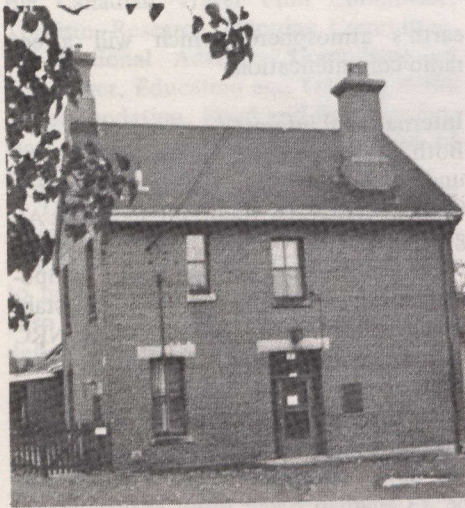


Canada's oldest military library

Probably the oldest military library in Canada is situated in Halifax, where, fittingly enough, it was begun as the result of a war.

During the War of 1812, a British expedition occupied the whole of the eastern part of Maine, U.S.A., from the Penobscot to the New Brunswick boundary. From September 1814 to the end of the war, British forces collected custom duties at Castine, Maine as if it were English territory. Upon evacuation in April, 1815 the £10,750 collected was retained at Halifax, and soon became known as the Castine Fund.

In 1817 Nova Scotia's Lieutenant-Governor, the Earl of Dalhousie, used the fund to set up the Halifax Garrison Library and a small academic institution which later developed into Dalhousie University. Allotted for the library was £10,000.



The Cambridge Military Library in Halifax, perhaps the oldest in Canada.

In 1886, the library was moved to its present location in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers Park under the shadows of the Halifax Citadel. Additional books received from the Corfu Garrison library, which closed when the Mediterranean island was ceded to Greece in 1864, made the move to new quarters necessary. (Corfu was occupied by British troops for nearly half a century.) The large collection was shipped to Halifax in its entirety, and remains in the library to this date. Many of the books are still stamped "Property of Garrison Corfu".

In 1902, the library was named the Cambridge Military Library, to honour

the Duke of Cambridge (who had been commander-in-chief of the British Army for nearly 40 years). In 1905, the library was transferred from British to Canadian military authority and has remained so ever since.

At present, books in the library are being catalogued using the Library of Congress system, allowing other libraries, universities and the public access to the library's broad selection through the Interlibrary Loan Service.

Visitors to the Cambridge Military Library find themselves surrounded by history. The building is typical of those favoured by the Imperial Army during the days of the British Empire. But best of all is the collection of books, a heritage of military history.

Housing expertise nurtured

What can Canadians learn from other countries in setting up and managing non-profit housing?

How well is Canada's residential construction industry performing in relation to the economy in general?

Last autumn, 121 housing and planning students and professionals began examining these and a range of other studies. They are recent winners of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) scholarships. With over \$1 million in grants in 1978, the CMHC scholarship program is one of the most important of its kind in Canada.

The program was started in 1946. At that time there was a pressing need to house returning servicemen and immigrants who were just starting families. Cities and towns were burgeoning, but there were few planners and administrators skilled in urban problems. Emphasis was on getting things done quickly, with the accompanying disregard for long-term considerations. CMHC, responsible for financing much of this growth, perceived a national need to steer graduate students into the fields of town planning, urban design, and housing.

In the mid-1960s, the scholarship program, broadened to encourage study in all the physical, social, legal and economic aspects of urban planning and development — as well as urban and housing design — stimulated the establishment of new graduate schools across Canada. By 1972, however, with the academic programs well established, CMHC redefined its role

in educational support, its public and corporate responsibilities, and decided that its prime concern was to foster scholarships in housing and related matters.

In 1978, two scholarships were available: the university scholarship for graduate studies at the master's and doctoral levels in recognized university programs; and the open scholarship for individual programs of study, generally outside the universities, for those wishing to extend their careers in the housing field.

University scholarship

The winners in the university scholarship competition (110 this year) come from many professional disciplines, ranging from sociology to economics to architecture.

Graduate students work on doctoral and master's theses which must conform to courses of study approved by the university. Nevertheless, within this framework many imaginative and interesting ideas have been developed. One student looked at reasons for resistance by a municipality and county to amalgamation under regional government, attempting to predict how proposals would be received by residents, and how best to overcome their opposition. Another examined suburban homeowners' use of the land, (however limited) surrounding their homes, and its psychological importance to their families. And a Vancouver scholarship holder, while pursuing graduate studies at the University of Washington in Seattle, won a design competition sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the human requirements of the first manned orbiting space station.

Open scholarship

The aim of the open scholarship is to assist individuals wishing to undertake imaginative programs of study in one of specific areas of concern to CMHC: the evaluation of housing programs; the planning and delivery of housing in remote areas; housing and residential community improvement; the servicing and supply of land; and housing and community design.

Unfortunately, federal spending cuts announced in late August have forced CMHC to withhold the open scholarships in 1979. Awards made for 1979-80 in the university scholarship are restricted to individuals studying at Canadian universities.

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