



Saint Mary's University

HALIFAX - CANADA

June 2, 1970

Reverend M. W. Burke-Gaffney, S.J.
Saint Mary's University
923 Robie Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dear Father Burke-Gaffney:

Thank you very much for the research you did and the very fine presentation you made on the background and actual situation of Saint Mary's.

The members of the Search Committee have asked me to express to you their deep appreciation for your work. I am sure that the presentation will be most helpful for our purposes and will be very useful in the future.

Yours sincerely in Our Lord,

† James M. Hayes
Chairman, Search Committee

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX,

NOVA SCOTIA

May 1970

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The main building, on Robie Street, was from 1951 to 1965, the only building on the campus. It now houses offices and the departments of physics, geology, engineering, education and psychology. Jutting eastward from its back is the gymnasium.

North of the main building is the Biology-Chemistry building (1967). East of it, on Inglis Street, is the Library, designed and constructed, in 1965, for 180,000 volumes, with a reading room to accommodate 300 students, which is already inadequate.

South-east of the Library is the five-storey Students Centre, completed in 1970.

On Tower Road, east of the Students Centre, is the Winter Arena, built in 1966, with a seating capacity for about 2,000 spectators.

At the corner of Tower Road and Gorsebrook Avenue is the students' high-rise residence, - a ~~seventeen~~ ~~th~~-storey structure, completed in 1969. It is contiguous with the low-rise residence, which runs along Gorsebrook Avenue westward.

Plans are now being completed for a twenty-three storey complex ~~west~~ of the low-rise. The lower four storeys of this building will be academic, - class-rooms, offices, art centre and a small theatre for drama training or practice.

Between the buildings on or near Inglis Street and those on Gorsebrook Avenue there are nine acres ~~x~~ comprising a practice football field and the Stadium.

The Stadium was built, originally, for the Canada Summer Games, 1969. It has seating capacity for 10,000 spectators, and has been used for football, soccer, field hockey and outdoor concerts.

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In the year 1802, Rev. Edmund Burke, priest in charge of the Catholics of Nova Scotia, with jurisdiction from Quebec, founded Saint Mary's by building a College at the corner of Barrington Street and Spring Garden Road. In those days no school established by other than the Church of England could hope for government support.

Saint Mary's College prospered due to the generosity of the Catholics of the city and of the non-sectarian ~~char~~ Charitable Irish Society.

On ^{July 5} 1818, Father Burke was consecrated Bishop of Sion and named Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia.

On ^{of that same year} December 18, Lord Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, signed the deed of ^a grant of land to serve as the site of a non-sectarian college to ~~be~~ compete with Saint Mary's.

In 1819, Lord Dalhousie was named Governor-in - Chief of Canada. He did not leave for his new post at Quebec until on May 22, 1820, he ^{had} laid the foundation-stone of his college, (Saint Mary's then had 100 students).

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Dalhousie's failure had been foreshadowed in report to its Board of Governors in July 1842. The report stated that Saint Mary's was attracting most of the Halifax students to its classroom. The explanation

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In 1868, ~~the Halifax Archbishop~~ Halifax Archbishop Connolly invited the Christian Brothers of the Congregation of Saint John Baptist de la Salle to undertake the direction of Saint Mary's College. The Brothers conducted the College on a property which they acquired at the corner of Belle Aire Terrace and Agricola Street.

In the act of 1841 it was enacted, by section I, that the Trustees and Governors of Saint Mary's should be those persons then Trustees together with three others, namely one to be named by the Lieutenant Governor, one by the Legislative Council, and one to be named by the House of Assembly. It was further enacted (section II) that

vacancies occurring in the case of the present Trustees be supplied by the surviving ⁱⁿ or remaining Trustees, but in the case of the three persons to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council or House of Assembly, the vacancies be supplied by the lieutenant -Governor, the Legislative Council, or the House of Assembly, as the case might be.

The Government was negligent in filling ^(or being asked to fill) vacancies which it should have filled on the Trustees and Governors. In 1873, an act was passed declaring legal and valid all that had been done by Saint Mary's even though the act of 1841 had expired through inadvertance. Also, in place of the Trustees and Board of Governors there was established a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate. There were no government appointees on the Senate. The Chancellor was to be appointed by the Archbishop and the Vice-Chancellor elected by the Senate.

