

Hon. Mr. Thorvaldson: May I also add that apart from any legislation that might in due course result from the committee's work, it seems to me that the publicity given to the work and proceedings of the committee have already been of inestimable value. I believe it has had the effect of at least bringing home to every person in this country the danger of the inflationary conditions that are being experienced throughout the world as well as in Canada. This type of education has brought home, as I say, the danger of inflation to the individual, and particularly to the women of this country who are the buyers of most of the goods purchased in our stores—certainly groceries, clothing and furniture.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): And Christmas presents!

Hon. Mr. Thorvaldson: Yes, and Christmas presents. This education will be of great value in our fight against inflation.

Report tabled.

MOTION TO PRINT AS APPENDIX TO DEBATES
OF THE SENATE AND MINUTES OF
PROCEEDINGS

Hon. Mr. Croll moved, with leave of the Senate, that the third report of the Joint Committee be printed as an appendix to the *Debates of the Senate* and to the *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate* of this day and form part of the permanent records of this house.

Motion agreed to.

(For text of report see Appendix, pp. 1307-13.)

UNIVERSITY FINANCES

The Senate resumed on Tuesday, November 15, the adjourned debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator MacKenzie calling the attention of the Senate to the question of university finances.

Hon. T. D'Arcy Leonard: Honourable senators, I am rather in the position of a stopgap, in that while waiting for more important matters to reach the Senate, the opportunity is afforded me to continue the debate in connection with the inquiry launched by Senator MacKenzie.

At the outset I should like to tender my thanks to Senator MacKenzie for having initiated this debate, and also to compliment him on his presentation. He has had a long experience in the university world as well as in the world of public affairs, and this has qualified him as one of the outstanding authorities on

university matters in Canada. We are very fortunate, not only because of his knowledge of this subject but his knowledge of other matters as well, in having him as a member of the Senate.

My own qualifications to deal with this subject are quite modest, the chief being the fact that I have had for a long time a keen and abiding interest in the subject of university education, and in discussing this subject today I shall be dealing only with its practical aspects. In my view there are other functions of universities that are more important than this, namely, the search for truth and the imparting of cultural, aesthetic and intellectual qualities and standards to the individual and to the country. However, no matter how important, these are not within the realm of my discussion today. I shall confine myself to the purely practical side of university education—the university and its relationship to the economic life of our country.

As I look back over the years to my own days as a student at the University of Toronto, now over 50 years ago, I recall the time when the academic world was a world apart from that of business and government. College Street in Toronto was a boundary line dividing gown from town, and academic life went on in a cloistered, sequestered retreat. Student fees were very small. I think my own fees were less than \$50 a year. The contribution to the finances of the university from the province was meagre. There was no contribution whatsoever from the federal Government, and practically none from business generally. Yet, the academic life of the university went on, largely due to dedicated professors who worked for very small stipends. Nevertheless, there were many great men in the universities in those days.

Great changes have taken place over the past 50 years, and particularly since the Second World War, even more particularly in the last five or six years, and I should like to make reference to some of those changes or some of the aspects of those changes that have occurred during the last five years. First of all, I should like to refer to the report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment, dated June 14, 1961. This is one of the basic documents dealing with this subject. Not only has it been quoted often, but I think it has led to a number of measures and changes that have taken place in respect to the problems of manpower and employment.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): Hear, hear.