

Loyola

YESTERDAY
COLLEGE

ÉDUCATION
SERVICE DES
RELATIONS
DU TRAVAIL

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1961



TODAY

UNIVERSITY



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1961

Public meeting, held at Loyola Auditorium on Sunday, January 8th, 1961, in support of Loyola's petition for a university charter, was sponsored by the following societies: Archdiocesan Union of the Holy Name Societies of Montreal; Catholic Women's League of Canada; Federation of English-Speaking Catholic Teachers, Inc; Knights of Columbus, Montreal Council No. 284, and Resurrection of Our Lord Council No. 4368; Lay Professors Association at Loyola; Loyola Alumni Association; Loyola Mothers Guild; St. Patrick's Society of Montreal; Student Administrative Council of Loyola; United Irish Societies of Montreal; Xavier Apostolate Guild and Xavier Apostolate of Montreal. Chairman of the event was Dr. John T. McIlhonne, Associate General Director of Studies of the Montreal Catholic School Commission. Very Rev. G. Emmett Canon Carter, Principal of St. Joseph Teachers College and Director of the Thomas More Institute for Adult Education, and Timothy P. Slattery, Q.C., were the principal speakers.

Deuxième session, vingt-sixième Législature, 9 Élisabeth II, 1960
Second Session, Twenty-Sixth Legislature, 9 Elizabeth II, 1960

ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE QUÉBEC
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF QUEBEC

BILL PRIVÉ 111

Loi concernant
"Loyola University"

ATTENDU que "Loyola College" a, par sa pétition, représenté:

Qu'il a été constitué en corporation comme collège par une loi de cette Législature adoptée le 10 mars 1899, 62 Victoria, chapitre 78:

PRIVATE BILL 111

An Act respecting
Loyola University

WHEREAS Loyola College has, by its petition, represented:

That it was incorporated as a college by an act of this Legislature on March 10th, 1899, 62 Victoria, Chapter 78:

Loyola began in 1888 as the English-speaking section of Collège Ste-Marie in Montreal. It opened as a separate institution in 1896 and for more than 60 years has offered uninterrupted service to Montreal, the Province of Quebec, Canada and the world.

- I cherish happy memories of my own years at the College, more than half a century ago, when it stood on Drummond Street. Recent visits to Loyola on its present site have therefore been a source of satisfaction to me.

I am proud to hear on all sides reports of the good work and successes of the students, and I hope that the College may continue to gain in numbers without accepting any lowering of its standards.

I trust the day will come when Loyola College will blossom into a University.

(His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Loyola '06, Governor-General of Canada)

- As an institution of higher learning which has contributed fundamentally to the development of our country, Loyola stands amongst the foremost of our universities and colleges. Not only in Canada but also in Europe, its record as an academic body of great worth is known, and on the Continent the College is esteemed as being one of Canada's finest institutions of learning.

(Most Rev. Maxime Hermaniuk, CSsR, D.D., Archbishop of Winnipeg for the Ukrainians)

- Loyola has an excellent reputation in this country.

(Dr. Claude T. Bissell, President, University of Toronto)

- It was grand news to hear that at long last Loyola will soon have the University status it so richly deserves to carry on better than ever the magnificent educational apostolate for which it has ever been justly famous.

(Most Rev. John C. Cody, D.D., Bishop of London)

- Loyola College, besides occupying a unique position in the Province of Quebec, enjoys a magnificent reputation among the English-speaking Catholic population of Canada. I do not mean to say that its good reputation is confined to this group, but it is the English-speaking Catholics who take particular pride in its achievements.

(Arthur Maloney, Q.C., M.P., President of the English Section of the National Catholic Education Council of Canada, and former President of the Ontario English Catholic Education Association)

Que depuis, il s'est considérablement développé et que le nombre de ses facultés et cours académiques a augmenté :

That it has since greatly expanded and increased the number of its faculties and courses of academic instruction :

(BILL 111)

After 44 years of existence as primarily a classical college, Loyola instituted its Faculty of Science in 1943.

- I have kept in touch with the recent developments in Science at Loyola and have been very much pleased and impressed with the progress of the College. I am convinced that the under-graduate courses in science are excellent, and a very good beginning is being made in research.

(Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, O.B.E., President, National Research Council of Canada)

Its Faculty of Commerce was established in the academic year 1948-1949.

- As a Chartered Accountant I have personal knowledge of the standards of the Faculty of Commerce, and it is my opinion and that of the Executive of the Quebec Institute of Chartered Accountants that Loyola's Commerce degree ranks with those of the older established universities in the province. It would therefore seem only fair and beneficial to the community that a university charter be granted to Loyola.

