of the other subjects included in group A. (No candidate can take more than two subjects and they must be selected from the same group). The condition that candidates who select Latin as one of their subjects must take a paper in elementary Greek has been removed.

The Training of Teachers.

The Council associated itself with the Memorial prepared by the University of Birmingham which was forwarded to the Board of Education from the governing bodies of those Training Colleges or Departments attached to Universities and University Colleges making an appeal to the Board for increased grants to Elementary Training Students. The Board of Education issued a circular (No. 1041) under date April 10, 1918, raising the rates of grant for the maintenance of Four Year Day Students by £5, and raising the rate of grant for the maintenance of Four Year Women Students resident in Hostels by £3. No change was made in the rate of grant payable to the College for the instruction of the students. The Circular also provided for the raising of the rate of grant paid to the College for the instruction of Secondary Training Students by £2, and an important development has taken place in the decision of the Board to pay maintenance grants to such students. Grants for

maintenance at the same rates as those for Elementary Training Students will be paid for students taking the year of training in an approved Secondary Training College or Training Department, provided that before entering on the course of training they have obtained a University Degree in Honours and have signed an undertaking to teach in an approved school. Other students who are eligible for admission under the present regulations will continue to be eligible for admission, and the instruction grant at the increased rate of £20 will be payable on their account, but they will not be eligible for maintenance grants.

The Library.

A Consultative Committee has been constituted for the purpose of reporting to the House, Library and Apparatus Committee on all matters connected with the Library. It consists of an equal number of members of the Senate and of the House, Library and Apparatus Committee (one of the latter must be the Chairman of that Committee and he must be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Consultative Committee). This Committee was appointed as the result of a report received from the Senate, and the advice and guidance of members of the Senate in matters affecting the Library will undoubtedly conduce to its better administration.

Superannuation.

Many of the senior members of the Staff who are members of the original superannuation scheme established by the College in 1909, when a special Treasury grant was made for the purpose of providing pensions, will receive under that scheme superannuation allowances in some cases very much less than £100 per annum, and in some cases slightly more than £100 per annum. The Council has for some time viewed the operation of the scheme in this direction with some concern as providing

a totally inadequate pension, and at the earliest possible date remedied the matter in so far as funds at its disposal would permit. There have been accretions to the Superannuation Fund recently owing to the resignations of members of the Staff, and in addition there has been a small accumulating surplus from the annual Treasury grant for superannuation. £100 is also available from the annual general supplementary grant now being made by the Treasury, and accordingly £1,100 has been invested in War Loan, and £100 will continue to be invested annually, with interest as it is paid, and this will enable the Council to provide a fund to give effect to the following resolution which it has passed:—

> "That in the cases of those Heads of Departments who will retire under the original superannuation scheme, at the retiring age fixed by the scheme, and who have contributed the maximum amounts required under the conditions of the scheme from the time of its establishment, the retiring provision be increased to £120 per annum out of the special fund provided for the purpose."

This is only the beginning of what it may be possible to do in the future, because increased salaries and superannuation allowances must be a first charge on any new income received under the conditions that will obtain as the result of the Report of the Royal Commission.

Financial Position.

DEFICIT OF £1,436. This is the result of the year's working, and gives the Council cause for much anxiety. The Governors have always responded liberally to any appeal made by the Council, and it may be necessary to call upon them again to help in relieving this burden, which may be increased by a provision for the payment of war bonuses. An application made to the Treasury for a special grant referred to below has not been successful,

