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Dalhousie University

HALIFAX,
Nova Scotia

THE POST WAR YEARS 1945-1963



President's Convocation Address, May 16, 1963
and Highlights of the Development
of the Period, by Faculties



CONVOCATION ADDRESS

May 16, 1963

PRESIDENT A. E. KERR

You will permit me, I am sure, to dispense with the usual address this afternoon and substitute for it, on my last Convocation, something about the changes that have taken place since I became President of Dalhousie in 1945. It may not be very entertaining, I fear, but I shall presume upon your interest in the University to hear me, and I hope that you will bear with me while I give this final account of my stewardship.

When I accepted the Board's invitation to become President, some of the things that should be done seemed reasonably clear to me.

Dalhousie's problems as I saw them

First, it was obvious that our most immediate task was to provide for the great host of our returning veterans, to whom the country owed so much. The arrangements made by the Government for their education placed heavy responsibilities on us in the universities. And we realized that after the veterans had passed through our halls, we would have to find room for an increasing number of the country's youth.

Secondly, it seemed clear to me that we in Dalhousie required additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries and student residences. There were those who said that the important thing about any university was not its bricks and mortar but its teachers, and I could not agree with them more; but our choice was not one of either/or but of both/and.

In the course of time it became evident also that if we were to hold our staff or recruit new teachers we should have to follow the Canadian trend and increase our professorial salaries. Some said that we should go into debt without hesitation for this purpose, for the service rendered by the University was so indispensable that governments or the public would have to come to our rescue. Here let me say that they may have been right; but it was not for nothing that I was brought up to believe one should live within the income that one could reasonably expect; and to pay better salaries we should first have to increase our endowments and our current revenues.

Finally, as a Dalhousie graduate myself, I was proud of the University's reputation for academic excellence, and I was convinced that the maintenance of our good name would call for constant re-examination of our curricula by our deans, faculties and the Senate.

In none of these respects have we done all that we should have liked, but we did as much as we could in our circumstances; and I hope you feel that our policy was sound and our performance creditable.

Registration

First, we met the educational requirements of the veterans, and incidentally I believe we provided the best and most economical housing for married veterans to be found anywhere in Canada.

After that flood-tide passed, we were confronted, as we had expected, with more and more young people seeking a university education. In the five years before the Second World War, our registration averaged 844 students; but it fell off inevitably when our young men were called to their country's defence, and when I came here it had dropped to 711. It has now grown to 2,581, not including 300 part-time students who take evening courses. (The University, may I remark, has become a very busy place during the evening hours; and it is pertinent to recall that Dalhousie was established in the beginning to serve all who might be "disposed to devote a small part of their time to study") The full-time academic staff has increased from 46 in 1943-44 to 146, with still further increases authorized for 1963-64; and the part-time staff, which was 102 in 1943-44, has increased several fold.

During the past eighteen years we awarded more than 6,400 degrees and 1,340 diplomas; which is to say, if you allow for those who did not proceed to graduation, that we participated in the education of approximately 10,000 young people, who now take their places in the service of the communities where they live.

It will interest you also to know that this year we have 260 non-Canadian students. They make up ten per cent of our student body, which is considerably higher than the national average. Dalhousie is thus taking its place in the education of leaders for other countries, including some who have

no universities of their own. The total number of non-Canadian students registered in the various universities and colleges of Halifax give it a truly international outlook.

We can tell the exact number of degrees and diplomas that we have issued—that is simply a matter of record—but who can tell the story of what Browning called the “instincts immature”, the “purposes unsure”, “The fancies that broke through language and escaped”; the visions of truth and service that were kindled here by inspired teachers; the skills acquired here for the relief of suffering, the promotion of justice, and the advancement of human well-being; and the ideals of intellectual honesty, thoroughness and tolerance that grew up in the University’s shadow! These represent our true achievements, the end for which all other things are merely the means, and I cannot report on them at all.

We are now growing at the rate of ten per cent per year, in keeping with the growth of our high schools. If this continues for a few years—and there seems to be no reason why it should not—we shall start the decade beginning in 1970 with a registration of from 5,000 to 6,000 students.

Here let me point out that if a well-educated people is a goal toward which we should strive, the figures of our high schools from which we must recruit our students do not encourage a complacent attitude. The percentage of the young people who go on to Grade XI in Alberta is 60, and in British Columbia 68, whereas in Nova Scotia it is only 40; and the percentage who go on to Grade XII in Alberta is 41, and in British Columbia 50, while in Nova Scotia it is only 17!* University entrance in British Columbia for British Columbia students is Grade XI just as it is in Nova Scotia. Our relative position indicates that we are not doing so well—not nearly well enough to sustain our reputation as the “intellectual” belt of Canada. The situation demands our earnest attention.

Finances: (a) Operating

Let me now look at our financial picture, for a university can only continue to serve if it remains solvent.

In 1945 we had an accumulated operating deficit and bank overdraft of something under \$537,000. In the years that I

*Figures from N.S.E.A. Commentary, Apr. 1963

have served Dalhousie we increased this indebtedness to almost \$1,695,000. I told this to a businessman and he replied that it did not look as if we were making much progress! Perhaps I should point out that our loans to-day are largely from the National Housing Corporation for new student residences. They are to be repaid by fixed amounts over the next fifty years, and they have been planned so that they will impose no hardship on us.

There is, however, more to the picture. In 1944-45 we had an annual operating budget of less than \$447,000. We have increased that amount to over \$4,500,000; and, what is important to note, we have met this expanding budget in full every year, until last year when the Board of Governors, after careful deliberation, decided that we should incur a deficit. The approved budget for 1963-64 is about \$4,750,000, but we think we have additional funds in sight to cover it. Mr. McInnes, the Chairman of the Board, said at a faculty dinner a few weeks ago that Dalhousie's budget is now about as large as was that of the Government of Nova Scotia in the year 1930!

What have we done with this increased budget? Well, we progressively increased the minimum salary of full professors, with corresponding increases for lower ranks, from \$3,800 in 1945 to at least \$10,250 in the new budget, with only two or three recent appointees at the formal minimum of \$9,500 and these will soon be corrected; and salaries in the professional schools have, of course, always been higher than in Arts. We are not yet up the average of the highest Canadian universities, but we are moving rapidly in that direction. We replaced our inadequate pension plan with one that actuaries tell us is the best in Canada. We instituted a system of group insurance to protect our teachers until their age of retirement. We have made loans available, at the lowest prevailing rates, to our staff members who wish to build houses. And we were, I believe, the first university in Canada to make regular provision for sabbatical leave to enable professors to keep up-to-date in their subjects. Besides all these things we have increased our total payments in scholarships from \$6,200 in 1943-44 to about \$218,000 in the current year, and the increase will be very much greater in the future for the reason that appears in the next paragraph.

Finances: (b) Capital and Endowments

On the capital side we have increased the value of our buildings and endowments by more than \$22,600,000, or an average of more than one and a quarter million dollars a year during the eighteen-year period.

In these figures, I do not include the cost of the Women's Residence, the Dining Hall and Gymnasium built by King's College, which add to the impressiveness of the campus; or the large expansion of our own Men's Residence that is to be started shortly; or the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium for which a considerable part of the needed money is now available; or the Atlantic Regional Laboratory on the Oxford Street side of the campus that was built at our request by the National Research Council and that we believe will very soon be enlarged, to the great benefit of our Graduate Faculty.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the various gifts made to the University by the Sir James Dunn Foundation, to which I have referred in my previous presidential reports. In 1957 the Foundation decided to erect on the Dalhousie campus the Sir James Dunn Science Building, to accommodate the Departments of Physics, Engineering, and Geology. This magnificent stone structure is undoubtedly one of the finest buildings of its kind in all Canada. Its internal arrangements were planned by the scientists in the disciplines mentioned, and experience since its completion has justified the wisdom of their decisions. The cornerstone was laid by Lady Dunn on October 29, 1958, and the building was formally opened on October 29, 1960. Sir James, whom the University honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws and the Alumni Association with his election as Honorary President was proud of his distinction as a Dalhousian, and Lady Dunn has repeatedly expressed his devotion to his Alma Mater in substantial ways.

During the past eighteen years Dalhousie University has received many benefactions of varying amounts. Under the will of the late Hon. James Cranswick Tory, who died in 1944, the University received in 1945 a splendid endowment, the income from which is being used for Medical Research. The late Hon. Fleming B. McCurdy provided that a Trust be set aside from the residuary of his estate, ninety percent of the income arising therefrom to come in perpetuity to Dalhousie. The Trustees of the Manning Charitable Fund, set up under the

will of the late Fred C. Manning, have named Dalhousie as a recipient of income from the Charitable Fund, to be used in part to support the Fred C. Manning Chair of Economics. The late Dr. Alonzo C. Fales provided a very generous endowment in his will for the Department of Physics, the late Gladys M. Osman established an endowment for research in the Faculty of Medicine, and the late Effie Mae Ross bequeathed a substantial sum for the Department of Music. These gifts have all been in excess of \$75,000.00.

I have included in my figures the unprecedented endowment that came to us recently of more than \$4,000,000 to encourage advanced work and provide scholarships in Engineering, Medicine, and Science. It was stipulated in the deed of gift that the donor's name should not be mentioned, "now or in the future", in connection with it. This is the most magnificent example that I know, of support to education by one who practises the virtue commended in the Sermon on the Mount, of doing good with no wish "to be seen of men". We thank our donor most heartily for this incredible benefaction.

There have been many other gifts and bequests in which the University has a life interest. They all represent faith in the mission of Dalhousie.

Academic Affairs

On the question of academic standing I think we can claim, without any boasting, that we have maintained the University's high rating in all our faculties.

