

8.

A NEW ERA

1951 -

*Hail, U.B.C.,
Our glorious University!
You stand for aye
Between the mountains and the sea.
All through life's way
Let's sing, "Kla-how-ya, Varsity!"
TUUM EST wins the day,
And we'll push on to victory.*

ANOTHER AND GREATER crisis was already knocking at the gates of the University as the last of the large post-war graduating classes departed from the Point Grey Campus. The crest of a population growth resulting from a greatly increased birthrate was, by the early 1950's, moving through the provincial high schools, and by 1954 it was becoming apparent that expansion of an unprecedented order, not merely in the capital plant, but also in the operating facilities and the teaching staff, would be necessary within a very short period of time. The University, which had encountered crisis after crisis during its relatively short but proud history, was faced with a difficult phase in its development unlike anything it had hitherto experienced.

Obviously there was now a need for greater support of the University by the community than ever before. But quite as obviously the time had come for a full-scale review of the general policy toward education itself. Many publicists were already calling for more selective education, for greater emphasis upon some

1 Chorus of U.B.C. Song, composed by Harold F. A. King, B.A. '31.

fields of professional education at the expense of other fields and, at the same time, for an improvement in the general Arts and Science programme. The impact of these ideas on the University was necessarily delayed because of the need to plan for at least three or four years ahead. However, the economic recession, which began in the summer of 1957 and hit British Columbia particularly severely, made the possibility of securing larger government grants for the operation and development of the University in the future somewhat uncertain.

But the coming crisis had to be met, and it was clear that mere stop-gap measures would not suffice. The situation which was now looming was vastly different in kind from that which had been successfully parried in the late 1940's by largely temporary solutions. The increase in enrolment which could now be foreseen promised to be of an order which would see the student population more than doubled by the middle of the 1960's, reaching a total of perhaps 25,000 by the early 1970's. Beyond that accurate predictions could not be made. An ominous sign was the fact that every estimate of future enrolment made by the University during the early 1950's was exceeded by the actual registration figures each year up to the 1957-58 Winter Session when 8,986 students were in attendance. Admittedly some of this increase was due to the expansion of the professional schools, notably the College of Education, but there was also a large increase in the Faculty of Arts and Science, generally the best indicator of trends. Consequently it became crystal clear to the University Administration that the solution to this approaching crisis must be not only large scale but permanent. The University of British Columbia had taken its place as the second largest English-speaking university in Canada. It was imperative that this development be paralleled by commensurate expansion in capital plant and teaching staff in order that the University remain in the front rank academically as well.

Relations with the University Endowment Land Administration presented a special problem to the University, which had never profited from the lands and had resisted frequent suggestions by the Government that it take over their administration. But, as the area increased in value, a President's Committee on University Endowment Land Relationships opened negotiations to secure an addition to the Campus—partly for botanical gardens, partly in order to provide for future expansion—before the land was swallowed up by the steady encroachment of residential building. At the same time a plan for future development of the Lands was prepared and previous plans consolidated. In 1955 about 433 acres were added to campus area, thereby giving the University title to a total area of 978.5 acres. This included the site of Acadia Camp which the residents of the University Area in 1952 had demanded be removed to make way for residential building. C. J. Thompson, the University's architect, was now

authorized to undertake the preparation of a master plan for the enlarged campus. It was decided, at the same time, that no University property should be sold or leased for periods longer than 99 years, a provision which was of some relevance in view of the leasing of 17.5 acres of land on West Marine Drive to the Federal Government for the erection of a Forest Products Laboratory, a Federal Agricultural Building and Fisheries and Marine Laboratories. The University also secured title to other parcels of land on the peninsula. In 1954 the Department of National Defence surrendered control of all the area of the old Fort at Point Grey except one building, which it rented to the University for \$1 a year.

When it became apparent that the power supply to the University was becoming inadequate and that a complete conversion of the whole system would be required, negotiations were begun which led to the leasing of a site for an electrical sub-station to the British Columbia Electric Company in 1955. Subsequently the conversion of the electrical system in the University area from 2,300 to 4,000 volts was undertaken. A beginning was also made in the Power House of a change-over from coal to gas or oil firing, and an automatic switch-board for University telephones was installed in 1957. During the latter year the Department of Buildings and Grounds, under its new superintendent, T. Hughes, who had succeeded J. D. Lee in 1955, was removed from the Honorary Bursar's administrative control and reorganized as a separate Department.

All this was in preparation for the continuing capital expansion envisaged by the Committee on University Development. Plans were already far advanced for a new Arts building, for the construction of a group of Medical Services buildings, a cafeteria building and a service building to house a bookstore and a post office. The problem of whether or not to include the Bank of Montreal University Branch, which was then housed in cramped quarters in the Auditorium Building, in the proposed services building was eventually solved by providing the Bank with rental space in the extension to the University Administration Building, which was completed in the autumn of 1955. At the beginning of 1955 plans were prepared for a semi-permanent structure on the corner of Main Mall and Agriculture Road to be consolidated with the Bus Stop and to include the Bookstore, the Post Office, a modern cafeteria and a sheltered arcade for bus passengers. This building was completed in 1956.

Smaller capital additions were being made elsewhere on the campus. In 1952, when it became apparent that various experimental departments were demanding extensions in their respective facilities for animal experimentation, a plan for a Central Animal Depot was formulated and executed in 1952-53. The new Horticulture Building was also completed at this time and formally opened in May 1953. The School of Home Economics and its supporters outside the

University had continued to press the Administration to replace the temporary Home Management House in Acadia Camp with a permanent structure. In 1954 this was finally authorized and undertaken with funds secured from various women's organizations and borrowed from other University funds. A site on Marine Drive between Fort Camp and the President's Residence was approved. On January 3, 1956, the Home Management House was made available for occupancy by the School of Home Economics.

Early in 1958, the Federal Government began construction on the campus of new laboratories for Forest Products, Agriculture, and Fisheries. The leased site for these extensive buildings, finally agreed upon after prolonged negotiations, was an area between the West Mall and Marine Drive, near the proposed site of the men's residences.

