

"THE STORY OF BROCK UNIVERSITY 'TO DATE'"

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Distributed to

MEMBERS OF BROCK UNIVERSITY FOUNDERS' COMMITTEE

and

MEMBERS OF NIAGARA PENINSULA JOINT COMMITTEE

ON HIGHER EDUCATION

previous to the

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Joint Committee on Higher Education

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# THE STORY OF BROCK UNIVERSITY TO DATE

## I. INTRODUCTION

The story of the developments that have led up to the founding of an institution of higher learning for the Niagara Peninsula to be known as "Brock University" is an exciting one. Like all stories it has a beginning and a series of subsequent events. The following chronological development of the Brock University story is an attempt to bring together from many sources the facts that are relevant.

## II. HISTORY

### 1. INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

In the years following World War II tremendous increases in population and school population took place in Lincoln and Welland Counties. This caused strains on the Elementary and then the Secondary Schools of the Niagara Peninsula. It also caused responsible people to give some thought to the various types of higher education.

### 2. WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The first official action came as a result of Mrs. Grover Egerter hearing a radio (or TV) statement early in 1957 announcing grants from the Canada Council to the Shakesperian Festival, the National Ballet and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Provision was to be made for four Universities, one at the Lakehead, one at Windsor and two at other locations (1).

Thinking the Niagara Peninsula was the proper place for "one of the others" (2) and supported by statistics from a telephone survey of the Principals of the Secondary Schools in the Niagara Peninsula Mrs. Grover Egerter prepared a resolution (3) which was presented to the Allanburg Women's Institute at its meeting on February 6th, 1957 (4).

The resolution, which was moved by Mrs. John (Alice) Dougherty and seconded by Mrs. Russell (Agnes) Kinnaird, requested "The Provincial Government to favourably consider the placing of a University" in the Niagara Peninsula. It was sustained at the Welland District Women's Institute District Annual Meeting in May, 1957, and at the Hamilton Area Women's Institute Convention (Counties of Welland, Lincoln, Brant, Haldimand, Wentworth and Norfolk) in October 1957 (5).

A mail survey of Grade XIII graduates was conducted to document the resolution when it was submitted to the Provincial Board of the Ontario Women's Institute for approval. Subsequent to the approval, on November 15, 1957, (6) the resolution was presented to the Honourable W. J. Dunlop, Minister of Education for Ontario, on behalf of the Women's Institute by Mr. Ellis P. Morningstar, M.P.P. for Welland in the Provincial Legislature (7).

In a letter dated March 21st, 1958 the Honourable W. J. Dunlop, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, said among other things, (8)

"My friend and colleague, Ellis P. Morningstar, has sent me the Resolution passed by your Welland District Women's Institutes in which the establishment of a University is requested.

"To set up a junior college in any city is by no means a simple matter.

"A junior college could undertake only instruction in a pass course in Arts and not much Science could be dealt with because laboratories are tremendously expensive. Yet the Country needs more physicians and surgeons, more dentists, more engineers, more foresters. At the moment, there are not enough students in Medicine in any of the Universities.

"The Institutes of Technology recently established in Hamilton and Ottawa have not reached half the enrolments that were predicted for them; each has about 115 students.

"My conclusion is, after full discussion with the university authorities, that we should not proceed with the establishment of junior colleges at the present time but should provide, as far as possible and desirable, more buildings for the existing universities.

"I hope that you and your associates will give further consideration to your request."

After being turned down by the Honourable Minister the Women's Institutes felt they would "lay the matter over until a new Minister of Education was appointed" (9).

Later (October 2nd, 1958 to be exact) the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education was established and the President (Mrs. Grant Bearss) of the Welland County Women's Institute became a member and secretary of this Committee (10).

3. WELLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

The next significant action came on Tuesday, November 19, 1957 in Welland County Council when the following resolution moved by Reeve Melvin L. Swart of Thorold Township and seconded by Reeve H. G. Barrett of Thorold Town was carried.