During the past ten years, for example, our Law School graduates were awarded half of all the foreign fellowships and scholarships given in Canada, and the fact that the winner of our Governor-General's Medal in Arts and Science this year came second in a nationwide examination of physicists suggests that we have other departments of the highest excellence. Our record in competitive graduate scholarships offered by other universities and organizations is most outstanding. The reputation of our Medical and Dental Schools is a source of great pride to the University. Our work in Engineering ends, as it does in all Nova Scotian universities, with the diploma, but experience has shown that we give our students a solid foundation for their final years.

We incorporated the Maritime College of Pharmacy into the University in 1961 and this fifty-year-old institution, along with our own School of Nursing, which we also established within the period, became charter members of our new Faculty of Health Professions. We have now organized a School of Physiotherapy, which will be a further addition to the Faculty; and we have other developments under consideration.

We established a School of Dental Hygiene, which operates under the Faculty of Dentistry.

We formed a rapidly growing Faculty of Graduate Studies, to which over 200 students have already been admitted for the year 1963-64, including 16 candidates for the Ph.D. degree.

With federal support we set up an Institute of Oceanography—I hesitate to pass over this exciting development with a mere sentence, because it contains immeasurable promise for the future. (See supplement on Oceanography under the Faculty of Graduate Studies.)

We have just decided to offer a degree in Fine Arts, in affiliation with the Nova Scotia College of Art, which is separated only by the width of a street from our campus; and this degree may, we think, have a special interest for some students in our teacher training programme.

We re-organized and expanded our Institute of Public Affairs, which arranges special courses for leaders of labour, management, and government services.

The future, as the Deans and I have forecast it in our memorandum to the Senate, which it forwarded with its endorsement to the Board of Governors, has greater things yet in store for Dalhousie. This will depend, of course, on the response to our public appeal for \$16,100,000, which our Campaign Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. E. Richardson, is endeavouring to raise. Dean Read said to me recently, as we talked about the Dalhousie of to-morrow, "You and I were born too soon"! That is true, but we have had the thrill of making the plans and giving some impetus to the actual advance; and, like the saints in the Epistle to the Hebrews, we may not have entered into our promised inheritance but we have seen it and greeted it from afar.

Here let me pause to pay my respectful tribute to the men who guided the affairs of the University in the days when our resources were much less than they are to-day, but who managed, in war and in peace, to maintain the academic ideals that made Dalhousie's name one to conjure with, and to all who helped in any way to make this University the proud academic adornment that it is for the Atlantic region.

Governmental Assistance

I should fail to-day if I did not acknowledge, for the last time, the aid that our governments, both provincial and federal, have given us in the period on which we look back.

When I came here, we were receiving \$25,000 from Nova Scotia and \$5,000 from Newfoundland, both in support of Medicine and Dentistry. We were receiving nothing at all in federal grants. The situation is quite different to-day. Although it is not yet satisfactory, as I shall point out, without government assistance we should not be able to operate at all.

From the Atlantic Provinces—Medicine and Dentistry

As far as Medicine and Dentistry are concerned, the four Atlantic provinces together support us annually to the extent of \$481,000, with Nova Scotia paying easily the largest share.* The cost of maintaining this imperative service—we have the only Medical and Dental Schools in this entire area—is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the efforts that we are making to prevent any unnecessary or frivolous expenditures. I am happy to say that we have been assured by at least two of the provincial Premiers that they will include the subject of grants to Medicine and Dentistry on the agenda for their next Premiers' meeting, where we hope they will be persuaded that the support should be increased and placed on a sound and considered financial basis. At present the two Deans and I have to solicit all the governments every year for the additional funds that we need in order to undertake what is expected of us.

We have also made an approach to both the Province of Nova Scotia and the Federal Government, to assist us in the cost of erecting a new Medical Building. Our largest Medical building at present was originally designed for Arts and Science,

* The Province of Nova Scotia also contributes \$20,000 a year to the support of two chairs in the Faculty of Law.

and the time for providing a modern home for this important Faculty is long overdue. Our Medical School has a reputation second to none in Canada, and in my judgment the provision of an up-to-date building for it is one of the most urgent needs now facing the University.

Incidentally, when I was in New York a few weeks ago I read an announcement that the American Government had authorized an expenditure of more than two hundred million dollars in federal grants for the construction of medical schools and loans to medical students, to increase the nation's supply of doctors, dentists, and public health experts. It is no credit to us in Canada, surely, that this Dalhousie Medical School, which serves four of our ten provinces, after being in existence for almost ninety-five years, has to get along with old and obsolete buildings that were planned in the first instance for quite another purpose.*

From Nova Scotia alone

As far as support from the provincial government of Nova Scotia for Dalhousie as a whole is concerned (omitting the grants to Medicine, Dentistry and Law) a Royal Commission in New Brunswick recently recommended (1962) that the government pay the University of New Brunswick, not to mention other universities in the Province, an annual fixed grant of \$800,000, a capital grant to be paid in the next five years of \$2,750,000, and annual grants for each New Brunswick student (with similar grants to the other New Brunswick universities) commencing at \$300 per student and rising to \$420 in four years. It has also recommended scholarships of \$300 per year to each New Brunswick student with matriculation marks of 75%, interest free loans to a maximum of \$500 per student per year for those with an average mark of 60% and no mark below 50%, and loans to all students who are making satisfactory progress. Under certain circumstances, a portion of these loans may be converted to a non-repayable bursary. Additional aid is to be made available in the form of loan-bursary awards to teacher trainees, and bursaries not to exceed \$1,000 to students under the Youth Assistance Act for full-time study for degrees beyond the Bachelor level. Besides all this, it is recommended that \$750,000 be paid to a

* Since this address was delivered the Premier of Nova Scotia announced a grant of \$500,000, with further grants to be considered annually for a limited period, for the construction of the new Medical Building.

named university that wishes to move to the Fredericton campus; and these do not exhaust the benefits suggested. In comparison with these figures, I remark only that the provincial grant from Nova Scotia to Dalhousie, while it is not on a per student basis, works out, in 1962, at less than \$40.00 per student—and all our provincial loans to students are repayable in full, with interest after graduation.

The New Brunswick Commission points out that at the present time New Brunswick is paying less for higher education than any other province in Canada, "except Nova Scotia"! We are very glad that the Premier of Nova Scotia has now appointed a committee on university grants. A great deal will depend on the vision, courage, and imagination of the advice of this group.*

Federal Grants

The present system of federal grants, which we have repeatedly criticized, allows the universities in any province an amount of \$2.00 per head, multiplied by the provincial population. The total amount given to Nova Scotian universities in 1962-63 was \$1,492,000. The amount per student is obtained by dividing this total by 6,943, the number of students with entitlement in all Nova Scotian universities last year. This grant works out at about \$495.00 per student in Newfoundland, \$360.00 in Ontario—and only \$214.00 in Nova Scotia! (Incidentally, the per capita personal income for 1961 was \$1,191 in Nova Scotia as compared with \$1,829 in Ontario and \$1,538 in Canada as a whole.)

A special committee representing the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges recommended that there be a single national amount per student, with a differential in favour of Medicine, Dentistry and Graduate Studies. This report was received by the National Conference and was referred to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Universities Foundation; but the proposal for a uniform grant per student got no further, for the time being. The Directors, however, did request an increase in the grant, based on the provincial population, which was acceded to, in part. They also requested a differential grant in favour of Medicine,

* The Premier of Nova Scotia has now (June 10) advised us that Dalhousie will receive an additional grant of \$245,300 in the present year, subject to revision. For the time being, he says, this assistance is to be confined to "non-earmarked general funds."

Dentistry and Graduate Studies, and recommended that the situation in Nova Scotia (and to a lesser extent in New Brunswick) justified an emergency grant to this province of \$500,000 per year; but nothing has been forthcoming to date.

Nova Scotia has long stood at the very bottom of the list under the present system. It is recognized that universities are nationally important institutions, as the Prime Minister of Canada stated when he announced the grant. There is, therefore, no more justification for paying a lower rate per student when the proportion of students in a given province (as in Nova Scotia) is high, than there is for establishing a lower federal rate in children's allowances, for example, in a province where the birth rate per family is high, and that suggestion was dismissed by the Government as repugnant. If a child is a child in whatever province its home may be, the same is surely true of a student also. A correction in the federal grant system would go far toward relieving the universities of Nova Scotia of their present predicament. The Directors of the Canadian Universities Foundation have now asked for "a complete study of university financing for the next decade", and if the recommended supplementary grant is paid in the meantime, this study might show how the federal benefits could be equalized.

The Prime Minister of Canada has recently announced, according to the press, that the Federal Government intends to make a large sum of money available in the form of scholarships, to enable good students to attend university, and for this parents and students, as well as the universities, will be most grateful; but it should be recognized that every student who comes to university and pays fees that cover only a fraction of what the university has to expend on his behalf adds to the university's financial difficulties.

I wish, however, in this connection, to mention with great appreciation our grants for research projects in the sciences, provided by the National Research Council of Canada, which come eventually from the federal treasury.

Other Matters

This you will be glad to know, is all that I have to say about university finances. I find it tedious to talk about this aspect of education, but sometimes there is no other way of being specific, and the subject is manifestly important. There

are several other things about Dalhousie, however, that I wish to mention.

Student Discipline

Most of you saw an announcement in the press recently that a group of Dalhousie "commandos" contrived to capture Citadel Hill, thus writing a new chapter in the record of that historic fortress. On the night of the escapade the police telephoned me and told me that they were detaining thirteen of our students, and asked what they should do with them. I suggested that they release them forthwith and send their names to me, and I have no doubt that they were delighted to find this simple way out of their difficulty. If the names had reached me I should have been obliged to follow the established procedure and ask the Council of Students to investigate the charge and make a report to the Senate. Next morning I alerted the President of the Council and told him that the names would soon come to hand, but I advised him that the Council might keep in mind that no damage had been done, and that the whole affair was just a students' prank. Later that day one of the guards at Citadel Hill informed me that they had been in communication with Ottawa,—where the news must have seemed second in importance only to the coming election—but were instructed to take no further action in the matter. The names, I am relieved to report, never reached my desk, and I have learned in such cases to let sleeping dogs lie.

