

Dr. STEWART: Sir, I have not had a chance to consult all my colleagues on this, and I do not know what their individual views would be, but my view would coincide with yours.

Senator CRERAR: Dr. Stewart, you mentioned a moment ago, if I understood you aright, that the failures in the first year in university were 30 per cent—that is in Alberta?

Dr. STEWART: Yes.

Senator CRERAR: Would you say that is a fair representation of universities across Canada?

Dr. STEWART: From my knowledge that is about the level, yes.

Senator CRERAR: How many students have you in the first year in the University of Alberta?

Dr. STEWART: About 1,500.

Senator CRERAR: So that roughly about 450 students fail?

Dr. STEWART: Yes.

Senator CRERAR: And the great majority of them do not come back?

Dr. STEWART: Perhaps that is an over-statement. I cannot give you an off-hand and clear answer as to how many come back.

Senator CRERAR: There may be 200 come back?

Dr. STEWART: About that, yes.

Senator CRERAR: Then would not the problem as presented to us be, if I understand your suggestions in the brief, that we should provide dormitories for, say, 200 students who continue through their university course.

The CHAIRMAN: You don't expect an answer to that, do you? Senator Wall?

Senator WALL: I wonder if I might take a moment to go back to the point in the brief where you point to the tremendous need for residences. I have looked through my notes, and I find that Dr. Matthews had contacted all the universities and had inquired as to the amount of capital expenditure on residences they anticipated to make in the next five years. There are figures for 27 universities and colleges, and as to the amount they were likely to spend we were given the figure of \$50 million, which is \$10 million a year. Then I went to the brief and on page 4 you say: "Assuming that enrolment will reach at least 133,200 in 1964-65, six years from now, and that 25 per cent should be provided with adequate residence on the campus, then the present capacity of residence must be increased by 20,000 . . ." If you need accommodation for 20,000 students, and if this can be provided at \$2,000 per student, which is a very low figure, that would be \$40 million anyway for six years. If the figure for a residence is \$4,000 a year, which I notice the University of Manitoba is quoting, that would be \$80 million. So that the sum total of the need as we look at it is anywhere from \$40 million to \$80 million in the next five or six years, as a minimum. That would be a fair statement. Even that does not seem to give all the needs because the figure for the University of Manitoba is \$1 million, but I have later figures from the affiliated colleges which add another \$2 million for the next five years. So that the sum total is probably very extensive, and the need is great. Maybe this suggestion in the brief that something might be done through a change in the National Housing Act regulations is a good one. Perhaps this is a necessary step. What I am trying to get at is that we should this morning get a field of the sum total of the need, not only in the terms of students but in the terms of money. How much money is it going to involve at a minimum?

Dr. STEWART: The best answer I can give is that I believe it will involve around \$5,000 or \$6,000 at least per additional student for the instructional