and in the event of an appeal being made the Council will have confidence in relying upon the Governors as they did four years ago to furnish a fund which will liquidate this debt. The contributing causes to this deficit have been principally the heavy expenditure which it has been necessary to incur on long deferred repairs and renewals and maintenance of buildings, and increased charges for heating and lighting. New heating plant has been installed at the College Buildings in Newport Road, and costly repairs to the asphalte roof and the asphalte of the foundations in the College Buildings in Cathays Park have been effected. These charges represent an increased expenditure of £626 as compared with the previous year. There has also been reduced income. The Board of Education Grants in respect of the Elementary Training Department show a decrease of £1232 as compared with last year. A portion of this is due to the fact that the Board on adjustment of the grants for 1916-17 claimed a refund of an over-payment made to the College for that Session amounting to £907 0s. 10d. Other smaller items help to swell the deficiency, the greatest set-off against this being the fact that in the financial year under review it has been necessary to contribute only one annual sum to the Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Bank Overdraft instead of two annual sums as in the previous year. There is some reason for congratulation, however, in the fact that the deficit of £1436 is better than was expected by nearly £900. It has not been necessary to incur the estimated expenditure on the maintenance of the New Physiological Buildings as they will not be ready for use until October; the provision made for repairs to ceilings in the new buildings was not required but will have to be made in estimating for next session; and the Board of Education's Supplementary War Grant paid in respect of the previous session for students in the Elementary Training Department was £427 greater than the estimate,

which was based on the previous year's figures. The Council has been endeavouring to budget for the session 1918-19, but at this early stage it is difficult to estimate income and expenditure with any degree of accuracy, as so many uncertain factors are involved. It is hoped that there will be a considerable saving in repairs and maintenance of buildings although heavy and unusual repairs have been executed during the long vacation, but any saving under this head will probably be counterbalanced by the cost of the upkeep of the new Physiological Buildings. The Board of Education grants are impossible to calculate, and on an adjustment of the account the College may be called upon for a refund again this year, and it may not receive such a supplementary War grant as it was fortunate enough to obtain during the year just ended. The grant from the Glamorgan County Council is also precarious. The Council therefore defers the preparation of a close estimate at this time and contents itself by stating that such an estimate will be prepared later and if necessary that the attention of the Court will be drawn to the matter at its February Meeting. At the present time there is no reason to suppose that last year's deficit will be exceeded.

In December last the Council decided that, in view of the action which it was proposed should be taken by Universities and Colleges in regard to the submission of claims to the Advisory Committee on University Grants for the payment of Supplementary War Grants, a claim should be forwarded to the Advisory Committee for the payment of a Supplementary War Grant to the College, to be accompanied by an estimate for the Session 1917-18, including provision for the payment of War Bonuses to all the members of the College Staff. (So far small war bonuses have been paid only to junior members of the teaching staff, the office staff, and the administrative staff.) A careful scheme was prepared for the payment of war bonuses in addition to those already paid, based on a graduated salary scale, and varying from 25 per cent.

to 5 per cent., a distinction being made between married and unmarried members of the staffs. The estimated cost of this amounted to £1,801 per annum, and in addition the deficiency on the working of the College for the session was estimated to be £1,043 (subsequently increased to £2,300 in view of adjustment of the Board of Education grants). This was forwarded to the Advisory Committee. In May last the Finance Committee received the reply to this application. The Advisory Committee forwarded a copy of a letter addressed to them by the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, and stated that in view of their Lordships' decision it was not possible for the Committee to recommend the payment of a special grant to this College. The Treasury letter to the Advisory Committee stated that the Treasury desired that that Committee in dealing with applications for special grants should confine their recommendations to the cases of those Universities and Colleges whose audited accounts showed a substantial deficit for the academic year 1916-17. My Lords did not contemplate that the recommendations to be submitted by the Advisory Committee should have regard to deficits which Universities or Colleges might be anticipating for the current academic year but whose exact amount could not be established until the year was over and audited accounts for it were available. The Treasury further stated that unlike the other Universities and Colleges concerned the University of Wales and its three constituent Colleges had received considerably increased annual grants from the Exchequer during the last two years, and in view of this fact they did not consider that special grants should also be paid to them. The Council was not disposed to allow the matter to remain here and, acting on advice which was specially obtained, it decided that a further urgent request for the payment of a supplementary war grant without waiting for the audited accounts for 1917-18 be forwarded to the Treasury, and that the Treasury be requested to receive a deputation from the College in support of the application. The deputation

College, on condition that the S. R. C. furnishes annually to the Council (i) a certificate to the effect that the field has been maintained in proper order and repair, and (ii) a statement of the financial position in respect of the field.

