

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE MODERN STATE.<sup>1</sup>

II.

WHAT Germany thinks of the place of the university in a modern State can be readily gathered from the large and ever-increasing State endowments of the numerous universities in Prussia and the other constituent countries.

The university activity of Prussia itself dates from the time after Jena, 1806, when the nation was, as Sir Rowland Blennerhassett has told us, a bleeding and lacerated mass, so impoverished and shattered that there seemed to be little future before it. King Frederick William III. and his councillors, among them Wilhelm von Humboldt, founded the University of Berlin, "to supply the loss of territory by intellectual effort." Among the universal poverty, money was also found for the Universities of Königsberg and Breslau, and Bonn was founded in 1818. Observatories and other scientific institutions were not forgotten. As a result of this policy, carried on persistently and continuously by successive Ministers, aided by wise councillors, many of them the products of this policy, such a state of things was brought about that Palmerston, a typical English statesman, is stated by Matthew Arnold to have defined the Germany of his day as a country of "damned professors," and so well have the damned professors done their work since that not long ago M. Ferdinand Lot, one of the most distinguished educationists of France, accorded to Germany "a supremacy in science comparable to the supremacy of England at sea."

The whole history of Prussia since then constitutes indeed a magnificent object lesson on the influence of brain-power on history. There can be no question that the Prussia of to-day, the leader of a united Germany,

with its armed strength both for peace and war and craving for a wider world dominion, is the direct outcome of the policy of "intellectual effort" inaugurated in 1806.

The most remarkable thing about the German universities in later years is the constant addition of new departments, added to enable them to meet and even to anticipate the demands made for laboratories in which each scientific subject, as it has been developed, can be taught on Liebig's plan, that is by experiment, observation and research.

It is in such State-aided institutions as these that the members of the German Ministry and Parliament, and the leading industrials are trained, while in our case, in consequence of the lack of funds for new buildings at Oxford and Cambridge, and, until not many years ago, the lack of other high-teaching centres, our leaders have had to be content with curricula extant before Galileo was born, the teaching being, perhaps, not so good and the desire to learn generally much less.

No one will deny that the brain-power of a nation must, in the last resort, depend upon the higher mental training obtainable in that nation. It is well, therefore, to see how we stand in this matter.

The following tables will show what the German Government is doing to provide brain-power in Germany. Those who know most about our British conditions will see how we are likely to fare in any competition with Germany in which brain-power comes in, if indeed there can be any important sphere of activity undertaken by either King, Lords or Commons in which brain-power does *not* come in.

We owe the first table giving the facts relating to the ordinary State endowments of the twenty-two German universities to the kindness of Mr. Alexander Siemens, who was good enough to obtain through official sources an extract from the "Preussische Statistik" containing an article by Dr. Petersilie. This deals with 1891-2, the last year dealt with by the statistical bureau.

TABLE I.—Ordinary State Endowment, Year 1891-2.

Universities.	Ordinary Total Income of Universities.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.		
		Foundation Funds, Fees, &c.	State Funds.	Other Sources.	Percentage of		Salaries of Teaching Staff (including Lodging Allowance).	Various Personal Expenses.	Expenses Connected with Material.
					Foundation Funds.	Stat Funds.			
<i>a. Prussian Universities.</i>	£	£	£	£			£	£	£
1. Berlin ... ..	123,839	16,782	107,057	—	14	86	44,504	23,769	55,565
2. Bonn ... ..	56,467	10,661	45,806	—	19	81	24,404	8,334	23,729
3. Breslau ... ..	48,203	3,454	44,749	—	7	93	21,845	7,927	18,430
4. Göttingen ... ..	57,363	36,487	20,877	—	64	36	24,601	10,248	22,512
5. Greifswald ... ..	35,807	21,833	13,974	—	61	39	14,605	5,870	15,332
6. Halle ... ..	62,880	29,596	33,284	—	47	53	20,791	9,015	33,073
7. Kiel ... ..	37,722	9,584	28,138	—	25	75	13,471	5,682	18,618
8. Königsberg ... ..	46,405	6,475	39,930	—	14	86	17,193	7,374	21,836
9. Marburg ... ..	38,872	8,743	30,129	—	22	78	15,068	6,732	17,070
10. Munster Academy ...	12,312	4,202	8,110	—	34	66	8,000	1,737	2,574
11. Braunsberg Lyceum	2,040	1,046	994	—	51	49	1,741	82	216
Prussian Universities altogether ...	521,911	148,863	373,098	—	33	67	206,223	86,770	228,955

<sup>1</sup> Continued from p. 106.

TABLE I.—Continued.