The great increase in the number of foreign students on the campus had led interested groups in the late 1940's to urge the institution of an International House on the model of the Houses in New York, Berkeley, and Chicago, which had been made possible through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The project was symbolically launched in October 1951 with a ceremony at the Youth-Training Centre Recreation Hall, when the organization's emblem was presented to a representative student group and deposited with the student president of Acadia Camp until it could be housed in a permanent International House. In March 1954 a temporary house was opened when the University assigned one of its army huts on the East Mall to serve as club room. Marpole Rotary Club donated \$1,800 and 800 man hours of work to put the hut in shape for the students, and Zonta, a local women's service club, donated the furnishings. As the enrolment of foreign students continued to grow, this club room was soon too crowded to serve its purpose properly. In 1954-55 the International House Club decided to make a major project of the venture, and build a centre of its own. A trust fund was created of which the largest portion consisted of \$150,000, pledged by the Rotary Club of Vancouver. A site on the West Mall, at its junction with Marine Drive, was donated by the University, which also assumed ultimate responsibility for the operation of the House. Construction was begun in the spring of 1958. It is hoped that three residences will eventually be built around this initial unit, which is designed to serve as a social centre only.

Meanwhile the Physical Metallurgy Laboratory, destroyed by fire in May 1953, was replaced by a modern building formally opened in October 1956.

So far capital expansion had been on a relatively small scale, but with the \$10,000,000 grant by the Provincial Government in 1955, payable to the University at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually for ten years, and with the later arrangements for securing Federal grants and matched grants from the Provincial

Buchanan Building : Faculty Club

Government and private donors, it became possible to plan for the major expansion which was essential if the University were to accommodate the enormous increase in enrolment expected for the 1960's. The Administration asked the Provincial Government for its approval to proceed with the first units of this programme—a permanent Arts building, a Medical Sciences group and men's residences—each of which would cost almost \$2,000,000. Early in the spring of 1956, the Government informed the Administration it was unlikely that such a large sum could be made available during the next two or three years. The emphasis was therefore laid on the construction of the Buchanan Building to provide long-overdue accommodation for the Faculty of Arts and Science; installation of urgently needed additional stacks in the Library, and such small projects as the expansion of the residence Camps. In the summer of 1956, a temporary building was hastily erected on the north parking lot to accommodate the new College of Education.

The Buchanan Building, erected on Memorial Road between the Main Mall and the Women's Gymnasium, consists of three blocks, built about an open quadrangle. The west block, entered from the Main Mall, is a square structure, with eight large lecture rooms, four of which are of the amphitheatre type, and a large concourse for students. The east block is of three storeys for Faculty offices. A three-storey classroom block connects the other two. It is built along the south side, on supporting pillars, leaving a wide, open view and access to the quadrangle from Memorial Road. After October 1956 construction proceeded rapidly. The office block was occupied by the majority of the non-science Arts Departments during the 1957-58 Christmas holidays, and the work on the main structure was completed in the spring of 1958.

Another major building project was that of a new Faculty Club and University Social Centre, made possible by the kindly thought and munificent generosity of two of the University's best friends and supporters, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Koerner, with a gift of \$600,000. Designed by Professor Lasserre, it will occupy a choice site at the north end of the Main Mall overlooking Georgia Strait. After the removal of the old Faculty Club to the north parking lot, the new structure began to take shape in the spring of 1958.

Priority was now given to the Medical Sciences group east of the Wesbrook Building, to men's residences to accommodate 400 students, to an addition to the critically overcrowded Chemistry Building, to an extension to the Biological Sciences Building and to the southern wing of the Library, at a total estimated cost of \$8,600,000. By the spring of 1958 the plans for all these structures were far advanced. By summer the first unit of four men's residences was already under construction, and contracts were let for an additional two. In the case of the

extension to the Biological Sciences Building it was decided to leave the present building substantially untouched and to erect a semi-detached, four-storey wing of a larger size than originally planned.

Meanwhile the planning had gone far into the future. The Development Plan Committee, with the aid of data from other educational institutions in Canada and the United States, attempted to project the University enrolment and probable growth for the period to 1966-67 and for the period to about 1971. A report was prepared on the best location of roads and services and the allocation of areas to Faculties and Departments. In preparing these reports the Committee assumed that the size of classes, methods of teaching and academic work would remain approximately the same during the periods considered, that related Faculties and Departments would be grouped together in the same area, that all existing permanent and semi-permanent buildings would remain for the next ten years, though not necessarily in their present locations, and that the University would aim at providing housing for a minimum of 25% of the student body. The salient features of the plan were shown in a model, prepared by the architects, of a physical layout of the campus as it might appear in 1971-72. The model was explained by the architects and Superintendent Hughes to the Board of Governors and the University generally in the course of the winter and spring of 1957-58. It was estimated that, at 1958 costs for materials and labour, \$60,000,000 would be required for building purposes to meet the anticipated enrolment of 16,800 by 1967. This figure included \$15,000,000 for residences which might be provided from loan funds on a self-liquidating basis. The concept of the 1971-72 campus was predicated on a teaching campus of approximately a half-mile in diameter (to enable students to walk between any two points in the eight-minute interval between lectures), with student parking areas on the periphery to accommodate 10,000 automobiles.

All these planning activities, of course, were not entered into with the expectation that the ultimate costs could be met by the \$10,000,000 grant promised the University by the Provincial Government in 1955. Faced with the inevitable necessity of expanding facilities far beyond the limits which the funds thus made available would make feasible, President MacKenzie, late in 1955, suggested that the University should make a general appeal to the public for funds for building purposes during 1958, the centenary year of the Province and the year of the University's Golden Jubilee. The idea was adopted, and in the summer of 1956 the organization of the campaign was begun. Early in 1957 Dr. A. E. Grauer and Dr. H. R. MacMillan consented to be Honorary Co-Chairmen, and Mr. Paul Cooper, Executive Vice-President of Sandwell and Company, Limited, General Chairman of the campaign. Aubrey F. Roberts was appointed

The Campaign : Operating Costs

Assistant to the President and Director of the Development Fund Campaign. Under the direction of the Alumni Association, alumni throughout the Province and the rest of Canada and the United States formed campaign committees and began publicizing the needs of the University. When Premier W. A. C. Bennett, in the spring of 1957, proposed to match the private contributions from Provincial funds up to the sum of \$5,000,000, later increased to \$7,500,000 and still later to \$10,000,000, an added impetus was given to the campaign. The appeal to corporations was made in the autumn of 1957, and the public campaign took place during January and February of 1958. The response was overwhelming. The "U.B.C. Development Fund Campaign," which had originally hoped to raise \$5,000,000, could report on March 26, 1958, a grand total of \$8,022,404.58 in cash contributions or pledges and the campaign was quietly continuing beyond the two-month drive period in the hope of qualifying for the full \$10,000,000 matching grant promised by the Provincial Government. The total number of donors was 27,747, of whom more than 5000 were alumni. Thus, by the middle of 1958, the University was no longer forced to base its plans for capital expansion on the \$1,000,000 to be received annually from the Government over a ten-year period. To these funds had now been added the proceeds from the campaign, plus the matching grant, plus substantial grants for capital expansion from the Federal Government through the newly-created Canada Council. All these amounts would reach a total of \$35,000,000. This was more than half of what the Development Plan Committee had estimated it would cost to meet the anticipated requirements for 1967. Although the crisis facing the University had not been eliminated, the future could be viewed with much greater optimism than had previously seemed possible.

