

025
1924

279

E. AFRICA
W. AFRICA

C. O.
.9184
26 FEB 25

OFFICE.

DATE

25th February 1925.

VISION:-

Advisory Committee on Native Education
in Tropical Africa.

12th Meeting.

Thursday, March 10, 1925

Previous Paper

MINUTES

26899

123

San for Dr. Bellor and his...
for External affairs. The latter will come to
the Meeting. 3-3-25

Subsequent Paper

26899

MINUTES.

MINUTES NOT TO BE WRITTEN
ON THIS SIDE.ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATIONIN TROPICAL AFRICA.

Minutes of the 12th Meeting, held on
Tuesday, March 10th, 1925, at the
Colonial Office.

PRESENT:

Mr. Ormsby-Gore. (Chairman).
Bishop of Liverpool.
Major Church.
Sir James Currie.
Sir Frederick Lugard.
Mr. Oldham.
Sir Michael Sadler.
Mr. Strachey.
Mr. Vischer. (Secretary).

Mr. Ellis.
Mr. Peel.

Mr. G. M. Goodchild. (External Registrar,
University of London).

1. The Minutes of the 11th Meeting were approved subject to certain amendments.

2. The Chairman thanked Mr. Goodchild for his courtesy in attending the Meeting. He had been invited to attend in order to explain to the Committee the conditions under which the University of London was prepared to give facilities for the external degree. The question had been raised at the previous Meeting, when proposals received from the Governor of the Gold Coast regarding Achimota College were under discussion.

3. The Secretary then brought the following to the notice of the Committee:- (a) a message had come from the Government Hospitality Fund saying that my Lords of the Treasury had sanctioned the necessary expenditure for a dinner to be given by the Secretary of State in honour of Dr. Jesse Jones, the Chairman of the Phelps-Stokes Commission to Africa, on the 26th March. (b) He had received a letter from the Director of Education of the Northern Provinces, Nigeria, referring to the Memorandum on Uganda Education, and (c) a letter from Mr. Oldham proposing that the question of the use of the vernacular in Native Education in Africa and the establishment in London of an International Bureau for the study of African languages and literature should be placed on the Agenda for the next Meeting.

4. The Chairman then asked the Committee to consider the draft despatch dealing with the proposals received from the Governor of the Gold Coast regarding Achimota College. He read the paragraph in Mr. Fraser's proposal enclosed in the Governor of the Gold Coast's despatch of December 14th, where the Principal of Achimota advocates the London degree. It was suggested that in the draft reply the paragraph referring to this matter should be expanded, and the despatch issued as soon as possible.

5. Invited by the Chairman to do so, Mr. Goodchild then explained the provisions made by the University of London for granting the External Degree and the conditions under which arrangements were made for examinations, etc:

There are normally three Examinations leading up to a Degree.

The first is the Matriculation Examination, which is common to all Faculties. The standard of this may be defined as equivalent to the standard of a 'Pass with Credit' at one of the School Examinations recognized by the Board of Education, e.g., the Oxford School Certificate (formerly the Oxford Senior Local), the Cambridge School Certificate (formerly the Cambridge Senior Local) etc. These School Examinations are designed for pupils of 16 plus who have been following a normal course in a Secondary School of the type and standard approved by the Board of Education and to be found on their Grant List.

In the Regulations the following special languages have been approved by the Senate as optional languages for average candidates: Afrikaans, Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Burmese, Canarese, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, English (Modern), Esperanto, Farsi, Hebrew (Classical and Modern), Hindi, Indonesian (Burmese), Irish, Japanese, Malay, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian, Polish, Punjabi (Gurmukhi and Perso-Arabic), Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Sanskrit, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian, Sinhalese, Sinhalese, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Zulu.

The second Examination is the Intermediate Examination. In the more usual Faculties, e.g., Arts and Science, this Examination can be covered with relative ease by an average candidate in a Secondary School one year after passing the Matriculation Examination. It is an easier Examination than that of the Higher School Examination, which normally requires two years' work from a pupil of the same type.

It must be understood that this definition of standard applies only to the Intermediate Examination in the more usual Faculties, e.g., Arts and Science, and does not apply to the more specialised forms of Intermediate in the less usual Faculties, e.g., Laws, Medicine, Engineering, etc.

The standard of the Pass Final Examination is more difficult to define. The course can normally be covered by an average student in a College whose teaching of a university type is given, in two years after passing the Intermediate Examination. This Examination is naturally not taken in Schools. The Honours Examinations are again of a widely different type, and, moreover, the difference in standard between the lowest third class Honours and the highest first class honours is very great.

Examinations in the Colonies. These are granted on the application of any Colony or Dominion through the appropriate channel at home, i.e., the Agent General, or through the Colonial Office. Under no circumstances is any Examination held except upon the application of the Government of the territory concerned. Normally, any Examination conducted entirely by printed papers can be held in a Dominion. Furthermore, an Examination involving a simple viva voce test can also be held in a Dominion provided that the authorities on the spot can secure the services of a suitably qualified person to act as Assistant Examiner in the subject concerned. This would apply to such Examinations as the oral test in the more usual modern languages at an Intermediate Arts Examination, or a B.A. Pass Final.

Practical Examinations in Science have been sanctioned in a number of cases in the Dominions. The essential conditions are the existence on the spot of suitably equipped laboratories, and the availability of a sufficiently qualified scientific man. For example, in Mauritius, practical examinations have been sanctioned in Physics and Chemistry to be held in the laboratories of either the Agricultural College or the Royal College. A report on the laboratory accommodation from an independent person is always called for by the University before sanctioning the holding of any practical examination overseas.

It is not usual to send out an Inspector from England for this purpose, as hitherto it has generally been found possible to obtain an adequate report from someone on the spot, or occasionally from some qualified member of the University who is visiting the district.

Special Syllabuses. Special Syllabuses have been approved in a few cases for Colonial Examinations, e.g., in Botany where the local flora differs widely, special syllabuses have been approved for Ceylon, Jamaica, etc.

Special languages are allowed to be taken by Oriental candidates in the Intermediate and Final Arts Examinations. Thus Ceylon is allowed to substitute an approved syllabus in Tamil or Sinhalese for the syllabuses in French or German, or correspondingly, Examinations in Sanskrit or Pali for Latin or Greek; similarly in Palestine, candidates may offer Classical Hebrew in place of Latin or Greek".

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Goodchild explained that it had not as yet been the practice of the University to send out Examiners, but he thought this could be done provided that the necessary money for expenses was forthcoming. Usually someone in the Colony, normally not a member of the Education Staff, who had the necessary qualifications was appointed by the London University to conduct the examination. On the scientific side the Departments of Agriculture and Health could supply such men for practical examinations, if it was necessary for the University to have evidence that the laboratories available were properly fitted out. Sir James Currie pointed out that in the Sudan it was the practice to appoint people of special standing to inspect and report upon the schools at regular intervals. Mr. Goodchild stated that the actual fees for holding examinations were small, but that travelling expenses and compensation for loss of time, etc., would probably be asked for if the University was to send out their own examiners or inspectors. Mr. Church, Sir James Currie and the Bishop of Liverpool spoke in the course of making a foreign degree

the aim of the Native School and education system being evolved by Mr. Fraser at Achimota, the primary object of which, they understood, was the establishment of a Native University College. Sir Frederick Lugard asked Mr. Goodchild whether the papers set by the examiners were, or could be, adapted to the local conditions, and based on the text books in local use. The Committee had laid great emphasis on this point. If the examination papers sent out were of the same type as hitherto (dealing for instance with the Wars of the Roses instead of with Colonial evolution and African history) the old system would be perpetuated. Mr. Goodchild said this would be a new departure and would require consideration. The Committee expressed its view of the great importance of the matter. Mr. Goodchild thought that the details of the different examinations could, in many cases, be adapted to local conditions. The Chairman then pointed out that the question of a degree could wait, but that it was essential from the outset to have a clear view of what type of examination should form the basis for the education to be provided for at Achimota. Sir James Currie considered it wrong that the whole system should be tied up to one standard of examination. He would rather have the views and ideas on native education as expressed by Sir Michael Sadler and the Bishop of Liverpool to be set up as a standard. Major Church felt apprehensive of dragging the African along our own lines, which we ourselves were ready to acknowledge were by no means perfect. Sir Michael Sadler explained the idea which underlies the system of external degrees and referring to Oxford he read the following extracts from the Statutes of the University of Oxford (1924).

(Page 647 - Miscellaneous. University College of Southampton. (Degree in similar terms with that for the University College of Exeter.)

"That, subject to the grant to the University College of Southampton of a Charter of Incorporation giving to the College the right of conferring certain degrees, and establishing a Board of Visitors as part of the Constitution of the College, the consent of the University be given to the appointment by the Hebdomadal Council of a Board of Visitors for the said College, with the following constitution and powers, viz.:-

The Board of Visitors shall consist of Five Members, who shall be appointed by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford.

The Board of Visitors shall have the following powers:-

(1) To receive a report on the qualifications of selected candidates for appointment to Professorships and other Headships of Departments of the College, and to eliminate from the selected list any candidate whose academic qualifications are, in their opinion, insufficient.

(2) To approve, or if necessary, to refer back, the regulations governing (a) the period of study qualifying for a degree, (b) the standard of admission to qualifying courses, and (c) the number and combinations of courses qualifying for a degree.

(3) To appoint the external examiners who shall act with the examiners appointed by the Council in the conduct of all degree examinations of the College, and to receive a report from the external examiners as to the conduct of the degree examinations and, if necessary to make representations thereon to the Council of the College.

(4) To approve, and if necessary to refer back, the standing orders of the Court for the conduct of degree examinations.

(5) To approve or to disallow the conditions of affiliation of other institutions to the College, and the conditions under which a period of study in these or other institutions may be recognized by the College as qualifying for admission to degrees and, if necessary, to inspect, or to appoint persons to inspect, particularly departments in such institutions as seek recognition for this purpose.

(6) To appoint five members of the Council of the College. Members of the Board of Visitors shall hold office for five years.

All expenses incurred by the Board of Visitors to be defrayed by the University College of Southampton.

Mr. Clibber remarked that Mr. Fraser's ideas as expressed in his educational work in Ceylon were opposed to any tendency for westernization, but as Sir Frederick Lugard and other members had said, it was necessary for the present to popularize Achimota, and to provide facilities for men from the Gold Coast who wished to take a degree in the country of an equally high standing as that which they can obtain by going to London or to any other English University. Sir Michael Sadler urged that while we must aim at a new African standard, we must beware of making the Achimota degree "sham African"; and it was then explained that until the system worked out at Achimota by Mr. Fraser had been developed up to the point when the question of the local degree would become actual, there was a very urgent need both for superior standards that were clearly recognized as the best available, and as satisfying the demand on the part of the native for superior facilities in the Colony to obtain a degree which would put them on the same footing as those of their countrymen who had taken their degrees in England. And the Chairman said, it was necessary for the moment to provide a link and as such the University of London might be suitable.

Sir James Currie mentioned that the medical degree given at Cairo gave Natives of the Sudan and Egypt the same standing and opportunities for work as any external degree, and Sir Michael Sadler drew attention to the great difficulties experienced in India and the danger of doing anything which might lead natives in the direction of living a double life, that is, an English life and an African life. Sir Frederick Lugard suggested that it was premature to discuss in detail the question of the degree examination, and examiners. It was stated that it would be at least ten years before a

degree standard was reached; by that time there would probably be great changes in the Gold Coast. The immediate question was the standard to be adopted in the Matriculation and Intermediate exams leading up to the Degree. He suggested that Mr. Goodchild should inform the Committee whether Mr. Fraser's assumptions in regard to what the London University would do were entirely correct. Mr. Oldham informed the Committee that Mr. Fraser would probably be in England this summer and the Committee agreed that an opportunity should be arranged for the Committee to discuss the whole question with Mr. Fraser. Finally it was decided to substitute for the first seven lines on page 3 of the draft despatch the following paragraph which had been drawn up by Sir Frederick Lugard. He had endeavoured to embody in it Sir Michael Sadler's remarks given in paragraph 2 of the Minutes of the previous Meeting:-

"The Committee concur that for the present the London intermediate and matriculation examination standards should be adopted. The question of conferring degrees need not at present be considered in further detail, but the Committee is unanimous in its view that the attitude of western Education (which is in large part fundamentally critical and impatient of assertion without proof) is difficult for an African - whose attitude of mind is that of acceptance - to assimilate, and to adjust with his obedience to good authoritative tradition. The Committee, therefore, welcomes every effort to provide the highest possible standards locally in order to minimise the necessity for youths to go to a foreign country."