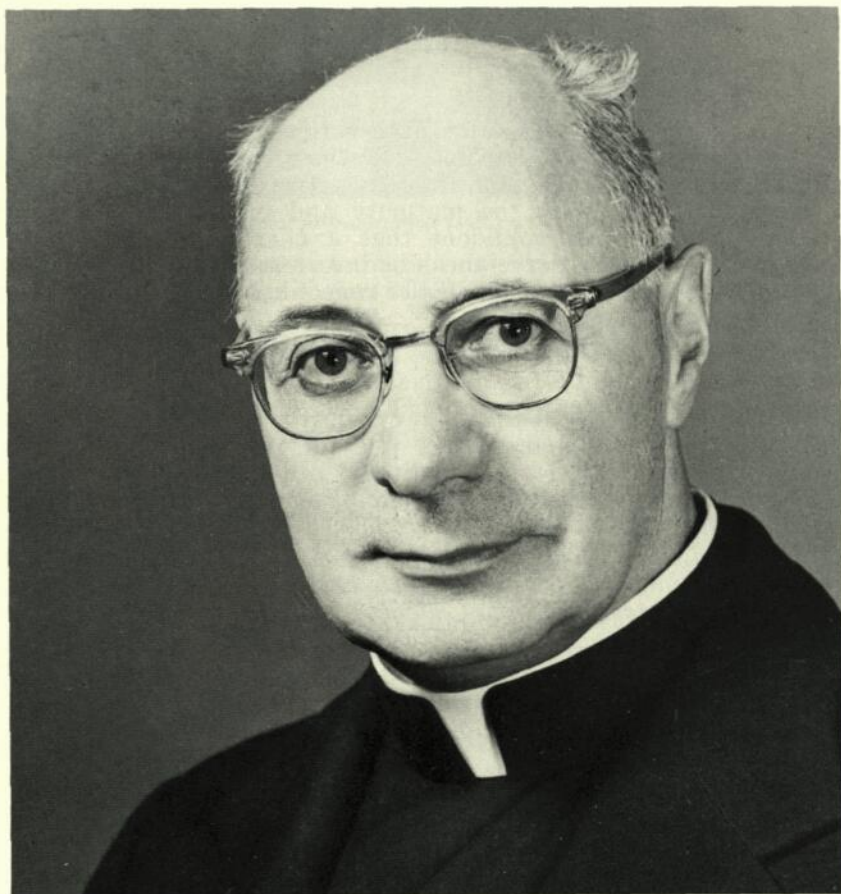
(T. V. Burke, C.A., Price Waterhouse & Co., Montreal)

Loyola offers Honours courses in several departments: English, History, Economics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics, and is instituting Honours courses in Political Science, Philosophy, French and Geology.

It also offers pre-professional courses for dentistry, medicine, law, accountancy, engineering and education.

- I am a graduate of Loyola College. I cannot speak too highly of this institution of learning, and I would strongly urge that the Bill currently appearing before Legislature, which would qualify Loyola with the status of a university, be passed.

(Hon. James A. Maloney, Q.C., M.L.A., Loyola '24, Minister of Mines, Province of Ontario)



Rev. Thomas M. Moylan, S.J., S.T.L., Ph.D., Dean of Extension. This department opened its doors to adult students in September 1957. All courses offered in the Extension Department at Loyola lead to the baccalaureate in Arts, Science, Commerce or Engineering.

- At this time within the Province of Quebec, the directors of the Thomas More Institute for Adult Education of Montreal look forward to the granting of university status to Loyola College as an organic development in the life of the whole English-speaking community and as the reasonable outcome of the academic activity of the College in Montreal.

(Charlotte Tansey, Secretary of the Thomas More Institute, on behalf of the Directors):

	G. EMMETT CANON CARTER	ERIC O'CONNOR, S.J.
MEDERIC R. PRIMEAU	JOHN T. MCILHONE	GEORGE F. AIKINS
CHARLOTTE TANSEY	J. MARTIN O'HARA	EILEEN DE NEEVE
HELENE LOISELLE	VERONICA SMYTH	CATHLEEN M. GOING
STANISLAUS MACHNIK	KATHLEEN TAYLOR	ALLEN J. HANLEY

Judged on its course offerings in the various faculties, Loyola is currently discharging functions of a university.

- My 12 years' experience and observation left me convinced that Loyola College was fully capable of discharging the responsibilities of a chartered university. With its demonstrated competence in academic instruction, and in the maturity and breadth of vision of its administration, I am confident that a charter granted to Loyola College will not only serve the best interests of higher education in the Province of Quebec, but will also reflect honour on the Government that grants the charter.

(Dr. Carl A. Winkler, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, McGill University)

- Loyola College is now at the stage when its resources, its staff, buildings and equipment make it possible for it to develop its existing course in Arts and Science and to add other university faculties as well, and there is a great need for such a service to the English-speaking community in Montreal.

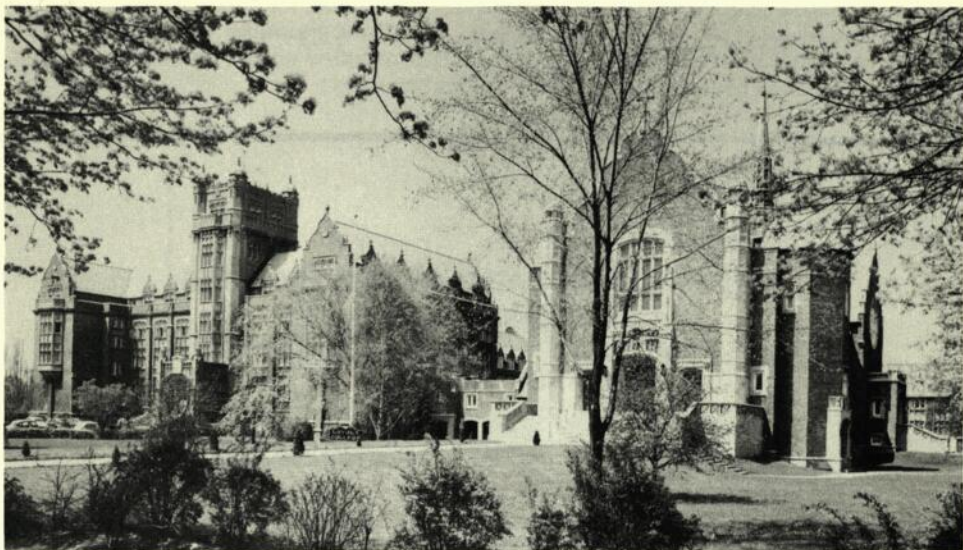
(Dr. J. F. Leddy, Dean of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan and former Secretary-Treasurer of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges)

Loyola has in the service of university education a physical plant and property valued at more than \$5,000,000. The buildings include: administration area, classrooms, laboratories, library, chapel, gymnasium, artificial ice plant and skating rink, auditorium, dining room facilities, student residences and faculty residence.

