At the turn of the year, it is natural for us to review events and weigh progress, or the reverse. It has seemed to many observers a startling year; and yet to many, who knew something of the extreme difficulties of the social, economic, and political world, and who also know something of the history of the world in the past, the startling events all over the world have been expected for more than a decade. No one, for example, with any tincture of economics in his training ever expected that the international payment of War Debts would very long continue; nor did anyone, trained in history, expect that the submission of CentralnEurope to the highly dictated peace of the Treaty of Versailles would long continue. The possibility of a social and political revolution in the United States has been talked of for many decades. As long ago as 1872, for example, a very competent observer spoke as though the continuance of American system of government was something of a miracle. It must be remembered that in many parts of the United States the system completely broke down long ago. It has been said both of New York and Chicago that the real police are the racketeers.

One sometimes wonders how generally recognized it is in Canada that, however remote geographically we may seem, we cannot escape the influences of such political and social earthquakes. In Canada too, we have been changing enormously. At the time of Confederation about thirty per cent of our population was French-speaking. In spite of the advent of millions of immigrants, about thirtythree per cent of our present population is French-speaking. This third is an extremely conservative force. It has long been the fashion, among English-speaking Canadians, who fear changes, to boast of the conservatism of this third of our population. There is, however, something of a danger in this conservatism, especially in view of its introspective and self-centered character. It knows little, and cares less, about the convulsions of the outer world, whereas in the remaining twothirds of our population there are large blocks of people still in close touch and

sympathy with the United States, and with many parts of Europe, where politics have moved with extreme swiftness.

Certain things areuld be obvious to all of us in Canada, who have any political conscientiousness at any rate. First of all, we should recognize that even to catch up with our present difficulties some reorganization Whether we like it or not, the tremendous impetus that has been given to state control will show an acceleration rather than a decline. not without significance that the present Federal Government, which is called a Conservative Covernment, has intervened in wuch a new development as Padio, and in such an ancient institution as banking. The present Government, of course, though it deserves praise for its courage, can hardly be said to have originated state control in Canada. Those who have any doubt that state control of industry, and of other things, has been steadily growing even since Confederation, should read a recently published book "Recovery by Control", by F. Hankin and T.W.L. MacDermot. The book is one of the most striking historical documents ever written Other things are coming: the present neglect of Canadian forest lands, in Canada. for example, is one of the greatest blots on this generation.

But in addition to catching up with arrears, Canadians will have to look abroad and set their house in order, invview of the chaotic conditions elsewhere. If we looked no further abroad than Britain, we should see that, despite much opposition and bickering, it may be said that England and Scotland have utterly remade their educational systems in the last twenty years. Very few Canadians seem to know anything whatever about this. And, if they were told, whelfwould not credit the prodigious expenditure of money, which has gone to achieve this result.

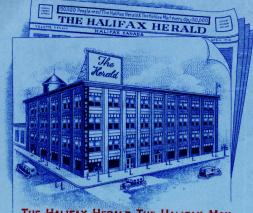
Some Canadians seem to know about the wiping out of slum areas in England. But,

here again, very few seem to know how far the abolition has gone, or that it would be almost impossible to match the slums of Halifax, Saint John, New Brunswick, or Montreal, anywhere in England in the year 1933, where the revolution has been of It began a long while ago in the last century, when fairly consistent growth. Joseph Chamberlain proved by annual budget after annual budget, as well as by decreasing death-rates, that the abolition of slums, if scientifically managed, could be made to pay. These are not the only things which we must learn. Facing these inevitable changes should not fill any of us with dismay. things must be painful for us to know and experience. But, in the new era. there will be as much adventure and as much joy in mastery, as there was in the early pioneer period, upon which we look back rather wistfully in our Christmas postcards, and over which we have probably wasted too much sentiment already. There are still as interesting jobs to do.

"THEY COVER NOVA SCOTIA"

W. H. DENNIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR

ANDREW W. ROBB . VICE PRESIDENT



THE HALIFAX HERALD THE HALIFAX MAIL

THE HALHEAX HERALD, DIMITED

November 10,1933

Dr. Carleton Stanley, President, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dear Dr. Stanley:-

On January first, we propose to issue our regular New Year Edition, the purpose of which will be to set forth the progress which Nova Scotia has made during 1933 and the prospects for her future development in 1934.

One of the most important sections in an Edition of this kind is the Educational Section. In past years, you have very generously assisted us by contributing an article to this section. We would appreciate very much your continued co-operation.

As our Edition will deal mainly with the future, we would respectfully suggest that your article should have as its theme, the importance of the part which Education must play in the general development of this Province.

We would further suggest that the article should be from 800 to 1000 words and we would be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly, THE HALIFAX HERALD LIMITED

Managing Waitor

November 10, 1933.

R. J. Rankin, Esq.,
Managing Editor, The Halifax Herald, Limited,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

President Stanley has asked me to acknowledge your letter of November 10, and to tell you that he will be very glad to send you an article for the Educational Section of the New Year Edition of your papers.

Would you please be good enough to give President Stanley some idea as to when you would require the proof?

Yours very truly,

/LH.

Secretary to the President.

'THEY COVER NOVA SCOTIA"

W. H. DENNIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR

ANDREW W. ROBB , VICE PRESIDENT



THE HALIFAX HERALD THE HALIFAX MAIL

THE HALIFAX HERALD, DIMITED

HALIFAX 9 CANADA November 18,1933

Miss Lola Henry, Secretary to President Stanley, Dalhousie University, Halifax. Nova Scotia.

Dear Miss Henry: -

Thank you very much for your letter of November 13th, expressing Dr. Stanley's willingness to co-operate with us by being a contributor to our New Year Edition.

We would appreciate having this article not later than December 5th.

> Yours very THE HALIFAX

December 20, 1933.

R. J. Rankin, Esq.,
Managing Editor, The Halifax Herald, Limited,
H a 1 i f a x, N. S.

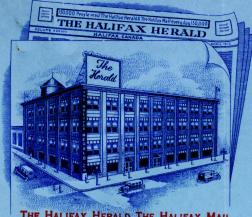
Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am sending you, herewith, President Stanley's article to be included in the New Year Edition of your papers.

you, but the delay has been quite unavoidable.

Yours very truly,

/LH. Encl. Secretary to the President.



THE HALIFAX HERALD THE HALIFAX MAIL

THE HALIFAX HERALD, LIMITED

HALIFAX, CANADA

December 21,1933

Miss Lola Henry, Secretary to the President. Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dear Miss Henry:-

Thank you for Dr. Stanley's article for publication in our New Year Edition, which we received this morning.

Your co-operation is greatly

appreciated.

Yours very truly,
THE HALIFAX HERALD LIMITED