Mr. Oldham drew the Committee's attention to the reference made to co-education. He said that as it was worded in the draft despatch, it looked as if the Committee considered that the girls' schools should be at such a distance from Achimota that it would not be possible for the Principal, Mr. Fraser, to supervise these schools. The Members concurred that this was not their view, but while they held that the girls' schools should be clearly separated from the College for boys, the former should still be within reach of the Principal's quarters to enable the latter to exercise a close supervision.

Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Ellis then left the Committee.

The Chairman then asked the Committee to consider the last revise of Sir Frederick Lugard's Memorandum on an educational policy. The Memorandum was read out and a number of minor alterations were agreed upon. With these amendments the Memorandum was unanimously adopted as expressing the Committee's opinion on general outlines of a policy for primary education in Tropical Africa. It was decided that the Chairman should submit the Memorandum to the Secretary of State proposing that it be printed and issued as a Command Paper on the 26th March. Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir Michael Sadler were asked to make such slight alterations as might be advisable in order to improve its literary form, and the Secretary was instructed to get the Memorandum ready for printing without delay.

7. It was arranged that the next meetings of the Committee should take place at the Colonial Office at 11 o'clock in the morning on April 9th and April 28th. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a paper, in collaboration with the Private Secretary, to be circulated as a supplement to Memorandum I - "The Staff of the Education Department, January, 1925" - if possible in time to allow the discussion of the subject at the next Meeting, April 9th, and further a Memorandum on the use of the vernacular in native schools.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION
IN TROPICAL AMERICA.

12th Meeting to be held at the Colonial Office
on Tuesday March 10th, 1925 at 11 a.m.

AGENDA.

1. Minutes of the 11th Meeting.
2. Notices of documents received etc. by the Secretary.
3. Memorandum on General Education Policy.

SENT TO:-

(Minutes of the 12th Meeting.)

Sir M. Sadler.
Sir F. Lugard.
Sir J. Currie.
Bishop of Liverpool.
Monsignor Bidwell.
Major Church.
J.H. Oldham.
Mr. Grimsby-Gore.
Mr. Strachey.
Mr. A.J. Harding.
Mr. Ellis.
Mr. Bottomley.
Mr. Green.
Mr. Seel.

With the Compliments of the Secretary
of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in
Tropical Africa.

March 27th, 1925.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION IN
TROPICAL AFRICA.

Minutes of the 12th Meeting, held on Tuesday,
March 10th, 1926, at the Colonial Office.

PRESENT:

- Mr. Ormsby-Gore (Chairman.)
- Bishop of Liverpool.
- Major Huron.
- Sir James Currie.
- Sir Frederick Lugard.
- Mr. Oldham.
- Sir Michael Sadler.
- Mr. Strachey.
- Mr. Viner. (Secretary.)

- Mr. Ellis.
- Mr. Peel.

- Mr. S. F. Goodchild. (External Registrar, University of London.)

1. The Minutes of the 11th Meeting were approved subject to certain amendments.

2. The Chairman thanked Mr. Goodchild for his courtesy in attending the Meeting. He had been invited to attend in order to explain to the Committee the conditions under which the University of London was prepared to give facilities for the external degree. A question had been raised at the previous Meeting, when proposals received from the Governor of the Gold Coast regarding a native college had been discussed.

has and?

He brought the letter to the Comm. Notice of the meeting

3. The Secretary announced that he had received ^{a) a message had come} ~~an announcement~~ from the Government Hospitality Fund saying that my Lords of the Treasury had sanctioned the necessary expenditure for a dinner to be given by the Secretary of State ^{in honour of} Dr. Jesse Jones, the Chairman of the Phelps-Stokes Commission to Africa, on the 26th March.

6. ~~The Secretary informed the Committee that he had received a letter from the Director of Education of the Northern Provinces, Nigeria, referring to the Memorandum on Uganda Education, and further a letter from Mr. Oldham proposing that the question of the use of the vernacular in Native Education in Africa and the establishment in London of an International Bureau for the study of African languages and literature should be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.~~

4. The Chairman then asked the Committee to consider the draft despatch dealing with the proposals received from the Governor of the Gold Coast regarding Achimota College. He read the paragraph in Mr. Fraser's proposal enclosed in the Governor of the Gold Coast's despatch of December 4th, where the principal of Achimota College advocates the London degree. It was agreed that in the draft reply the paragraph referring to this matter should be expanded. ~~At a later stage,~~ Mr. Oldham drew the Committee's attention to the reference made to co-education. He said that as it was worded in the draft despatch, it

looked/

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION IN
TROPICAL AFRICA.

Minutes of the 12th Meeting, held on Tuesday,
March 10th, 1926, at the Colonial Office.

PRESENT:

Mr. Ormsby-Gore (Chairman.)
Bishop of Liverpool.
Major Church.
Sir James Currie.
Sir Frederick Lugard.
Mr. Oldham.
Sir Michael Sauter.
Mr. Strachey.
Mr. Vischer. (Secretary.)

Mr. Ellis.
Mr. Seel.

Mr. S.F. Goodchild. (External Registrar, University of London.)

1. The Minutes of the 11th Meeting were approved subject to certain amendments.
2. The Chairman thanked Mr. Goodchild for his courtesy in attending the Meeting. He had been invited to attend in order to explain to the Committee the conditions under which the University of London was prepared to give facilities for the external degree. The question had been raised at the previous Meeting, when proposals received from the Governor of the Gold Coast regarding Achimota College ~~had been discussed~~ ^{was under} ~~discussion~~.

was under

has brought the following to the notice of the Comm

3. The Secretary announced that he had received ^{a message had come} ~~an announcement~~ from the Government Hospitality Fund saying that my Lords of the Treasury had sanctioned the necessary expenditure for a dinner to be given by the Secretary of State ^{in honour of} Dr. Jesse Jones, the Chairman of the Phelps-Stokes Commission to Africa, on the 26th March.

6. The Secretary informed the Committee that he had received a letter from the Director of Education of the Northern Provinces, Nigeria, referring to the Memorandum on Uganda Education; and ^C further a letter from Mr. Oldham proposing that the question of the use of the vernacular in Native Education in Africa and the establishment in London of an International Bureau for the study of African languages and literature should be placed on the Agenda for the next Meeting.

4. The Chairman then asked the Committee to consider the draft despatch dealing with the proposals received from the Governor of the Gold Coast regarding Achimota College. He read the paragraph in Mr. Fraser's proposal enclosed in the Governor of the Gold Coast's despatch of December 4th, where the Principal of Achimota College advocates the London degree. It was agreed that in the draft reply ~~the~~ paragraph referring to this matter should be expanded. At a later stage, Mr. Oldham drew the Committee's attention to the reference made to co-education. He said that as it was worded in the draft despatch, it

looked/



it/

looked as if the Committee considered that the girls' schools should be at such a distance from Achimota that it would not be possible for the Principal, Mr. Fraser, to supervise these schools. The Members concurred that this was not their view, but while they held that the girls' schools should be clearly separated from the College for boys, the former should still be within reach of the Principal's quarters to ~~make a close supervision, etc.~~ *make a close supervision*

5. *motion* ~~asked~~ by the Chairman to do so, Mr. Goodchild then explained the provisions made by the University of London for granting the External Degree and the conditions under which arrangements were made for examinations, etc:

There are normally three Examinations leading up to a Degree.

The first is the Matriculation Examination, which is common to all Faculties. The standard of this may be defined as equivalent to the standard of a 'Pass with Credit' at any of the School Examinations recognised by the Board of Education, e.g., the Oxford School Certificate (formerly the Oxford Senior Local), the Cambridge School Certificate (formerly the Cambridge Senior Local) etc. These School Examinations are designed for pupils of 15 plus who have been following a normal course in a Secondary School of the type and standard approved by the Board of Education and to be found on their Grant List.

In the Regulations the following special languages have been approved by the Senate as optional languages for Oversea candidates: Afrikaans, Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Burmese, Canarese, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Greek (Modern), Gujarati, Hindi, Hebrew (Classical and Modern), Hindi, Hindustani (Urdu), Irish, Japanese, Malay, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian, Urdu, Punjabi (Gurmukhi and Perso-Arabic), Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Sanskrit, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian, Siamese, Sinhalese, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Telugu, Yoruba, Zulu.

The second Examination is the Intermediate Examination. In the more usual Faculties, e.g., Arts and Science, this examination can be covered with relative ease by an average candidate in a Secondary School one year after passing the Matriculation Examination. It is an easier Examination to pass than the Higher School

School/

Examination, which normally requires two years' work from a pupil of the same type.

It must be understood that this definition of standard applies only to the Intermediate Examination in the more usual Faculties, e.g., Arts and Science, and does not apply to the more specialised forms of Intermediate in the less usual Faculties, e.g., Laws, Medicine, Engineering, etc.

The standard of the Pass Final Examination is more difficult to define. The course can normally be covered by an average student in a College where teaching of a University type is given, in two years after passing the Intermediate Examination. This Examination is naturally not taken in Schools. The Honours Examinations are again of a widely different type, and, moreover, the difference in standard between the lowest third class Honours and the highest first class Honours is very great.

Examinations in the Colonies. These are granted on the application of any Colony or Dominion through the appropriate channel at home, i.e., the Agent General, or through the Colonial Office. Under no circumstances is any Examination held except upon the application of the Government of the territory concerned. Normally, any Examination conducted entirely by printed papers can be held in a Dominion. Furthermore, an Examination involving a simple viva voce test can also be held in a Dominion provided that the authorities on the spot can secure the services of a suitably qualified person to act as Assistant Examiner in the subject concerned. This would apply to such Examinations as the oral test in the more usual modern languages at an Intermediate Arts Examination, or a B.A. Pass Final.

Practical Examinations in Science have been sanctioned in a number of cases in the Dominions. The essential conditions are the existence on the spot of suitably equipped laboratories, and the availability of a sufficiently qualified scientific man. For example, in Mauritius, practical examinations have been sanctioned in Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the laboratories of either the Agricultural College or the Royal College. A report on the Laboratory accommodation from an independent person is always called for by the University before sanctioning the holding of any practical examination overseas.

It is not usual to send out an Inspector from England for this purpose, as hitherto it has generally been found possible to obtain an adequate report from someone on the spot, or occasionally from some qualified member of the University who is visiting the district.

Special Syllabuses. Special Syllabuses have been approved in a few cases for Colonial Examinations, e.g., in Botany where the local flora differs widely, special syllabuses have been approved for Ceylon, Jamaica, etc.

Special/

Dr. Langford asked Mr. Ford whether the papers set by the
 examiners were, or could be, adapted to the local conditions & based on the
 text-books in local use. The Committee had laid great emphasis on this
 point & if the Exam papers sent out were of the same type as hitherto
 leading to far entrance with the basis of the Passes & instead of well known
 (Latin & African history) the new syllabus would be perfect.

Mr. Ford said this would be a new departure & would require consultation
 with the Committee expressed its views of the great importance of the point.

etc./

Special languages are allowed to be taken by Oriental candidates in the Intermediate and Final Arts Examinations. Thus Ceylon is allowed to substitute an approved syllabus in Tamil or Sinhalese for the syllabuses in French or German, or correspondingly, Examinations in Sanskrit or Pali for Latin or Greek; similarly in Palestine, candidates may offer Classical Hebrew in place of Latin or Greek."

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Goodchild explained that it had not as yet been the practice of the University to send out Examiners, but he thought this could be done provided that the necessary money for expenses was forthcoming. Usually someone in the Colony, normally not a member of the Education Staff, who had the necessary qualifications was appointed by the London University to conduct the examination. On the scientific side the Departments of Agriculture and Health could supply such men. For practical examinations, it was necessary for the University to have evidence that the laboratories available were properly fitted out. Sir James Currie pointed out that in the Sudan it was the practice to appoint people of special standing to inspect and report upon the schools at regular intervals. Mr. Goodchild stated that the actual fees for holding examinations were small, but that travelling expenses and compensation for loss of time, etc., would probably be asked for if the University was to send out their own examiners or inspectors.

Major Curran, Sir James Currie and the Bishop of Liverpool pointed to the danger of making a foreign degree the aim of the Native School and education system, the primary object of which, they understood, was the establishment of a Native University. *being evolved by the Government*
Curry
In the course of the ensuing discussion Mr. Goodchild showed how in many

many/ *the thought had*
cases the details of the different examinations could
 be adopted to local conditions. The Chairman then
 pointed out that the question of a degree could wait,
 but that it was essential from the outset to have a
 clear view of what type of examination should form the
 basis for the education to be provided for at Achimota.
 Sir James Currie considered it wrong that the whole
 system should be tied up to one standard of examination.
 He would rather have the views and ideas on native
 education as expressed by Sir Michael Sadler and the
 Bishop of Liverpool to be set up as a standard, and
 a major Church felt apprehensive of dragging the African
 along our own lines, which we ourselves were ready to
 acknowledge were by no means perfect. ~~Sir Michael~~
 Sadler then read the following extracts from the
 Statutes of the University of Oxford (1824)

Extracted at ...