Loyola owns 50 acres of land in a block in the West end of the city of Montreal.

- In planning expansion in status and in service, Loyola has the advantages of its long experience in educational work, going back to its foundation in 1899. It already has a fine property on Sherbrooke Street West, with space for growth.

(Editorial: "Loyola And The University Problem," in The Gazette, November 21, 1960)



Loyola: Administration Building and Chapel

To meet the growing crisis in Canadian university education, Loyola College embarked, in 1960, on a ten-year, \$11,553,000 expansion programme.

- The statistics forecast how greatly the number of university students in Canada will rise in the next ten years. In the academic year 1959-60 the number is 102,000. It is estimated that ten years from now the figure will stand at 213,900. This means that our present colleges and universities, already crowded, must in only ten years time find accommodation for twice as many students.

Obviously, there is no time to be lost in making preparations. This makes all the more welcome the fact that Loyola College in Montreal now has a bill before the Quebec Legislature which would raise the college into a university. The importance of such a step in the development of Loyola is obvious. And the advantages will also be felt in the contribution it will make to easing the general educational problems of this province, and especially of this area.

(Editorial: "Loyola And The University Problem," in The Gazette, November 21, 1960)

- Loyola College, which very reasonably expects to be accorded university status shortly, is preparing to shoulder its share of meeting the national challenge confronting our institutions of higher learning.

When the necessary charter is forthcoming there will thus be a full-fledged university for Roman Catholic male and female university students on an excellent site at Montreal's western limits.

With its ten-year scheme Loyola is taking time by the forelock to live up to its responsibilities in its own particular sphere.

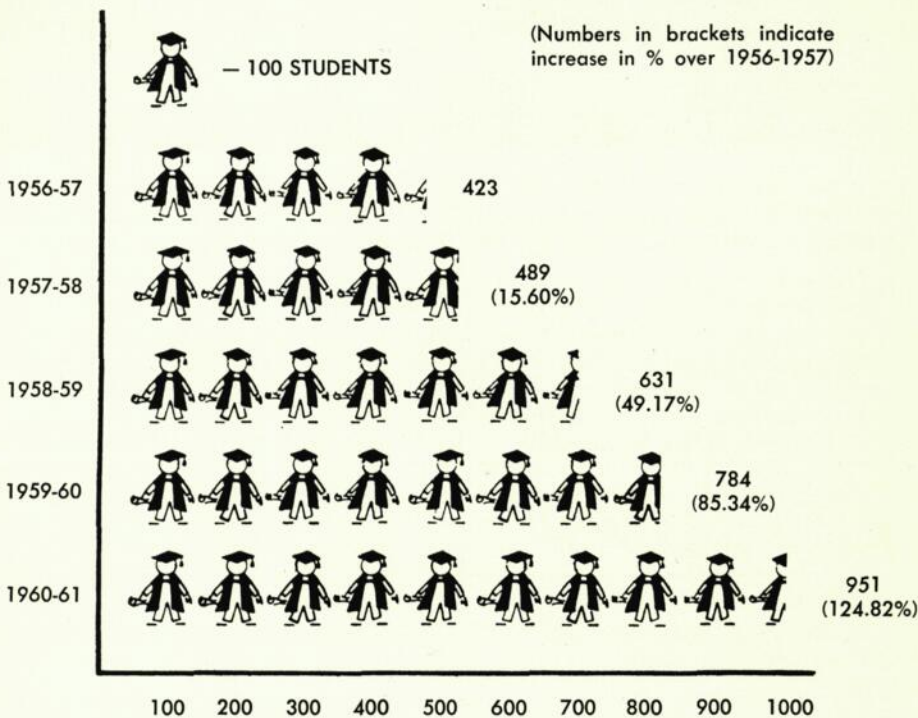
(Editorial: "Loyola Looks Ahead," in The Montreal Star, August 13, 1960)

Qu'actuellement mille cinq cents étudiants sont enregistrés dans ces facultés et suivent ces cours :

That one thousand five hundred students are now enrolled in such faculties and courses :

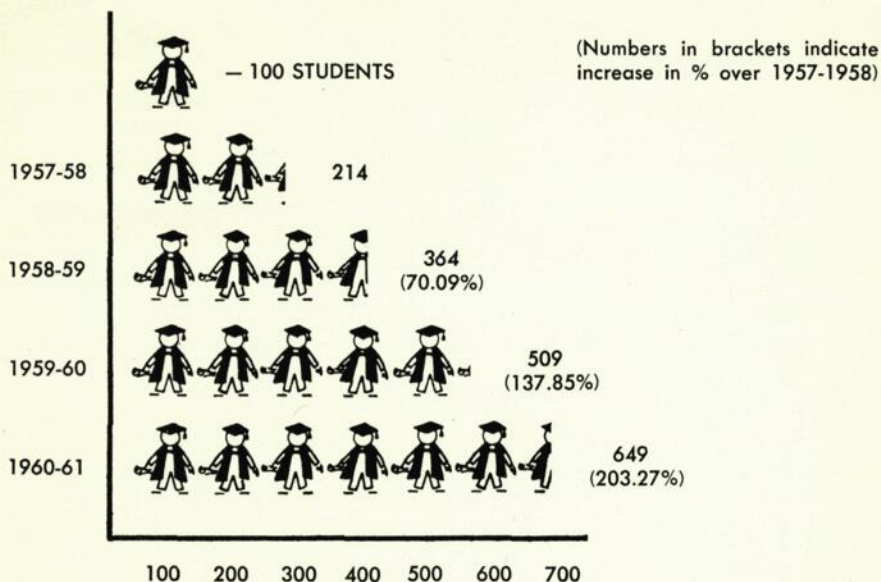
(BILL 111)