Of course, the problem of capital expansion was only one aspect of the financial crisis with which the University had to cope during the 1950's. The scale of its regular financial operations was also greatly affected by the increased enrolment, and although the sources from which its revenues were derived multiplied, bringing added complexity to administration of finances, the operating budget of the University almost doubled during the last eight years of its history—from \$4,603,711 to a little over \$9,000,000. The proportion contributed by the Provincial Government remained fairly constant at between 42% and 45%, the Federal Government's proportion decreased slightly from about 12% to about 8%, while the proportion derived from fees decreased from a little over 29% to about 22%, and grants for Research and income from endowment rose from about 15% to about 18%. What in fact was happening was that very gradually a share of the burden was being transferred from the students to endowment. As already stated, much of the first federal grant was used to give overdue

increases in salary to members of the teaching staff; relatively little was available for expansion of departmental services. From about 1952, in fact, the question of Faculty salaries was to be of major importance in financial arrangements. In 1957 the University Administration, after accepting the principle of salary floors for each academic rank, committed itself to raising those floors to the level existing at the University of Toronto.

But in spite of the steady increase in Provincial and Federal grants and the quite spectacular increase in donations and endowment funds—most notably through the large foundations established by Leon and Thea Koerner and by H. R. MacMillan—the financial problem of the University increased rather than diminished. The increased maintenance cost of buildings and the increase in enrolment resulted in an increase in operating expenditure without a commensurate increase in operating revenue. Consequently all sorts of economies in various fields were necessitated in order that the main costs resulting from the expansion could be met. The principal item was of course teaching services which accounted for between 59% and 65% of the expenditures. The proportion for research, which had risen from 2.28% in 1947-48 to nearly 11% in 1952-53, remained fairly constant at about 9.10%. The overall maintenance costs fell slightly, while the cost of administration, understandably in a time of expansion, rose slightly.

Early in 1958 it appeared that the University might be entering upon another crisis period with respect to its operating revenue. The Provincial Government, because of the economic recession, found itself unable to meet the University's stated needs. Whether a substantial increase in the Federal Government's grant could be expected remained uncertain. The University was therefore once more faced with the too-familiar alternatives of restricting enrolment, raising student fees, lowering standards or applying for authorization from the Provincial Government to run a deficit in its budget, on the understanding that its needs might be met by an increased Federal grant or by a supplementary Provincial grant.

By 1951 it had become apparent, as was indicated in the last chapter, that the University was permanently involved in the task of providing living quarters for a considerable proportion of its students. How big that proportion was likely to be remained a matter of speculation, though surveys conducted in 1954 and 1955 indicated that between one-quarter and one-third of the student body wanted resident accommodation on the campus. The University's housing operations were now carefully reviewed; the principle was established of making each undertaking self-supporting and of ploughing back all surpluses into housing; the rents in the Camps were raised substantially. It was also decided, in spite of some protests from residents in the University area, to maintain the Camps as housing

units for an indefinite period. This decision, as well as a later one to expand the low-cost housing, was largely due to G. M. Shrum's forceful representations. So, too, was the decision in 1954 to continue to provide housing for married students. It was felt also that it would be some years before all students who so wished could be housed in permanent residences, and it was agreed that meanwhile the emergency housing would provide shelter and perhaps a small surplus of revenue for improvements and expansion. In 1955 a further block of accommodation became available in Acadia Camp, and more than 200 women students found quarters there.

By 1957, however, additional permanent accommodation was on the way. The new theological college buildings—St. Andrew's Hall, and St. Mark's College and extensions to Union College—provided some new residential space. Furthermore, because of the large increase anticipated in the number of women students in 1956-57, due to the development of the College of Education on the campus, a wing was built connecting Anne Wesbrook and Isabel MacInnes Halls to accommodate 71 persons. The building was authorized in the spring of 1956 and completed in January 1957. Moreover, in the winter of 1955, preliminary block plans were prepared for four men's residences, each housing 100 students, in the area between West Mall and Marine Drive, immediately to the north of the Federal Laboratory Buildings. It was believed that accommodation for 400 students and a social centre and central dining place for 800 could be provided for the \$2,000,000 allocated for the purpose from the Provincial Government grant. A generous donation of \$250,000 from Mr. J. G. Robson to the U.B.C. Development Fund Campaign in 1957 enabled the plans to be advanced; the contract was let and construction of the first unit was begun. At about the same time arrangements were being made to borrow \$200,000 for the construction along Toronto Road of a block of 22 two-bedroom suites to be rented to married junior staff members and graduate students. This block was to be completed by September 1958. The novel method of financing was adopted because it was felt that funds for U.B.C.'s capital needs should not be diverted to a purpose which would benefit junior staff members rather than students. In the spring of 1958 the decision was taken to get rid gradually of the older temporary accommodation, beginning with the unsightly Acadia Trailer Camp.

The Food Services, which had hitherto been a cause of great anxiety because of their generally unprofitable nature, also began to improve the financial aspect of their operation. Theirs was the problem of producing 75,000 to 100,000 meals per month, with a major concentration on one meal per day, with a fluctuating demand, due, among other conditions, to week-end and vacation closing of the University. They were governed by the general University policy of having

to operate on a profit basis while at the same time keeping prices within reach of the average student's financial resources. The number of places where meals were served was gradually increased. In 1955 the new Bus Stop Coffee Bar was opened. At the same time, with the co-operation of the Students' Council, improvements were made in the older services, and a small profit was used for further improvements. But the need to expand the scope of these operations was apparent with the opening of new residences, a fact which was recognized in the spring of 1957 by the consolidation of Food Services and Housing under a single administrative committee with Dean Shrum as chairman.