Universities.	Ordinary Total In- come of Universities.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.			
		Foundation Funds, Fees, &c.	State Funds.	Other Sources.	Percentage of		Salaries of Teaching Staff (in- cluding Lodging Allowance).	Various Personal Expenses.	Expenses Connected with Material.	
					Founda- tion Funds.	State Funds.				
<i>b. Other than Prussian Universities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1. Munich ... ..	45,678	13,069	32,609	—	29	71	24,669	10,981	10,028	
2. Wurzburg ... ..	36,246	15,707	20,539	—	43	57	14,099	11,316	10,831	
3. Erlangen ... ..	31,722	6,813	24,909	—	21	79	11,591	10,149	9,982	
4. Leipzig ... ..	99,373	21,439	77,934	—	22	78	27,162	43,917	28,293	
5. Tübingen ... ..	44,068	5,309	38,759	—	12	88	13,669	12,602	17,798	
6. Freiburg ... ..	25,984	3,996	21,893	95	16	84	13,021	3,538	9,424	
7. Heidelberg ... ..	34,949	987	33,895	67	3	97	16,569	3,541	14,839	
8. Giessen ... ..	32,749	9,530	23,178	41	29	71	11,988	2,358	18,402	
9. Rostock ... ..	16,614	113	16,290	211	2	98	7,722	795	8,097	
10. Jena ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Strassburg ... ..	49,750	3,917	45,575	257	8	92	26,300	3,611	19,838	
Non-Prussian Uni- versities altogether, excluding Jena ...	417,133	80,880	335,581	671	19	81	166,790	102,808	147,532	
Prussian Universities All the German Universities, ex- cluding Jena ...	521,911	148,863	373,098	—	33	67	206,223	86,770	228,955	
	939,044	229,743	708,679	671	26	74	371,013	189,578	376,487	

In the second table are given the *extraordinary* expenses incurred in the same year, also obtained from Dr. Petersilie's article. There have been added the State endowments for the years 1900-1

and 1902-3, so far as it has been possible to obtain them from "Minerva," in order that the considerable yearly increase in the endowments may be noted.

TABLE II.—Showing Extraordinary Expenditure 1891-2, and Increase of Ordinary Endowment since then.

Universities.	Ordinary State Endowment, 1891-2.	Extraordinary Expenditure Pro- vided by the State in 1891-2.	Ordinary State Endowment, 1900-1.	Ordinary State Endowment, 1902-3.	Increase of Ord- inary State Endow- ment in 11 years (in thousands).
<i>a. Prussian Universities.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
1. Berlin ... ..	107,057	61,714	130,743	142,155	35
2. Bonn ... ..	45,806	9,690	51,982	56,091	11
3. Breslau ... ..	44,749	38,900	57,435	57,435	13
4. Göttingen ... ..	20,877	6,260	27,403	30,414	10
5. Greifswald ... ..	13,974	5,762	20,490	23,925	10
6. Halle ... ..	33,284	15,919	51,666	54,419	21
7. Kiel ... ..	28,188	5,690	37,286	41,891	13
8. Königsberg ... ..	39,930	12,350	47,069	50,936	11
9. Marburg ... ..	30,129	2,660	36,255	38,931	8
10. Munster Academy ... ..	8,110	300	14,364	18,242	10
11. Braunsberg Lyceum ... ..	994	—	1,989	2,990	2
Prussian Universities; totals ...	373,098	159,245	476,682	517,429	144
<i>b. Other than Prussian Universities.</i>					
1. Munich ... ..	32,609	13,932	—	—	
2. Wurzburg ... ..	20,539	375	—	—	
3. Erlangen ... ..	24,909	3,766	—	—	
4. Leipzig ... ..	77,934	—	101,989	104,388	27
5. Tübingen ... ..	38,759	—	49,703	52,234	14
6. Freiburg ... ..	21,893	7,825	28,555	30,955	9
7. Heidelberg ... ..	33,895	14,771	39,125	41,225	8
8. Giessen ... ..	23,178	6,990	37,480	42,188	19
9. Rostock ... ..	16,290	—	17,812	—	
10. Jena ... ..	—	—	—	—	
11. Strassburg ... ..	45,575	12,440	49,150	49,862	4
Non-Prussian Universities; totals...	335,581	60,099	323,814	320,852	

It will be seen that those responsible for the continued well-being of the German State are as busily employed in increasing the efficiency of their universities as they are in adding to their navy.

In Britain, there is no concern shown by our Government and politicians in regard to the *real* sources of national brain-power, towards which primary instruction, now well endowed, is but the first step. Private endowment is still appealed to, though our present unfortunate position comes from the fact that since the necessary introduction of science into the curriculum of the higher teaching, private endowment in the past has not been, nor in the future will it be, able to supply a tithe of what is really wanted.