FULL-TIME ENROLMENT IN ALL FACULTIES 1956-1960



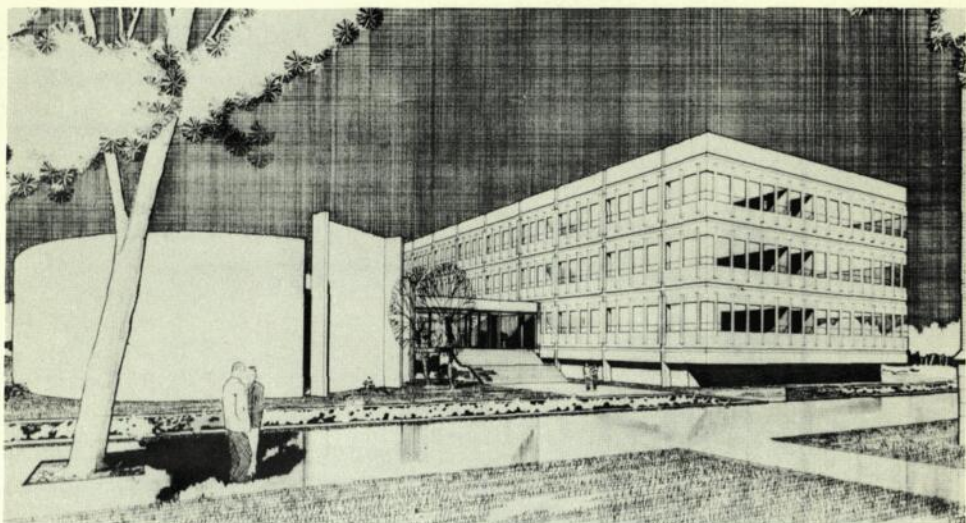
In the academic year 1959-1960, Loyola's full-time students came from six provinces in Canada and 21 foreign countries on four continents.

PART-TIME ENROLMENT IN ALL FACULTIES 1957-1960



- I am delighted to state that I would regard the establishment of Loyola as a university as a most valuable contribution to higher education in the Province of Quebec. Everywhere the problems of university development challenge community resources and the present difficulties must be solved if the brains and talent of Canada are to be given full opportunity for personal fulfillment and national use. Loyola in establishing a university will contribute to this great stream of change in the higher education facilities of Quebec and Canada.

(Professor Maxwell Cohen, Acting Dean, Faculty of Law, McGill University)



Artist's impression of Loyola's new Science Block

This expansion programme will give Loyola a new science block, (now under construction), women's college, new college chapel, men's residence, new gymnasium, students' union, faculty residence and new library.

- **COLLEGE:** An institution of post-secondary education which usually has only one faculty. It may award a first degree but is more likely to be affiliated to a university by which degrees are conferred on its graduates.

(Dr. E. F. Sheffield, Editor, Canadian Universities and Colleges 1960, Ottawa, Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1960)

Qu'il offre maintenant des cours ès arts, ès sciences, commerce et génie qui conduisent aux diplômes universitaires reconnus :

That it now offers courses in arts, science, commerce and engineering leading to recognized university degrees :

(BILL 111)

- **UNIVERSITY:** An institution of post-secondary education, professional training, and research, which awards first and advanced degrees in two or more faculties.

(Dr. E. F. Sheffield, Editor, Canadian Universities and Colleges 1960, Ottawa, Canadian Universities Foundation the executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1960)

Qu'en fait le Collège Loyola remplit présentement le rôle d'une université :

That in fact Loyola College is now doing the work of a university :

(BILL 111)

- In seeking a new charter as a university, Loyola College is not making a request beyond its means or its record of service. It is, in effect, requesting that the university status it has attained in fact be recognized in law.

(Editorial: "Loyola And The University Problem," in The Gazette, November 21, 1960)

Loyola's accountancy course is recognized fully by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of the Province of Quebec.

Its chemistry course is certified by the Chemical Institute of Canada as leading to professional standing.

Loyola graduates are admitted to graduate and professional schools in all universities in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

Student representation at inter-university gatherings is directly granted to Loyola.



Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., with Loyola faculty and students in the reading room of Loyola's library

In the academic year 1959-1960, Loyola ranked 26th in the 39-member National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges.

By its size it also ranked 26th among more than 250 institutions of higher learning — universities, colleges, institutes, academies, schools, seminaries, etc. — in Canada.

- Loyola College was admitted as a member in good standing of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges at a special meeting of the Conference held in Montreal on January 22nd, 1960.

Under the constitution of the Conference, a college cannot become a member unless it is autonomous and has complete control over its own administration, finances, and appointments. It must also have had not less than 200 students in the three academic years prior to its application.

In addition, to be admitted as a member the college must be inspected by a visiting committee appointed by the Executive of the Conference and consisting of not less than three members, two of whom must come from outside the province of the applicant; and finally, the application must be approved both by the Executive Committee and by the Conference as a whole.

(Dr. T. H. Mathews, Executive Director, Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges)

Loyola is the largest and academically the most versatile member among the 104 institutions comprising La Fédération des Collèges Classiques.

- I am very interested in knowing that Loyola is taking the necessary steps to become a chartered university. I recall that it made its initial application for membership in the National Conference of Canadian Universities when I was President of the Conference.

I have known Loyola for some time and I have great admiration for its President. When Loyola becomes a university it will ease somewhat the pressure on the other universities of the province, all of which are, like the rest of us, facing the tremendous demands of a growing registration.