The growth of the University made necessary further changes in its Administration. G. C. Andrew, Assistant to the President since 1947, was given the title of Dean and Deputy to the President in 1953. In the same year Dean Andrew received a Carnegie Corporation grant to study methods of University Administration in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Europe. Three years later G. O. B. Davies, Associate Professor in the Department of History, was appointed Assistant to the President. In addition, the practice of employing members of the teaching staff in administration work on a major scale was extended even more widely than previously. In his *Annual Report* for the year 1954-1955, the President stated that "over a hundred committees helped implement or plan the affairs of the University." These changes did not mean that the President himself was any less active. His work outside the University was, if anything, increased. The Massey Commission had completed its hearings, but he had still to attend meetings of various boards and committees for the administration of Canadian universities, and he fulfilled numerous speaking and other engagements in Canada and abroad. In 1952 he was the B.C. representative on the Advisory Board for the Canadian Service Colleges. In 1953 he attended the Seventh Quinquennial Conference of Universities of the British Commonwealth at Cambridge and Durham, a meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Washington, D.C., the National Conference of Canadian Universities Scholarship and Finance Committees and the Westinghouse Conference on "Canada's Tomorrow" in Quebec. He also attended the meetings of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America in New York, of which he is an elected trustee. In 1955 he toured the universities of Australia and New Zealand as a guest of the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and attended meetings of the Executive Council of the Association of the Universities of the British Commonwealth. In 1957 he was appointed member of the newly-created Canada Council, and was subsequently named Chairman of the Liaison Committee between The Canada Council and U.N.E.S.C.O. He became a member also

of the Canadian-American Committee of The National Planning Association. The wide range of these national and international tasks was a witness to the President's remarkable executive capacity.

While these activities in themselves fostered public relations of a high order, the University's special agency of public relations was developed and consolidated through the Information Office, which was separated from the Department of University Extension in 1954. At the same time the publication of *U.B.C. Reports* was begun and soon developed into a major undertaking, giving a monthly review of current events in the life of the University. Other publicity agencies appeared, as the Golden Anniversary of the University and the Centenary of British Columbia approached. Notable among these was a colour film of the University, *Tuum est*, produced during the summer and autumn of 1957, and widely distributed during the anniversary year.

Scholarship and teaching in the humanities entered a new and fruitful phase at U.B.C. in the 1950's. It was not only because the publicity attendant upon the Massey Commission and its report had drawn attention to the serious shortcomings of such studies in Canada and the need to give them fuller support. Nor was it due entirely to that increased support, forthcoming from a number of individuals and from such organizations as the Humanities Research Council, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Rockefeller Foundation, and, toward the end of the decade, the Canada Council. A new attitude toward the humanities and their pursuit was observable. The need for students to have a precise and fluent knowledge of their own, as well as classical and modern languages, was being increasingly recognized. New subjects of study such as linguistics and semantics, the techniques of language instruction, and the various area studies of language communities were being vigorously pursued. Specialized studies of German and French literature, of Canadian literature, and French-Canadian literature and history, of philosophic inference and neo-Latin literature, were undertaken. New courses in Humanism, French Canada, Biblical Literature, Greek History, Aesthetics and Semantics were instituted.

The awakening artistic consciousness of Canada was reflected in the University by the establishment of three visual arts courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science in 1952 and in an expansion of the music and fine arts presentations under the general sponsorship of the Fine Arts Committee. During the next few years this movement in the Arts gained momentum. Theatre courses in the Department of English, the opening of the Frederic Wood Theatre, the art exhibitions in co-operation with the National Gallery of Canada, the acquisition of the *MacLean* collection of B.C. paintings, the exhibition and prize competition of outdoor sculpture, begun in 1956, the Mozart Bicentenary Festival, the George

Bernard Shaw Festival, the expansion of the staff of the Department of Music and the creation of a Chair of Fine Arts—all these were milestones in the accelerating development of the arts. A most significant step was the decision of the Board and Senate to establish a Department of Fine Arts, effective July 1, 1958, under B. C. Binning, within the Faculty of Arts and Science.

For the Social Sciences the 1950's were a flourishing period. This was particularly true of the newer studies, and especially for projects which embodied work of several disciplines. Asian Studies, Anthropology, Criminology, Sociology, Slavonic Studies, Economics and Political Science all benefitted from the growing interest of the great foundations in area studies. Following the important cooperative project which resulted in 1953 in the publication of *The Doukhobors of British Columbia*, a comprehensive study of this community of Russian origin, similar studies were undertaken of the Indians of British Columbia, industrial disputes in British Columbia, the economy of British Columbia, alcoholism, and slum-clearance. A seminar on Japan in the summer of 1957, a seminar on Malaya in the summer of 1958 and the research into social mobility in Oriental societies demonstrated community interest in the new field of Asian Studies, which, after only two years on the campus, listed a total of nine courses in the *Calendar* for 1958-59, including advanced courses in Japanese and Chinese languages. Nor were older areas of University interest neglected. In 1954 the possibility of creating a Canadian centre for the study of West European - North American relationships was explored, and the British Council provided awards for several Faculty members to lecture in Britain. F. H. Soward's study, entitled *The University of British Columbia in World Affairs*, which appeared in 1953 as a report prepared for the Carnegie Corporation, showed the significant role played by the whole University, and particularly by the Social Sciences.

Administratively, the growing importance of particular fields of study was acknowledged in 1955 by the division of the Department of Economics, Political Science, Anthropology and Sociology into a Department of Economics and Political Science and a Department of Anthropology, Criminology and Sociology, and in 1958 by the division of Philosophy and Psychology into separate Departments. New Heads of these Departments were J. J. Deutsch, H. B. Hawthorn and B. Savery, respectively. The importance to the University of possessing modern means for making quantitative analyses of social as well as mathematical and scientific problems was recognized in 1957 by the creation of a Computing Centre, equipped with an ALWAC electronic computer, under the direction of Dean W. H. Gage.

In 1954 the Department of Mathematics graduated its first Ph.D. In the years that followed, research in theoretical and applied mathematics steadily increased.

The teaching of Geography was stimulated in a similar way by the work of the members of the Division of Geography, especially in preparing the magnificent *British Columbia Atlas of Resources* in 1956, and in geographic surveys of the Canadian Arctic. In Geology the commencement of Ph.D. work in 1954 advanced the prestige of a Department which had already produced many distinguished geologists.

The most spectacular research and development in the University continued to be undertaken by the Pure Sciences, sustained by the large and continuing grants for equipment and research which they attracted from the National Research Council and the Defence Research Board. Such grants averaged more than \$60,000 annually. Members of the Department of Physics were invited as Visiting Professors to the Universities of Montreal and Canberra and to the European Organization for Nuclear Research at Geneva. The Department became one of the most important centres in North America for theoretical physics and attracted students from all over the world. By the end of 1957, thirty-four Ph.D.'s had been granted by the Department. But, as Dean Shrum warned, this science was advancing so rapidly that it would be necessary to be constantly altering and re-equipping the Department to enable it to keep abreast of new developments. Even the Van de Graaf Generator would have to be replaced as obsolete by 1960 when an Accelerator of about 2,000 times its power would be required.