"Whereas this County Council considers it a matter of great urgency that Canada vastly increase its output of graduates of universities and higher technical schools.

We request the Provincial and Federal Governments to act quickly to:

1. Sharply expand the facilities for training technicians and university students.
2. Abolish university fees and make it possible for all deserving students to obtain university or higher technical education regardless of the financial status of their parents or guardians.
3. Establish a higher institution of learning (advanced technical school or university) in a central location in the Niagara Peninsula.

Copies of this resolution be sent to Lincoln and Haldimand Councils, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Premier of Ontario, Federal and Provincial Members of Parliament and to all municipalities in the three counties, including the cities, asking for their endorsement." (11)

During December 1957 and January 1958 twenty-nine replies were received in response to the circulation of the resolution. Prime Minister Diefenbaker stated that "he and his colleagues were deeply interested with due respect to the constitutional rights and responsibilities of the Provinces" (12). Premier L. M. Frost referred the matter to the Minister of Education (13). The Honourable W. J. Dunlop, Ontario Minister of Education stated "the matter will receive full consideration in the near future" (14). Ellis P. Morningstar, M.P.P. for Welland requested "Premier Frost to give the resolution every consideration" (15). W. L. Houck M.P. felt "the resolution to be of the utmost importance" and stated "I will do all possible to assist" (16).

On January 4th, 1958 Mr. Ellis P. Morningstar, M.P.P. for Welland wrote to the Welland County Council and enclosed a letter from the

Honourable W. J. Dunlop, Minister of Education, in which the Minister stated that "McMaster University and the Institute of Technology in Hamilton could accomodate additional students" (17).

Two municipalities referred the resolution to committees for report and recommendation and nineteen endorsed it including the County of Lincoln which advised that "the Council endorses the resolution and is seeking the support of the Honourable Charles Daley, Minister of Labour and M.P.P. for Lincoln" (18).

Further action followed on Thursday, January 23rd, 1958 in the Welland County Council when Reeve M. L. Swart moved and Reeve H. G. Barrett seconded the following resolution which was carried:

"That the Education Committee with Reeve Barrett and Reeve Swart take further steps toward encouraging the establishment of a university or higher technical school located centrally in the Niagara Peninsula. Such steps may include preparation and presentation of briefs and co-opting individuals from other organizations" (19).

The March Report of the Education Committee of Welland County Council by resolution referred the portions of the motion adopted at the November 1957 Session recommending the expansion of university and advanced technical school facilities and the abolishment of fees for higher education for all deserving students to the County and Municipal Councils' Section of the Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association, Ontario Education Association for consideration at the annual Convention. The portion referring to the establishment of an institution of higher learning in the Niagara Peninsula was not referred as it was considered to be a purely local matter (20).

The Chairman of the Education Committee, Deputy-Reeve John Minor of Humberstone Township, reported at the May Session that the clause calling for the abolishment of university fees for deserving students was not approved but that the clause requesting the expansion of facilities for higher education by the Provincial and Federal Governments was adopted in the general session (21). A further resolution from the Executive Committee of the Convention called for "the establishment of small universities to serve local needs" was also adopted (22).

It was felt that a survey of the higher educational needs of the area was needed and that it must eventually include the whole Niagara Peninsula but it was agreed that the Principals and the Board Secretaries of the municipalities represented by the members of the Committee

(Welland, Pelham, Port Colborne and Linwell) would be asked to attend a preliminary meeting to discuss the matter (23). The meeting took place in the Welland County Building on May 22, 1958. It was the considered opinion of the Principals and Administrators present that the Niagara Peninsula's greatest need was a post secondary technical school (24).