Presentations have been made to the Geological Department by Principal E. H. Griffiths and by Mr. E. Heath, F.R.M.S.

This College has associated itself with other Universities and Educational Bodies in forwarding a Memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to exemption from taxation of contributions towards Industrial Research. In this Memorandum it is suggested that the Government should take a further step in the direction in which it has already moved, and recognise the broad principle that business firms may be allowed to reckon as part of their working expenses, so as to gain exemption from Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty, all funds contributed by them for the *bona-fide* purpose of supporting Scientific Research in the general interest of their several industries, whether the payments are made to a Research Association instituted under the Regulations of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, or to a University or other Institution of University rank. It is considered important for the development of Industrial and Scientific Research that contributions, whether from purely charitable sources or from industrial persons or firms, should be treated as a working expense for all purposes of Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty in the cases specified in the Memorandum. The position at the moment is that contributions paid by a trading firm directly to a University for the sole purpose of carrying on Industrial Research cannot be recognised as part of its ordinary working expenses, because they could not be regarded as coming under the conditions laid down by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which provide for the organisation of trades into Research Associations under the Regulations of the Department.

The late Mr. R. Beaumont Thomas promised a donation of £1,050 towards the fund for the erection of the New Buildings for the Departments of Science. As the result of an application to the Court of Chancery the Court has authorised his Executors to pay out of his Residuary Estate the amount promised by him towards the Fund.

University College Students.

The number of students in attendance at the College during the session has been well maintained as compared with the previous session. 337 students (excluding those attending short courses) were registered, representing an increase of 6 as compared with the previous session, 5 additional women students and 1 additional man student. Of the 337, 189 were women and 148 men. In Appendix I there will be found statements as to the full-time and part-time students taking degree, diploma, and other courses, and a list of degrees and diplomas obtained during the session.

Meetings of the Council and Committees.

During the year the Council held eleven meetings.

Meetings of the various Committees were held as follows, viz:—House, Library and Apparatus, 6; Finance, 8; Royal Commission, 4; Principalship, 6; other Committees, 28.

D. J. A. BROWN,

Registrar.

September 26, 1918.

APPENDIX I.

Statistics as to Students.

I. Degree, Diploma and other Courses.

	Courses for a First Degree.	Courses for a First Diploma.	Other under-graduate Courses.	Post-Graduate.	Total.
1917-18					
Full time	228	57	6	23	314
Part time (Day) ...	5	4	13	1	23
Total ...	233	61	19	24	337
1916-17					
Full time	213	57	—	35	305
Part time	2	1	23	—	26
Total ...	215	58	23	35	331

II Short Courses.

Description of Course.	1917–18	1916–17
Courses of Lectures in Midwifery for Midwives	66	73
Courses in Agriculture and Dairying Science	36	41
Courses in Light Farm Work for Women (War Courses) ...	—	19
Total	102	133

Degrees and Diplomas obtained during Session 1917-18.

Degrees.		Diplomas.		
University of Wales:		Engineering	Mechanical	1
B.A.	32		Civil ...	1
M.A.	2	Metallurgy		1
B.Sc.	4	Music		3
D.Sc.	1	Medical:		
Medical Faculty:—		M.R.C.S.		9
M.B. } Univ. of Lond.	1	L.R.C.P		9
B.S. } Univ. of Lond.	2			

APPENDIX II.

COPIES of Resolutions passed by Bodies in regard to the proposal of the Royal Commission concerning the University College of Medicine.

The Council of the College.

That this Council pledges itself to take every step to ensure that the Medical School shall be established as a National Medical School and as an integral part of this College.

The Senate of the College.

That the Senate, on educational grounds, trusts that the separation of the Medical School as an independent constituent College will not be carried out. The Senate is of opinion that such separation will tend to unduly narrow the outlook of Medical Students and will also be unfavourable to the interchange of views between medical teachers and the teachers in pure science likely to promote original research.