In 1867, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario federated to form the Dominion of Canada. Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion in 1873. Confederation was in the air when in 1876 Nova Scotia passed "The University ACT " It enacted that the Colleges of Dalhousie, Kings, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier and Saint Mary's should be ~~combined~~ regarded as the colleges of a non-sectarian university, each ^{conferring} ~~granting~~ their degrees in the name of the University of Halifax. To each college ~~the~~ was given an annual grant: \$3,000 to Dalhousie (which in 1875 had taken over ~~the~~ the teaching ~~of~~ at the Halifax Medical School) and \$1,500 to Saint Mary's.

Upon the passage of the "The University Act" in 1876, the Brothers left the city, and the Archdiocese resumed the direction of the College, transferred to a building on Barrington Street, ~~near~~ ^{near} Tobin Street.

The University of Halifax had a short-lived *and* precarious existence. Degrees were conferred, in its name, in 1878, 1879 and 1880. Government grants to the Colleges ceased in 1881, and they ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Colleges were left free to go their own ways.

It so happened, that during the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ lifetime of the University of Halifax, Dalhousie University prospered. Beginning in 1879, Dalhousie began receiving munificent bequests from George Munro, of New York. In 1879 there was established the George Munro Professorship of History; in 1880, the George Munro Exhibitions and Scholarship; in 1881, the George Munro Professorship in ^{History} ~~English~~ and Political ~~Science~~ Economy; in 1882, the George Munro Professorship in English Language and Literature; in 1883, the George Munro Professorship in Constitutional and International Law; in 1884 the George Munro Professorship in Metaphysics. The admission of women ~~to~~ students to Dalhousie is dated from 1881, and the establishment of the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Law ~~from~~ School from 1883. George Munro is considered the second founder of Dalhousie University, and since 1881 an annual Munro Day is celebrated.

The University of Halifax venture left Saint Mary's ~~XX~~ ~~XX~~ devoid of income after the government grants ceased. From 1881 until 1903 it did not open its doors.

The difference between the generous support of Saint Mary's from 1802 until 1839 and the ~~lack~~ ^{lack} of support

over the last twenty years of the 19th century, might be explained if we suppose that the generous supporters ^{in or about} ~~just prior to 1868~~ ¹⁸⁵⁹ were mostly bigoted ^{Catholics} Catholics, whose ardour was cooled by Archbishop Connolly's ecumenical spirit.

Archbishop Connolly came to Halifax as Archbishop in 1859. Joseph A. Chisholm (chief-justice of Nova Scotia 1931-1950; knighted 1935) wrote, ~~in 1910~~ in 1910, of Archbishop Connolly: "He soon removed the ill-feeling that had existed in Nova Scotia between Catholics and Protestant..... He was a warm advocate of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces. At the Vatican Council he opposed the declaration of the dogma of infallibility....." ~~xxxxxxx~~
~~xxxxxxx~~ He approved of the University Act of 1876, and died ~~xxx~~ about three months after it had ~~xxxxxxx~~ been passed by the Legislature. When he died, Rev. George Grant, minister of the Presbyterian Church of St. Matthew, in Halifax, (and, later, Principal of Queen's University, at Kingston, Ont.), said: " I feel as ~~though~~ if I had not only lost a friend, but as if Canada had lost a patriot".

~~xxxxxxx~~
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In 1861, Rev. Michael Hannan was succeeded as President Of Saint Mary's by Rev. Patrick Power, who remained President until ~~1868~~ the De La Salle Brothers took over the direction of the College in 1868.

By the "Act respecting Saint Mary's ~~University~~ College, Halifax, (1873)", Michael Hannan was named Chancellor of the College, ~~and Patrick Power~~ and one of ^{those} ~~the~~ ^{senators} ~~corporators~~ named was "Patrick Power, the younger" (i.e. Rev. Patrick Power)

Michael Hannan was consecrated Archbishop of Halifax in 1877, and died April 17, 1882.