(Rev. Dr. W. T. Ross Flemington, E.D., O.B.E., President, Mount Allison University)

- I note from the recent admission of Loyola to membership in the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges that its standing is recognized across Canada.

(Rev. Dr. G. P. Gilmour, President and Vice-Chancellor, McMaster University)

- As a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Universities Foundation, it was of great interest to me to learn some time ago that Loyola College was applying to the Provincial Legislature for a Bill which would grant the College university status. Loyola is not only a well known college in Canada but as a member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges is a highly respected member of the Conference.

(Dr. G. E. Hall, A.F.C., President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Western Ontario)

- I was a member of the committee which inspected Loyola College a couple of years ago and recommended its acceptance into membership in the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges. I was very favourably impressed with the quality of work being done and with the great efforts being made with restricted means to maintain and improve standards. I was impressed with the quality and enthusiasm of the members of the academic staff. I would, accordingly welcome any step which would increase the service of Loyola to its community.

(Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, C.M.G., Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Queen's University)



Members of Loyola's academic administration and faculty hold Doctor's Master's or Bachelor's degrees, Diplomas or Certificates, from over 50 universities and colleges in Canada, the United States, Europe and Asia, including the following institutions: Oxford, Toronto, Harvard, McGill, Vienna, Montreal, Cambridge, Gregorian, Saint Mary's, Ottawa, Bombay, Radcliffe, Sorbonne, John Carroll, Alberta, Michigan, Fordham, Beirut, London, Innsbruck, Western Ontario, Immaculate Conception, Kerkrade, Cracow, Columbia, McMaster, Regis, Leeds, Etiolles, Biblical, Paris, New York, Royal Military College, Dalhousie, St. John's, Acadia, Kosice, Travancore, Feldkirch, Notre Dame, Dublin, St. Dunstan's, Western Reserve, Carleton, etc.

- For the English-speaking Catholic community this is an important step that is long overdue. Loyola with a university charter can immediately go forward with its needed plans. Marianopolis College is waiting to move out and join Loyola as the Women's College. St. Joseph Teachers College, which is rapidly expanding and trying to keep up with the demand for teachers, is also marking time until this university charter is a reality. Delay would do us irreparable harm. (*James C. Wilson, '29, President, Loyola Alumni Association*)

Members of Loyola's faculty serve in executive positions in various inter-university bodies: Canadian Mathematical Conference, Canadian Association of Adult Education, Canadian Humanities Association, Canadian Association of Alumni Administrators, World University Service, etc.

In pursuit of scholarly work proper to a university, they are receiving grants from, and conduct research under the auspices of, the National Research Council of Canada, the Defence Research Board, The Canada Council and other organizations.

Loyola faculty members participate actively in the programme of Canadian, U.S. and international learned societies.



In the spirit of "It is more blessed to give than to receive," Loyola students donate their blood to the Canadian Red Cross. The "Blood Drive" is an annual event at Loyola sponsored by the Student Administrative Council, and the faculty with the highest number of blood donors receives the "Bloody Mary" trophy at the annual Awards Night.

IN CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN MONTREAL . . .

as *The Montreal Star*, in its editorial of October 21, 1960, entitled "Academic Planning," so aptly put it

. . . the next decade or so will present tremendous problems in the matter of catering to growing numbers of applicants for college courses.

- From 1952-53 to 1959-60 enrolment increased 62% to 102,000. The most recent projection indicates the likelihood that it will increase another 125% by 1970-71 when there may be more than 229,000 full-time students on Canadian campuses.

(*Dr. E. F. Sheffield, Financing Higher Education in Canada, No. 1: Financial Needs of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1960, Ottawa, Canadian Universities Foundation, 1960*)

- En 1975, les inscriptions à l'enseignement universitaire de la province de Québec seront deux fois et demie plus nombreuses qu'en 1960. L'automne dernier, elles atteignaient le record de 34,000 étudiants, dans quinze ans elles se chiffreront entre 80,000 et 110,000.

(*Jean-M. Beauchemin, "Demain . . . il sera trop tard!" Bulletin, Fédération des Collèges Classiques, November 1960*)

- The forecast for the population growth in the schools of the English Section of the Montreal Catholic School Commission shows that the high school enrolment will increase from the 1960 figure of 6,675 to 8,600 in September 1965, and to 9,300 in September 1970. It must be pointed out that in arriving at these figures a very conservative policy has been followed.

(*Dr. John T. McIlhone, Loyola '33, Associate General Director of Studies in Charge of English Classes, Montreal Catholic School Commission*)

These forecasts by experts prove beyond any doubt

Qu'une université est nécessaire pour desservir la population catholique d'expression anglaise de la Province de Québec;

Qu'il est souhaitable de modifier ladite Loi constituant en corporation le Loyola College afin de lui permettre d'atteindre son but en tant qu'université:

That a university is needed to serve the English-speaking Catholic community of the Province of Quebec;

That it is desirable to amend the said Act to incorporate Loyola College to enable it to attain its object as a university:

In recent years Loyola has experienced a phenomenal growth. Its full-time enrolment has increased 124.82% in five years, while its part-time student body has tripled in four years.

LOYOLA'S PROJECTED ENROLMENT, 1961-1970

Based on the projected national and Quebec figures for the same period

Year	Full-Time	Part-Time	Overall
1961-1962	1141	779	1920
1965-1966	1849	1129	2978
1970-1971	2473	1307	3780

A similar rate of growth has been experienced in the past, and is expected in the next ten years, by Marianopolis College and St. Joseph Teachers College which are prepared to enter into association with Loyola University.