In this connection, however, it may interest you to know that the office of the Secretary of Senate reported to me that during the eighteen years of my presidency, disabilities were imposed on only six students for unbecoming conduct! It is said in the Old Testament that even the Ultimate Justice is "not strict to mark iniquity", and we, who remember that in the past we may have been sinners ourselves, have sometimes managed to look the other way. But anyone who knows the troubles that students can devise, will feel that with a body of over twenty-five hundred healthy and inventive young people, it reflects no small credit on their self-discipline that we have had so few complaints.

Stability of Staff

You may be interested also to know that the University now employs, all told, about a thousand people, including its academic staff, office help, and maintenance personnel. There

is inevitably some turnover in membership. We have lost some staff members who went on to more attractive appointments, and we sent them away with our congratulations. We lost others who felt that they could be happier elsewhere, and we assured them of our best wishes. The Dean of Arts and Science in his 1959 Quinquennial Report—the latest published to date—commented on the remarkable stability of our academic staff; and the other Deans could say the same thing.

Our Business Office has now reported to me that in my years here, we have discharged from the entire staff only six persons; and in all cases the grounds of patience had been exhausted. I am very proud of this record. I was once discharged from a job because of the blunder of a senior official, which all my fellow-employees recognized. Ever since then I have regarded a man's livelihood as something that should not be carelessly taken from him, and I have leaned more strongly in that direction perhaps than efficient business practice would approve. I think every man should lose his job once, unfairly, when he is young, as a matter of education, so that he will know how it feels! I mention these figures not only because they reveal our policy, but chiefly because they show that the University has been very fortunate indeed in those who have served its interests.

President-elect Hicks

It is a matter of satisfaction to me that the question of my successor has been settled so happily. The President-elect, Dr. Henry Hicks, has served the University as Vice-President since 1961, and is now quite familiar with every aspect of its life. He will be able to propose changes of procedure and suggest new directions in which Dalhousie should move, not as a new-comer who is unaware of the past, but as one who has seen from within where further improvements are in order. A Nova Scotian by birth, his academic qualifications—with degrees in Arts from Mount Allison, in Science from Dalhousie, and in Law from Oxford where he was a Nova Scotian Rhodes Scholar; his ability as an administrator and public speaker; the wisdom that he gained as a member of the Legislature, Nova Scotia's first Minister of Education, and finally Premier of the Province—fit him uniquely for the task to which he has now been called. He came here as Vice-President on my own nomination; but his selection as President was made by the Board of Governors, after a careful study, in which various other eminent names were considered, and the Board's decision was

cordially endorsed by the Senate. Dr. Hicks and I have worked together most happily. I have assured him publicly of my own warm regard.

Perhaps I may add that the choice of Dr. Hicks has solved two problems which have concerned me personally.

The first arose from the fact that his backyard and that of the President's Residence are contiguous. Some years ago, when I attended a conference in London University, the Chancellor, a very distinguished lady, said to me, when she shook hands, "Did you and the Premier of Nova Scotia ever settle the question of the ownership of the tree that grows partly on your property and partly on his?" I confessed that I knew nothing of the problem, which had never been raised in my hearing—she had heard about it when she was in Halifax some months before. It obviously does present a nice legal question. I leave it to Dr. Hicks now to see that the matter is settled, and I feel sure that he will place the interest of the University uppermost, and make sure that its case is represented as forcefully as possible!

The second problem was that when the Senate of the University decided to design a gown for the President, rather than have him appear in the academic robes of another university, they agreed on the one that I am now wearing. It is a relief to me to note that the man who is elected to succeed me is not so very different from myself in stature! I do not say that this consideration ever occurred to the members of the Board; but I mention it as an indication to the new President that the office to which he has been named has always been particularly sensitive to considerations of economy!

May I add that one of the nicest things that has happened to us recently was that one of the Hicks' children said to my wife, "The only thing that we don't like about all this is that you will be moving away". We took that sentiment from the lips of a child as a very gracious compliment.

Thanks for Co-operation and Courtesies

Finally, I wish to thank all my colleagues for the support they have given me during my years in office.

The Board of Governors have created a new post, President Emeritus, and appointed me to it, so I shall not feel com-

pletely cut off from university affairs. They have also commissioned an artist to paint my portrait, and the Council of Students asked the board that they be allowed to participate in the project. The Senate invited my wife and myself to a testimonial dinner and gave us an inscribed bowl, which will always be to us, like the famous prize that Homer described in the Iliad, "the most beautiful bowl in the world", The Council of Students have made presentations to us, and we shall always remember the thrill that we felt at the last student function that we attended in the Gymnasium, when the student-body spontaneously rose and gave us a sustained round of applause.

The various Faculties have taken leave of me with clear evidences of their goodwill. The Law students have presented to me a beautiful pen, which is more than John Calvin received, although, as I have told them, he was a Doctor of Laws; the Engineers have given me a Gold E, which does not permit me to practise their profession but is a permanent symbol of their cordial feeling; the Editors of the Year Book have dedicated this year's Pharos to me; and the Graduating Class has made me its Life President. The Alumni Association has honoured me with an appointment as its Honorary President for the ensuing year, and has given my wife a beautiful brooch and myself an engraved wrist watch, as well as life memberships in the organization. And His Worship, the Mayor of the City, who attended a recent meeting of the Board, presented to me, at the request of the Corporation of the City, a set of official cufflinks which I shall always wear with pride.* Everyone has been so very, very kind. Their tributes are almost overwhelming.

I thank the Administrative Staff for their unfailing help, especially my secretary, Miss Henry; the Registrar, Miss Smith, and Miss Crowell and their assistants; the Business Manager, Mr. McNeill, and his colleague Mr. Borgal, other members of the staff, especially Mrs. Tambon and Miss Robb who have served the University longer than I; the Librarian, Mr. Wilkinson, and the fine staff that he has gathered together; and all who have had to do in any way with the operation of the University—if I had time, I should like to mention each one individually.

* Since Convocation the Halifax-Dartmouth Trades and Labour Congress has conferred on me an honorary Life Membership.

I mention particularly the Deans of the Faculties, who have been my advisors and intimate friends, and have participated in all the decisions that I have had to make.

I express my appreciation to the members of the Board of Governors, who have given me ample proof of their confidence, and made concessions to my prejudices, which, I hope, were, as Edmund Burke once said, "salutary" ones. I refer especially to Colonel Laurie who was Chairman when I came here, and for whom I have the highest personal regard and friendship; the late Brigadier Laing, my own classmate, who succeeded him; and Mr. McInnes who is now generously placing his great gifts, wide influence, and fine courtesy at the disposal of Dalhousie.

In quite a class by herself I should like publicly to acknowledge what I owe to my wife (who, I regret, cannot be here to-day) for all that she has done to "stay up my hands",* making up for my many deficiencies, and to say on her behalf how delighted she was with the life-memberships that the women's organizations of the University have given her.

And last of all let me recall that when we designed our University Mace, to be borne at the head of our academic processions, we assigned the duty of carrying it to Mr. John R. MacLeod, one of the senior members of our service staff. He has done his work with fidelity and great dignity. I am very glad that he still discharges this office; and after the National Anthem has been played and the Benediction pronounced, I invite him to conduct the platform party out, as he has done for many years.

A. E. Kerr, President

* For this reference, please see Exodus, 17, 12.

The following is an excerpt from the President's Welcome to the Graduating Class, Convocation, May 16, 1963:

“When my retirement was intimated to the Board of Governors last fall, the Dalhousie Gazette recalled the first address that I gave the students at the beginning of the 1945 term. It reported that I had impressed three things on them. First, I urged them to give diligent attention to their studies, which is just another phrasing of the principle that we should always keep first things first. Secondly, I asked them to participate in the general life of the University, and to-day all that I would do is delete ‘University’ and insert the words ‘community’, or ‘nation’, or ‘mankind in general’—but I hope they will not forget the University either. And thirdly, I invited them then to make provision for keeping their religious faith alive while they were here, for I subscribe to the view expressed by Thomas Carlyle, who was something of a sceptic himself, that a man’s religion is the chief thing about him—although many good men, as Jesus told us, have the genius of faith in their hearts but their creedal beliefs have not been brought into line with the best ‘assumptions on which they habitually act’. I have no better advice to give to the Graduating Class to-day.

I would, however, add to the above as a kind of supplement, the judgment of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, one of the most honoured men in all the world in our time. He has reached a very advanced age, and I suggest to you that you might very well consider the conclusions that he has formed during a long, rich life. Addressing a group of young people, he said: ‘I don’t know what your destiny will be, but one thing I do know: the only ones among you who will be really happy are those who have sought and found how to serve’.

I am not so sure about ‘happiness’, which depends on a number of factors, and the man who has served may have suffered many defeats and frustrations and disappointments. One of the noblest servants of this generation that I ever met once said to me, ‘My life has been one long tragedy’. But in the moral quality of the man’s life, which is what life is all about, he and the self-seeker live in entirely different worlds.

It has been a very great pleasure for my wife and myself to have spent so much of our lives in the fellowship of the fine young men and women of Dalhousie, of whom we now think as an extension of our own family. It has been a joy to us to have had a part in the University that contributed such an important share to your education.”

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Highlights 1945-1963

To the President:

1. In 1945 the Faculty of Arts and Science was presided over by the President, but was placed under its own Dean in September of that year. The office has been held successively by Doctors G. E. Wilson, W. J. Archibald, and H. D. Hicks.