The report of the Education Committee to the July Session of the Welland County Council stated that the Committee had met with the Principals and the Administrators of school systems administered by the Stamford District Board of Education, the Niagara Falls Board of Education and the Bertie District High School Board and the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Welland District Women's Institute. The discussion with the representatives lead to the following opinions:- (1) agreement with the first group that a technical school was needed, (2) that the University of Waterloo's co-operative Engineering Faculty should be studied, (3) that some study should be made of the Junior College development in the United States, (4) that a real look should be given to the effect of what appears to be the setting of definite limits as far as plant facilities are concerned at the established universities in Ontario and its consequent effect on the apparent continued raising of entrance standards for students and (5) that it seemed desirable and necessary to secure the services of competent individuals to complete the type of survey required in the Niagara Peninsula (25).

The first step towards a Niagara Peninsula Committee was taken when Reeve H. G. Barrett moved and Reeve M. L. Swart seconded the following resolution which was carried:- "That the Clerk be instructed to contact the County of Lincoln and the City of St. Catharines in order to arrange a joint meeting with this Committee for a discussion of the possibility of securing an institution of higher learning to be located in the Niagara Peninsula" (26).

#### 4. LINCOLN COUNTY COUNCIL

This was followed by action in the Lincoln County Finance Sub-Committee on July 11th, 1958 when the following motion by Reeve Bucknall and seconded by Reeve Cole was carried, "That the following members of Council represent the County of Lincoln at a joint meeting with representatives of the County of Welland to discuss the possibility of securing an institution of higher learning located in the Niagara Peninsula: Mr. Jack G. McNaughton, Warden; Mr. J. Carl Coffey; Mr. Wray Betts (27).

The first joint meeting with representatives present from Welland County, Lincoln County and Women's Institute took place on August 13th, 1958 and is reported in the minutes of the August Sessions of the two County Councils. The significant decision made was "That a Committee of five be established, one each from St. Catharines, Lincoln County, the Women's Institute and two from the County of Welland" (28) (29).

5. NIAGARA PENINSULA JOINT COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The first meeting of the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education was held in the Welland County Building on October 2, 1958 (30). At the next meeting the name "Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education" was officially adopted (31) and the Cities of Niagara Falls and Welland were invited to appoint members to the Committee (32). The invitations were accepted and the permanent membership on the Committee was then established at Lincoln County 2, Welland County 2, the Cities of St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Welland 1 each and the Welland District Women's Institute 1 for a total of 8.

Later, after merger had been completed in the 3 cities, the membership for Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and Welland was increased to 2 and membership of the Committee increased to a total of 11.

The activities of the Committee can be briefly listed as follows:

- (1) A study of the school population for Lincoln and Welland Counties, actual for the decade 1949 to 1958 and estimated for the decade 1959 to 1968. (33) (34) (35).
- (2) A study of the general population for the same two decades (36).
- (3) The printing and distributing of several reports based on the data developed (33) (34) (35) (37) (43) (45) (46) (47) (51).
- (4) Meeting with two Ministers of Education, namely the Honourable Messrs. Dunlop and Robarts (42), to present the data, to impress upon them the need and to ask for their support.
- (5) Meeting with the Presidents of McMaster University (39), the University of Toronto (38), the then newly established York University in Toronto (46) (48), the newly established University of Waterloo and the then developing Trent University in Peterborough (50), seeking assistance and guidance.

- (6) Arranging public meetings in Niagara Falls (41) and St. Catharines (44) to which a typical cross-section of the communities was invited so that the project could be explained to them and to seek their support.
- (7) Meeting with the two County and the three City Councils, who had contributed on a per capita basis to financially support the work done, to seek endorsement of the reports (40) (47) (51), and the establishment of a Citizens' Committee to carry the project through the next stage. All five Councils unanimously approved and submitted names of outstanding citizens in their communities (52) (53) (58) (59) to be considered for appointment to the Citizens' Committee.