The Department of Chemistry felt a constant and growing pressure on its facilities during these years. By 1958 preparations were already far advanced for the addition of a modern extension to the south of the existing building. The emphasis, in research and advanced teaching, was gradually being changed from Applied Chemistry to Pure Chemistry. Chemical Engineering studies were grouped together as a Department in Applied Science in 1955, with F. A. Forward, Head of Mining and Metallurgy, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. J. S. Forsyth was made Head of the new Department in 1958. With the removal of Chemical Engineering to the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Applied Science as a separate Department, the Department of Chemistry could devote more time and effort to the development of such exploratory fields as spectrometry, spectrophotometry and advanced Inorganic Chemistry. An indication of the growing importance and stature of the Department was the granting of its first Ph.D. in 1955. C. A. McDowell became Head of the Department, in succession to J. G. Hooley, in 1956.

Zoological studies, though they continued to be varied in scope, tended to be of a more unified nature. This was partly due to the development of the Institute of Fisheries and the increase in the amount of service work for other Departments and Faculties, in such fields as Histology and Cytology, which the Department

of Zoology had to undertake. Study of Animal, Insect, Bird and Fish Ecology of British Columbia's forests and waters was perhaps the most notable tendency in the work of the Department, and it was augmented by other cross-disciplinary work such as Biological Oceanography. Teaching was greatly aided by the acquisition of the valuable Racey Collection of birds and mammals by the Zoological Museum in 1953.

Forest and Marine Ecology were also principal preoccupations of the Department of Biology and Botany, though Genetics, Marine Phycology, Plant Anatomy and Paleobotany were also developed. A plan was made for a mycological survey of British Columbia. By 1958 adequate teaching and research facilities were also in sight as construction began on the extension to the Biological Sciences and Pharmacy Building.

The Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, after its move to the Wesbrook Building in 1951, found itself increasingly playing the role of a service department for the Faculty of Medicine, the Biological Sciences and the Department of National Health and Welfare in the training of bacteriologists. This situation prevented the undertaking of graduate work on any notable scale, but research continued to be fruitful. In addition to the work of Dr. Dolman on botulism, Dr. Duff on gas gangrene, and Dr. Bismanis on staphylococcus, valuable research was carried on with the support of the National Cancer Institute and in co-operation with the Department of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Anatomy on the structure of cancer cells. Work was also begun in advanced microbiology, and the development of a centre of virus and tissue culture research was started in co-operation with the Western Division of Connaught Laboratories.

Research, whether of an applied or a pure nature, had in fact become the most important occupation of the Science Departments. Year by year the grants from the great research agencies and the Government grew in number; year by year the proportion of University expenditures devoted to research increased; and year by year the distinction of U.B.C. scientists and their influence reached outward to an ever-enlarging circle in the scientific world. An interesting indication of the growing fame attained by scientists who received their early instruction and training at the University of British Columbia was a report published in the American magazine *Science* in 1954 of a study made of the contribution of Canadian universities to American science as a whole. The report, which considered distinguished scientists who received their first degrees *during the period 1924-34*, noted that the University of British Columbia led all Canadian universities and ranked fourth on the North American continent.

In spite of the inspired leadership of Dean Weaver, the Faculty of Medicine continued to lead a most difficult existence during the 1950's. Because the neces-

sary funds could not be found to establish the Faculty in independence at Point Grey, the division of medical facilities between the University campus and the Vancouver General Hospital was assuming a disheartening aura of permanency. Relations with the Hospital were excellent, but the University Administration repeatedly emphasized that it hoped eventually to consolidate the entire Faculty on the campus. An example of the fine co-operation between the University and the Hospital was the Medical School and Pathology Building completed at the General Hospital in 1957. The University underwrote the major portion of the cost of construction and received a generous measure of control over the building's facilities. Pathology courses were transferred to the General Hospital but the Department of Pathology retained a base on the University campus, in anticipation of the day when the Medical Services Buildings could be erected there.

The organization of the Faculty itself was rapidly taking shape. A Department of Public Health, under the administration of J. M. Mather, was established in the Wesbrook Building and worked closely with the University Health Service and the University work of the Metropolitan Health Committee. A School of Logopaedics, developed in co-operation with the Western Society for Rehabilitation, was authorized in 1954 to offer a diploma course. The B.C. Polio Fund endowed a research laboratory on virus diseases under the general supervision of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology in 1952. Late in the same year, the sub-committee on Narcotic Addiction of the Community Chest and Council and the Medical Faculty began a programme of research and investigation with the support of a grant from the Federal Department of Mental Health Services. This led to the creation of a University Committee on Research into Drug Addiction and to the appointment of George Stevenson as Director and Research Professor of Psychiatry. The Faculty was particularly fortunate, from the beginning, in attracting to itself a large number of first-class medical practitioners in Vancouver both as clinical associates and as regular administrative and teaching members of the staff. There were over one hundred of these attached to the Faculty early in 1952; since then their number has grown to more than 250.

From the time of its foundation the Faculty of Medicine was able to secure support for its research which, though perhaps not adequate by current medical standards, was remarkably generous by the standards which the University as a whole had had to accept. The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada and the Metropolitan Health Service were particularly helpful in supporting research in their respective fields. In 1953 the Kinsmen's Clubs of British Columbia endowed a Chair of Neurological Research to which W. C. Gibson was appointed. In the same year, the B.C. Medical Research Institute asked the

University to appoint a Director to administer the Institute, who would also hold a University position; the services of Kenneth Evelyn were secured for this purpose. Henceforth medical research was to be co-ordinated, and a general Medical Research Fund was instituted.

The first fruits of all these efforts of the new Medical Faculty came in 1954 when the first class of M.D.'s received their degrees at the Spring Congregation. Recipients of Honorary Doctor of Science degrees conferred on that occasion included Dr. Ethlyn Trapp, President of the National Cancer Institute of Canada and the first woman ever to be elected President of the B.C. Medical Association (1946). The work of the Faculty was already attracting attention. One mark of recognition was the invitation to Dean Weaver to present a paper to the First World Conference on Medical Education held in London in August 1953. His achievement in organizing and administering the Faculty received many tributes from the Board of Governors, from the medical profession, from the academic world and from the general public. It was unfortunate that the condition of his health prevented him from continuing what he had initiated. A leave of absence in the Winter Session of 1954-55 did not restore him, and he was forced to resign in the spring of 1956; he was later appointed Dean Emeritus of Medicine. He was succeeded as Dean by John W. Patterson, a distinguished medical graduate of Western Reserve University.