2. In 1943-44, the operating budget of the Faculty was just over \$213,000. By 1962-63 it had risen to more than \$1,500,000, and a budget of \$1,829,181 has been approved for 1963-64. The figures in every case include most of the operating cost of the Macdonald Memorial Library.

3. Scholarships and Bursaries in Arts and Science have increased from approximately \$6,000 in 1943-44 to \$100,000 in 1962-63.

4. The average annual registration of students in Arts and Science for the five years before World War II was 549, but in 1944-45 it had dropped to 479. In 1962-63 it was 1,680, with 300 in Evening Classes or Short Courses. Women students make up about one-third of the total. The registration of the Faculty has recently been increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per year.

5. Staff	1944-45	1962-63	Appointments for 1963-64
Full-time	41	93	111
Part-time	18	22	23

6. Various changes in Matriculation requirements have been made since 1945. Three years in a foreign language is stipulated, but there is no longer any requirement for Latin or Greek. There must be an average mark of 60% on Junior Matriculation subjects with no mark below 50%.

7. Senior Matriculation credit for a Science subject is granted only if the applicant is of high standing at school and also passes the regular autumn examination in the Science set by the University.

8. Many years ago the Faculty recommended that Grade XII be the only recognized Matriculation in Arts and

Science for all Maritime universities. It is of interest to note that the Central Advisory Committee, representing all the universities of the Atlantic Provinces, has now set up a special committee to study this matter. The Faculty of Arts and Science has recommended that Grade XII be required at Dalhousie from the autumn of 1964.

9. A candidate for the B.A. degree who does not take Latin or Greek as a foreign language is required to take Classical Literature in Translation.

10. In order to be eligible to write a supplementary examination, a student must now have obtained a mark of at least 40% in the spring examinations—the former rule was 25%—and the number of credits that can be obtained in this way is strictly limited.

11. A student who still lacks one or two credits required for an Arts or Science degree, but who has left Halifax and cannot reasonably attend classes at Dalhousie, may now be allowed to take the remaining courses at another university and receive the Dalhousie degree. He must receive the approval of the Committee on Studies both for the university selected and for the status of the courses. In the past this was not permitted.

12. The Faculty agreed in 1962 to set up a Dalhousie Summer School, the first session of which was held this year, 1963.

13. The Faculty agreed in 1962 to accept a maximum of five credits obtained at summer schools, provided that not more than two are obtained at a university other than Dalhousie. Courses taken elsewhere must be approved by the Committee on Studies.

14. A candidate for a degree in certain departments of Arts or Science could qualify formerly, not only for a Pass degree, but for one with Distinction, Advanced Courses, or Honours. These classifications have now been dropped, but a student may be admitted to an Honours Course, and may graduate with First Class Honours or simply with Honours. To obtain Honours standing, the student must have observed the rules for an ordinary degree, passed 22 instead of 20 subjects, and made an average of 75% for Honours and 80% for

First Class Honours in all Honours Classes. A satisfactory comprehensive examination must also be written at the end of all Honours work.

15. The Faculty, after consultation with Pine Hill and King's College, accepted a recommendation to discontinue the affiliated Arts-Theological course; and Mount Allison University has done the same. Dalhousie will continue to accept two Greek classes and Hebrew 2 as meeting the foreign language requirements, and a student may offer Hebrew 1 as an elective, all of these being given by members of the Dalhousie staff. He may also count the courses listed in the Calendar under Religion as fulfilling the grouping for the Arts degree.

16. In 1961 a Men's Residence with accommodation for 150 students was opened on the Studley Campus. Plans have now been authorized, and the necessary land secured, for an expansion of the residence to double its accommodation; and work on this new development is expected to start at once. A new wing has also been added to Shirreff Hall, our women's residence, which will double its accommodation. In the meantime two annexes for women have been purchased and are in operation, and another Men's Residence has been approved in principle. These residences are of special service to students in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

17. Until the opening of the present Men's Residence, temporary lodgings for male students, and a cafeteria for all students, were provided in the temporary men's residence that came into the possession of the University in 1945. When the new Men's Residence was opened, the top floor of the old building was used to provide additional office space for the Arts Faculty.

18. A wartime building on the Studley Campus, at the corner of Coburg Road and Oxford Street, has been redesigned and is called the Education Building. In addition to Education, it houses the College of Pharmacy until its new quarters are built.

19. The Institute of Public Affairs, which the late Dr. L. Richter developed while he was a member of the Arts Faculty, was given space in the Arts and Administration Building when it was opened in 1951. Due in part to the expansion of the Institute's activities, and in part to the increasing demands on the Arts Faculty, Public Affairs was assigned a separate building

on University Avenue. The special Senate Committee of the President and Deans has recommended that a committee be appointed to plan closer relations between the Institute and the teaching departments of the University.

20. As the Director of the Institute has charge also of Extension Courses, the committee mentioned in the previous paragraph has recommended that an adequate Extension Programme be developed at Dalhousie. Before this is done the Senate will undertake a careful study of similar organizations in other universities.

21. The School of Nursing, which the University established in 1956 and incorporated in the Faculty of Arts and Science, offered the degree of Bachelor of Nursing Science, which subsequently became simply Bachelor of Nursing. The School has been transferred to the newly established Faculty of Health Professions.

22. The Faculty of Arts and Science formerly offered a diploma in Pharmacy at the end of a three-year course taken in the Maritime College of Pharmacy, which was housed in our Medical Sciences Building. The College has now become an integral part of the University, and the diploma course has been replaced by a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy). This degree is now given through the Faculty of Health Professions.

23. In 1949-50 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics was first offered. It admits carefully selected students to special training in Engineering Physics and Mathematics.

24. For many years the University offered a Bachelor of Music degree and a Licentiate of Music, for which most of the practical work was done by the Conservatory of Music or its predecessors. In 1962 it was mutually agreed that the arrangement should be terminated. The University now has its future development in this field under consideration, and has indicated its continuing interest by the appointment (July 1963) of an Assistant Professor of Music, in place of the former part-time Lecturer.

25. In 1962 the University, in affiliation with the Nova Scotia College of Art, decided to offer a Bachelor's degree in Fine Arts.

26. Students in the Faculty are now well served by the comprehensive Student's Health Service that has grown with the University. It is giving a broader coverage than in former years as a result of improved arrangements with affiliated hospitals and the introduction of hospital insurance.

27. Arrangements were made with the National Employment Service to open an office on Studley Campus during the academic session. It advises students regarding summer work, informs them of opportunities for permanent employment when they leave university, and arranges for visits to the campus by firms interested in recruiting university graduates. This is of particular interest to students in Arts and Science.

28. In the past eighteen years a number of new degree-granting universities have grown up in the areas from which Dalhousie's Faculty of Arts and Science formerly drew a considerable number of students. For example: a new university has been established in the West Indies; Xavier Junior, which offers two years in Arts and Science, has been founded in the industrial area of Cape Breton; a junior college in connection with the University of New Brunswick is being established in Saint John, N. B.; Memorial College in St. John's, Newfoundland, has acquired full university status; and there is at least one other institution, with which Dalhousie has long had friendly associations, where the question of awarding degree-granting powers has definitely been raised. Nevertheless the Faculty continues to grow.

29. The opening of the Arts and Administration Building in 1951 was an event of great significance to the Faculty, as it recognized its place at the centre of the University. The new building, which initially seemed an exceedingly ambitious project, has already become too small for the Faculty's needs, and a special committee of the President and Deans has recommended that both it and the Chemistry Building be expanded without delay.

30. The erection in 1960 of the Sir James Dunn Science Building—the munificent gift of the Sir James Dunn Foundation—marked a distinct forward movement in the University's training and research in certain fields of science. It is occupied by three departments of Arts and Science—Geology, Engineering, and Physics.

H. B. S. Cooke, Dean.

FACULTY OF LAW

Highlights-1945-1963

To the President:

1. Influx of war veterans, bringing student enrolment to 212 in the academic year 1947-48, an all-time high. (1946.)

(The student registration in 1944-45 was 33 with a full-time faculty of 2 professors and 1 assistant professor. In the last pre-war year, 1938-39, the student registration, which was more nearly normal, was 98, with a full-time staff of 4 teachers. The registration increased to 111 students in 1962-63, with 6 professors, 2 associate professors, and 1 assistant professor. It is estimated that in 1965-66 the registration will rise to 200.)

2. Establishment of the Province of Nova Scotia Chair in Law, through the cooperation of the late Honourable Angus L. Macdonald. (1949.)
3. Establishment of the Sir James Dunn Chair in Law by the Algoma Steel Corporation. (1950.)
4. Establishment of the Nova Scotia Legislative Research Centre at the Law School, the first cooperative project of its kind ever officially undertaken by any law school and government. (1950.)
5. Postgraduate work leading to the degree of Master of Laws offered for the first time. (1950.)
6. Institution of annual lectures by distinguished visiting professors of law. They have since then come from the universities of London, Harvard, New York, Cambridge, Toronto, Indiana, Columbia and McGill. (1952.)
7. Occupation by the Law School of the building built for it in 1920 and occupied "temporarily" by the Faculty of Arts. The move was celebrated by a Special Convocation and a Symposium on "The Role of the Lawyer in the Community" held on October 25, 1952. (1952.)