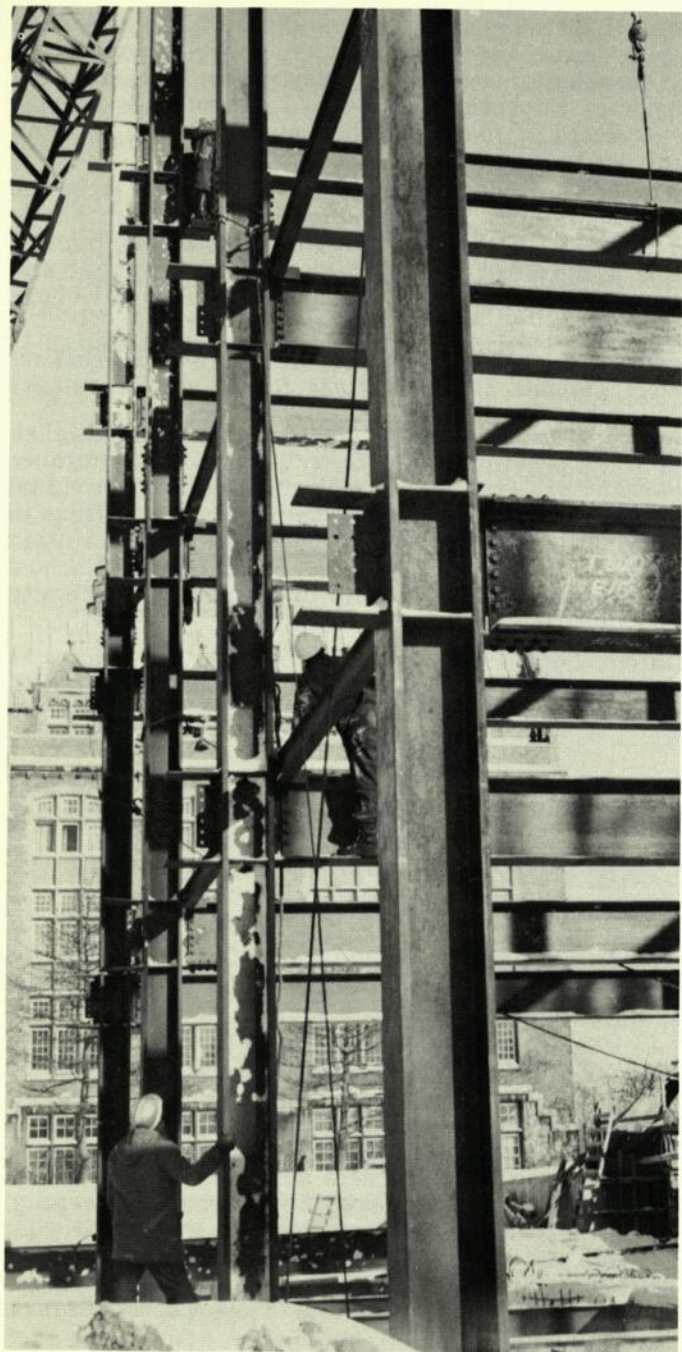
- Our College, like Loyola, serves the English-speaking Catholic minority of the Province of Quebec.

With the growing consciousness of a need for high-level education, we need a university that is at once Catholic and English-speaking in order to become a co-ordinated group with some hope of serving our country, our province and our city.

We feel that many more of our English-speaking Catholic students would make contact with our best trained minds through a central organization with a university charter . . . We are certain, after long and serious deliberation, that this solution lies in giving a university mandate to Loyola.

By co-ordinating our groups into one administrative whole . . . a whole new area will be opened up to the English-speaking Catholic minority — an area in which we will move more freely and effectively towards a greater participation in citizenship and a better distribution of the opportunities for advancement offered by the various levels of government. This co-ordination would be possible if Loyola were given university status.

(Rev. Sister Saint Mary Assumpta, C.N.D., President, Marianopolis College)



Loyola's new \$2,000,000 science block is expected to be ready for the opening of the 1961-1962 academic year. The buildings will accommodate over 1,000 persons at any one time.

As a part of the expansion programme, one of the students' residences is now undergoing a \$50,000 renovation and one of the classroom areas is being modernized at a cost of more than \$100,000.

- The institution which I direct is growing rapidly and our affiliation with the university program becomes more and more important as we have a greater number of students applying for both the "A" Diploma and Bachelor of Education degree . . . I cannot help supposing that it will be expected of us to establish our affiliation with an English Catholic university.

Entirely independent of this, I feel that such a university is in the interest of the whole community . . . What is more logical than that in a city the size of Montreal with an important English Catholic population there should be a university to represent our intellectual and educational aspirations . . . I refer to the application of Loyola College for a provincial charter.

(Very Rev. G. Emmet Canon Carter, Principal, St. Joseph Teachers College and Director, Thomas More Institute for Adult Education)

- To say that there is no urgency for the creation of an English Catholic university in the province, is to betray an abysmal ignorance of the facts as they really are and as they really will be. No individual or group of individuals who really knew the actual state of affairs in the English Catholic schools of this province, could seriously maintain that the English-speaking Catholics in Quebec could have the school population mark time, while the advisability of creating a university was considered by a Royal Commission.

(Dr. John T. McIlhorne, Loyola '33, Associate Director of Studies in Charge of English Classes, Montreal Catholic School Commission, addressing the public meeting held at Loyola on Sunday, January 8th, 1961)

Loyola's justified petition for a university charter, and its readiness to play its full part in higher education have received full support from all sides.

LOYOLA'S SUPPORT COMES FROM La Fédération des Collèges Classiques . . .

- In recognition of the merits and good reputation of your college and of all the efforts and sacrifices you have done so far to promote Catholic education and learning among our English-speaking population, the members of the Board hope that you will meet with success in the definite steps you want to take towards the realization of autonomy.