Mr. Oldham remarks

~~It was then pointed out~~ that Mr. Fraser's ideas
 as expressed in his educational work in Ceylon were
 opposed to ~~any~~ *any* westernization, but as Sir Frederick
 Lugard and other members ~~pointed out~~ *had said*, it was necessary
 in the meantime to popularize Achimota, and to provide
 for the present facilities/

you suggested that it was premature to discuss in detail
 the question of the degree examinations, & examinations. It was stated
 that at least 10 years before a degree standard was reached
 because there would have probably to deal changes in the social
 conditions. The immediate question was the standard to be adopted in
 the examination & the qualifications necessary leading up to the degree
 & that the committee should upon the committee further
 assumptions in regard to what the standard necessarily will
 be in the future.

provide facilities for men from the Gold Coast ^{no wished to take} ~~to obtain a~~ degree in the country of an equally high standing as that which they can obtain by going to London or to an other English University. Sir Michael Sadler urged that while we must aim at a new African standard, we must beware of making the Achimota degree, sham African: and it was then explained that until the system worked out at Achimota by Mr. Fraser had been developed up to the point when the question of the local degree would become actual, there was a very urgent need both for supplying a standard that was clearly recognized as the best available, and ²⁰ ~~for~~ satisfying the demand on the part of the native for supplying facilities in the Colony to obtain a degree which would put them on the same footing as those of their countrymen who had taken their degrees in England. As the Chairman said, it was necessary for the moment to provide a link and as such the University of London might be suitable.

Sir James Currie mentioned that the medical degree given at Cairo gave Natives of the Sudan and Egypt the same standing and opportunities for work as any external degree, and Sir Michael Sadler drew attention to the great difficulty experienced in India and the danger of doing anything which might lead natives in the direction of living a double life, that is, an English life and an African life. ^X Finally it was proposed by ~~Sir Michael Sadler~~ to substitute for the first seven lines on page 3 of the draft despatch the following paragraph drawn up by Sir Frederick Lugard.

Lugard ^{the Hon. Sir Michael Sadler}
 and embodied ^{in it} Sir Michael Sadler's remarks given
 in paragraph 2 of the Minutes of the previous Meeting:

" The Committee concur that for the present the
 London examination standards intermediate and
matriculation should be adopted. The question of
 conferring degrees need not at present be considered
 in further detail, but the Committee is unanimous in
 its view that the attitude of western Education
 (which is in large part fundamentally critical and
 impatient of assertion without proof) is difficult
 for an African - whose attitude of mind is that of
 acceptance - to assimilate, and to adjust with his
 predilection to good authoritative tradition, and the
 Committee, therefore, welcomes every effort to
 provide the highest possible standards locally in
 order to minimise the necessity for youths to go to
 a foreign country.

(Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Ellis then left the committee.)

6. The Chairman then asked the Committee to
 consider the last revise of Sir Frederick Lugard's
 Memorandum on an educational policy. The Memorandum
 was read out and a number of minor alterations were
 agreed upon. With these amendments the Memorandum
 was unanimously accepted expressing the Committee's
 opinion on general outline of a policy for native
 education in tropical Africa. It was decided that
 the Chairman should submit the memorandum to the

Secretary.

the/ *with proposing*
 Secretary of State ~~wishing~~ that it ~~should~~ be printed
 and issued as a Command paper on the 26th March.
 Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir Michael Sadler were
 asked to ~~insert the various amendments~~ and the
 Secretary was instructed to get the Memorandum ready
 for printing without delay.

7. It was arranged that the next Meetings of
 the Committee should take place at the Colonial
 Office at 11 o'clock in the morning on April 9th
 and April 23th. The Secretary was instructed to
 prepare, ~~if possible~~, a paper on Education Staff in
 conjunction with the Private Secretary in time to be
 considered at the next Meeting, and further
 Memorandum on the ~~top of the Memorandum in 1914~~
~~schools.~~

*to be circulated as a supplement to
 Memorandum (27 Jan 1914) "The Staff of the
 Education Department Jan 1914" if possible
 in time to allow the discussion of the subject
 at the next meeting. ~~Appropriate~~ and further
 a Memorandum on the use of the Vernacular in
 the Indian Schools*

Page 647. - Miscellaneous. University College of Southampton. (Decree in similar terms with that for the University College of Exeter.)

That, subject to the grant to the University College of Southampton of a Charter of Incorporation giving to the College the right of conferring certain degrees, and establishing a Board of Visitors as part of the Constitution of the College, the consent of the University be given to the appointment by the Hebdomadal Council of a Board of Visitors for the said College, with the following constitution and powers, viz.:-

The Board of Visitors shall consist of five Members, who shall be appointed by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford.

The Board of Visitors shall have the following powers:-

- (1) To receive a report on the qualifications of selected candidates for appointment to Professorships and other Headships of Departments of the College, and to eliminate from the selected list any candidate whose academic qualifications are in their opinion insufficient.
- (2) To approve, or if necessary to refer back, the regulations governing (a) the period of study qualifying for a degree. (b) The standard of admission to qualifying courses, and (c) the number and combinations of courses qualifying for a degree.
- (3) To appoint the external examiners who shall act with the examiners appointed by the Council in the conduct of all degree examinations of the College, and

and/

to receive a report from the external examiners as to the conduct of the degree examinations and, if necessary to make representations thereon to the Council of the College.

(4) To approve, and if necessary to refer back, the standing orders of the Court for the conduct of degree examinations.

(5) To approve or to disallow the conditions of affiliation of other institutions to the College, and the conditions under which a period of study in these or other institutions may be recognised by the College as qualifying for admission to degrees and, if necessary, to inspect, or to appoint persons to inspect, particularly departments in such institutions as seek recognition for this purpose.

(8) To appoint five members of the Council of the College. Members of the Board of Visitors shall hold office for five years.

All expenses incurred by the Board of Visitors to be defrayed by the University College of Southampton.

(17) November 1 - 1921.

1. Minutes H. Meeting.

2. Address by Secular.

Letter from Gov. N. Provinces Mysore, approximately
Uganda Mission

Copies Reports to Mysore

Draft Reports to Govt. Secy

3. For J. J. J. or Estimation of results

4. Education Memo.

Minutes conversation with Mr. B. B.

of Local Committees.

Dear Sir or Madam,

SCHEME 7 NEW CERTIFICATES REGISTER

In forwarding herewith for your information a copy of the revised edition of Bulletin No. 710 we desire especially to call your attention to the reference on page 1 to the Certificates Register No. 705, a copy of which is also enclosed. This is a new form. It has been introduced to take the place of Receipt Book No. 706, in accordance to the generally expressed wish for a simpler form of Register.

In future Certificates Register No. 705 will be sent with the initial equipment supplied to all Associations affiliating to a Scheme. A small stock of No. 706 will be maintained for the convenience of those Honorary Secretaries of Associations already affiliated who have grown accustomed to its use but they do not desire to accept. It is anticipated, however, that the large majority of Honorary Secretaries of Scheme 7 Associations will prefer the new Certificates Register No. 705 when it is brought to their notice and that in a short time its use will become general. Particulars will be published in the next issue of "SAVING".

We also forward herewith a copy of the revised edition of "Instructions of a Local Committee" No. 704. The only material addition is the reference to the new Bulletin No. 710, which deals with the new form. It will be fulfilled when a Savings Association is brought into existence. A copy of the Bulletin enclosed for your information.

Yours faithfully
THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Secretary.

First rough draft of

Minutes of the 10th Meeting held on Tuesday
Adman March 10 1925

Mr. Ormsby Gore (Chairman)

The Bishop of Liverpool

Major Curd

Sr James Currie

Sr Frederick Lugard

Mr. Oxborn

Sr Percival Radier

Mr. Strachey

Mr. Kischer (Secretary)

Mr. Ellis

Mr. G. F. Goodchild, Colonial Registrar of

the University of London attended

the first part of the meeting at the invitation
of the Chairman

1. The minutes of the 11th Meeting were approved
subject to certain amendments.
2. The Chairman thanked Mr. Goodchild for
attending the meeting and
2. The Secretary informed the meeting that
he had received a letter from the First Native
Promises Nigeria referring to the movement
in Uganda and also a letter from Mr. Oxborn
asking that the question of use of Kusaal
in Education and the International Bureau
of African Languages and Literature should be

7

put on the agenda for the following meeting.
The Chairman then asked the Committee
to consider the draft despatch to be sent
in reply to the Governor of the Gold Coast under

Proposals need from

his ... of

It was agreed the passage in the proposals

and he it was agreed that the para in
the despatch explaining his views should be
expanded.

The Chairman thanked the Governor for
attending the meeting and invited him
to

preliminary standards

will differ from those they come across only
to find out as more long

are more precise but the London might
be suitable. College standards be

and an external exam possible

difficulty in India about England
and African life

language

are long on limited

The first motion to accept proposal

will keep the committee end of it

do not want some stopping any

opposes to let Fraser discuss the

the time

Plan to include some of the

sections to finish

all London General School examines

to hold for

possible alternative to find known

handmade

Account

Alman

Account of the
the mountainous parts of the
highland parts of the country
of the highland parts

at the

les. Fees small. Cos of train di

... people try get out
... must get man out from home

... atoms / 50 and expense
... trasky

... examination discussion. premature
... law Fees of London standard
... studies agree on standard

... more work to start for two years
... and for four years amount annual
... what is it

... practical into two normal practices
... (see train program)

... new work how to define London standard
... secondary standards of maths about the
... same level. 5 subjects English Mathematics
Latin Science
a modern language

47 run. language in place
Exam can be taken.
Exam normal taken. of International Art
Higher level exam. Science
ask him for statement
?/ final. can be done in 2 years after International

~~39 3/8 = 100~~

ran on paper. With India. —
After large quantities of paper letters

Chair
Lynch
Sachs
P. Livingston
Chair
O'Donnell
Hradky
Ehrig

good last dispute
points raised

Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised upon
Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised

Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised upon
Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised

Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised upon
Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised

Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised upon
Chair → Chair → Chair → Chair
points raised

Luzon

all signs are going away for training
of examinee. Facts boys will come
home instead of return

come home for Parastin and
doctors -

Popularis Actinota in the meantime
prepare to local troops. concern

as far as for service is
concerned this can be arranged for
standards. Other no other
qualifications

When anxious to go against
standards. Some be stand. stand

the more aim at new Africa
stand. Some stand. standards of
not to be stand Africa

Barastin and Medical man

facts that in case they are

the Med. stand. stand

Letter: now under exam.

concern the matter into apr. of

exam: 9? all Adv. planned in

of exam exam

which: except language

and tology etc

the any oppositions for format

immediate change.

ask about modification.

Johnson Classical Hebrew course

with it

have 3 separate examinations

depos and kept but minor tests

now for entire of a type of examination

exam based for Academic Year are

stream of deposit

Read note for for 7.3 by and

Mauritius Colonial ex-ams
papers identical at times and in Colon
examinations & Portugal diff. forces
the importance

examined with Hutton &
the ... Mauritius
by the ... - might
to ... to ... Colonial tests

... to avoid Europe
... the ...
... of ...
... large ... of

... national board
...
... text over
... -

... Officially

DORNING STREET,

March 10th, 1925.

Dear Sir Frederick,

Thank you for your letter of the 13th enclosing the Education Act (1921) and the Phelps-Stokes letter. When Dr. Phelps-Stokes first asked me for some words on Tuskegee and Hampton which might help them in their campaign for more funds, he said in his letter that he would have written direct to you but that he did not know you sufficiently well to do so. You replied saying that as you had not visited Hampton or Tuskegee yourself, you did not feel justified in making any comments on the work, but that the educational aims of these institutions represent the highest ideals of education.

education, or words to that effect. You gave me permission to show this letter to Dr. Phelps-Stokes, and that is what I did.

Regarding the memo re religious education in government schools, this was originally circulated on January 1st and the different copies received from members with their annotations were forwarded to you when you drafted the final revision of the education policy memorandum. Would you like me to re-circulate the edition on religious instruction, and if so, could you let me know revised including the various remarks received.