8. The first refresher course for practising lawyers in Nova Scotia was held under the joint auspices of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, the Canadian Bar Association and the Faculty of Law. It has become a successful annual affair. (1954.)
9. Received gift of the large West Publishing Company Collection of United States law reports and statutes from the Chairman of its Board of Directors, Harvey Todd Reid, D.C.L., of Saint Paul, Minnesota. (1952-55.)
10. On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Law School, The Sir James Dunn Foundation, through the personal interest of Lady Dunn, established the post of Sir James Dunn Law Librarian and since then the Foundation has provided funds for a professional library staff. This has made possible the efficient organization and management of the Library. On the same occasion the Foundation also created The Sir James Dunn Scholarships in Law tenable at Dalhousie. Seven in number and valued at \$1500, they may be renewed for the second and third years of the course to recipients who maintain a first class standing. They have brought to Dalhousie outstanding students from across the country. (1958.)

The programme at the anniversary celebration included: (1) unveiling of portraits of Dr. Donald A. MacRae and Honourable John E. Read, deans of the faculty of law respectively from 1914 to 1924 and 1924 to 1929; (2) lectures by A. L. Goodhart, Master of University College, Oxford University, Honourable William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Professor Francis R. Scott of McGill University Law School; and (3) conferring of honorary degrees upon distinguished educators and alumni.

11. The admission standards to the study of Law at Dalhousie were raised to a minimum of three years of a course leading to a Bachelor of Arts or equivalent degree and an average of at least ten points above the pass mark in the college where the work is done. This has resulted in improvement of the average quality of student work in the School. (1958.)

12. The Law School Library has been increased from about 17,000 to about 33,000 volumes, and the full-time academic Faculty from four to nine. The improvement of the Library both in coverage and utility; and the growth of the full-time Faculty, serving a student enrolment comparatively lower than in the previous decade, have permitted it to make a significant improvement in educational methods. Seminars, tutorials and comment upon student papers in small groups or individually, have done much to improve the capacity and ability of our students. (1949-63.)
13. In the past twelve years, graduates of Dalhousie Law School have been awarded 55 postgraduate scholarships and fellowships to a total value of \$125,000 by universities other than Dalhousie. They have done their postgraduate work at Harvard, Yale, Michigan, Northwestern, Southern Methodist, Pennsylvania, Oxford, Cambridge, London and Paris. (1951-63.)

H. E. Read, Dean.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Highlights 1945-1963

To The President:

The following is a very brief summary of the major changes and developments in the Faculty of Medicine during the past eighteen years. More detailed information is contained in published reports to the President by Dean H. G. Grant in 1950 and 1954, and by the present Dean in 1959 and 1963.

1. The Faculty of Medicine underwent a period of rapid growth and renewal immediately after World War II. Many of the staff who had been in the military services returned and student enrolment increased from 175 in 1944-45 to 271 in 1949-50. The influx of veterans, the great shortage of staff and the postwar inflation created tremendous problems, which were gradually overcome.

2. The staff of the Faculty of Medicine has increased from 13 full-time members in the preclinical science departments in 1944-45 to 32 in 1962-63. The part-time staff in the clinical departments has increased from 67 to 171; and since 1954 full-time appointments have been made in the clinical departments, the number now reaching 18.

3. The curriculum of the Medical School was completely reorganized in 1955 and is a judicious mixture of the more promising newer methods of education and the more traditional programs. An excellent report was obtained in 1957 from the Liaison Survey Committee of the Association of American Colleges and the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association following a thorough survey of the school by a team of four experts.

4. During the past twelve years Dalhousie has developed the largest postgraduate training programme for general practitioners in Canada and one of the largest in North America. These various courses provide a valuable service to the practising physicians of the four Atlantic Provinces, permitting them to keep in touch with the latest advances in medical science and medical practice.

5. The postgraduate training programme for specialists in various fields of medicine and surgery has also expanded greatly. In fact, it might be said to have developed *de novo* during the past eighteen years. In the teaching hospitals

affiliated with the Medical School there are now approximately 75 graduate doctors in training in the various specialties leading to Certification or Fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Responsibility for the educational programme of these physicians is a joint one, since the teachers in the hospitals are all members of the Faculty of Medicine.

6. The Faculty of Medicine has cooperated with the Faculty of Graduate Studies in the education of medical scientists to the M.Sc. or Ph.D. level. To date all of the Ph.D. degrees granted by Dalhousie University have been in the Departments of Bacteriology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology of the Medical School.

7. During the eighteen-year period the expenditures of the Faculty of Medicine increased from \$170,256 in 1944-45 to \$942,628 in 1962-63. This improvement in the financial picture came about in part because of Provincial Government grants from the four Atlantic Provinces which increased from \$25,000 in 1944-45 to \$441,644 in 1962-63. Extensive assistance was also obtained from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, from the Alumni of the Medical School and from various other sources.

8. A vigorous growth of medical research programmes has also taken place. In 1944 only one small grant of approximately \$3,400 was obtained from the National Research Council. By 1954 these grants amounted to \$80,000 per year. In 1962-63 the total grants to members of the Faculty of Medicine from various national research organizations reached \$383,919.

9. At the present time tremendous expansion is taking place in the hospitals affiliated with the Medical School and plans are being made for even more extensive developments. The Halifax Infirmary and Grace Maternity Hospital have completed new buildings and the Infirmary has become an affiliated teaching hospital of the University for the first time. The Canadian Armed Forces Hospital has also become an associated hospital for teaching in certain departments. Plans for extensive new buildings or additions are under way for the Victoria General Hospital, the Children's Hospital and the Nova Scotia Rehabilitation Centre. The Provincial Pathology Institute has been greatly increased with completely new teaching facilities for the Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology of the Medical School.

10. The major obstacle to continued progress is the lack of adequate research laboratories for the existing staff and for the additional teachers that are required. More staff are needed to take care of an enlarged enrolment in both Medicine and Dentistry and for the rapidly growing educational programmes of other health personnel, such as physiotherapists, pharmacists and nurses, and for graduate students in the medical sciences and in the various clinical specialties.

11. Plans are now being made to meet these needs by construction of a new Medical Building and the modification of the Dalhousie Public Health Clinic Building to provide research facilities for the clinical departments.

C. B. Stewart, Dean

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

Highlights 1945-1963

To The President:

1. As with the University generally, a number of problems faced the Faculty of Dentistry in 1945, which resulted from the meagre resources hitherto available, and the necessity to provide for the influx of veterans following the war. Moreover, the part-time staff had been seriously depleted during the war and there had been only one full-time teacher in the history of the school.

2. After the war part-time teaching staff was recruited from returning veterans of the Dental Corps, and a second full-time teacher was added. The physical accommodation and equipment were improved significantly and by 1950, when the pressure of numbers from the veteran's group had begun to diminish, the Faculty was in a position to assess its long term plans for the future.

3. About that time the Council on Dental Education of the Canadian Dental Association had established a survey committee for the purpose of assessing the programmes of dental education. Three major areas of concern were abundantly clear:

(a) The proportion of dentists to population in the Atlantic region was very far from adequate, (much less than the ratio for Canada), and the accommodation at Dalhousie did not permit any increase in the number of students.

(b) Changing patterns in dental education indicated the necessity for increasing the number of full-time teachers. None of the part-time teaching staff was devoting more than one half-day a week. As result, there was a lack of continuity and depth to certain aspects of the curriculum. That the Faculty was able to provide as high a level of educational experience as it then did was due solely to the small classes and the devotion of the teachers.

(c) The accommodation and equipment for the Dental Faculty required improvement and expansion, even for the existing size of class, and there was every indication that the class size should be further increased.

(d) A very substantial increase in financial support was needed for the operation of dentistry, the most costly undergraduate programme.

4. In 1952 the Board of Governors approved a major programme of development for the Faculty of Dentistry. The first step was the provision of a new building to accommodate an annual intake of twenty-five students in dentistry and eight to twelve in dental hygiene. In 1958 the University, with some assistance from the Government of Nova Scotia and the Kellogg Foundation, was able to open an excellent new building, well-equipped for under-graduate dental education.

5. In the meantime, strenuous efforts were also made to augment the annual appropriations for the operation of the Faculty. The first assistance for dental education at Dalhousie, from governmental sources, had been a grant from the Government of Nova Scotia in 1940, followed by Newfoundland in 1943, for the joint support of the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island provided their first assistance in 1947. Repeated representations to the individual governments of the region resulted in still further assistance. In 1956 the W. K. Kellogg Foundation also made available a substantial sum annually for a limited period.

6. Appropriation for the Faculty has increased from \$26,604 in 1945-46 (enrolment 35) to \$281,524 in 1962-63 (enrolment 70). The number of full-time teachers has been increased from one in 1945 to six in 1962-63. The programme has also been strengthened through an increase in time devoted to teaching by a number of the part-time staff.

7. With grants from the governments of the Atlantic Provinces, federal assistance, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the Canadian Dental Association and University resources, financial assistance was provided to support graduate education for selected candidates for full-time teaching positions.

8. In 1960, again through the generosity of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, capital and annual operating assistance was provided for a three-year period to permit the University to create a school of Dental Hygiene within the Faculty of Dentistry. Under the excellent leadership of its director, Mrs. Janet R. Burnham, the School of Dental Hygiene is now well established, and the first class received diplomas at the spring Convocation of 1963.

9. From this very sketchy report it will be obvious that the Faculty of Dentistry has undergone a period of exceedingly rapid development. Indeed, it may safely be said that within the period under review the Faculty has experienced its greatest growth and increase in stature to date. To you, Mr. President, must go the greater share of the credit for such notable improvement, and it is hoped that the changes have brought you a full measure of satisfaction, especially as they were accomplished when an appreciation of the need was not yet generally recognized.