The State, however, while it allows the universities to remain inefficient, as if it were a matter of indifference whether we fail in brain-competition with foreign countries or not, does really concede the principle of State aid. Its present contribution to our universities and colleges amounts to 155,600*l.* a year; no capital sum, however, is taken for buildings.

This sum is made up of grants to:—

	£
(a) 4 universities in Scotland ... ..	72,000
3    "    "    England ... ..	14,800
1    "    "    Wales ... ..	4,000
(b) 13 colleges in England ... ..	26,000
3    "    "    Wales ... ..	12,000
3    "    "    Ireland—	
Grants in aid ... ..	4,800
Consolidated Fund; for Salaries of	
Professors and Officers, and Allow-	
ances for Scholars and Prizes	21,000
	25,800
1 college in Scotland ... ..	1,000

The above tables show that the total sum given by the British Government for the whole of the United Kingdom is less than the State endowment of one of the twenty-two German universities more than ten years ago.

ASSYRIAN HISTORY.

*Annals of the Kings of Assyria*: the Cuneiform Texts, with Translations, Transliterations, &c., from the original documents in the British Museum. Edited by E. A. Wallis Budge, M.A., Litt.D., Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, and L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A., Assistant in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities. Vol. i. Pp. lxxv + 391. (Printed by order of the Trustees, 1902.) Price 1*l.*

IT is an interesting fact that practically all the materials which exist for the reconstruction of the ancient history of Mesopotamia are to be found within the walls of the British Museum. Neither at Paris, nor even at Constantinople, far less at Berlin, does there exist any collection of ancient Babylonian and Assyrian records which can for a moment be compared to that of the British Museum. The researches of British archæologists have resulted in the transfer to London of the whole of the royal library of the palace of King Ashurbanipal (668-626 B.C.) at Nineveh; here the thousands of inscribed clay tablets of which it was composed have found their permanent home. It is then to London that every student must turn if he wishes to

learn the story of ancient Mesopotamia. Here are preserved almost all the ancient monuments and records of those mighty monarchs of Assyria and Babylon, who lighten the background of the Biblical story with the splendour of their continual goings forth to war, and the rumour of whose glory makes so deep an impression on the history of Herodotus. The Trustees of the national Museum have now commenced to publish a national and official edition of all the most important of the Assyrian historical records preserved under their care. This edition will contain the original cuneiform texts, with their transliteration, a translation, and extremely useful footnotes and annotations below.

As yet only the first volume has appeared; if we are to judge of those that will follow from the first we may indeed congratulate the Trustees on their important publication—one of the most important, in fact, of their publications for many years past. To say that Dr. Budge, the Keeper of the Assyrian collections, and his able assistant, Mr. L. W. King (already known as an Assyrian historian since he edited "The Life and Letters of King Hammurabi of Babylon," and incidentally demolished the legend that a mention of Chedorlaomer, Tidal, and Arioch had been found on Assyrian tablets), have done their work well is unnecessary; one does not question the results arrived at by the first—almost the only—authorities on the subject. We can only wonder at the perspicacity of those pioneers of cuneiform research, Rawlinson, Hincks, Fox Talbot, George Smith (all Englishmen), and the rest, who made it possible for Dr. Budge and Mr. King to translate for us with such accuracy and *verve* the strange arrow-headed characters which march in procession along the top of each page of their monumental publication. *Verve* the translations undoubtedly have, and this energy of expression exists also in the originals whenever a triumphant war is being described.

It is in this respect that an Assyrian inscription differs greatly from an Egyptian; the Egyptian is a much calmer and quieter recital of events in poetical form, depending for much of its effect on artificial antitheses, alliterations, even on puns, and so losing energy and truth; the Assyrian is the pæan of a dervish, nothing less. Let us hear Tiglath-pileser (1100 B.C.) dancing and singing his war-song over the bodies of his victims (p. 49):—

"With the fury of my valour a second time against the land of Kummukhi I marched. All their cities I conquered; their spoil and their goods and their possessions I carried off; their cities I burned with fire, I laid waste, I destroyed. And the rest of their host, who in face of my terrible weapons were afraid and feared my mighty onslaught in battle, in order to save their lives, sought the strong heights of the mountains, a difficult region. To the heights of the lofty hills and to the tops of the steep mountains, where it was not possible for man to tread, after them I went up. War, and fighting, and battle they waged against me, but I defeated them, and the dead bodies of their warriors on the tops of the mountains like the Storm-god I cast down, and their blood in the valleys and on the high places of the mountains I caused to flow. Their spoil, their goods, and their possessions from the strong heights of the mountain I brought down. The land of Kummukhi in its length and breadth I conquered, and