Meanwhile it had become clear that a pre-clinical building on the campus was urgently needed. The medical section of the Wesbrook Building was already overcrowded, and far too many of the important research activities of the pre-clinical Departments were still being carried on in huts. It was therefore decided that a Basic Medical Sciences group of buildings should have high priority in the expenditure of the \$10,000,000 grant from the Provincial Government. In addition a proposal for a Paediatric Hospital of 200 to 300 beds was put forward. In reality this was simply an instalment of the general proposal for a University hospital which had been agreed to in principle by the Senate in 1947. It was also in part a reflection of the need for additional paediatric accommodation in Vancouver, and it was agreed that this was a good starting-point for a University teaching hospital. As the University's financial outlook seemed to brighten somewhat, early in 1958, a firm of planning specialists was authorized to "survey the factors involved in the establishment of a Teaching Hospital and Medical Centre on the University Campus, and to develop an overall plan for such a centre." In addition a Senate Committee recommended in March 1958 that a School of Rehabilitation be established within the Faculty of Medicine as soon as finances made this possible. The B.C. Foundation for Poliomyelitis had already offered \$20,000 to assist in this work. It is evident that the University

is hoping and planning, stage by stage, for the eventual return to the campus of all its Medical Departments.

Ever since the end of the Second World War, representations had been made for the creation of a Faculty of Dentistry. As the shortage of dentists was becoming acute, these representations in the early 1950's began to assume the proportions of a campaign throughout the Province, and in May 1954 the Senate recommended the early establishment of a Dental Faculty as soon as a firm assurance of financial support was received from the Provincial Government. Early in 1955, under a Government grant, Dr. J. B. MacDonald, Director, Division of Dental Research, University of Toronto, undertook a survey of conditions in the Province. His report, published in the autumn of 1955, emphasized the need for a school of dentistry in Western Canada, in addition to the one existing at the University of Alberta; an affiliated school of dental hygienists, with a two-year training programme, was also recommended. The suggested size of classes was forty for dental students and twenty for dental hygienists. The entrance requirements should be the same as for medical students. The Board of Governors formally went on record as urging that the Faculty should be established and that a beginning should be made in 1956. However, the Provincial Government could not see its way clear to undertake the necessary expenditure in addition to its other commitments for the University, and thus the project did not materialize.

The new Faculty of Pharmacy was characterized during the period by unspectacular but steady progress. Enrolment slowly increased and the quota of students in each class had to be raised. The closest liaison was developed and maintained with the pharmaceutical profession; refresher courses were given; a programme of visits by students to hospitals and commercial pharmacies was inaugurated, and plans were made for a system of hospital pharmacy internships and for offering graduate work in Pharmaceutics, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacognosy, in order to prevent the drift of graduates in Pharmacy out of the country to American schools.

The Faculty of Forestry underwent an administrative change in 1953, when Dean Besley resigned and was succeeded by G. S. Allen, a U.B.C. graduate, H. R. MacMillan Professor of Silviculture. The progress of the Faculty in developing the applied scientific aspects of their craft—particularly forest seeding, studies of soil moisture, forest mensuration, wood quality and wood technology—was such that by the late 1950's the Faculty's original, and what was, by many, considered the basic study of Forest Engineering seemed in danger of being forgotten. The Faculty maintained a mixed programme of Pure Science and applied techniques. The findings of the Sloan Commission in 1956 emphasized

the great need for more research in the forest industry and resulted in the appointment in the Faculty of a full-time Research Forester. In 1954 the University Forest was certified as the first "tree farm" in B.C. under the Canadian Forestry Association's programme of tree farms.

But undoubtedly the most dramatic activity of the Faculty of Forestry in its recent history was the hospitality and aid given to the Forestry Faculty-in-exile of the University of Sopron. The entire Faculty, staff and students, with their families, under the leadership of Dean Kalman Roller, left Hungary during the revolt against the Russians in November 1956. On the invitation of the University they came to British Columbia. With the co-operation of the Powell River Company Limited, who actively supported the migration, the Hungarians were housed at Powell River during the spring and summer of 1957, while preparations were made at the University to receive them. By decision of the Senate on August 23, 1957, the Sopron School of Forestry was constituted a Division of the Faculty of Forestry. They were to receive instruction from their own staff and share the facilities of the main Faculty. All sorts of difficulties had to be overcome; the problem of textbooks for a group, most of whom could not speak or read English and whose whole forestry experience had been in the very different conditions of Europe, appeared to be insurmountable. It was also difficult to decide on a permanent policy with respect to the Sopron School. Where were its graduates, trained in European forestry, to go after graduation? What would happen to the staff after all the students enrolled had graduated? These were questions for the future, but the graduation of twenty-eight students, wearing the Hungarian national colours on their Forestry hoods at the Spring Congregation of 1958, was an occasion for pride on the part of both the Sopron School and the University which had made them welcome.

The Faculty of Agriculture, unlike Forestry, had long committed itself to the pure science approach in its research activities. However, the high cost of operation, the relative decline in registration in the Faculty, and the increasing inter-relationship of various fields of teaching and research necessitated a reorganization of the Faculty. The first important change was the formation of a separate Department of Soil Science, under the Chairmanship of Professor Emeritus D. G. Laird, succeeded the following year, 1955, by C. A. Rowles, offering major fields of study in the chemistry, physics, microbiology, classification and conservation of soils. In January, 1955, the Departments of Animal Husbandry and Dairying were grouped together within a Division of Animal Science under the Chairmanship of Dean Eagles. At the same time, a Division of Plant Science was formed, under the Chairmanship of V. C. Brink, without Departments, recognizing the disciplines of Agronomy and Horticulture. Other Departments

The University of British Columbia



To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Be it known that

József Héjjas

having pursued the full course of study in the Faculty of Forestry, Sopron Division and having attained distinction in the examinations appointed by the Senate has by virtue of authority conferred by the Legislature of the Province been granted the Title and Degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry

(EQUIVALENT TO OKLEVELÉS ERDŐMÉRNÖK, GRADUATE FOREST ENGINEER, FROM SOPRON UNIVERSITY, HUNGARY)

as with all the rights, privileges, and honours so with all the duties thereto appertaining.

In testimony whereof the Chancellor and the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty herunto duly authorized have subscribed and sealed this Diploma.