The detailed work in the Reports prepared for the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education was done by Mr. Howard Thompson, retired Principal of Fort Erie High School and a former Mayor of the Town, and Mr. William Currie, a retired Niagara Falls Secondary School teacher and a member of the Niagara-on-the-Lake and Lincoln County Councils. The people of the area are indebted to these two men for the able, competent and thorough job that was done by them.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA DEVELOPED BY N.P.J.C. ON HIGHER EDUCATION

- (1) The overall population of the two counties increased 45% in the decade from 1949 to 1958 while the population of Canada increased ONLY 27%.
- (2) While an over-all increase in population of 45% was taking place an increase of 91.6% in the number of pupils enrolled in the elementary and secondary schools of the two counties occurred. This increased the proportion of the population in the elementary and secondary schools from 17.8% to 23.5%.
- (3) The number of young men and women who actually entered university in 1954 was 200. It rose to almost 500 in 1962 and is expected to reach 850 by 1968.



The Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education made a survey and assessment of post secondary education with respect to (i) a Teachers College, (ii) Nursing Schools and (iii) a Technical Institute.

Several groups had concerned themselves with the establishment of a Teachers College in the Niagara Peninsula and the Committee's support added to the work that had already been done by others was brought to a successful conclusion when the Department of Education purchased land for the establishment of a Teachers College in the then Grantham Township.

A survey of the Nursing Schools in St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Welland indicated that the expansion of the established hospitals and nursing schools in these centres would take care of current needs for this most needed type of post secondary school training.

Investigation indicated that the post secondary school technical training facilities were adequate to take care of current needs. Neither the registration at Ontario's Technical Institutes or the number of Niagara Peninsula's young men proceeding to this type of training justified the establishment of a Technical Institute in the area at this time.

The studies and statistics proved beyond question that the greatest need in the Niagara Peninsula at the present time with respect to post secondary education was in the field of university studies.

### THE PROVINCIAL PICTURE

The urgent need for more university accommodation in Ontario is the third phase of the tremendous school expansion program of the educational system in the province over the past decade or more.

The rapid increase in the birth rate in Canada following World War II, coupled with increased immigration, raised our elementary school enrolment from 612,182 in 1950 to 1,126,388 (double) in September 1960. The enrolment is expected to reach the 1,500,000 mark by 1975. (54).

The increase has now worked its way into the secondary school, whose enrolment has increased from 131,215 in 1950 to 262,775 (double) in September 1960. The enrolment is predicted to be 450,000 by 1975 (55).

The challenges at the elementary and secondary school levels have been realized and met by courageous school boards and boards of education at the local level, supplemented by Provincial grants through the Ontario Department of Education.

Now this challenge must be met at the university level where the enrolment rose from 19,000 in 1951 to 31,000 in 1960, and is predicted to rise to 87,000 by 1975 (56). A more valid statistic is that it will TRIPLE from 35,000 in 1962 to 105,000 by 1972.

#### THE NATIONAL PICTURE

The actual enrolment in all universities in Canada in 1962 was approximately 95,000 and is expected to reach about 375,000 by 1980. When you express this in terms of the number of new institutions that are required, you commence to realize something of the magnitude of the task. At the present time, we have something in the order of 35 multi-faculty, degree-granting institutions in Canada. To provide for this increased enrolment, assuming each institution was confined to 4,000 students, it would be necessary to expand the number of our higher educational institutions by 60.

In other terms this means that Canada must provide more university accommodation by 1980 than she has since the first university was established before confederation (57).

#### FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Dr. S. H. Deeks, F.I.A., Ph.D., attended the April 12th meeting of the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education, the first meeting of the Niagara Peninsula University Organizing Committee on July 11th and was largely responsible for the preparation of a brief entitled "The Proposed Niagara University" (60).

Universities are not established by the Department of Education of the Province, nor administered by local boards of education. They are established regionally through the initiative of public spirited citizens and corporations, through an act of parliament and administered by their own Boards of Governors. For these reasons the work of the Women's Institute, the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education and many others was a necessary prelude to the formation of the Niagara Peninsula University Organizing Committee.

6. THE NIAGARA PENINSULA UNIVERSITY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

On July 11, 1962 the first meeting of the Citizens' Committee took place at the Niagara Falls Club in Niagara Falls. An Executive (61) was chosen with power to add to its numbers and it was decided to call the group the Niagara Peninsula University Organizing Committee (62).