On February 23rd, 1881, there died, Mr Patrick Power senior, a prominent business man of the city. He left a goodly sum to Saint Mary's College, on the condition that the Jesuits be asked to direct the College. Nothing ~~xxxx~~ serious was done about this until 1901, when the Jesuit Superior in Montreal formally and legally declared that there was no possibility of Jesuits going to Halifax in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, Cornelius O'Brien was Archbishop of Halifax (1882-1906). Of Archbishop O'Brien, Sir Joseph Chisholm wrote: "In political matters he was a strong imperialist".

A reflection of ^{the} Archbishops imperialism ~~was~~ ^{may have} ~~been~~ ^{been} the fact that, during ~~the~~ his time, those Catholics of Halifax, who could afford to, ~~send~~ ^{sent} their sons to be educated in England, - at Beaumont or ~~Stonyhurst~~ Downside. For those who could not afford education abroad, there was available, from 1888 to 1898, La Salle Academy, on South Street. It was operated by the ~~Knox Brothers~~ De La Salle Brothers, and had no connection with the non-operating Saint Mary's College .

In 1902, ~~the~~ a 15-acre campus was purchased (with the aid of the Patrick Power bequest) on Windsor Street at Quinpool Road. A building was erected, its cornerstone ~~being laid on July 5, 1903~~ was blessed and laid July 5, 1903 by Archbishop ~~xxxxx(xxxx) Brian~~ O'Brien. Here, pre-college classes were conducted until 1913.

An agreement dated 25 March 1914, was made between ~~the Archdiocese and the Irish Christian Brothers~~ and the Archdiocese and the Irish Christian Brothers by which the ~~management of the College would be in the hands of the Brothers~~ management of the College would be in the hands of the Brothers. Funds were raised by public subscription, to make an addition to the building, doubling its capacity.

On the 26th April, 1918, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed "An Act to Amend the Law Respecting St. Mary's College, Halifax." Section 1 of this act read: "Saint Mary's College, Halifax, originally incorporated by Chapter 39 of the Acts of 1841, shall ~~be~~ continue to be deemed and taken to be a University, with all the necessary and usual powers and privileges exercised by Universities, including the power of conferring Degrees in Arts, and in all the other faculties".

During their management of the College, the Christian Brothers showed ability and energy. In June ¹⁹¹⁴ ~~two~~ degrees were conferred (both Bachelor of Arts). At the Convocation in June 1940, there were ~~awarded~~ 17 degrees (8 B.A., 6 B.Sc., 3 B.Comm.) and 14 Diplomas in Engineering (certifying to the completion of the first three years of a five year course required for the B.E. at Nova Scotia Technical College).

In the Spring of 1940, Archbishop Mc Nally requested the Jesuits to take over the direction of the College, which they did on June 30, 1940

On June 24, 1940³, Archbishop McNally announced the purchase, by the Archdiocese of the "Gorgebrook Property", - the present site of the University.

It was ~~not~~ until June 24, 1949, that the first sod was turned for the "Main Building" on the present campus.

Administrat^{ion}~~ion~~, Arts and Commerce moved from the Windsor Street Campus in S~~e~~ptember 1951, but Science Laboratories and some Engineering classes had still to continue at Windsor Street until September 1952.

Chapter 141 of the Acts of Nova Scotia of 1952 enacted that in previous Acts respecting Saint Mary's College, the word "University" was to be substituted for "College"

Ten years later, Bill No 113, 1962, set up the University as a Corporation distinct from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax. Also, the ~~existing~~ members of the existing Senate of the University were constituted the first Board of Governors of the University.

From its foundation, in 1802, Saint Mary's College had^a High School attached. ~~Saint~~^{Saint} Mary's College High School was phased out in the years 1961-63, the last graduation exercise being held in June 1963.

Since 1952, the University grew rapidly. The chief influences on its growth seem to have been:

1. the natural increase of the number of college students;
2. the introduction of a faculty of Education (1957);
~~xxxadditinaaxxbuildingsxxxstart~~
3. the closing of the High School (June 1963)
4. additional buildings, starting in 1965;
4. the ~~d~~edeclaration (in September 1968) that the University was co-educational.