J. D. McLean, Dean.

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Highlights 1945-1963

To the President:

1. In the Faculty of Graduate Studies students enroll for the degrees of Master of Arts, Education, Law, Science, and Doctor of Philosophy. The courses require a minimum of one to three years respectively beyond an Honours B.A. or B.Sc. Degree. In addition, Post-doctoral Fellows continue their researches for a year or two beyond the Ph.D.
2. The Faculty was established in 1949, with Dr. J. H. L. Johnstone as the first Dean (1949-1956). There had been a long history of work for the Master's degree. The registration at the outset was close to fifty students.
3. The original registration of 50 remained approximately the same through the fifties. An upward trend began with 59 students in 1959, 78 in 1960, 99 in 1961, and 166 in 1962. Over 200 are already registered for September 1963. Regional and national statistics indicate an expected registration of 300 in 1965, and 500 in 1967.
4. The registration is heaviest in the basic departments of Biology, Chemistry, English, Physics and Psychology. However, Masters' degrees are awarded in twenty-one departments, and Doctors' Degrees in nine. Candidates for the Ph.D. Degree are increasing rapidly in number.
5. The number of Post-doctoral Fellows in the Faculty is also increasing. In addition, some departments have begun to appoint Research Associates, supported by research grants.
6. The research programme of the Faculty has grown in quite an amazing way. Grants-in-aid awarded to members of the Faculty from external sources have increased from less than \$50,000 in 1949 to more than \$500,000 in 1962. The University has transformed itself into a competent well-balanced school for graduate studies, with specialties that give it distinction.
7. Altogether indispensable to the growth of research, and hence of the Graduate Faculty, was the construction of the Sir James Dunn Science Building. This not only provided

excellent facilities for research in Physics, Geology, Engineering and certain aspects of Oceanography, but it released space in the old Science Building for the expansion of graduate research in Chemistry, including Marine Chemistry, Geochemistry and Metallurgy.

8. Two full-time professors, recently appointed to the staff of the University, will begin research and studies in Radiation Biology on National Research Council grants.

9. The Atlantic Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council is located on the Dalhousie campus. Under its Director, Dr. A. C. Neish, a creative and mutually beneficial association has been built between the Laboratory and the Graduate Faculty through joint appointments.

10. The Dalhousie Institute of Oceanography, financed by a grant from the National Research Council, was founded in 1959, with Dr. F. R. Hayes, as its Director. It works closely with the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Department of Mines and Technical Surveys) which was opened in 1962 under Dr. W. N. English. The Bedford Institute employs, or will employ, 300 scientists and supporting staff. The Dalhousie Institute has thus established a sound position for itself in the academic and scientific world. (See appendix to this report on the Institute of Oceanography).

11. In 1961 an interesting collaboration between eight Atlantic Province universities was achieved under the name of the Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences. The Dalhousie Faculty, which provided the idea, is given the major responsibility for graduate work in the sciences, particularly at the doctoral and post-doctoral levels. Seven professional research organizations have membership in APICS.

12. Early in 1963, an endowment of more than \$4,000,000 was received by Dalhousie from an anonymous donor, for fellowships and other grants to Canadians, for advanced study or research in the general fields of Science, Medicine and Engineering. This gift has no parallel in the history of Canadian universities. It will allow Dalhousie to obtain and retain the finest students at the highest level of scientific skill.

13. Scholarships and fellowships received by students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies have expanded substantially.

In 1949, six graduate students received scholarships and awards totalling \$11,000. In 1963, at the spring meeting of the Scholarship Committee, awards to 66 continuing Dalhousie students and 116 new students totalling \$315,000 were noted. Additional scholarships will be awarded in September.

14. Tuition fees are \$405 per year. These charges are comparable with those in eastern, but above those in western, Canadian universities.

15. New developments are being planned to meet some of the needs that can be foreseen, particularly the pressing shortage of university teachers in the Sciences, the Social Sciences and the Humanities.

16. Plans are being formulated in a Study Group of the staff for what is called the Three Year Master Programme. The object of the programme is to increase the supply of university teachers by integrating honours with graduate programmes. The successful completion of the last two years of honours followed by twelve months in the Graduate Faculty is envisaged. Combinations such as this have been developed in other universities in recent years under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation.

17. A study group, which includes in its membership representatives from the National Research Council, the Fisheries Research Board, the Institute of Oceanography and the Faculty of Graduate Studies, is exploring questions related to the culture and control of plant and animal forms growing in aqueous environments. This new area is called Aquacultural Science. The study group is considering the feasibility of establishing an Aquatron on the Dalhousie campus, for research that is basic to the farming of the water systems of the world, and the University has applied to the National Research Council for the necessary grant.

18. Consultations are under way between the Faculty of Graduate Studies and the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture regarding further developments in the Agricultural Science.

19. To achieve a balanced and comprehensive development in scientific research in this Atlantic region, the Faculty has taken the first steps towards the creation of an Institute for Industrial Research.

20. The needs of the Humanities and the Social Sciences at the graduate level are very closely associated with the University Library. An addition of 100,000 volumes to the library within a five-year period is necessary if our obligations in the Social Sciences and Humanities are to be met. The Faculty is seeking support, with some success, from interested governments and foundations.

W. R. Trost, Dean.

**Supplement
Institute of Oceanography
1959-1963**

1. The Institute of Oceanography was organized in 1959 by joint participation of the departments of biology, chemistry, geology and physics of Dalhousie University. It is supported directly by the National Research Council of Canada, and indirectly by several federal agencies. Through these agencies ship-board accommodation is provided for students and staff to conduct research at sea. Students are admitted to courses leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. In 1962-63 there were nine members of the academic faculty and twelve students.

2. In 1961 a field station was established on the Bras d'Or Lakes to study the productivity of plants and their conversion into animal material.

3. In 1962 on Dalhousie property at Purcell's Cove, a laboratory with running sea-water was set up, which serves for the testing of equipment and keeping marine specimens alive, and for experimental work generally. A launch with scientific apparatus aboard is based there for local observations.

4. In 1962 the federally owned Bedford Institute was opened and has been recruiting scientific staff. Physicists initially form the largest group, but it will soon be augmented by geologists and geophysicists. The development brought to reality the close "liaison with Dalhousie University" which was forecast in 1959 by the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. Under this policy the Dalhousie and Bedford Institutes will make increasing efforts to strengthen each other.

5. In 1962 the Atlantic Regional Laboratory (National Research Council) entered the Dalhousie teaching programme. This has introduced marine botany, and there are also plans to set up a division of marine biology.

F. R. Hayes, Director.

FACULTY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Highlights 1945-1963

To The President:

The Faculty of Health Professions was established in 1961. It has been carried on under the general direction of the University administration, but Dr. R. M. MacDonald has been appointed Dean, effective September 1, 1963. The reports given hereunder are by the Directors of the respective divisions of the Faculty.

The School of Nursing

1. The School of Nursing, organized in 1949, opened with a class of fifteen students.

2. The School is mainly supported by Federal Health Grants, administered by the Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

3. In 1961, the School became a division of the newly established Faculty of Health Professions.

4. The staff consists of three full-time professional members. Several members of the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Arts and Science, the Maritime School of Social Work, and the staff of local hospitals and health agencies give lectures in their specialized fields.

5. The professional staff of the School take a very active part in the professional life of the community locally, provincially and nationally.

6. The School offers two types of programme, (a) the undergraduate basic professional course leading to the Bachelor of Nursing Degree, and (b) the graduate nurse course leading to the Professional Diploma in Public Health Nursing, Teaching in Schools of Nursing, or Nursing Service Administration.

7. The total enrolment for the year 1962-63 was 95. The majority of the students come from the Atlantic Provinces, but we continue to attract a number from other parts of Canada.

Degree Course.....	37
Diploma Course	
Public Health Nursing.....	28
Teaching in Schools of Nursing.....	22
Nursing Service Administration.....	7
Part-time student.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	95

8. Approximately 90% of the students are on bursaries from various agencies, particularly Federal-Provincial Grants, Victorian Order of Nurses, and the Armed Services.

9. The anticipated enrolment for 1963-64 will be approximately 120. There has been a marked increase in the registrants for the diploma course—in 1962-63, e.g., there were 58 students whereas in 1963-64 there will be approximately 90.

10. Although three other universities in the Atlantic Provinces offer degree courses in nursing, Dalhousie University continues to be the only one providing the one-year professional diploma courses for graduate nurses.

11. One of the greatest contributions that the School is able to make to the community is to provide leadership in the form of educational refresher courses for those actively engaged in the various fields of nursing. Programmes, varying from three days to ten weeks in length, have been given on topics that are of interest and benefit to the profession.

12. In 1962-63, for the first time, the School offered an extension course in Ward Administration. Twenty-eight nurses from the six hospitals in the Halifax area enrolled for the course.

13. The School has a Departmental Library, with a part-time librarian in charge.

14. The School is a division of the Faculty of Health Professions, and it is intended that in the expansion of the Carleton Street Campus, accommodation will be found for it there. This means that it will operate in close physical proximity to the Faculties in Medicine, Dentistry, and allied health groups.

E. A. Electa MacLennan, Director
per J.G.C.

The College of Pharmacy

1. In 1945 the College of Pharmacy was operated by the pharmacists of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Maritime College of Pharmacy. It was affiliated with Dalhousie University and was located in the Medical Sciences Building. A two-year course was offered, and students completing it were awarded a diploma in Pharmacy. A three-year course and a degree course in the University were also offered on an optional basis.

A one-year Elementary course served as the pre-requisite to the diploma course. It was a winter correspondence course taken by students working in a retail or hospital pharmacy and was followed by eight weeks of instruction at the College in the spring.

2. Mr. J. D. Walsh was Acting Dean of the Maritime College of Pharmacy until 1950, when he was appointed Dean. He served in this capacity until his retirement in 1952, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Cooke.

3. In 1950 the Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association joined in the operation of the Maritime College of Pharmacy and required the completion of the Pharmacy course as a prerequisite for licensing in that province.

4. In 1951 the two-year diploma course was discontinued and three years of College training were required for the diploma course.