Yours sincerely,

REC'D 40-3-25
D. 20-1-25

308

16-3-25

LITTLE PARNHURST,
ARKING COMMON,
BY ORKNEY,
ABSTRACT.

Stokes -

Many thanks & I return the enclosed. Also Stokes' letter that is a copy of serial which he described as 'Hindswell'. I have no recollection of writing anything - my letter for further comments on the new religious education in schools -

Sincerely yours

F. B. G. [Signature]

DOWNING STREET,

March 16th, 1925.

Dear Mr. Goodchild,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 12th of March and for the trouble you have taken in letting me have your notes.

Yours sincerely,

Goodchild, Esq., South Kensington.
University of London.

University, South Kensington, London.
Kensington 7000 (3 lines).



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

South Kensington, S.W.7.

63

12 March 1925.

5/3/25.
Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith the typed script of the notes we made in the course of our interview yesterday afternoon on Colonial Examinations of the University of London, together with a copy of the Matriculation Regulations.

If I can give you any further information or otherwise be of use to your Committee, I will gladly do so to the fullest extent of my power.

Yours faithfully,

Geo. F. Goodchild

External Registrar.

The Secretary to the
Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

GG/DLR

312

University of London.



REGULATIONS FOR MATRICULATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The attention of all Students who Matriculate is directed to the following extract from Statute No. 120 :

"No Student shall be admitted to the final examination for a degree until the expiration of at least three years after Matriculation unless the Senate in special cases or special classes of cases otherwise determine."

These Regulations are revised in September of each year. In important matters affecting Courses of Study two years' notice of change will be given; but in matters of administrative detail, e.g. Date of Entry, etc., Candidates must acquaint themselves with the Regulations issued in the September preceding the date of their respective Examinations. Communications sent to the University to an individual Candidate must be regarded as applying to that Candidate only.

LONDON: UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS.

September, 1924

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. Every candidate must apply to the External Registrar by postcard, and not more than *twelve weeks* before the Examination, for a form of entry which, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the University by the date specified and in accordance with the directions given in the Regulations and on the form of entry.

2. Candidates are warned that failure to comply strictly with these instructions may result in exclusion from the examination.

3. As candidates cannot be admitted after the list is closed, any candidate who may not have received a form of entry within a week after applying for it, should communicate immediately with the Principal Officer, stating the exact date of his application and the place where it was posted. If, by the last date for applying for forms of entry, a candidate should not have received a form of entry, he should telegraph immediately to the External Registrar.

4. The completion of an entry will be acknowledged by sending to each candidate in the date stated on the form of entry a card of admission bearing a number by which the Candidate is to be designated throughout the examination. The evidence of age and of name will be returned to the candidate in which the card of admission is sent. Candidates who have a name of a foreign name must enclose a stamped and certified postcard.

5. No candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year on or before the following dates:

In respect of the January Examination, 14th January.

In respect of the June Examination, 1st July.

In respect of the September Examination, 15th September.

6. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination are not to be re-admitted to the same examination as a whole (see p. 3).

7. Any person who wishes candidates may desire to make on the subject of their Examination, must be made to the External Registrar and not to the Examiners.

8. The Examination for candidates sitting in London will be held in the University Buildings, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7, and in such other places as may be arranged. Candidates with their cards of admission. Such candidates are advised not to make their final arrangements until they have received their card of admission, and those who then hear nothing to the contrary must appear at the University Building.

The Classical Pass List will be published as a Supplement to the London University Gazette, and will be sent, as soon as copies are available to every successful candidate from which any successful candidate has signed the list, together with the Examination; and to every successful candidate who has not signed the list, stamped and addressed, the envelope to him with the list form.

9. Answers to questions will be returned of the subjects in which they have failed, as soon as possible after the publication of the Pass List, but no particulars as to the Marks obtained, or the relative position of candidates among the successful in the Pass List, can be supplied, nor will any report be furnished to candidates who retire during the course of the Examination.

The University cannot undertake to answer applications by telegram or otherwise, asking for information communicated or to be communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph. The University cannot take any responsibility for, or responsibility for, private arrangements made by candidates or their friends with any person whatever for the supply of telegraphic or other information as to the results of Examinations.

The papers set at past Matriculation Examinations are reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained on application to the University of London Press, St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C. 4, and to all B. Kellers.

(To be affixed in the Regulations for the Matriculation Examination, dated September 1924.)

[No. 1.] (1924-25.)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ALTERATIONS IN AND ADDITIONS TO THE REGULATIONS FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

New Subject at the Matriculation Examination.

The History of the British Empire has been added to the list of optional subjects under Groups (4) and (5) at the Matriculation Examination, but may only be taken provided that no other branch of History is offered.

SYLLABUS.

THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1485-1901.

The Subject is to be studied in general outline only; detailed knowledge will not be required.

The consolidation of English Government; the personal monarchy of the Tudors, and the reaction under the Stuarts. English overseas trade, the Chartered Companies and experiments in colonisation.

Early English enterprise in the East Indies.

The Old Colonial System, including the Navigation Acts

The revolution of 1688 and its effect on Great Britain and the Empire considered as a whole.

The struggle with France in Europe and beyond the sea, 1688-1763.

The American revolution and the causes producing it.

The beginnings of the new empire and the organisation of British rule in India.

The Industrial revolution and political reform in Great Britain to 1832.

Sea power and the Napoleonic war; and their effect on the extension of the Empire.

The Humanitarian movement; the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the status of slavery.

The development of "responsible government" in Great Britain and the Colonies.

The downfall of the Old Colonial System, and the introduction of Free Trade.

New methods of transport, and the rise of the new imperial trade; the supply of food and raw materials from the Colonies.

The adoption of Federal constitutions in the dominions, with special reference to Canada.

Political reform in Great Britain in the latter half of the 19th century.

The new struggle for the acquisition of tropical Colonies and the partition of Africa.

The development of India, 1833-1901

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

REGULATIONS

FOR

MATRICULATION.

All Candidates should read carefully the Instructions to Candidates appended to these Regulations; those proposing to take Examinations at an Overseas Centre must consult and comply with the Special Regulations, which may be obtained from the External Registrar.

Candidates for any Degree in this University, unless admitted under Statute 113 or 113a, must become matriculated students at least three years before entry to the Final Examination for a First Degree.¹

Note—In order to become a matriculated student, a Candidate must pass either one of the three Examinations conducted by the University, viz.: (1) The ordinary Matriculation Examination, (2) the General School Examination,² (3) the Examination under Statute 116; or one of the Examinations conducted by other Bodies, which is accepted by the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination. For the General School Examination, the Examination under Statute 116, and the Examinations on which total exemption is granted, the relevant Regulations must be consulted in each case.

Students admitted under Statute 113, or under Statute 116, in virtue of an Examination conducted by another Body.

¹ The Medical and Surgical Degrees of this University are registrable qualifications to practise, and, though desirable, it is not necessary that Students should register as Medical Students in order to qualify themselves to enter for the Examination for these Degrees. For the Diplomas of certain other Licensing Bodies, however, registration as a Medical Student by the General Medical Council is a necessary preliminary, and Students should obtain particulars from the Registrar to the General Medical Council, 44, Halfam Street, Portland Place, W. 1.

² For particulars see pages 22, 23.

must pay a Registration Fee of 13 3s. to the appropriate Registrar.

The Matriculation Examination and all other Examinations of the University are open to men and women.

There shall be three Examinations for Matriculation in each year, one commencing on the second Tuesday in January, the second on the first Tuesday in June, and the third on the second Tuesday in September.

Every Candidate for the Matriculation Examination must apply by postcard to the External Registrar for a form of entry and must observe the following dates:

Examination	Last date for applying for forms of entry.	Entry closes for late date for return of forms of entry.
January	25th November	1st December
June	1st April	24th April
September	20th August	14 nearest days before the commencement of the Examination.

Each form of entry must be accompanied by (1) documentary evidence of the candidate's age and name and (2) the proper fee.

See "INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES" PRINTED INSIDE THE COVER.

No Candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year on or before the following dates:

In respect of the January Examination, 14th January.

In respect of the June Examination, 31st July.

In respect of the September Examination, 16th September.

The Examinations in January and June, but not that in September, may be held not only at the University, but also in other parts of the United Kingdom, and in the Dominions and Colonies. For particulars see pages 24, 25, and Colonial Regulations.

A Certificate from the Registrar General in London or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District, or a certified copy of the Baptismal Register, or a Statutory Declaration of the candidate's age made before a Magistrate or a Commissioner for Oaths by his parent or Guardian, or by the Principal of his School, or by the candidate himself if of full age, will be accepted. In any case in which the name used by the candidate differs from that given in the certificate, a Statutory Declaration must be produced in support of the change.

Every Candidate entering for the Matriculation Examination must pay a Fee of Two and a-half Guineas. If a Candidate withdraw his name before the last day assigned for the return of the Form of Entry, the Fee shall be returned to him. If he fail to present himself at the Examination, he will receive back the Fee paid less 6s. 6d. If he retire after the commencement of any Examination, or fail to pass it, the full Fee must be paid upon every re-entry. Nevertheless, should a Candidate on account of illness either fail to present himself at the Examination, or, having presented himself, retire therefrom, the Principal Officer may, at his discretion and on receipt of Medical Evidence satisfactory to him, return to the Candidate a sum not exceeding three-fifths of the Fee paid, and in the case of infectious illness (whether of the Candidate himself or of a person with whom he has been in contact), the amount of the whole Fee paid. These arrangements apply only to the above-mentioned ordinary Fee, and not in cases in which any Special Fee is charged.

Except in accordance with the conditions of the paragraph next following Matriculated Students are not permitted to take the Matriculation Examination as a whole; but any Matriculated Student may enter for the Matriculation Examination with a view to passing in one or more Supplementary Subjects. The Fee payable is One Guinea for each subject, in addition to any special Fee payable. Every such Candidate must apply by the date specified (see page 2) in respect of the Matriculation Examination for a special Form of Entry for the Matriculation Supplementary Certificate.

For the purpose of competing for Scholarships or Exhibitions awarded otherwise than by the University, Matriculated Students may be admitted to the Matriculation Examination; but the results of such re-examination will be communicated only to the body making the award; the names of successful Candidates will not appear on the Pass-List, and no certificates will be awarded to them.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers; but, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of a Candidate to pass, the Examiners may test the candidate by means of viva voce questions.

No Candidate shall pass the Examination unless he shall at one and the same Examination satisfy the Examiners as to

Candidates as a rule may be examined only for Supplementary Certificates in the subjects set out in the Regulations. For information whether a Supplementary Examination in any Optional Language can be held, an application should be made to the External Registrar.

But see note 2 on page 4.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

his competence in each of the following five subjects, selected according to the details specified under each of the several heads:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS FOR ALL CANDIDATES.

- (1) English. Two papers covering three hours.
- (2) Elementary Mathematics. Two papers of three hours each.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE

(3) Latin, or Greek, or Botany, or Chemistry, or Heat, Light, and Sound, or Mechanics, or Electricity and Magnetism. One paper of three hours in the subject selected.

(4) and (5) Two of the following subjects, neither of which has already been taken under Section (3). One paper of three hours in each subject. If neither Latin nor Greek has been taken under Section (3), one of the other subjects selected must be a Language other than English—

- Latin.¹
- Greek.²
- French.
- German.
- Italian.
- Russian.
- Spanish.
- Welsh.

Either Ancient History, or English History,² or Modern European History.

- Geography.²
- Logic.
- Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.
- Mathematics (more advanced).
- Mechanics.
- Chemistry.
- Heat, Light and Sound.

Not more than five subjects may be offered:

Inasmuch as Latin or Greek is compulsory at the Intermediate Examination in Arts, candidates proposing to enter for that examination are advised to take Latin or Greek at the Matriculation Examination. Internal candidates (other than Graduates of the University), who have not passed with Latin at their Matriculation Examination, will be required to pass in Latin at their Matriculation Examination, or at an equivalent Examination in that subject before proceeding to take the Intermediate Examination in Arts with Latin (see Regulations in Arts for Internal Students). Candidates who intend to proceed to a course of laws are advised to include Latin and English History in the subjects of their Matriculation Examination.

¹ At the January, June, and September Examinations in 1925 a number of alternative questions on Empire History will be set in the English History papers, and on Empire Geography in the Geography papers.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

- Electricity and Magnetism.
- Botany.¹
- Zoology.²
- Geology.²
- Music.²

Instead of one of the languages mentioned under headings (4) and (5) on page 4, a candidate may take another language provided the same shall have been approved by the University. Every candidate who desires to take a special language under this Regulation must fill in and return three months before the commencement of the examination for which he intends to enter a special form of application which may be obtained from the External Registrar. An additional fee of Two Guineas is payable in respect of every special language taken under this Regulation, and such fee is not returnable in any circumstances. When applying for the special form referred to, candidates should state (i) the date upon which they propose to enter for the Matriculation Examination, and (ii) the remaining optional subjects selected by them.