In May 1951, at the last convocation before leaving Windsor Street, there were 34 degrees or diplomas granted. In May 1963, there were 84. In May 1970, there were 330, with about 80 expected in October, ~~rank~~^{rank} about 410 for the year 1970.

As of April 16, 1970, the enrolment of full-time credit students at Saint Mary's was given as 2,300. At the same time, there were 400 part-time credit students and 600 non-credit students in Adult Education. In the first Summer School 1970 (May-June) there are 1,100 students. At least 1,100 more are expected for the second Summer School. The Summer School students are part-time~~xx~~ credit students.

One can say that for the year September 1969 to August 1970, 5,500 will have attended courses or taken lectures at Saint Mary's. Government aid is received only for the 2,300 who are full-time credit students in Winter Session. The ^aremaining 3,300 have to be carried on their tuitional fees.

In buildings, there is need for an extension to the library and the building of a Physics building. To build, it is sufficient, now, for the University to have ten percent of the cost in the Development Fund. The Development Fund has been kept alive by soliciting donations, but at present is at low ebb.

In magnitude, Saint Mary's Development does not compare favourable with Dalhousie. About five months ago, Dalhousie announced an \$80,000,000 building program over five years. A volunteer organization has been formed to raise, in the ^afive years \$11,100,000 (more than ten percent of the estimated cost of the buildings)

A comparison of the degrees and diplomas given by Dalhousie and Saint Mary's at their convocations in May 1970, gives some indication of their relative numerical strength:-

	Saint Mary's	Dalhousie
B.A.	128	250
B.Sc.	32	190
B.Comm.	61	59
B.Ed.	80	221
M.A.	9	82
Dip.Eng.	20	11
	<u>330</u>	<u>813</u>

In addition to ~~the~~ degrees which Dalhousie gives and Saint Mary's gives, Dalhousie also grants the degrees of MB.A, M.S.W., B.Sc (Pharm.), B.P.E., M.Sc., B.Mus., B.N., L.L.B, LL.M., M.D., D.D.S and Ph.D. and diplomas in Social Work, Physiotherapy, Dental Hygiene, Anesthesia, and various branches of Nursing.

Graduates of Saint Mary's who wish to go on for Law, Medicine or Dentistry, usually go to Dalhousie. But seldom do they go to Dalhousie for advanced degrees. Saint Mary's students have taken degrees of M.B.A., M.A., M.Sc. or Ph.D. at McGill, Queens, Toronto, McMaster, U.B.C., Univ. of Calif., Harvard, Yale, M.I.T.

In 1970 (April-June), 9 graduates of Saint Mary's have been or are to be ordained priests (4 for the archdiocese of Halifax, 2 for other diocese, and 3 for 3 religious orders or congregations).

God knows what the object of Dalhousie University is. The objects of Saint Mary's are stated in the Saint Mary's University Act, 1970:

- (a) to promote and disseminate learning and knowledge;
- (b) to give special emphasis to the Christian tradition and values in higher education ;
- (c) to provide an atmosphere of freedom, responsibility and mutual respect in the University community;
- (d) to aid in the improvement of society in all ways consistent with these objects.

This same act lays down that no religious test shall be required of any officer, employee or student of the University.

The Board of Governors has the government, conduct, management and control of the University and of its property, revenues, expenditures, business, and affairs and has all the powers necessary or convenient

to perform its duties and achieve the objects of the University, including the making of by-laws.

The Board consists of five ex-officio members (the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the President, ~~the~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ and two Vice-Presidents), six appointed (3 by the Diocese, 2 by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and 1 by the Society of Jesus), ^{nineteen} ~~19~~ elected (6 by the Alumni, 6 by the academic staff, four by the students, and up to 3 by the Board)

The Board elects from ~~its~~ members, a chairman and vice^{chairman}.

The Chancellor is the Archbishop of Halifax, and the Vice-Chancellor, the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese.