5. In 1958 the College requested the Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy to make a survey of the educational needs of the Maritime Provinces. A committee consisting of Dean N. H. Hughes of Toronto, Dean R. Larose of Montreal, and Dean A. W. Matthews of Vancouver, submitted a very comprehensive report on the College, and recommended that it be incorporated in Dalhousie University.

6. In 1961, the Maritime College of Pharmacy was incorporated into Dalhousie University as recommended, and became a member of a newly created Faculty of Health Professions under the designation, The College of Pharmacy.

7. Mr. J. E. Cooke, Dean of the Maritime College of Pharmacy decided to set up his own retail pharmacy. He retired from full-time university duties in 1961, but he continued to teach on a part-time basis until 1962.

8. In 1961 Dr. J. G. Duff was recommended as full-time Director of the College of Pharmacy. In addition, Miss B. J. Wilson was appointed as Lecturer in Pharmacy.

9. A four-year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy was introduced in 1961. No students were admitted to the diploma course after 1961.

10. Tentative approval for the Degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy was given by the Senate in 1962. This programme is to be put into operation when adequate space, equipment and staff are available.

11. Mr. J. H. McNeill and Mr. J. G. Sinclair were appointed as full-time lecturers in 1962. On the expiry of Miss Wilson's appointment she resigned and resumed her studies for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

12. It is of interest to note that 27 students were registered in the Maritime College of Pharmacy for the diploma course in 1945, but this number had increased to 84 for the degree course in 1962-63.

J. G. Duff, Director

The School of Physiotherapy

This School was organized in 1963, with the support of the governments of the four Atlantic Provinces. The curriculum has been completed and students are already being registered for the fall term. Provision is being made initially for 16 students per year, for the two-year course, and it is expected that this number will quickly increase to 25.

The School will be staffed by a Medical Director, a teacher of physiotherapy, and teachers in other sciences and clinical fields who will be appointed as required from existing university departments and clinical facilities.

The School will operate on the same academic year as the first three years in the Faculty of Medicine.

The course leading to the diploma in Physiotherapy will consist of two academic years after the completion of one year's work in the University or Senior Matriculation. Before the student has received her diploma she will be required to do a rotating internship of five months in an approved hospital or rehabilitation centre. She will then be fully qualified to practise her profession.

Arthur H. Shears,
Director.

Robert M. MacDonald, Dean-elect.

DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Highlights 1945-1963

To the President:

1. Dalhousie established the Institute of Public Affairs in 1936 in order "to promote a scientific interest in public affairs, especially in public administration" and to bring the University and its constituency into closer relationship.

2. From 1945 on the Institute, under the first Director, Dr. Lothar Richter, continued to conduct intra-mural and extra-mural training in public administration, issue a widely-read quarterly entitled *Public Affairs*, carry on economic and social research regarding Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces, and develop programmes of research and training co-operatively with those in management, labour and municipal life. Much of this effort was of a pioneering nature. The accidental death of Dr. Richter in 1948 was a major loss to the Institute.

3. Since 1957, when the University undertook a re-organization of the Institute, it has been making a new and vital contribution in its traditional fields. As indicated by the list of 32 publications which follows (para. 11) research of interest alike to the scholar and to the responsible leader in the several levels of government, in industry, labour, and the general community, has dealt with a number of economic, social, and political problems. Certain of these studies, such as those of "conflict of interest" and municipal assistance to location of industry, have been of national and even international interest. The report on the negroes of Halifax City has focussed attention on an urgent social problem in Nova Scotia and helped to stimulate and inform both public and private action.

4. With respect to industry, over 1,000 members of management (from company president to supervisor and foreman) have taken part in 75 separate programmes in recent years.

5. Among activities for members of organized labour, special mention may be made of the week-long Dalhousie Labour Institutes for the Atlantic Provinces, two of which have been attended by over 90 persons from all four Atlantic Provinces.

6. The establishment in May 1962 of the Joint Labour-Management Study Committee and the Six-Point Labour-Management Agreement reached at Dalhousie in November last by employer and labour leaders in the major industries of Nova Scotia are events of much significance to this Province and are of wide interest throughout Canada and beyond.

7. Progress of the industrial programme led to the full-time appointment in 1962 of a highly qualified Industrial Relations Associate.

8. In 1962-63, a total of 688 persons attended conferences and 358 persons attended series of residential lectures or took correspondence courses under auspices of the Institute. All the provinces of Canada were represented.

9. A three-year course for assessors, sponsored originally by the Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs, and since 1963 by the New Brunswick Department of Municipal Affairs, is the first correspondence course to be offered through Dalhousie University.

10. Invaluable community support and co-operation for mutual benefit comes to the Institute from three formally organized bodies, namely, the Dalhousie Bureau of Industrial Relations (representing management), the Dalhousie Labour-University Committee, and the Dalhousie Municipal Consulting Committee.

11. Publications of the Institute:

Municipal Assessment and Taxation of Ships in Nova Scotia. Some Financial Needs of Manufacturers and Processors. A Redevelopment Study of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Municipal Reference Library, Institute of Public Affairs (Volumes one and two). Knowing Your Own Business, Accounting Control, and Inventory Control for Manufacturers and Processors. Municipal Officials and Public Contracts. Marketing Your Products. Labour-Management Relations. Teachers' Salary Scales in Nova Scotia 1958-59 & 1959-60 — for Nova Scotia Association of Urban and Municipal School Boards. Municipal Amalgamation and Annexation—Procedures in the Canadian Provinces. Factors in Productivity. Atlantic Provinces Tax Conference. What Management Development Can Contribute to Your Organization and What Management Expects from Personnel Administration. What does Labour Need in a Bill of Rights? Developing Your Products: Old and New. Municipal Taxation of Contractors' Movable Equipment in Nova Scotia—at the request of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities. Market Analysis and

Forecasting Selling and Advertising. Royal Commission Reports and Related Action (A Review of Recommendations and Policy on Economic Issues in the Maritime Provinces 1926-1960. Municipal Assistance to Location of Industry (a joint publication of Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, and Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities). Adult Education Among the Negroes of Nova Scotia. The Economic Base of the Halifax Metropolitan Area. Dalhousie Labour Institute for the Atlantic Provinces (Summary of proceedings of a one-week institute, April 1961). Environmental Hygiene for the Sanitary Inspector. Local Government in Nova Scotia. The Science of Management and the Art of Leadership. The Condition of The Negroes of Halifax City, Nova Scotia. Text of Six-Point Agreement and Three Major Addresses, Joint Labour Management Study Conference. Seminar on the role of the Community in Industrial Development (sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry, Province of Nova Scotia and the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University.) Conference on the Personnel Function.

Guy Henson, Director

3. The absolute strength of the book collection and the adequacy of the Library's facilities have been greatly improved. The average annual total of accessions over the past eighteen years shows an increase of 1,388 volumes over the corresponding figure for the previous decade. The annual book and periodical budget has grown from less than \$7,000 in 1948 to almost \$100,000 approved for 1968-69. The number of accessions catalogued annually has risen so sharply that in two years (1966-67 and 1967-68) it increased from 3,498 to 7,398 volumes.

4. The floor area available for library service has been increased and increased again—first by the transfer of the University's administrative offices from the Library to the new Arts and Administration Building in 1962, and secondly by the addition of the O. E. Smith Wing and the new international library famous Reading Room which houses the collection given by the late A. McG. Stewart, C.B.E., O.C., D.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,

Highlights 1945-1963

To the President:

1. Up to 1945, Dalhousie University's concern over other important questions provided one of the greatest barriers to the development of the book collection, but this attitude has changed markedly since the Second World War. It must be a hallmark of the present administration that it has, particularly since 1960, reassessed the role of the University Library at Dalhousie and has assisted an inadequately supported undergraduate collection to become a potentially great research library.

2. Even excluding the problem facing the Medical and Law Libraries of the University (for the professional libraries at Dalhousie have been traditionally set apart from the University Library), the difficulties facing the Macdonald Memorial Library in 1945 were extraordinarily grave and complex. Nor was this a problem that could be easily resolved in the 1950's. Despite continuing and serious problems of support, however, the desire of the administration to strengthen the Library's position was clearly evident since 1945.

3. The absolute strength of the book collection and the adequacy of the Library's facilities have been greatly improved. The average annual total of accessions over the past eighteen years shows an increase of 1,388 volumes over the corresponding figure for the previous decade. The annual book and periodical budget has grown from less than \$7,000 in 1945-46 to almost \$100,000 approved for 1963-64. The number of accessions catalogued annually has risen so sharply that in two years (1960-61 and 1961-62) it increased from 3,408 to 7,398 volumes.

4. The floor area available for library service has been increased and increased again—first by the transfer of the University's administrative offices from the Library to the new Arts and Administration Building in 1952, and secondly by the addition of the O. E. Smith Wing and the now internationally famous Kipling Room which houses the collection given by the late J. McG. Stewart, C.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.

5. The staffing of the Macdonald Memorial Library, so patently inadequate in the 1930's, was considerably strengthened through the period under review, and since 1960 it has been doubled in number and completely reorganized. In 1945 the Library had two librarians and three assistants; in 1963-64 it will have a staff of thirty-one, with nine professional librarians and four graduate specialists.

With such growth behind it, and with the support of the incoming President already evident, the University Library may now look to its future with considerable assurance. It is a matter of great regret that this future will no longer include the presence of the man who has guided the Library's destiny for the past eighteen years; but the achievements of Dr. A. E. Kerr will long be remembered by librarians for, between 1945 and 1963, he established for the Dalhousie University Library the firm foundations for further development and ever greater achievement.

J. P. Wilkinson, University Librarian.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Highlights 1945-1963

To The President:

As in other aspects of the life of Dalhousie, there have been substantial changes in student activities over the past eighteen years.