My colleagues, indeed, consider Loyola's case as unique among our colleges in the Province of Quebec and that it has a special mission to fulfill in the English-speaking circles. There surely must be room in the Province of Quebec for one English-speaking Catholic university. We believe that the achievement of your autonomy will bring your institution more prestige and help you to fulfill your task much better alongside other institutions of higher learning. It will also add another voice among Canadian universities to promote Catholic education and learning throughout Canada.

We are happy to offer you our support and good will as you take this step forward with a view of rendering, in your own special area, a more significant contribution to higher education in the Province of Quebec.

(Rt. Rev. Pierre Decary, D.P., President)

... and from a large number of educators in the city, the Island of Montreal, the Province of Quebec and elsewhere . . .

... from the leaders of the Catholic Church: seven Archbishops, 13 Bishops, a large number of Papal and Domestic Prelates, from Superiors of Religious Orders and a host of Parish Priests in Montreal and Canada:

- Throughout the many years of my association with the College, I am in a position to attest that Loyola College has admirably served the cause of education in the Diocese as well as in the Province of Quebec. It has a long and distinguished record and I know that the granting of a charter will do honour not only to the College itself but to the Provincial Government. With much pleasure, then, do I second the project and express the hope that the dreams of years gone by will soon become a reality.

(Most Rev. Lawrence P. Whelan, D.D., V.G., Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal)

... from men in public life, from organizations and public bodies, from responsible citizens of all faiths . . .

- I am in support of the Bill by which Loyola College would receive the status of a university. The high standard of education for which Loyola is known, along with its very fine teaching staff, deserves a favourable granting of a university charter.

(Gerry Snyder, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, City of Montreal)

- I am interested and pleased to know that there is a prospect of Loyola being established as a major university. I feel that there is a great need for an enlargement in the body of teaching at the level of higher education throughout Canada. Loyola serves a very special group of citizens and special purposes which can well be expanded at this stage of our development. I hope that favourable consideration will be given to this move to enlarge the work of Loyola.

(Dr. Wilder Penfield, Montreal Neurological Institute)

- I have always felt that it was highly desirable that Loyola should have university status. The College has been in existence for many years and it has filled an important place not only for the English-speaking Catholic community in Western Quebec, but indeed it has helped the same community in other parts of the country.

(Hon. John J. Connolly, Q.C., O.B.E., The Senate of Canada)

1960
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN
LONDON, CANADA



McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

W. A. Mackintosh

SUMPTION UNIVERSITY
Windsor

need for an additional university in the
area of Montreal is well understood. Loyola
and background of high academic attainment would
that Loyola should become, at the earliest possible
' a university - not only to help meet the great increase
student enrolment, but in itself to indicate its new stature.

Yours sincerely,

G. Edward Hall,
President.



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ready to make the transition from every point of view now
university level.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
F. CYRIL JAMES



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, ONTARIO

CANADIAN
UNIVERSITIES FOUNDATION

Relationships between
and cordial
of us at McGill
of that collaboratio.
of a university.

Loyola College is from every point of view now
university level.

W. A. Mackintosh

W. A. Mackintosh

and Loyola College have
while and I can assure you
forward to the continua.

With best p

William

Bishop of Antigonish
Chancellor of St. Mary's
Xavier Univer-

Perhaps I may add a personal note to say that
I have had the pleasure of visiting Loyola several
occasions. Several years ago, in the period 1956,
I served as the Secretary-Treasurer of the
that capacity visited nearly every major coll and I have
no hesitation in saying that on any proper comparative basis
Loyola College deserves and should now have a full univer-



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S.

On the basis of this first hand knowledge, I am glad to join
with Principal James, Dean Leddy and others, in recommending the
elevation of the College to university rank. I believe that it has a
distinguished future before it.

Bishop's University
Sherbrooke, Que.

Yours sincerely,

Watson Kirkconnell
President.

will carry my

Yours sincerely

A. D. Dunton
President

The heads of over twenty Canadian universities express their approval, as
Loyola requests its university charter.

- Granting university recognition to Loyola would not be increasing the number of universities in fact, since it has been carrying on at this level for many years. The outstanding growth of the College is adequate testimony to the regard which the community has for its educational standards and the quality of its instruction and the confidence in the prestige and stature of this degree.

(Eric W. Kierans, Loyola '35, President of the Canadian and Montreal Stock Exchanges, and former Director of the School of Commerce, McGill University)

- The Montreal Archdiocesan Council of The Catholic Women's League of Canada unanimously support the Bill by which Loyola College is petitioning for a university charter. In supporting this Bill, the Montreal Archdiocesan Council would point out that The Catholic Women's League of Canada is a national organization with a membership of 150,000 and is established in eleven Dioceses in the Province of Quebec.

(Miss Patricia Dagnall, Corresponding Secretary, Montreal Archdiocesan Council, The Catholic Women's League of Canada)

- Be it resolved that the Board of Directors of the Federation of English-Speaking Catholic Teachers endorse the present petition of the Jesuit Fathers of Loyola College requesting that their institution be granted full university status.

(Excerpt from the Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors, Federation of English-Speaking Catholic Teachers Inc., December 9, 1960)

- Loyola's long experience in educational work and its outstanding record of achievement in the academic field as well as its readiness to play a major role in meeting the university problems of the area it serves have generated widespread approval of its application. In my opinion and in the opinion of those with whom I come in contact this application merits prompt implementation.

(W. J. Sheridan, Loyola '28, Assistant General Manager, The Canadian Chamber of Commerce)

- It is my humble opinion that the cause of education would be well served if Loyola would be granted university classification.

(Rev. Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi, Temple Emanu-El, Montreal)

... and from over 20,000 citizens of Montreal and the Province of Quebec who signed the petition favouring the immediate elevation of Loyola to university status.