The President of the University shall be appointed by the Board for a limited term. He shall have general supervision of and direction over the academic and administrative work of the University and the teaching staff thereof and all officers and employees thereof and shall have such other powers duties as from time to time may be conferred on ~~xx~~ or assigned to him by the Board.

The Senate consists of the President, Academic Vice-President, Deans, Librarian, Registrar, Director of Student Affairs, five students elected by the students and fifteen members elected by the academic staff.

Subject to the powers of the Board, the ~~Se~~ante shall be responsible for the educational policy of the University.

All full-time members of the academic staff shall compose the Assembly of the Faculty, whose functions and responsibilities shall be set down in the by-laws.

An agreement is being entered into by which the University would acquire lands and the main administration building owned by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation.

According to this agreement, the University would pay the Archdiocese for several years an amount roughly equivalent to annual payments the Archdiocese must make on bonds issued 20 years~~aw~~ ago to finance the original purchase of the University campus and the construction of the Main Administration Building.

To make the payments ~~to~~ the University may use and appropriate funds from the general unrestricted revenues of the University.

28 May 1970

M. D. Burke - Gaffney.

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An agreement, dated 25 March 1914, was made between the Archdiocese and the Irish Christian Brothers by which the management of the College would be in the hands of the Brothers.

On the 26th of April, 1918, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed "An Act to Amend the Law Respecting Saint Mary's College,

Halifax." Section 1 of this act read: "Saint Mary's College, Halifax, originally incorporated by Chapter 39 of the Acts of 1841, shall continue to be deemed and taken to be a University, with all the necessary and usual powers and privileges exercised by Universities, including the power of conferring Degrees in Arts, and in all the other faculties."

During their management of the College, the Christian Brothers showed ability and energy. In June, 1918 two degrees were conferred (both Bachelor of Arts). At the Convocation in June 1940, there were awarded 17 degrees (8 B.A., 6 B.Sc., 3 B.Comm.) and 14 Diplomas in Engineering (certifying to the completion of the first three years of a five-year course required for the B.E. at Nova Scotia Technical College).

In the Spring of 1940, Archbishop McNally requested the Jesuits to take over the direction of the College, which they did on June 30, 1940.

On June 24, 1943, Archbishop McNally announced the purchase, by the Archdiocese of the "Gorsebrook Property", - the present site of the University.

It was not until June 24, 1949, that the first sod was turned for the "Main Building" on the present campus.

Administration, Arts and Commerce moved from the Windsor Street Campus in September 1951, but Science Laboratories and some Engineering classes had still to continue at Windsor Street until September 1952.

Chapter 141 of the Acts of Nova Scotia of 1952 enacted that in previous Acts respecting Saint Mary's College, the word "University" was to be substituted for "College".

Ten years later, Bill No. 113, 1962, set up the University as a Corporation distinct from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax. Also, the members of the existing Senate of the University were constituted the first Board of Governors of the University.

From its foundation, in 1802, Saint Mary's College had a High School attached. Saint Mary's College High School was phased out in the years 1961-63, the last graduation exercise being held in June 1963.

Since 1952, the University grew rapidly. The chief influences on its growth seem to have been:

1. the natural increase of the number of college students;
2. the introduction of a faculty of Education (1957);
3. the closing of the High School (June 1963);
4. additional buildings, starting in 1965;
5. the declaration (in September 1968) that the University was co-educational.

In May 1951, at the last convocation before leaving Windsor Street, there were 34 degrees or diplomas granted. In May 1963, there were 84. In May 1970, there were 330, with about 80 expected in October, making about 410 for the year 1970.

IN MAY, 1971, there were 400

As of April 16, 1970, the enrolment of full-time credit students at Saint Mary's was given as 2,300. At the same time, 1971-72 = 2,600 enrolment there were 400 part-time credit students and 600 non-credit students in Adult Education. In the first Summer School 1970 (May-June) there are 1,100 students. At least 1,100 more are expected for the second Summer School. The Summer School students are part-time credit students.

One can say that for the year September 1969 to August 1970, 5,500 will have attended courses or taken lectures at Saint Mary's. Government aid is received only for the 2,300 who are full-time credit students in Winter Session. The remaining 3,300 have to be carried on their tuitional fees.