Granted in Annual Congregation this twentieth day of May 1958

J. Parnell
Registrar

R. S. Graves
Chancellor
Norman A. M. MacKenzie
President
J. Allen
Dean

Diploma of Forestry degree awarded graduating students of the Sopron Division, May, 1958.

were left independent of these arrangements. Farm facilities were augmented in 1954 when Mr. Barry Montfort presented the University with the lease of a farm at Oyster River on Vancouver Island for a period of seven (later twelve) years. Mr. Montfort also provided a substantial foundation to underwrite research work on the farm which was organized as University Research Farm No. 2.

The research work of the Faculty continued to be of the highest order. Soil studies, under the direction of C. A. Rowles, were so successful and varied that, by 1956, plans were under way to offer Ph.D. work in this new field. Ph.D. work was also instituted in Agricultural Microbiology.

The direction of work in the Faculty of Applied Science was largely affected by the industrial development of British Columbia and Canada. Although independent research was undertaken in some fields, the important work done in many of the Departments was that commissioned or subsidized by the large scientific agencies of the Government, or by the major industrial firms. The Department of Civil Engineering was preoccupied with major hydraulic studies, with the problem of passing fish around the great hydro-electric dams, and with flood control. The Department of Mechanical Engineering developed the fields of thermo-dynamics and aeronautics (a small wind-tunnel was built on the campus), and studies of such problems as the heat distribution in buildings and vibration strain on transmission line towers and other industrial structures. The work of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy was encouraged by grants from the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, Eldorado Mines Ltd., and Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. The latter firm sponsored a Chair of Metallurgy in the Department, out of gratitude for the effective research done by F. A. Forward, the Department's Head. So extensive was the research in this Department that it was found possible to authorize the granting of the M.A.Sc. degree in Metallurgy in 1952 and the Ph.D. degree a year later. The research in Electrical and Chemical Engineering was of a more purely experimental nature, though there was a considerable amount of work commissioned by industry and the Government even in these Departments. The principal development in Electrical Engineering was in the field of electronics. One of the most important of the Department's undertakings was the construction and operation, in cooperation with the Heart Station of the Vancouver General Hospital, of a vector-cardiograph to make three-dimensional heart measurements. In addition, consulting work was carried out on controlling migratory fish by electronic means. A micro-wave laboratory was developed with the support of the National Research Council, and graduate work in this field grew rapidly.

The School of Nursing, meanwhile, was beginning to lay increasing emphasis on the need for extended clinical work and greater scientific training, rather than

merely routine and administrative work. Courses in advanced nursing field-work, with special emphasis on small communities and psychiatric nursing, were introduced. Plans were also made for developing graduate work within the School. In an attempt to improve the calibre of the nursing profession in general, refresher courses were instituted in 1954 and gradually expanded and improved.

The Fine Arts courses introduced in 1952 and the rapid development of courses in Planning characterized the School of Architecture during the 1950's. By 1958 Community Planning had, in fact, almost attained the status of a Department. Research in this field had been begun in 1952, under direction of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, as described in the last chapter. The degree of Master of Science in Community and Regional Planning was instituted, and the first students in this degree course graduated in 1953. The varied activities of the School of Architecture brought many honours to its members, such as, the Massey Silver Medals for the design of the War Memorial Gymnasium and the design of the best residence costing over \$15,000; election to membership in the Canadian Group of Painters; the National Industrial Design Council Award for distinction of design, and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada's Gold Medal for the Allied Arts.

The rapidly multiplying variety and intensity of business activity in the last decade is reflected in the variety of fields in which the School of Commerce has engaged. The courses in Life Insurance and Investment, instituted in 1952, were the first of their kind in North American universities. Other additions to the curriculum included courses in Public Utility Problems and Business Research, and a number of courses and seminars were offered to the business community at various locations in the Province and by correspondence. The steady extension of options and degree programmes soon brought the School to a stage where it was obvious that it had outgrown its status, a fact which was recognized early in 1957, when the School was separated from the Faculty of Arts and Science and given the new dignity of a Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration. The degrees of Master of Commerce and Master of Business Administration had been authorized as early as 1952 and 1955 respectively.

The Faculty of Law had quickly assumed its place as an important centre of legal education. The official opening of the new Law Building on September 4, 1952, by the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, marked the transition of the Faculty from "emergency" status to permanent establishment in the University. Generous donations, notably from Messrs. Leon and Walter Koerner, made possible the expansion of the Law Library into a first-class legal reference library. Research and scholarship also grew, and students had to meet a standard which soon became known as one of the most rigid in Canada.

By 1955 more than half the practising lawyers in British Columbia, headed by the Attorney-General, were graduates of the Faculty, and it had become a major component of the University's teaching and research organization.

The Teacher Training work in the university was dominated during these years by the consolidation of the School of Education of the University and the Provincial Normal Schools into the Faculty and College of Education. The change was more than a merger. New teaching personnel were appointed, and a whole new corpus of studies was instituted. The proposals for the consolidation were first put forward in the spring of 1952 when the Minister of Education, the Honourable W. T. Straith, publicly urged that Teacher Training in the Province be reorganized and placed under the responsibility of the University. The Senate appointed a committee to consider the proposals, and negotiations were opened between the University and the Provincial Department of Education to consider such problems as financing, curriculum, standards of teachers, etc. It was agreed that the ultimate responsibility for teacher education must be shared jointly by the University and the Provincial Department. When the courses of education and training at all levels for Elementary and Secondary School teachers had been discussed and approved in detail, it was agreed that these courses be consolidated under a College and Faculty of Education to be supervised by a special Joint Board. The necessary amendments to the University Act and the Public Schools Act were passed by the Legislature, a temporary building for the College was constructed on the north parking lot in the summer of 1956, and the formal opening took place in October. Neville V. Scarfe was appointed Dean of the new College and Faculty.

For the School of Physical Education the completion of the War Memorial Gymnasium in 1951 marked an epoch. Henceforth the School was to be responsible for the supervision of all academic courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education and also for the fostering, control and integration of intra-mural and extra-mural athletics. Practising facilities for athletics were increased in 1953 by the donation by Mr. W. H. MacInnes of a grant to prepare a playing field as a memorial to his son, William Eugene MacInnes, and the new field was subsequently located to the northeast of the Stadium. Participation in extra-mural athletics was complicated by the problem of finding a suitable league in which the first-string teams and individual athletes could compete on even terms. The expense of associating with the Western Canadian universities had forced the withdrawal of the University from that Conference shortly after the Second World War; participation in the Evergreen Conference of the Pacific North-West was not entirely satisfactory. The University of British Columbia was much larger than the United States institutions comprising this league and had a great

advantage in many sports by sheer weight of numbers. But its participation in American football, subsidized south of the border and the principal drawing card among the league sports, was extremely disappointing to U.B.C. supporters. In May, 1958, the University gave a year's notice of withdrawal from the Evergreen Conference. U.B.C. will re-enter inter-university competition in Western Canada.