The following special languages have been approved by the Senate—Afrikaans, Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Burmese, Canarese, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Greek (Modern), Gujarati, Hausa, Hebrew (Classical and Modern), Hindi, Hindustani (Urdu), Irish, Japanese, Malay, Malvadam, Marathi, Norwegian, Pali, Panjabi² (Gurmukhi and Perso-Arabic), Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Sanskrit, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian, Siamese, Sinhalese, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Telugu, Turkish, Yoruba, Zulu.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination—

Note.—In and after 1926 Revised Syllabuses will be substituted for the existing Syllabuses in English, Latin, Greek, French, German, other Modern European Languages, and History, found on pages 18, 19, 20

¹ In this Examination special stress is laid on competence in drawing. This subject can be taken only in those Dominions and Colonies in which special arrangements have been approved by the University.

² Candidates for Examination in this subject must give notice and pay their fee at least two months before the commencement of the Examination.

³ Candidates offering Panjabi may use either the Gurmukhi script or the Perso-Arabic character, and when making their entry they must state which they prefer to use.

I.—ENGLISH.

The examination in English will consist of two papers, covering three hours, and will include:—

- (a) A subject for an essay, to be chosen by each Candidate from several subjects set. These proposed may include some having reference to Geography and History, and some involving an acquaintance with English Authors, as well as more abstract subjects, the main object being to test power of expression, thought and arrangement, general reading, and knowledge.
- (b) Questions testing knowledge and command of English. These may include questions on précis writing, paraphrase, and analysis of sentences.
- (c) Questions testing general reading and knowledge of English books.

Candidates are expected to devote to the Essay at least one hour, after the expiry of which they will be supplied with the second paper.

II.—ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS.

There will be two papers, one in Arithmetic and Algebra and the other in Geometry.

Arithmetic:

Elementary principles and processes of Arithmetic.
The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions (excluding recurring decimals).

Knowledge and use of the tables required, both in the English and Metric System, for the measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight and time.

Measurement of the rectangle, parallelogram, triangle and trapezium. *Notes:*—Questions on these may be such as will involve the application of Algebra and Geometry.

Averages, Ratio, Proportion, Percentages.

Practical applications of Arithmetic.

Great importance will be attached to correct working.

The use of Logarithms is allowed except in questions where they are expressly forbidden.

Regulations as to Certificates in English only, see page 23.
Candidates of the Empire for arithmetic tables will be supplied to candidates in London by the University. Candidates who so desire can obtain copies of these tables from the University of London Press, 12, Warwick Square, E.C.4. Candidates are not permitted to bring their own copies into the Examination Room.

In April after 1926 this sentence will be deleted and the following sentence substituted: "Working will be attached both to accuracy of working and to brevity of method."

Algebra:

The fundamental processes of Algebra.

Symbolical expression of general results in Arithmetic.

Interpretation and evaluation of Formulae. Changing the subject of a Formula.

Factors of expressions of simple types.

Equations of the first and second degree containing one unknown quantity. Simultaneous equations of the first degree, and two simultaneous equations of which one is of the first degree and the other of the second degree.

Easy examples in fractions.

Graphs of simple algebraic functions with easy applications.

Simple questions on fractional and negative indices (formal proofs not being required).

Use of logarithms to the base 10. (*See footnote on preceding page.*)

Arithmetic and Geometric Series.

Application of Algebra to the solution of problems.

Geometry:

The subjects of Euclid I.—IV., with simple deductions, including easy loci and the areas of triangles and parallelograms of which the bases and altitudes are given commensurable lengths.

Euclid's proofs will not be insisted on, but all proofs of geometrical theorems must be geometrical. The use of properties of similar figures will be allowed.

III.—OPTIONAL LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

The paper shall contain passages to be translated into English from Latin books not previously prescribed, together with questions on Grammar and simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

GREEK.

The paper shall contain passages to be translated into English from Greek books not previously prescribed.

In any case in 1926 this phrase will be deleted and the full wing phrase substituted: "Simple applications of the subject."

Candidates in order to pass must satisfy the Examiners in translation at sight from English into Latin, from Latin into English, and in Grammar.

together with questions on Grammar and simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Greek.¹

FRENCH.

The paper shall contain (1) passages for translation from French, (2) a fairly easy and a more difficult passage for translation into, and a fairly easy and a more difficult subject for free composition in French, candidates being allowed the option of doing either the more easy translation and the more difficult free composition, or the more difficult translation and the more easy free composition.

GERMAN.

The paper shall contain (1) passages for translation from German, (2) a fairly easy and a more difficult passage for translation into, and a fairly easy and a more difficult subject for free composition in German, candidates being allowed the option of doing either the more easy translation and the more difficult free composition, or the more difficult translation and the more easy free composition.

OTHER MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.²

The paper in any other Modern European Language approved for the Matriculation Examination, shall be drawn up as nearly as may be practicable in conformity with the following syllabus:³

The paper shall contain (1) an easy passage or easy passages for translation from the language in question, (2) a fairly easy and a more difficult passage for translation into, and a fairly easy and a more difficult subject for free composition in the language in question; candidates being allowed the option of doing either the more easy translation and the more difficult free composition, or the more difficult translation and the more easy free composition.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES (INCLUDING HEBREW).⁴

The paper in any Oriental Language including Hebrew, approved for the Matriculation Examination, shall be drawn up as nearly as may be practicable in conformity with the following syllabus:

The paper shall contain (1) an easy passage or easy passages for translation from the language in question, (2) an easy piece for translation into the language in question, or, as an alternative, an essay of a simple

specimen stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the Grammar questions and on the correct rendering of English into Greek.
(See page 5.)

¹ Candidates in order to pass must satisfy the Examiners in translation at sight from English into the selected language, and from the selected language into English.

character to be written in the language in question, (3) questions on Grammar, limited to Accidence and Elementary Syntax. Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in each of the three sections of the syllabus. Candidates offering Modern Hebrew are required to use the Square Script, but are permitted to make use of Hebrew grammatical terminology where the English terminology is difficult of application.

IV.—HISTORY.

The questions will be framed to test the general conceptions of history and historical development rather than technical detail.

ANCIENT.

The general course of Greek and Roman History, and an outline of the earlier Monarchies.

ENGLISH.¹

The general course of English History from 1485 to the death of Queen Victoria, with some reference to the contemporary history of Europe and Colonial developments.

MODERN EUROPEAN.

The period from 1789 to 1910.

V.—GEOGRAPHY.²

A broad study of the outlines of the geography of the world as a whole and of its larger natural regions.

The following regions in decreasing detail:—(a) England and Wales, (b) Scotland and Ireland, (c) Europe, the Mediterranean, the North Atlantic, North America and Greenland, (d) the remaining Continents. Recapitulation from the point of view of the British Empire.

Attention should be directed to the following aspects of the several regions:—The broad contrasts and chief features of the land-relief. The chief features of the coastal outline as related to those of the relief. The disposition of the water-partings and of the chief river basins. The winds and sea-currents, distribution of rainfall, the climatic contrasts, and the resulting agricultural contrasts. The districts of exceptionally dense or rare population considered in relation to their position, natural resources, and industrial activities. The arrangement of the political divisions upon the land relief and with reference to the drainage system. The analysis of the positions of the great towns.

Candidates will be expected to understand the main physical causes of the phenomena they describe, such as variations of atmospheric temperature and pressure, their seasonal and regional distribution; the causes of precipitation, winds—

¹ See footnote 3, page 4.

their cause and prevalence in different regions, the interpretation of weather charts, and the meaning of the net-work and other conventional symbols employed in maps. Time need not be spent in elaborate map-drawing. The answers in the examination should be illustrated, where necessary, by simple diagrams, correct in general proportion, but without detail. Candidates may be expected to identify maps without names, to insert upon such maps the position of geographical features, and to work problems as to local time.

VI.—LOGIC.

The Term: classification of terms, denotation and connotation.

Division, Definition, the Predicables.

The Proposition: classification of propositions, reduction of sentences to logical form.

Laws of thought, opposition of propositions, immediate inferences.

The Syllogism: moods and figures, the expression of arguments in syllogistic form.

Hypothetical and disjunctive propositions and arguments.

Inductive reasoning in its various forms.

Observation and experiment: canons of scientific induction.

Combination of induction and deduction: hypothesis and explanation.

Fallacies.

These three subjects will be treated in a specially elementary manner.

VII.—GEOMETRICAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Plane Geometry:—

Construction of scales, angles, quadrilaterals and polygons. Problems on circles and tangents and on areas of plane figures. Simple problems on loci, including paths of points in elementary linkwork. Construction of Archimedes' spiral, ellipse, cycloid, and involute of circle, with their tangents and normals.

Solid Geometry:—

Elementary projections of points, lines, planes, inclined surfaces, and solids, including the cylinder, cone, and sphere. Simple sections. Projection of additional plans and elevations.

Isometric or oblique projection, without using isometric scale, of simple plane surfaces and solids.

Developments of the surfaces of simple solids; elementary problems in interpenetration of prisms, cylinders and cones, and developments of penetrated surfaces.

Projection of simple hex and square-threaded screw.

Machine Drawing:—

Making scale drawings, two or more views, with simple sections of elementary machine parts, from rough partly-dimensioned sketches.

VIII.—MATHEMATICS (more advanced).

Harder questions may be set on the syllabus of Elementary Mathematics.

Algebra:—

Theory of indices, logarithms, and the use of logarithmic tables.

Theory of quadratics.

Permutations and Combinations.

Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index.

Trigonometry:—

Including the addition formulae and the solution of triangles, together with the practical solution of triangles and applications, and numerical examples involving the use of logarithmic and other tables.

Geometry:—

Similar figures.

Mensuration of the Circle.

Elementary Co-ordinate Geometry of the straight line and circle.

Calculus:—

Limits. Gradient of a graph.

Differentiation of sum, product and quotient of functions. Differentiation of a function of a function.

Differentiation of simple algebraic functions involving positive and negative integral powers of the variable.

Differentiation of elementary trigonometric functions (the inverse functions are excluded).

Simple questions on maxima and minima.

Integration of expressions formed by sums of terms of the type x^n (excluding $n = -1$), $\sin x$ and $\cos x$. (Integration by parts is excluded.)

Elementary questions and problems involving differentiation and integration with simple applications to rates, and volumes.

The Sections on Geometry and on Calculus are alternative. Candidates may not attempt questions in both.

Five-figure logarithmic tables will be supplied by the University.

IX.—OPTIONAL SCIENCES.

The Examinations in Science shall aim at ascertaining whether Candidates possess a knowledge of fundamental scientific methods, acquired by observation of nature or by a simple course of experiment in physical measurement, or by the investigation of simple problems and commonly occurring phenomena illustrating natural laws.

MECHANICS.

Elementary notions of Displacement, Velocity, and Acceleration.

Motion of a body with constant Acceleration.

Resolution and Composition of Velocities, Accelerations, &c.

Elementary notions of Mass and Momentum.

Elementary notions of Force as measured by rate of change of momentum.

Newton's Laws of Motion.

Kinetic Energy, and Work.

Units of Force, and Measurement.

Balancing of Forces.

Torques or Moments.

Conditions for the equilibrium of Three Parallel Forces.

Resolution and Composition of Parallel Forces in one Plane.

Centre of Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Stable, Unstable, and Neutral Equilibrium.

Conditions for the equilibrium of Three Forces not parallel. Triangle and Parallelogram of Forces. Moments.

Simple illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium and of the Principle of Work, as in levers, pulleys, the inclined plane, &c.

Pressure in Liquids—variations with depth.

Transmissibility of Liquid Pressure. Hydraulic Press.

Pressures—suspended and floating bodies.

Density—methods of determining Relative Densities.

Relation between volume and pressure in Gases.

Atmospheric Pressure.

CHEMISTRY.

Combination and Decomposition. Elements and Compounds.

Elementary experimental study of air, water, and calcium carbonate. Solvent power of water. Natural waters, solution, crystallisation, and distillation.

Elementary experimental study of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, chlorine, and their common compounds, together with bromine and iodine so far as is required to show their relationship to chlorine.

Composition and properties of silica, action of silica upon bases, nature of glass.

General characteristics of the metals, including an elementary study of sodium, calcium, and iron, and their common compounds.