Attendu que le pétitionnaire a demandé qu'une loi à cet effet soit passée et qu'il est à propos de faire droit à sa demande;

A ces causes, Sa Majesté, de l'avis et du consentement du Conseil législatif et de l'Assemblée législative de Québec, décrète ce qui suit :

Whereas the petitioner has prayed for the passing of an act for the purposes aforesaid and it is expedient to grant its prayer;

Therefore, Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows :

(BILL 111)

The French-speaking Catholics in the Province of Quebec have been served from time immemorial by universities whose contribution to their cultural life has been outstanding. Moreover, wherever a substantial group of French Canadians are located elsewhere in Canada, they are vociferous, and rightly so, in demanding a university to serve their religious and cultural need. The English-speaking Protestant population in this province has also been well served in this matter.

The fact of the existence in the Province of Quebec of a third group of major importance — the English-speaking Catholics — partaking of this dual principle of differentiation in language and religion can hardly be denied. The English-speaking Catholics are linked to their French-speaking brethren by religion. Does this preclude the need of a university for their proper needs? The French Canadians would be the first to answer in the negative since they themselves have advanced the most brilliant and convincing arguments to the effect that language is the basis of a culture and that accompanying psychological and environmental differences must be respected. No important group of French Canadians, who understand their language inheritance, would ever be satisfied to remain in the framework of an English university on the plea that it was also Catholic. They might be grateful for help in getting started, but never for being smothered or impeded in their proper progress.

As truly as the English Catholic population of this province has a right to exist, to have schools, to educate in the Catholic religion and the English language, so has it the right to a university. The designation of that university is not in question. The whole community has chosen Loyola College to fulfill this destiny.

(Excerpts from the address delivered by the Very Reverend G. Emmett Canon Carter, Principal of St. Joseph Teachers College and Director of the Thomas More Institute for Adult Education, at the public meeting at Loyola Auditorium, Sunday, January 8th, 1961)

The Gazette

FOUNDED JUNE 3, 1778

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1960

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Loyola And The University Problem

Any college or university in Canada that plans to expand its role is not only broadening its own future: it is making its contribution to solving the general problem — the problem of the thousands of young people who are, and will be, seeking a higher education.

The statistics forecast how greatly the number of university students in Canada will rise in the next ten years. In the academic year 1959-60 the number is 102,000. It is estimated that ten years from now the figure will stand at 213,900. This means that our present colleges and universities, already crowded, must in only ten years time find accommodation for twice as many students.

Obviously, there is no time to be lost in making preparations. This makes all the more welcome the fact that Loyola College in Montreal now has a bill before the Quebec Legislature which would raise the college into a university. The importance of such a step in the development of Loyola is obvious. And the advantages will also be felt in the contribution it will make to easing the general educational problems of this province, and especially of this area.

The new status that Loyola College seeks is in every way logical. As the preamble to the bill says: "In fact Loyola College is now doing the work of a university."

Beginning as a college giving instruction in Arts subjects, Loyola, in 1943, widened its instruction to include a Faculty of Science. A Faculty of Commerce was added in 1947. There were further developments, such as the establishment of an Extension Department (including all three faculties) in 1957, and honors courses in the faculties of Arts and Science.

In seeking a new charter as a university, Loyola College is not making a request beyond its means or its record of service. It is, in effect, requesting that the university status it has attained in fact be recognized in law.

This new status is also being sought to aid the still greater expansion that is planned for the years ahead. Loyola's growth has been rapid. Its enrolment has multiplied by four in the last five years. In accordance with the general trend, it is expected to double in ten

years time. There may be even an additional growth in this province, from the recently announced intention of the Provincial Government to further provide assistance towards education at the primary and secondary levels.

The readiness of Loyola to play its full part in meeting the university problem in this area will receive the good wishes of all other universities. This need to share the common demands was well expressed by Senator A. K. Huggessen, a Governor of McGill University, in delivering the address at McGill's fall convocation this year. As Senator Huggessen said:

"... it must be realised that, in the future, McGill will be unable alone to supply the whole of the growing demand for a university education from what might be described as our local constituency. There will have to be help from other sources. Fortunately, that help seems to be on the way.

"Sir George Williams University is already doing a magnificent job and is taking part of the load off McGill's shoulders, and I saw very recently... that Loyola College is applying to the Provincial Legislature for permission to assume the status of a university.

"These are promising developments, and I think it should be the policy of McGill to help and encourage these other institutions by every means in our power. That, I may remind you, is the policy of the University of Toronto..."

In planning expansion in status and in service, Loyola has the advantages of its long experience in educational work, going back to its foundation in 1899. It already has a fine property on Sherbrooke Street West, with space for growth. And it has the long tradition of the Jesuit Order in teaching the humanities. As one of the rectors of Loyola remarked: "Technicians, however great their numbers (as in Russia), can never extend the boundaries of civilization or the culture of the race."

Loyola College, by its record of achievement, deserves its charter, that it may serve still more widely, to the urgent relief of the prevailing university problem in the critical years that lie just ahead.



PETITION

WE ARE IN FAVOUR OF THE IMMEDIATE ELEVATION OF
LOYOLA TO UNIVERSITY STATUS

*Chancellors, Governors, Presidents, Principals,
Rectors and Deans of Canadian Universities*

*Archbishops, Bishops, Domestic Prelates,
Superiors of Religious Orders and
Parish Priests*

*Members of Federal and Provincial
Governments and men in Public Life*

*Directors, Principals, Professors and
Teachers of Colleges and Schools*

*Presidents and Directors of
Organizations and Public Bodies*

Representative Citizens of all Faiths

English Speaking Community in General