Eight days later a delegation met with the Advisory Committee on University Affairs to the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario. The Advisory Committee gave strong encouragement to the delegation indicating that the Niagara Peninsula was perhaps the most critical area in Ontario that would next need University facilities (63).

The first significant decision was the selection of Brock University as the name of the fledgling institution. It met with universal endorsement and the group became known as Brock University Founders' Committee (64). By means of Letters Patent granted by Her Majesty the Queen, in the right of Ontario, Brock University became incorporated on October 31st, 1962.

7. BROCK UNIVERSITY FOUNDERS' COMMITTEE

Another unique feature that indicated the broad base for the acceptance of Brock University by the people of the Niagara Peninsula was the method of raising the funds required for the organizational and developmental activities. A solicitation dinner was held on November 22, 1962 at which representatives of the Municipalities and the larger industries of Lincoln and Welland Counties were asked to share, on a 50 - 50 basis, the \$80,000 budget.

With the industries contributing on the basis of \$2.00 per employee and EVERY municipality contributing on the basis of .14¢ per capita the sum of \$82,833.84 had been raised by June 30th, 1963 (65).

On May 14th, 1963 the choice of the DeCew Falls site was announced by Mr. Arthur A. Schmon, Chairman of the Founders' Committee. The site straddles the boundary line of Lincoln and Welland Counties being in part of Thorold Township and part of former Grantham Township now in the City of St. Catharines (66).

Phase I consists of 325 acres and Phase II containing an additional 200 acres will be incorporated later. The City of St. Catharines has made a grant of \$400,000 towards the purchase of the site and will provide the services required.

Twenty-nine sites in all had been studied, six of them presented on behalf of municipalities or groups of municipalities. Although disappointment was expressed by the unsuccessful Municipalities, continued support for Brock University as an area project, was pledged by all on the site selected.

On June 4th, 1963 The Honourable Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., Chairman, along with the members of the Advisory Committee on University Affairs visited the site and later that evening, at a Brock University Founders' Dinner in Niagara Falls, Premier John P. Robarts announced the appropriation of grants totalling \$393,000 to the University for the fiscal year July 1st, 1963 to June 30th, 1964.

Later in the year the Minister of Education, The Honourable William A. Davis, announced the approval of grants that would provide the necessary funds for the purchase, renovation and equipping of the lands and buildings of the former Frozenaire Cooler Co. Ltd. as temporary accommodation for up to 500 Brock University students. This is significant because it will provide accommodation at a cost of \$1,500 per student compared with an average of \$7,000 to \$7,500 for new construction.

Every effort is now being made by the Board and Staff of Brock University to provide for a scheduled registering of 100 students in September 1964 and to provide for a significant proportion of the 6,000 students who will be attending universities from the Niagara Peninsula by 1970.

The current and future budgets have been under discussion with the Advisory Committee on University Affairs.

On February 13th, 1964, Dr. Gibson released the following statement:

"The announced provision of \$1,600,000 for Brock University for 1964-65 is very gratifying to us all.

Of the allocation for capital expenditure, the largest portion will be devoted to design and initial construction on the DeCew Campus in preparation for the academic year 1966-67. A smaller portion will be used for laboratory equipment for the Glenridge Campus.

The allocation for operating account will provide for faculty salaries, library acquisitions and development, general administration and plant maintenance of the Glenridge Campus.

The figures are closely related to our immediate needs, and this strong demonstration of the provincial government's support will enable us to proceed with our academic plans with all possible despatch" (67).

This and future budgets will permit Brock University to progress through the following three phase evolution envisaged by Dr. James A. Gibson, President and the members of the Founders' Committee.