The oxidation of the metals magnesium, zinc, iron, copper, lead, and the properties of their oxides. The interaction of these metals and their oxides with the common acids.

Action of water on sodium, magnesium, and iron. The reversible character of the action of water on iron.

Elementary experiments illustrating the quantitative nature of chemical combination.

Quantitative interaction of acids with metals and bases. Equivalents—Atomic Theory, Symbols and Formulae. Boyle's and Charles' Laws. Diffusion.

The more obvious phenomena of Electrolysis. Development of heat in chemical reaction. Combustion. Flame and Incandescence.

Candidates will be required to give evidence by their answers that they have seen experiments illustrative of all the subjects included in the Syllabus, and that they have themselves performed a variety of simple qualitative and quantitative experiments.

The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which the subject may best be experimentally taught in schools.

HEAT, LIGHT AND SOUND.

Heat:—

Temperature. Construction and use of the Mercury Thermometer.

Expansion of Solids and Liquids with rise of Temperature. Effect of change of Temperature on the Volume and Pressure of Gases.

Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat.

Change of State—Latent Heat. Elementary notions of the transfer of Heat. Heat considered as a form of Energy.

Light:—

Propagation of Light. Laws of Reflexion and Refraction. Reflexion at Plane and concave Spherical Surfaces, and the formation of Images.

Refraction at Plane Surfaces and by Prisms. The spectrum. The formation of Images by single convex lenses. The simple magnifying glass. Photometry.

Sound:—

The production and propagation of Sound. Nature of Wave-motion. Amplitude, Wave-length and Frequency.

Experimental determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air.
 Determination of Frequency by simple methods.
 Experiments on the modes of Vibration of Strings.

The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which these subjects may best be experimentally taught in schools.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

Simple Phenomena of Magnetism. Properties of Magnets. The Law of Magnetic Force. Lines of Force. Magnetic Moment.

The simpler Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by Induction Influence.

Quantity of Electricity.

The Law of Electric Force.

Lines of Electric Force.

Electric Currents.

The simple Voltaic Cell, the Daniell Cell.

Magnetic Field of Current. Galvanometers.

Simple Electromagnets.

Electromotive Force. Resistance.

Ohm's Law.

Heating effects of Currents.

Elementary Phenomena of Electrolysis.

The simple phenomena of induced Currents.

Induction Coils.

The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which these subjects may best be experimentally taught in schools.

BOTANY.

1. The appearance and structure of the organs of a flowering plant so far as these can be observed with the naked eye or with the aid of a hand lens.

The functions of these organs so far as they can be ascertained by observation and simple experiment.

2. The main phenomena of the life-history of common flowering plants (excluding the microscopic processes of maturation and union of the sexual elements and of the development of the seed. The mechanism of pollination, fruit and seed dispersal. Germination, particularly as illus-

trated by the germination of seeds. Candidates should bring a hand-lens, a sharp knife, drawing pencil and writing paper. In the examination special stress is laid on comparison of drawings. The subject can be taken only in those Dominions and Colonies in which special arrangements have been approved by the Senate.

trated by seedlings easily grown in the garden or in pots or boxes. The structure of garden soil. Different types of soil and their water and air contents. Rough methods of mechanical analysis of soils.

3. The nature and structure (excluding microscopic details) of the vegetable materials met with in everyday life, such as wood, cork, &c. (excluding manufactured substances); also of the common edible fruits and vegetables.

4. The description of a flowering plant (not necessarily belonging to one of the Natural Orders enumerated below) and a knowledge of the following Natural Orders, as illustrated by wild or commonly cultivated plants: Ranunculaceae, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceae, Leguminosae, Rosaceae, Compositae, Primulaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Labiatae, Salicaceae, Iridaceae, Liliaceae.

5. An elementary knowledge of the nutrition, growth, irritability of plants, particularly of such facts as can be demonstrated by simple qualitative and quantitative experiments. Candidates will be expected to show evidence that they have performed such experiments themselves.

The questions set will have regard to the conditions under which these subjects may best be experimentally taught in schools.

(An elementary knowledge will be assumed of the chemical and physical properties of the atmosphere and of water, together with some acquaintance with the use of the barometer and thermometer.)

6. The main features of the more easily accessible types of British Vegetation, and of the different habitats in which they are found. Common weeds of cultivated soil, and the causes of their prevalence.

(An elementary knowledge of the adaptations shown by native plants to their environment.)

7. The outlines of the cellular structure of the living plant as shown for example in simple fresh-water algae and in the mesophyll of a foliage leaf.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The general principles of animal life treated in an elementary fashion and illustrated by the types specified in paragraph 4. Growth and Metamorphosis as illustrated by the frog and butterfly. Conditions under which life can exist. Differences between animals and plants.

See Note 2 on page 5.

2. The gross structure of the skin; the skeleton; the alimentary tract and its glands; the respiratory mechanism; the vascular system; the central nervous system; and the functions of these organs in a typical mammal.

3. The structure and mode of life of *Amoeba* and *Hydra* treated in an elementary manner.

4. The chief external characters and mode of life of a jelly fish (*Aurelia*), an anemone, and a coral, an earthworm, a crayfish or lobster, a blow-fly, a bee, a butterfly, a spider (the structure of the mouth parts of the foregoing Arthropods not to be studied in detail), a starfish, a fresh water mussel, and a snail, a fish, a frog, a lizard, a tortoise, and a snake, and a typical bird and mammal.

Candidates must possess a practical acquaintance with the external characters of the types specified in Section 4.

5. The distinguishing features of the following groups: Protozoa, Coelenterata, Echinodermata, Annelida, Arthropoda, Crustacea, Insecta, Arachnida, Mollusca, Vertebrata (Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals).

GEOLOGY.

1. The Crust of the Earth. Nature of common Rocks and Rock-forming Minerals.

2. The Ocean. Nature of ocean floors and sea margins and comparison of them with sedimentary Rocks. Action of the sea in Denudation and Deposition.

3. Circulation of Atmospheric Waters. Formation of Springs, Rivers, and lakes. Geological action of wind, rain, rivers, and ice. Materials created by these agencies and comparison of them with sedimentary Rocks. Origin of valleys, estuaries, and deltas.

4. Internal movements acting in the Earth's crust. Bending, Folding, and Fractures of different kinds. Induration, Jointing, and Cleavage. Earthquakes and Volcanic phenomena.

5. Forms of the Earth's surface resulting from the action of internal and external forces. Escarpments, Outliers, Inliers, Unconformities, Igneous Intrusions. Production of different types of Scenery.

6. Fossils, their nature and uses to the geologist and biologist. General succession of the Fossiliferous Strata. Candidates are expected to have practical acquaintance with the secondary minerals, rocks, and fossils.

¹ See note 2 on page 5.

X.—MUSIC.

Candidates must be prepared to undergo the following tests:

1. To answer questions on the Rudiments of Musical Knowledge including the Transposition of a musical passage and the naming of the keys through which it passes, in both the original and the transposed versions.

Not more than three questions will be set in the foregoing subject.

2a. To complete a melody of not less than 8 bars in all, the opening of which will be given. The melody to modulate at least once, and return finally to the original key.

Or, optionally

2b. To write a melody to a given stanza of poetry.

3. To show a competent knowledge of Triads and their inversions, the Dominant 7th and its inversions, suspensions, passing notes (accented and unaccented), cadences and simple modulation.

N.B.—The tests under heading 3 will include:—

(i) The writing of specified harmonies in their suitable context;

(ii) The addition of a melodious under part to a given melody, making good two-part harmony;

(iii) Either the harmonising of a melody in a way suitable for a string trio, or, alternatively, the writing of a simple pianoforte accompaniment to a given melody.

The Candidate will also be required to give a concise analysis of a movement in Sonata form, written for the Pianoforte.

(iv) The writing of a Modulation from a given key to a related key.

4. To show some knowledge of musical works and their composers.

The questions to be set will include:—

(i) The identification of short extracts from British National songs or from well-known instrumental works;

(ii) An acquaintance with the outlines of musical history. (A specified period will be set for each year's examination.)

N.B.—Detailed biographical information will not be required.

¹ For 1925 and 1926—The Haydn—Mozart—Beethoven period.

Revised Syllabuses.

In and after 1926 the following Syllabuses will be substituted for the existing Syllabuses in the respective subjects:—

ENGLISH.

The Examination in English will consist of one paper of three hours, and will include:—

- (a) A subject for an essay to be chosen by the candidate from several subjects set, the main object being to test power of expression, thought, and arrangement.
- (b) Questions testing knowledge and command of English. These may include questions on précis-writing, paraphrase, and analysis of sentences.
- (c) Questions testing knowledge of specified English books. Candidates are expected to devote about one hour to the essay.

The following books are prescribed for 1926, 1927, and 1928 in connection with Section (c) of the above Syllabus:—

- 1926—Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*;
M. Arnold: *Sohrab and Rustum: The Scholar Gypsy*;
Pharis;
S. M. Butler: *Travels: Voyages I and 2*.
- 1927—Shakespeare: *Henry IV, Part I*;
M. Arnold: *Sohrab and Rustum: The Scholar Gypsy*;
Pharis;
Hazlitt: *Selected Essays* (ed. G. Sampson, Cambridge Univ. Press).
- 1928—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*;
Milton: *Paradise Lost Bk II*;
Hazlitt: *Selected Essays* (ed. G. S. Sampson, Cambridge Univ. Press).

LATIN.

The paper shall contain (1) passages to be translated into English from Latin books not previously prescribed; (2) simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin; (3) questions on Grammar.
(Note.—Footnote 2 on page 7 of the current Regulations will be deleted.)

GREEK.

The paper shall contain (1) passages to be translated into English from Greek books not previously prescribed; (2) simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Greek; (3) questions on Grammar.

(Note.—Footnote 1 on page 8 of the current Regulations will be deleted.)

FRENCH.

The paper shall contain (1) passages for translation from French into English and (2), at the choice of the candidate, either a fairly easy subject for Free Composition in French, together with a more difficult passage for translation into French, or a more difficult subject for Free Composition, together with a fairly easy passage for translation.

GERMAN.

The paper shall contain (1) passages for translation from German into English and (2), at the choice of the candidate, either a fairly easy subject for Free Composition in German, together with a more difficult passage for translation into German, or a more difficult subject for Free Composition, together with a fairly easy passage for translation.

OTHER MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

The paper in any other Modern European Language approved for the Matriculation Examination shall be drawn up as nearly as may be practicable in conformity with the following Syllabus:—

The paper shall contain (1) passages for translation from the language in question into English and (2) either a fairly easy subject for Free Composition in the language in question, together with a more difficult passage for translation into the language in question, or a more difficult subject for Free Composition, together with a fairly easy passage for translation.

HISTORY.

The questions will be framed to test general knowledge of history and historical development rather than memory of detail.

One of the following Branches (one paper of three hours will be set in each Branch):—

(a) *Greek History.*

From 776 B.C. to 323 B.C.

(b) *Roman History.*

From 264 B.C. to 180 A.D.

(c) *English History.*

The general course of English History from 1066 to 1901 with some references to the contemporary history of Europe and Colonial developments.

The paper will be divided into four sections, covering respectively the periods 1066-1485, 1485-1688, 1688-1815, 1815-1901, and candidates will be required to answer questions from two out of the four periods.

(d) European History.

One of the four following periods :—

- (i) From 1646 to 1494.
- (ii) From 1494 to 1715.
- (iii) From 1648 to 1815.
- (iv) From 1789 to 1914.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION.

The Examination shall be conducted in the following order :—

First Day.

Afternoon, 2.30 to 5.30. English Essay and English (1).
(The Paper in English will be given out at 3.30.)

Second Day.

Morning, 10 to 1. Elementary Mathematics (2).
Afternoon, 2.30 to 5.30.

Third Day.

Morning, 10 to 12.

Latin (3).
Greek (4).

Afternoon, 2.30 to 5.30.

Greek (4).
Drawing—Geometrical and Mechanical (5).
Botany (6).
Chemistry (7).
Heat, Light and Sound (8).
Mechanics (9).
Electricity and Magnetism (10).

Fourth Day.

Morning, 10 to 12.30.

Botany (6).
Chemistry (7).
Heat, Light and Sound (8).
Mechanics (9).
Electricity and Magnetism (10).
Ancient History (11).
Modern European History (12).
English History (13).

Afternoon, 2.30 to 5.30.

French (14).
German (15).
Italian (16).
Spanish (17).
Geography (18).
Logic (19).
French (14).
German (15).
Welsh (16).
Spanish (17).
Geography (18).
Logic (19).
Mathematics, more advanced (20).
Miscellaneous (21).