The Court of the University.

The Court of the University, recognising that the Medical School of the University College of South Wales has of necessity a national character, considers, in view of the success of the School in the past, that its further development will be best secured by maintaining the close relationship which has hitherto existed between it and the College.

The Senate of the University.

In the opinion of the Senate, the proposed separation

of the Medical School from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire would be detrimental to the interests of both institutions.

The Board of Management of King Edward VII's Hospital.

That we are of opinion that the proposed separation of the Medical School from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire is detrimental to the best interests of both institutions, and are prepared to co-operate with other interested Bodies in order to obtain a revision of this proposal of the Commissioners.

Resolution of the Glamorgan Education Committee, Confirmed by the County Council.

That in the opinion of this Committee, the proposed separation of the Medical School from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire (as proposed by the Royal Commission) would be prejudicial to the best interests of both institutions, and, inasmuch as the reconstitution of the University recommended by the Royal Commission provides no security for the continuance and development of the Medical School or of the other educational work carried on by the College in conjunction with the Committee and for the benefit of its constituents, the Committee considers that the Council should now take measures to carry into effect its decision of December 1916, not to be a consenting party to any substantial assignment of the ratepayers' money to objects outside the control of their representatives.

Resolution of the Glamorgan County Council Passed on the Recommendation of the Finance Committee.

That the Education Committee and the Public Health and Housing Committee be authorised to confer with the

Corporation of Cardiff and any other Education Authorities, the Cardiff University College, and, if thought fit, the Governors of King Edward VII's Hospital, Cardiff, with a view to the full development of the National School of Medicine in connection with the College at as early a date as practicable, and that no contribution be made from the County's rates to any General Fund unless the above object, as well as the continuance of the services hitherto performed by the University College for the County and any natural improvement thereof, have been satisfactorily provided for.

The Cardiff Education Committee.

1312. That as the Committee understand that the Glamorgan County Council is initiating a Conference of Bodies whose interests are involved, concerning the future government and development of the National School of Medicine, and (in view of the Report of the University Royal Commission) its relation to the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the City Council is recommended to join in such Conference and to include in its representation a delegation from this Committee.

1313. That the following members be appointed as a delegation from this Committee to attend the above Conference, viz:—the Acting Chairman (Alderman Thompson), Alderman Sir John Courtis, and Councillor Kirk.

1314. That in the opinion of this Committee the proposal contained in the report of the Royal Commission to separate the Medical School from the University College is not in the best interests of either Institution.

The Cardiff City Council.

In reference to parapraphs 1312 and 1313 Education proceedings (Conference of Education Authorities re National School of Medicine), Resolved:—"That the

Corporation join the said Conference and appoint the Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor, and the gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 1313, to attend same."

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

That in the opinion of this Committee the proposed separation of the Medical School from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire would be prejudicial to the best interests of both Institutions, and they cannot consent to any use of the amount contributed out of the rates by them to objects outside the control of their representatives.

THE NEWPORT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

285. Copies of resolutions passed by the Council of the University College, Cardiff, the Glamorgan County Council, the County Borough Council of Cardiff, that the proposed separation of the Medical School from the University of South Wales and Monmouthshire (as proposed by the Royal Commission) would be prejudicial to the interests of both Institutions, were received and considered.

It was decided that this Committee support the Authorities named, and that should a conference of Education Authorities be convened to discuss the matter, Alderman Howell be appointed to represent this Committee thereat.

THE NEWPORT INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

207. Communications were received from the Council of the University College, Cardiff, and the Glamorgan County Council, relative to the desirability of continuing the present connection of the Medical School and the

University College, Cardiff, and submitting copies of resolutions passed by them with reference thereto.

Resolved:—That this Committee support the views of the Authorities named above, and should a Conference be convened to discuss the matter, Alderman Howell be appointed to represent the Committee thereat.

(These resolutions (285 and 207 above) were adopted by the Newport Education Committee).