1. The student body has grown from about 844 in the five years preceding the Second World War to almost 2600 in 1962-63, and its make up has changed from the preponderantly older veterans who were here after demobilization to the young men and women who are now coming directly from high school. The larger registration and the civilian character of the present study body explains in part the greater diversity of interests seeking self-satisfaction in extra-curricular activities.

2. In addition to the student enterprises that former graduates remember, some of the current features of campus life include the following: affiliation with the National Federation of Canadian University Students and the World University Service of Canada; the promotion of a much more varied athletic programme than formerly; the emergence of one or two additional religious denominational groups; the organization of student societies in the newer faculties or departments, such as the Faculty of Graduate Studies and the departments of Nursing and Education; the development of political clubs in connection with national parties; the establishment of various foreign student associations; and the initiation this year by the Council of Students of a Winter Carnival.

3. Among the trends in student activities worth noting are: (a) the strong bias of groups toward affiliation with national and international student bodies; (b) the tendency for student organizations to move off the campus for social and other activities—this is to be regretted, and perhaps its major cause is the inadequacy of the University's own facilities; and (c) the impediment created by such a proliferation of activities, in a moderate-sized university, to the growth of a consciousness of a single community of students.

4. During the period under review, a new Memorial Rink was built, the playing field was renovated, student residences were constructed, and a Student Union Building and swimming pool have been included in the plans for new capital construction. The University has, in general, sought to provide for reasonable student extra-curricular activities, within its resources, and has recognized their importance in the students' life.

5. The athletic programme has been redesigned as a department under direct university control, and an effort is being made to provide the continuity and direction that will contribute the utmost to each individual student and the entire university community.

K. D. Gowie,
Director, Physical Education.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Highlights 1945-1963

To the President:

1. The University has 8,500 alumni. Of these 321 are Life Members and the number paying dues has grown from 300 in 1945 to 2,012 in 1962.

2. During the period under review, the University established a permanent Alumni Office, with Mr. W. Graham Allen as part-time Director. In 1959 a full-time Director of Alumni Affairs was appointed.

3. Alumni members have taken an active part in University financial campaigns during the period.

4. The Association and the Women's Division have furnished several rooms in the University. These include gifts to the common rooms, the music room, art gallery, and a \$2,000 rug for Shirreff Hall.

5. In 1955 the Association established an Alumni Fund and raised \$93,265 before appeals were suspended in 1962 because of the impending University Campaign for \$16,100,000.

6. The Dalhousie Club of New York donated a complete Library of Congress Catalogue to the University in 1955.

7. The Medical Alumni Association was formed during 1958 and continues to prosper and expand.

8. The Association published *The Alumni News* as a bi-annual booklet until 1960, when it was changed to a quarterly letter-sized publication.

9. During the period an active programme of branch organization was carried out. By 1963, 17 alumni branches had been organized.

10. The Association took an active interest in the affairs of the students and sponsored parties, dances and concerts for them.

11. The Women's Division has played an important part in the life of the University and has undertaken many projects for the benefit of Dalhousie.

12. In 1959 and 1960 a total of \$1,940 was contributed to a special Alumni Football Fund, which was used to help defray the cost of bringing players back to campus for early practice in the Fall.

13. During the period, the Association worked with the Faculty Association toward the establishment of a Dalhousie Club, which will be initiated as soon as suitable property can be procured.

14. Through notices published in *The Alumni News* the Association was able to interest alumni in furnishing twenty five rooms in the Men's Residence, and two rooms in Shirreff Hall, at \$300 each in the name of the donor or *in memoriam*. The Association intends to continue this project in the future.

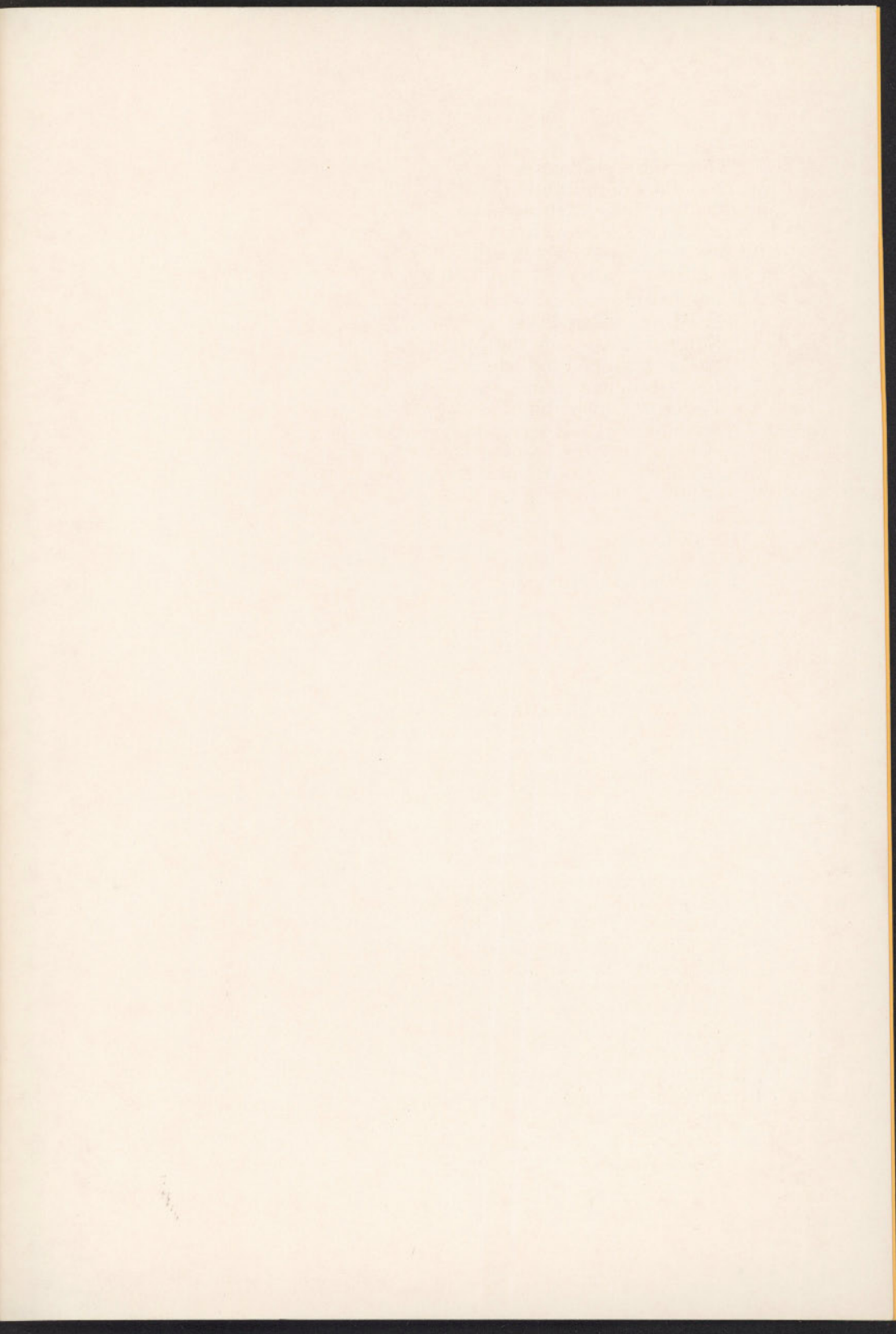
15. In May 1963, membership dues were raised from \$3 to \$5 per year and Life Memberships from \$50 to \$100. The additional revenue collected through the increased fees will be used to establish a \$20,000 Alumni Scholarship Fund within the next five years. This fund, which will yield one \$1,000 scholarship each year, will be deeded to the University when the capital amount is accumulated.

16. At the Annual Meeting in 1963, the Association honoured Dr. A. E. Kerr, who is retiring after 18 years' service as Dalhousie's President. During the evening, Dr. Kerr was elected Honorary President of the Alumni Association; both he and Mrs. Kerr were made Honorary Life Members of the Association and suitable gifts were presented to them in appreciation of their many years of loyal service to the University.

Bruce G. Irwin, Director.

This table indicates certain expenditures, recommended by the President and Deans (1962), that the University should undertake within the next five years. They were submitted to the Senate, and forwarded by it, with its approval and certain additions, to the Board. They furnish the basis of the current campaign for \$16,100,000.

1. Increase in student residence facilities by erecting immediate additions to both Shirreff Hall and the Men's Residence, to be financed by the long-term loans for residence purposes offered by the Federal Government. Estimated Cost.	\$ 1,908,000.00
2. Immediate construction of a new Medical School building, remodelling of existing facilities for the Health Sciences, and incidental changes (including expansion of facilities for Biology) on the Forrest Campus. Estimated Cost.	4,558,000.00
3. Other academic building requirements:	
Erection of a new Law School building. Estimated Cost.	848,000.00
An extension of the Macdonald Memorial Library. Estimated Cost.	636,000.00
Addition of a wing to the Arts and Administration Building, according to the original plan. Estimated Cost.	424,000.00
Addition of a wing to the Science (Chemistry) Building. Estimated Cost.	397,500.00
Immediate action recommended.	
4. Student recreational buildings:	
Students' Union Building. Estimated Cost.	477,000.00
Swimming Pool. Estimated Cost.	265,000.00
Early action recommended.	
5. Endowments for Salaries and Scholarships:	
Salaries—The projected five-year plan calls for at least one hundred new professors in the various faculties, one quarter of the cost to be covered by new endowment income. Estimated Cost.	4,000,000.00
Scholarships in the various faculties. Estimated Cost.	1,000,000.00
6. Reduction of present capital debt.	1,200,000.00
7. Funds for purchase of new property.	300,000.00
8. Incidentals—Dentistry, Business Office, Registrar's Office, Alumni Office, etc. Estimated Cost.	86,500.00
	\$16,100,000.00



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