- Phase 1 - three consecutive years in Arts, followed by a fourth (Honours) year in selected areas,
- Phase 2 - a Graduate Studies Program to be undertaken in conjunction with other neighbouring universities (to avoid duplication of research areas and research facilities) only after the undergraduate program is firmly established.
- Phase 3 - the establishment of professional schools, e.g., Architecture, Medicine, Social Work, and an Institute of Land Use and Conservation.

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAM (68)

- "General Objectives: (a) Provision for Arts and Science Courses
- (b) Provision to transfer - any year-any course
  - (c) Provision for honours courses
  - (d) Provision for pre-professional courses
  - (e) Provision for graduate courses

Subjects:	1964	1965
	English	German, Spanish, Latin,
	French	Greek;
	History	Political Science, Philosophy;
	Mathematics	and perhaps Psychology and
	Science (Biology)	Sociology;
	If necessary:	Physics, Chemistry and
	Latin <u>or</u> German	Earth Sciences (including
	Physics <u>or</u> Chemistry	Geography).
	<u>or</u> both.	

- 3 Phases:
- (a) Undergraduate (pass and honours)
  - (b) Graduate
  - (c) Professional Faculties (Architecture, Music, Medicine, Engineering, Social Work, Education, Law, Nursing).

For 1964, entry would be on the basis of

nine Grade XIII papers,,  
plus our review of previous high school records,  
test results in (e.g.) Dominion Tests, Carnegie  
Foundation Tests;  
a Principal's (or Guidance Officer's) evaluation;  
a personal interview to be arranged.

So soon as it is certain we can occupy the Glenridge Building by August 15 of this year, we will make available application forms for admission. Applicants who are qualified in all other respects will be granted admission conditional upon satisfactory performance in Grade XIII examinations, 1964.

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We think the members of the "pilot" group would have what is now the rather unique experience of smaller classes and small discussion/tutorial sessions.

We are already accumulating a considerable library collection under the Ontario New Universities Library Plan. This co-operative undertaking, directed by the University of Toronto Library, links us with four other new foundations in providing a basic working library.

The refurbishing of the Glenridge Campus will enable us to accommodate 450 to 500 students in courses of the first two university years. The Glenridge Building will have a continuing usefulness. Meanwhile, planning for the DeCew Campus is proceeding steadily; we hope to be able to move some parts of the University to the DeCew site in September, 1966.

We are also exploring the feasibility of using our teaching, library and laboratory resources in a program of late-afternoon and evening courses, carrying academic credit, for part-time students. We hope also to provide some courses of general interest on a non-credit basis, joining our efforts to those responsible for existing programs of continuing and adult education throughout the Niagara Peninsula Area.

Academic Fees have not yet been determined. We have already received offers of scholarship assistance; in addition to these we hope by September to have both bursary and loan funds available for deserving students".

### CONCLUSION

Alfred North Whitehead, a brilliant British scholar who finished his teaching career at Harvard University said that:

"The proper function of a university is the imaginative acquisition of knowledge . . . . . The task of a university is the creation of the future, so far as rational thought and civilized modes of appreciation can affect the issue".

"Keeping this thought in mind Brock University Founders' Committee, using the base established by the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education, has advanced swiftly and soundly in the development of this greatly needed and long overdue institution of higher learning for the Niagara Peninsula.

In acknowledging its indebtedness to those who have already assisted, it is the humble hope of the Founders' Committee that this same sense of co-operation and assistance will continue so that this important area project will serve the long term-needs not only of the Niagara Peninsula but of the Province of Ontario and the nation of Canada" (69).

The untimely death of Dr. Arthur A. Schmon, Chairman of Brock University Founders' Committee will leave its mark on the development of Brock University but at the same time the late Chairman has already left his mark on Brock University.

The feeling of his fellow members was summed up in the Memorial Resolution recorded in the Minutes of the Founders' Committee Meeting held Tuesday, March 24th, 1964 which reads in part as follows:

"It was to Brock University that he brought all the vigour and distinction of his great gifts of heart and mind during the past few busy years. When it was represented to him that he should take on, amid many other demands, the duties of Chairman of the Founders' Committee, he accepted with alacrity on the premise that others would join with him in a new and very necessary enterprise.