Except in the case of English and Elementary Mathematics Candidates will be allowed to take only one paper in each subject. Two papers will be set in many other subjects in order to compress the Examination into as short a period as possible, but no Candidate will be allowed to take more than one of these papers. No option is allowed as to the order in which they are taken, and if the Candidate does not present himself for examination in a given subject at the right time, he will on no account whatever be allowed to take a paper which may be set later in the same subject. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that Candidates should attend to the following rule :—

Candidates, having selected their subjects in accordance with the Regulations, will be examined in these subjects in the numerical order in which they occur in the above list, and must take each subject on the first possible occasion accordingly.

Thus for example a Candidate who offers, in addition to English and Mathematics (Elementary), Botany, Mechanics, and French, must take Botany (No. 6) on the afternoon of the third day, Mechanics (No. 9) on the morning of the fourth day, and French (No. 14) on the afternoon of the fourth day. Again, a Candidate who offers Latin, French (14), and German (15), must take French in the morning and German in the afternoon of the fourth day.

Candidates who take any of the subjects for which two months' notice or more is required will be informed of the dates upon which the Examinations in these subjects will take place.

At two o'clock on Saturday in the sixth week after the January and in the seventh week after the June Examination, the Principal Officer shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order in two Divisions—a First Division and a Second Division.

At two o'clock on October 1st (except when this date shall coincide with a Sunday, when the following day will be substituted), the Principal Officer shall publish a numerical list of the Candidates who have passed at the September Examination, and shall, either then or as soon as possible thereafter, publish a list arranged in alphabetical order in two Divisions—a First Division and a Second Division.

A Pass Certificate, signed by the Principal Officer and setting forth the subjects of Examination taken by the Candidate, shall be delivered to each successful Candidate after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the

As a rule, Certificates are ready for issue about a month after the publication of the Pass-List, and, in the absence of any request to the contrary, will be posted to the address given on the Form of Entry.

Changes in the details of this order may be found necessary from time to time, but in all such cases the notice will be given to Candidates.

Summary of the Regulations for the General School Examination for School, School Commercial, and Matriculation Certificates.

[For this Examination the University enters into relations only with Schools, and no application for Examination can be considered unless sent in through the School Authorities.]

The University holds in schools an Examination called the General School Examination under the following conditions—

(a) that the School is under Inspection approved by the University, and

(b) that the course of instruction given in the School and the curriculum pursued by the pupils have been approved by the University.

Any pupil who has pursued an approved course of study in the School is eligible to be entered for the General School Examination. The standard for Matriculation by means of the General School Examination is in each subject that of the Matriculation Examination, but certain subjects may be taken at the School Examination for Matriculation purposes which are not subjects of the Matriculation Examination and certain other subjects may be included for the School Certificate which are not subjects for Matriculation. In Modern Languages there is an Oral Examination in addition to the Written Examination.

The School Certificates of the General School Examination are awarded to pupils who—

(i) have pursued a course of study at an approved School or Schools under inspection by the University, or the Board of Education, and

(ii) have passed the General School Examination at one and the same Examination in accordance with the scheme set out in the Regulations.

Each Candidate for the General School Examination will be required to pay a Fee of Two Pounds Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

If the Candidate qualifies for Matriculation, a further Fee of Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence will be payable on Registration.

The standing of students registered under Statute 116 in virtue of having passed the General School Examination dates from the Matriculation Examination immediately preceding the application for Registration, but no student may apply for registration before attaining the age of sixteen, and no student will be registered before the date of the Matriculation

Pro copies of the detailed Regulations may be obtained by School Authorities on application to the Principal Officer.

Examination immediately following the completion of his sixteenth year (except that a student who attains the age of sixteen between June 7 and July 31 will be registrable from the June Matriculation Examination).

The Scheme for the Examination also makes provision for the award of School Commercial Certificates.

A School desiring to present pupils for the General School Examination is required to make application to the University, and to submit a general statement of the complete course of instruction given in the School and the curriculum of study pursued by the candidates, for the approval of the University.

The General School Examination is held each year at Mid-summer and in December.

A School Examination may also be held at any other time the University may fix. The University will further be prepared in special cases, in order to meet the wishes of a School, or group of Schools, to consider an application for a special Examination at a time other than that fixed for a regular School Examination, provided the whole cost of such a special Examination is borne by the School or group of Schools.

Certificates in English.

Examinations for these Certificates can be held only in London.

(i) JUNIOR CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH.

Any person will be admitted to take the English paper and a *Viva Voce* Test at the Matriculation Examination, on payment of a Fee of £2 2s. for each entry, and subject to the General Regulations affecting that Examination.

A Certificate will be issued to each successful Candidate stating that he has submitted himself to an oral and written test in English, and has shown an adequate knowledge of the subject.

(ii) SENIOR CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH.

Any person who has not passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts will be admitted to take the English Papers at the Intermediate Examination in Arts for External Students and a *Viva Voce* Test, on payment of a Fee of £2 3s. and subject to the General Regulations relating to that Examination.

A Certificate will be issued to each successful Candidate stating that he has shown an adequate knowledge of the English Language, and of the period of English Literature and of the Texts prescribed for that Examination.

APPENDIX.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCES.

N.B.—The September Matriculation Examination is not held out of London.

These Examinations are appointed by the Senate from time to time upon the application of any Institution or College desiring to be named as a local centre for one or more Examinations; they are carried out simultaneously with the Examinations in London, and are under the supervision of Sub-Examiners appointed by the Senate.

Candidates wishing to be examined at Provincial centres must give notice upon their Forms of Entry, when all necessary arrangements will be made by the University.

A Local Fee, varying in amount from £1 to £3, is payable to the authorities of the Provincial Centres by Candidates desiring to avail themselves of the accommodation thus provided. This Fee is in addition to the University Fee. The amount of the Local Fee and the time for its payment at the Local Centre will be announced on the Time Table of the Examination with which every Candidate is supplied. The University Fee must be sent to the University with the Form of Entry; the Local Fee must not be sent to the University, it must be paid at the Local Centre.

The answers to the candidates at the Provincial Examinations are reviewed by the Examiners at the same time as the answers of the Candidates examined in London; and a list of the Candidates who have passed at each of the Provincial Examinations is published at the time next to the Publication of the List where such Examinations have been held.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCES.

Of the names of the Universities, those marked with the Centre have open to them Examinations at that particular institution. Other centres, except where otherwise indicated, are open without distinction to men and women candidates.

1922.

THE JANUARY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held at—

- Birmingham**—The University; £1.
Birmingham—Technical College; £1 1s.
Bristol—The Merchant Venturers' Technical College; £1 5s.
Cardiff—University College, Cathays Park; £1 5s.
Cardiff—University College of the South-West of England; £1 5s.
Glasgow—The Royal Technical College; £1 1s.
Harrogate—United Methodist Schoolroom, Station Parade; £1 5s.
Hull—Technical College; £1.
Leeds—Newcastle Secondary School for Girls; £1.
Liverpool—The Royal Institution; £1.
Manchester—Owens College; £1 5s.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Rutherford College; £1 1s.
Nottingham—The High School; £1 1s.
Portsmouth—The Technical School, Tavistock Road; £1 5s.
Southampton—The Highfield University College; £1 1s.
Sunderland—The Technical College; £1.
Sunderland—The Municipal Secondary Boys' School; £1.
Tonyn—County School; £1 5s.
Worcester—St. Andrew's College (Close Centre).
Worcester—Victoria Institute; £1 1s.

THE JUNE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held at—

- Bangor**—University College of North Wales; £1 5s.
Bedford—The Madras School; £1 5s.

- Birmingham**—The University; £1.
Bournemouth—The High School for Girls; £1 5s.
Bradford—Technical College; £1.
Brighton—The Municipal Secondary School; £1.
Brighton—Roodlean School; £2. (Women only).
Bristol—The University; £1 5s.
Cardiff—University College, Cathays Park; £1 5s.
Cheltenham—Cheltenham College; £2.
Exeter—The Technical College; £1 10s.
Exeter—University College of the South-West of England; £1 5s.
Glasgow—The Royal Technical College; £1 1s.
Harrogate—United Methodist Schoolroom, Station Parade; £1 5s.
Horsham—Christ's Hospital (Close Centre).
Huddersfield—Technical College; £1 5s.
Hull—Technical College; £1.
Leeds—To be arranged; £1.
Leeds—Municipal Technical School; £1 5s.
Liverpool—The Royal Institution; £1.
Manchester—Owens College; £1 5s.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Rutherford College; £1 1s.
Nottingham—University College; £1 1s.
Portsmouth—The Technical School, Tavistock Road; £1 5s.
Portsmouth—The Municipal College; £1 5s.
St. Andrew's—St. Leonard's School; £2.
Southampton—Highfield University College; £1 1s.
Sunderland—The Technical College; £1.
Sunderland—The Municipal Secondary Boys' School; £1.
Tonyn—County School; £1 5s.
Worcester—St. Andrew's College (Close Centre).
Worcester—Victoria Institute; £1 1s.

1923.

THE JANUARY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held at—

- Birmingham**—The University; £1.
Brighton—The Municipal Secondary School; £1.
Cardiff—University College, Cathays Park; £1 5s.
Exeter—University College of the South-West of England; £1 5s.
Glasgow—The Royal Technical College; £1 1s.
Harrogate—United Methodist Schoolroom, Station Parade; £1 5s.
Hull—Technical College; £1.
Liverpool—The Royal Institution; £1.
Manchester—Owens College; £1 5s.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Rutherford College; £1 1s.
Nottingham—The High School; £1 1s.
Portsmouth—The Technical School, Tavistock Road; £1 5s.
Portsmouth—Grammar School; £1.
Sunderland—Margaret's Grammar School; £1 10s.

THE JUNE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held at—

- Cardiff**—University College, Cathays Park; £1 5s.
Liverpool—The Royal Institution; £1.
Nottingham—University College; £1 1s.

This Fee will be returned if the applicant Candidates present themselves.

11 March 1928.

There are normally three Examinations leading up to a Degree.

The first is the Matriculation Examination, which is common to Faculties. The standard of this may be defined as equivalent to the standard of a 'Pass with Credit' at any of the School Examinations recognised by the Board of Education, e.g., the Oxford School Certificate (formerly the Oxford Senior Local), the Cambridge School Certificate (formerly the Cambridge Senior Local) etc. These School Examinations are designed for pupils of 16 plus who have been following a normal course in a Secondary School of the type and standard approved by the Board of Education and to be found on their Grant List.

A copy of the Regulations is appended, and on page 5 of these Regulations will be found a list of the special optional languages which have been approved for Overseas candidates.

The second Examination is the Intermediate Examination. In the more usual Faculties, e.g., Arts and Science, this Examination is covered with relative ease by an average candidate in a Secondary School one year after passing the Matriculation Examination. It is an easier Examination to pass than the Higher School Examination, and normally requires two years' work from a pupil of the same type.

It must be understood that this definition of standard applies to the Intermediate Examination in the more usual Faculties, e.g., Arts and Science, and does not apply to the more specialised Faculties of Intermediate in the less usual Faculties, e.g., Laws, Medicine, Engineering, etc.

The standard of the Pass Final Examination is more difficult to define. The course can normally be covered by an average student in College where teaching of a University type is given, in two years after passing the Intermediate Examination. This Examination is normally not taken in Schools. The Honours Examinations are again of a widely different type, and, moreover, the difference in standard between the lowest third class Honours and the highest first class Honours is very great.

Examinations in the Colonies.

These are granted on the application of any Colony or Dominion through the appropriate channel at Home, i.e., the Agent General, or through the Colonial Office. Under no circumstances is any Examination held except upon the application of the Government of the Territory concerned. Normally, any Examination conducted entirely on written papers can be held in a Dominion; furthermore, an Examination involving a simple viva voce test can also be held in a Dominion provided that the authorities on the spot can secure the services of a suitably qualified person to act as Assistant Examiner for the subject concerned. This would apply to such Examinations as a special test in the more usual modern languages at an Intermediate Examination, or a B.A. Pass Final.

Practical Examinations in Science have been sanctioned in a number of cases in the Dominions. The essential conditions are the existence on the spot of suitably equipped laboratories, and the availability of a sufficiently qualified scientific man. For example,

- 2 -

In Mauritius, practical examinations have been sanctioned in Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the laboratories of either the Agricultural College or the Royal College. A report on the laboratory accommodation from an independent person is always called for by the University before sanctioning the holding of a practical examination overseas.