In buildings, there is need for an extension to the library and the building of a Physics building. To build, it is sufficient, now, for the University to have ten per cent of the cost in the Development Fund. The Development Fund has been kept alive by soliciting donations, but at present is at low ebb.

In magnitude, Saint Mary's Development does not compare favourably with Dalhousie. About five months ago, Dalhousie announced an \$80,000,000. building program over five years. A volunteer organization has been formed to raise, in these five years, \$11,100,000. (more than ten per cent of the estimated cost of the buildings).

A comparison of the degrees and diplomas given by Dalhousie and Saint Mary's at their convocations in May 1970, gives some indication of their relative numerical strength:-

	<u>Saint Mary's</u>	<u>Dalhousie</u>
B.A.	128	250
B.Sc.	32	190
B.Comm.	61	59
B.Ed.	80	221
M.A.	9	82
Dip. Eng.	20	11
	<u>330</u>	<u>813</u>

In addition to degrees which Dalhousie gives and Saint Mary's gives, Dalhousie also grants the degrees of M.B.A., M.S.W., B.Sc.(Pharm.), B.P.E., M.Sc., B.Mus., B.N., LL.B., LL.M., M.D., D.D.S. and Ph.D. and diplomas in Social Work, Physiotherapy, Dental Hygiene, Anaesthesia, and various branches of Nursing.

Graduates of Saint Mary's who wish to go on for Law, Medicine or Dentistry, usually go to Dalhousie. But seldom do they go to Dalhousie for advanced degrees. Saint Mary's students have taken degrees of M.B.A., M.A., M.Sc. or Ph.D. at McGill, Queen's, Toronto, McMaster, U.B.C., Univ. of Calif., Harvard, Yale, M.I.T.

In 1970 (April-June), 9 graduates of Saint Mary's have been or are to be ordained priests (4 for the Archdiocese of Halifax, 2 for other diocese, and 3 for 3 religious orders or congregations).

God knows what the object of Dalhousie University is. The objects of Saint Mary's are stated in the Saint Mary's University Act, 1970:

- (a) to promote and disseminate learning and knowledge;
- (b) to give special emphasis to the Christian tradition and values in higher education;
- (c) to provide an atmosphere of freedom, responsibility and mutual respect in the University community;
- (d) to aid in the improvement of society in all ways consistent with these objects.

This same act lays down that no religious test shall be required of any officer, employee or student of the University.

The Board of Governors ^{has} ~~has~~ the government, conduct, management ^{ment} and control of the University and of its property, revenues, expenditures, business, and affairs and has all the powers necessary or convenient to perform its duties and achieve the objects of the University, including the making of by-laws.

The Board consists of five ex-officio members (the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the President, and two Vice-Presidents), six appointed (3 by the Diocese, 2 by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and 1 by the Society of Jesus), nineteen elected (6 by the Alumni, 6 by the academic staff, 4 by the students, and up to 3 by the Board).

The Board elects from its members, a chairman and vice-chairman.

The Chancellor is the Archbishop of Halifax, and the Vice-Chancellor, the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese.

The President of the University shall be appointed by the Board for a limited term. He shall have general supervision of and direction over the academic and administrative work of the University and the teaching staff thereof and all officers and employees thereof and shall have such other powers and duties as from time to time may be conferred on or assigned to him by the Board.

The Senate consists of the President, Academic Vice-President, Deans, Librarian, Registrar, Director of Student Affairs, five students elected by the students and fifteen members elected by the academic staff.

Subject to the powers of the Board, the Senate shall be responsible for the educational policy of the University.

All full-time members of the academic staff shall compose the Assembly of Faculty, whose functions and responsibilities shall be set down in the by-laws.

An agreement is being entered into by which the University would acquire lands and the main administration building owned by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation.

According to this agreement, the University would pay the Archdiocese for several years an amount roughly equivalent to annual payments the Archdiocese must make on bonds issued 20 years ago to finance the original purchase of the University campus and the construction of the Main Administration Building.

To make the payments the University may use and appropriate funds from the general unrestricted revenues of the University.

28 May 1970