"All members of the Founders' Committee and the staff of Brock University have now learned with the deepest regret of the passing of their Chairman.

"They desire to record with heartfelt gratitude the unequalled part that he played in ensuring the steady development of Brock University and the substantial recognition it has attained under his vigorous direction. They salute the spacious vision that he himself cherished and inspired in others for its future contribution to higher education in Canada. They will hold in proud remembrance the example of insight and resolution which marked the whole of his residence among us, hoping at the same time that the future growth and blossoming of the University whose beginnings were close to his heart may stand as an enduring memorial to his purpose and determination". (70)

On accepting the Chairmanship, Mr. Willmot stated that he accepted the important office with humility; that Brock University is the most significant area project at the present time; that we should all close ranks out of respect for the late Dr. Arthur A. Schmon and proceed toward the common goal of assisting Brock University to become the cultural, scholastic, scientific centre of the Niagara Peninsula (71).



FOOTNOTES

1. Photostat of documents of the Allanburg Womens' Institute, para 1, p.1. (These documents, made available to Dr. Arthur A. Schmon, Chairman of Brock University Founders' Committee, by Mrs. Grover Egerter of the Allanburg Womens' Institute are now a part of the permanent records of the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education and Brock University.)
2. I bid., para. 2, p.1.
3. I bid., p. 3
4. I bid., para 2, p.1.
5. I bid., para 4., p.1.
6. I bid., para. 1., p.2, See also resolution Welland County Minutes 1958 para 3. p.372 and communication from Welland District Womens' Institute pp. 454-456.
7. I bid., para. 1., p.2.
8. I bid., pp. 21,22 and 23. Letter from the Honourable W. J. Dunlop, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario dated March 21st, 1958.
9. I bid., para. 2., p. 2.
10. I bid., para. 3., p. 2.
11. Welland County Minutes 1957, p. 827.
12. Letter from Prime Minister Diefenbaker dated November 29, 1957.
13. Letter from Premier L. M. Frost dated December 2, 1957.
14. Letter from the Honourable W. J. Dunlop, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, dated December 4, 1957.
15. Letter from Ellis P. Morningstar, M.P.P., for Welland dated December 6, 1957.
16. Letter from W. L. Houck, M.P. dated December 2, 1957.

FOOTNOTES

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17. Letter from Ellis P. Morningstar dated January 4th, 1958.
18. Letter from County of Lincoln dated December 30th, 1957.
19. Welland County Minutes, 1958, p. 36.
20. I bid., March Session, p. 213.
21. I bid., May Session, p. 351.
22. I bid., May Session, p. 352.
23. I bid., May Session, p. 352.
24. I bid., June Session, pp. 422-427.
25. I bid., July Session, pp. 493-496.
26. I bid., July Session, p. 497.
27. Lincoln County Minutes, 1958, Report of Finance Sub-Committee, July Session, p. 192.
28. Welland County Minutes, 1958, August Session, pp. 611-614.
29. Lincoln County Minutes, 1958, August Session, p. 205.
30. Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education Minutes, October 2, 1958.
31. I bid., October 23rd, 1958.
32. I bid., October 23rd, 1958.
33. A Report on an Educational Survey of Lincoln County, N.P.J.C. on Higher Education. H. E. Thompson and W. F. Currie, January 15th, 1958.
34. A Report on an Educational Survey of Welland County, N.P.J.C. on Higher Education. H. E. Thompson and W. F. Currie, January 15th, 1959.
35. A Report on an Educational Survey of Lincoln and Welland Counties, N. P. J. C. on Higher Education Revised April 21, 1959.