It is not usual to send out an Inspector from England for this purpose, as hitherto it has generally been found possible to obtain an adequate report from someone on the spot, or occasionally from some qualified member of the University who is visiting the district.

Special Syllabuses.

Special syllabuses have been approved in a few cases for Colonial Examinations, e.g., in Botany where the local flora differs widely, special syllabuses have been approved for Ceylon, Malaya, etc.

Special languages are allowed to be taken by Oriental candidates in the Intermediate and Final Arts Examinations. Thus Ceylon is allowed to substitute an approved syllabus in Tamil or Sinhalese for the syllabuses in French or German, or correspondingly, Examinations in Sanskrit or Pali for Latin or Greek; similarly in Palestine, candidates may offer Classical Hebrew in place of Latin or Greek.

MASTER'S LODGINGS · UNIVERSITY COLLEGE · OXFORD

TELEPHONE : OXFORD 681

329

9th. March 1926.

My dear Major Vischer,

I have tried my hand at drafting a new paragraph 15 for the notes on Educational Policy in British Tropical Africa. I will bring up two copies with me to-morrow, but send you this one now in case you have time to look at it.

Yours sincerely,

M. E. S. [Signature]

Education of Girls and Women in British Tropical Africa.

Paragraph 13.

It is obvious that better education of native girls and women in Tropical Africa is urgently needed, but it is almost impossible to over-state the delicacy and difficulties of the problem. Much has already been done, some of it wise, some of it - as we now see - unwise. More should be done at once, but only those who are intimately acquainted with the needs of each Colony and experienced in using the power of Education, but also aware of the subtlety of its social reactions, can judge what it is wise to attempt in each of the different areas under review.

We are impressed by the fact that mere generalisations on the subject are not needed and may be misleading. Tropical Africa presents not one problem, but many, in regard to the education of its girls and women. Differences in breed and tribal tradition should guide the judgment of those who must decide what it is prudent to attempt. Clever boys, for whom higher education is expedient, must be able to look forward to educated mates. Again, side by side with the extension of Elementary Education for children, there should go enlargement of educational opportunities for adult women as well as for adult men. Otherwise there may be a breach between the generations, the children losing much that the old

traditions might have given them, and the representatives of the latter becoming estranged through their remoteness from the atmosphere of the new education. To leave the women of a community untouched by most of the manifold influences, which pour in through education, may have the effect either of breaking the natural ties between the generations or of indurating the old prejudices of the elder women. Education is a curse rather than a blessing if it makes women discontented or incompetent. The real difficulty lies in imparting any kind of education which has not a disintegrating and unsettling effect upon the people of the country.

It must also be remembered that in many tribes the women have great influence in the affairs of the community. Education should recognise this fact and endeavour to preserve the better kinds of feminine influence under the changed conditions of tribal life. It would be unfortunate if the tone of the new education should suggest to the girls and women that in the past they have been the victims of an inferiority complex.

Another point to be considered is whether the teachers of girls and women should in all cases be women, or whether there should be exceptions to this rule. There is no doubt that women teachers of a fine quality

of insight and good sense are needed to strengthen what is good in the present efforts and to establish more widely a sound system.

Female education is not an isolated problem but is an integral part of the whole question and cannot be separated from other aspects of it.

EDWIN STREET.

March 7th, 1905.

My dear Micham,

Thank you for your letter of March 5th. I will bring it up at the next Meeting with other documents received, and I am glad you are bringing the matter to the Surgeon before the Committee. I have been busy with it lately, and have begun with some which I would like to discuss with you. This will be circulated to the Members. My notes on the Verminous will be circulated at the same time. It is a matter on the same question.

Yours very respectfully,

DOWNING STREET.

March 7th, 1923.

My dear Oldham,

Thank you for your letter of March 5th. I will bring it up at the next meeting with other documents received, and I am glad you are bringing the matter of the Bureau up before the Committee. I have been busy with it lately, and have begun with a Memo which I should like to discuss with you. This could be circulated to the Members. My Memo on the Vernacular could be circulated at the same time. It bears much on the same question.

Yours very sincerely,

W. S. Oldham, Esq,
 Edinburgh House,
 Eaton Gate.

5/3/25

University of London,
Kensington Road, W. 8.

63



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

5 March 1925.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of 4 March, and to say that I shall have great pleasure in attending before the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa, at the time specified, viz., Tuesday, 10 March, at 11.a.m.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo F Goodchild
External Registrar.

The Secretary to the
Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W. 1.

GFG/DER

RECD. 6/3/25
NSD.

335

FORMA INISCO, BOMBE, LONDON
FORMA INISCO, LONDON

CODES
MEMBERS
CHINA INLAND MISSION

TELEPHONE — VICTORIA, 1228

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Composed of Representatives appointed by

UNITED MISSIONARY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA
UNION BELGE DE MISSIONS PROTESTANTES AU CONGO
CHINA INLAND MISSION
NORSE MISSIONSRAAD
SWEDESK EVANGELISKA MISSIONSBEREDET
UNION MISSIONS EVANGELIQUES DE PARIS
SOCIETY OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN
IRELAND
CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON
CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF JAPAN

COMITEE VAN ADVIES (THE NETHERLANDS)
MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF NEW ZEALAND
NORSE MISSIONSRAAD
FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA
(UNITED STATES AND CANADA)
MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF SOUTH AFRICA
SUOMEN LAHETYSKIVYOGY
Svenska MISSIONSBEREDET
ASSOCIATION OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN SWITZERLAND

Chairman
JOHN R. MOTT

EDINBURGH HOUSE
2 EATON GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

5th March, 1925.

Major Hanns Vischer,
Colonial Office,
S.W. 1.

My dear Vischer,

I should like to ask the Advisory Committee at its next meeting to put on its agenda for the following meeting the question of the establishment of an international Bureau of African Languages and Literature. The matter is one in which the missionary societies are keenly interested, and in view of certain possibilities of assistance from America, it is desirable that the question should be considered without undue delay.

The Committee has already agreed, at its sixth meeting, to consider the question of the place of the vernacular in education.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

4.3.25

LITTLE PARKHURST,

ASINGER COMMON,

NE CORNER,

SURREY.

Dear Vischer,

I will call at the C.O. tomorrow
about 3.45 P.M. (I have an appointment
with a student at 3.) I bring the
news with me. If you cannot be there
telephone to Colonial Bank at lunch
time.

Sincerely yours

W. G. W. G.

DOWNING STREET.

March 4th, 1925.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Ormsby-Gore to inform you that the Members of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa, would greatly appreciate your presence at their next Meeting to be held in the Conference Room at the Colonial Office on Tuesday, March 10th, at 11 a.m., in order that they might have the benefit of your views regarding certain proposals received from the Governor of the Gold Coast in connection with the Government College for that Colony.

I beg to thank you for the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

LONDON.

March 3rd, 1925.

Dear Sir Frederick,

Before long the Committee will have to consider the question of African Girls' Education. This question has already been asked, indirectly, by the Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory for advice and the Director of Education in Northern Nigeria states in his annual report for 1923 (it has been circulated) that he is looking to the Committee for advice in this matter. During our discussion on Girls' Education at the last Meeting, in reference to Senegal, the Committee expressed the view that girls' should be instructed by women teachers. I feel very strongly, and I rather think you agree, that the whole problem can better be studied by women than by men, and that ultimately we will have to turn to women in this country for their

advice.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATIONIN TROPICAL AFRICA.AGENDA for the 12th Meeting.

(to replace the Agenda circulated on the
25th February.)

1. Minutes of the 11th Meeting.
2. Notice of documents, etc., received by the Secretary.
3. London Degree for Achimota.
4. Memorandum on General Education Policy.

Mr. G.F. Goodchild, External Registrar, London University, has been invited and has kindly promised to be present at the Meeting in order to enable the Committee to ascertain the attitude of London University to the proposal made by Mr. Fraser and discussed at the last Meeting.

N O T E S.

1. Sir Michael Sadler thinks that it is essential that Mr. Dellar should meet the Committee at the next Meeting, or, failing this, that certain members of the Committee should see him and ascertain his views.

2. Re Achimota and London Degrees. If London cannot help in this matter, Sir Michael Sadler proposes that application might be made to Oxford to act as she does in the case of Exeter and Southampton. (See Statuta Universitatis Oxoniensis - Miscellaneous - Page 647.)

3. Sir Michael Sadler proposes using religious clause affecting Higher Education and ignoring question of undenomination of Education Act, 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. 5), (Ch. 51.), Page 44, Para. 72, sub-para. 3:-

"No catechism or formulary distinctive of any particular religious denomination shall be taught in a school, college, or hostel provided by the council, except in cases where the council, at the request of parents of scholars, at such times and under such conditions as the council think desirable, allow any religious instruction to be given in the school, college or hostel, otherwise than at the cost of the council; but in the exercise of this power no unfair preference shall be shown to any religious denomination."

Sir Michael Sadler advocates the quarterly

LONDON.

February 25th, 1925.

Dear Bishop Bidwell,

I am very sorry that you could not attend our Meeting yesterday. It was decided to hold the next Meeting on March 10th (11 a.m.) and that we should then discuss the final draft of the memorandum on Education. Lagoro is anxious to have all the comments members have to make before printing the copy which will come up for discussion at the next Meeting. Would you, therefore, kindly send me yours as soon as possible.

It was also proposed at the Meeting that a dinner be given by the Committee to Dr. Jesse Jones to show the appreciation of the Secretary of State for the work done by the American Commission and that representatives be sent in connection and African interests, Press, etc., so as to

1925

LONDON.

February 25th, 1926.

Dear Sir Michael,

Since I saw you I have been informed that Lugard requires all the comments on the Memorandum not later than the end of this week. He will then write out a final draft which I must have in time to have it duplicated and circulated before he discusses the Memo. at our next meeting on March 10th.

Thus it will be too late if I come to see you with my secretary on Tuesday. I don't think it would be as soon with an agent and I am sure, glad to come down any day this week whenever it suits you best, and in the time that you can spare fully outside the usual office hours.

invited. The date provisionally fixed is ... at this dinner and general views of the Committee on the ... in the ... to be discussed at the next meeting, ... stated. Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

LONDON.

February 25th, 1925.

My Lord Bishop,

I am directed to inform you that it was decided at yesterday's Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa, that the next Meeting be held at this Office on Tuesday, March 16th, at 11 A.M. and that the Committee should then discuss the final draft of the Memorandum on Education Policy. It was also decided that a dinner be given by the Committee on March 16th to Dr. Jesse Jones.

The usual notices and any further information will be forwarded to you in due course.

I have the honour to be

my Lord

Your obedient servant.

At Rev. A.A. David.

LONDON.

February 25th, 1925.

Dear Sir Frederick,

Regarding the decisions taken in yesterday's Meeting:

Memorandum on Educational Policy - The revised copy has been circulated, as you know, but so far I have received no comments from any Members. Sir James Currie showed me a few remarks that he had made on his copy. I am now writing to some Members asking them to send me their copy with any advice or suggestion they wish to make, and I will forward you these as soon as I receive them.

Your Additional Memorandum on Religious Instruction - This has been returned to me with notes from the Bishop of Liverpool and Sir Michael Sadler. I am either seeing the other Members or writing to them in order to know their views and send them on to you.

LONDON.

February 25th, 1925.

Dear Major Church,

Sir F.D. Lugard is re-writing his memo on Education Policy so that I can circulate it before the next Meeting (10th March, 1925) when the final draft will be discussed. Will you please send me your copy with your notes as soon as possible so that I can give it to Sir F.D. Lugard.

Yours sincerely,

Major A.G. Church, W.S.O.,
K.C.

10/

I hope to be able to send you this week if the War Office can get from the Members of the Committee.

Major Irons W. C. M. C. Church tells me that he is going to re-write the memorandum for discussion at the next meeting to be held on 10th March. If you could be of any assistance in that regard, if you will let me know in a day or two I will be glad to hear from you.

Memorandum - copy of the memorandum by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 1924-25.

The draft memorandum will be given directly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 10th March.

Yours sincerely,

The Secretary presents his compliments
 to _____ and begs to inform him
 that the next meeting of the Advisory Committee
 on Native Education in Tropical Africa will be held
 at the Colonial Office on Tuesday, March 10th
 at 11 a.m.

*And to all members
 heads of Depts.
 Sir Donald Cameron
 Mr. A. W. Somers*

MARKING STREET,

25th February, 1925.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION
IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

12th Meeting to be held at the Colonial Office
on Tuesday March 30th, 1925 at 11 a.m.

AGENDA.

1. Minutes of the 11th Meeting.
2. Notices of documents received etc. by the Secretary.
3. Memorandum on General Education Policy.