36. A Report on a Population Survey of Lincoln and Welland Counties, N.P.J.C. on Higher Education. H. E. Thompson and W. F. Currie, April 21, 1959.
37. Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education Minutes April 16, 1959.
38. I bid., October 1st, 1959.
39. I bid., October 1st, 1959. See also Appendix A. to minutes.
40. I bid., October 21st, 1959. See also Appendix A. to minutes.
41. I bid., March 23rd, 1960. See also Niagara Falls Evening Press Report of March 24th, 1960 appended to minutes.
42. I bid., April 27, 1960.
43. I bid., May 25, 1960. See also Appendix A. "A Report on Some Aspects of Establishing an Educational Institution to Give Academic Instruction Beyond High School Level". W. F. Currie and H. E. Thompson. May 25, 1960.
44. I bid., May 25, 1960. See also Appendix B - St. Catharines Standard Press Report of May 26, 1960 appended to Minutes.
45. I bid., June 15, 1960. See also Appendix A - A Report on Higher Education in the Kitchener-Waterloo District and the Establishment of the University of Waterloo. W. F. Currie and H. E. Thompson, June 15, 1960.
46. I bid., November 9, 1960. See also Appendix A - A Report on Higher Education and the Establishment of York University, E. E. Mitchelson, Delby Bucknall and W. F. Currie, September 15, 1960.
47. Report of the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education for the year 1960. E. E. Mitchelson, December 13th, 1960.
48. I bid., April 13, 1961. See also Appendix A - A Report on the Meeting with Dr. Johnston, Vice-President and W. W. Small, Comptroller, York University. Mrs. G. Bearss, April 4, 1961.

## FOOTNOTES

49. I bid., May 11, 1961. See also Appendix A - Draft of Brief to be published and Appendix B - The Creation of New Universities - The Honourable John Robarts, Minister of Education, Province of Ontario.
50. I bid., July 6, 1961.
51. I bid., September 26, 1961. See Appendix A - Brochure entitled "Need for a University in the Niagara Peninsula".
52. I bid., November 8, 1961.
53. I bid., December 7, 1961.
54. Brochure, Need for a University in the Niagara Peninsula pp. 3 and 4. Original source "Submission of Ontario to Royal Commission 1956" Honourable Leslie Frost.
55. I bid., pp. 3 and 4.
56. I bid. pp. 3 and 5.
57. Statistics developed by Dr. S. H. Deeks, Executive Director, Industrial Foundation on Education.
58. Niagara Joint Committee on Higher Education Minutes, January 25, 1962.
59. I bid., February 22, 1962.
60. I bid., July 4, 1962. See also Appendix A "Brief on "The Proposed Niagara University".
61. Chairman - Dr. Arthur A. Schmon  
Vice-Chairmen - Messrs. W. B. Gunning, J. M. Trott,  
D. G. Willmot.  
Executive Members - Messrs. M. A. Chown, R. L. Hearn,  
E. S. Howard, W. S. Martin, Q.C.,  
E. E. Mitchelson, A. C. Rae, M. L. Swart.
62. Others were added from time to time and by May, 1963  
consisted of: Chairman - 1 ( See Founders'  
Vice-Chairmen - 3 ( Membership List.  
Members - 15 (

63. Niagara Peninsula University Organizing Committee - Notes on meeting held when a Delegation met with the Advisory Committee on University Affairs, July 19th, 1962.
  64. Niagara Peninsula University Organizing Committee Minutes October 31, 1962.
  65. Brock University Auditor's Report, June 30, 1963.
  66. Statement of the Chairman of the Founders' Committee regarding the Site Selected as the Home of Brock University. May 15, 1963.
  67. Statement by the President of Brock University. February 13, 1964.
  68. Statement by Dr. James A. Gibson, President of Brock University, to High School Principals and Superintendents of Secondary Education from the Niagara Peninsula. February 21, 1964.
  69. Arthur A. Schmon, B.A., D.Sc., - A Report on the Progress to Establish Brock University in the Niagara Peninsula to The Advisory Committee on University Affairs. November 26, 1962.
  70. Brock University Founders' Committee Minutes, March 24th, 1964.
  71. I bid., March 24th, 1964.
- E.E.M. April 17, 1964.