The most notable athletic event during the decade was the British Empire Games held in Vancouver in the summer of 1954. Although the Track and Field events were held at the specially-constructed Empire Stadium at Hastings Park, the University's facilities were used for training, accommodation, and for the swimming and diving events. Acadia Camp became Empire Village. To accommodate the aquatic event, the outdoor Empire Pool was constructed on the campus, adjoining the Memorial Gymnasium. The high point of the Games themselves, as far as the University was concerned, was the remarkable victory of the University eight-oared rowing crew. It was the beginning of a series of triumphs, including a victory over the Russian crew in the Grand Challenge Cup competition at the Royal Henley Regatta in 1955 (when the U.B.C. crew were beaten by Pennsylvania University in the final), and culminating in the Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia, in 1956 when the University crews, sponsored by the Vancouver Rowing Club and coached by Frank Read, won Gold and Silver Medals. The Eight finished a close second to Yale University, while the cox-less Four, consisting of Don Arnold, stroke, Walter D'Hondt, Lorne Loomer and Archie McKinnon, finished five lengths ahead of the United States in the final.³

There were worthy achievements in other sports as well, although they were overshadowed by the feats of the rowing crews. The English rugby team continued tradition by fielding strong teams every year and bringing the McKechnie Cup home five times and the World Cup four times during the period. In January 1954 Doug Kyle clipped 44.8 seconds off the Canadian record for the six miles on a poor track, which subsequently earned him a trip to Australia along with Doug Clement for the 1956 Olympic Games. Basketball was also recovering from a slump, and U.B.C. won the Western Canada Inter-Collegiate basketball championship in 1954. The pace-setters of the team, John McLeod and Ed Wilde, were included in Canada's Olympic basketball team in 1956. The girls' grass hockey team had an enviable record. As the 1952-53 season closed, they had not been defeated in six years. But perhaps the greatest tribute to the quality of athletics at the University was the fact that R. F. Osborne, Head of the School

³ The U.B.C. Eight defended their championship and won a gold medal in the British Empire Games in Wales in July 1958. The University cox-less Four and the Four-with-cox won silver medals on this occasion for Canada.

of Physical Education, was named Manager of Canada's Track and Field team for the 1956 Olympic Games and Manager of the entire Canadian team for the 1958 Empire Games.

The Institute of Oceanography, which continued its given task of investigation of Pacific and Arctic waters, was greatly stimulated by the growth of the allied work of Fisheries. In 1954, in co-operation with the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, the Oceanographic Institute surveyed part of the North Pacific. They also completed a three-year project on the oceanography of the Beaufort Sea. The Institute of Fisheries was a co-operative venture like the Institute of Oceanography, with the Social Sciences, Biological Science, Physical Science and Agriculture taking part. It received the support of a number of agencies and companies directly concerned with fisheries. Also, the construction of a Federal Department of Fisheries Research Building on the campus during 1957-58 greatly strengthened the ties of the University with the other interested agencies.

The Department of University Extension, meanwhile, was expanding at a rate which left the old administrative machinery inadequate in the extreme. As the President noted in his *Report* for 1952-53:

Up to the present time we have been taking on one job after another on the assumption that each addition does not cost much and that some member of the Faculty can be found who will willingly undertake the additional work over and above his regular duties.

And the President went on to emphasize that the time had come to establish extension work on a more formal and durable basis. The resignation of Dr. Shrum in the summer of 1953 as Director of the Department provided the occasion for such a reassessment. Between 1937 and 1953 the fields of activity which the Extension Department covered had increased from two to fourteen, and the staff had grown from three to thirty-two. This remarkable growth was due to Dr. Shrum more than to any other person, but his many other duties made it impossible for him to continue in this post. Therefore it was under his successor, J. K. Friesen, that the consolidation suggested by the President took place. Progressively the work of the Department was grouped into various divisions, and within each a remarkable growth started. The non-credit Evening Class programme, which in 1936-37 had included two courses and some 200 students, by 1957-58 had 110 courses and nearly 5,000 students. Extra-mural credit courses grew from an enrolment of 33 in 1949 to 219 in 1955 and approximately 2,500 in 1958. Other developments included the preparation by the Film Service of the first directory of film sources in Canada; the growth of the Adult Education division to a stage where it was selected in 1957 by the Fund

for Adult Education (an American Foundation) to pioneer in Canada the development of a Liberal Arts Centre for Adult Education on a grant of \$32,000—the first such grant to be awarded in Canada, and one of the few awarded on the continent; the creation and expansion of an Audio-Visual Section of the Department; and the enlargement of the Summer School Festival of the Arts into a seven-week programme. In fact, the activities of the Department had expanded to a point where the Director felt it necessary to remark in his annual report that the University would soon have to institute an Evening University.

Like the Extension Department, the Summer Session greatly enlarged its offerings in the 1950's. Registration, which had dropped to 958 in 1952, rose to over 3,500 in 1957.⁴ The majority of these students were, of course, teachers, and the sudden rise in registration in 1956 and 1957 was due in great measure to the creation of the College of Education and the impetus which it provided for teachers to improve their qualifications. Nevertheless, the most widely publicized part of the Summer Session was still that which was concerned with the non-credit cultural courses offered in co-operation with the Department of Extension. These included a variety of courses in music, such as the Practical Study of Concert and Opera, Singing for Opera, Choral Singing, Study of Concert Literature and Study of Accompanying—all under the authoritative direction of Mr. Nicholas Goldschmidt of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. Painting, sculpture, pottery, weaving and photography were also part of the curriculum.

The four teaching museums on the campus continued to flourish. Of these the Anthropological Museum was the largest and best known. Contributions, notably support from Dr. H. R. MacMillan for the purchase of one of the finest collections of Kwakiutl artifacts in the world, and numerous other purchases, including the Waters Collection of aboriginal artifacts, a collection of Egyptian artifacts, a collection of material from Okinawa and collections on Japan, the Nagas and African culture—all helped to make this museum a very important teaching aid, as well as a centre of public interest.

The growth of graduate work and the increasing demands placed on the University by the community as well as by its own students meant that more than ever an adequate Library must be maintained. The annual figures of acquisitions, which showed a steady rise from 15,216 in 1951-52 to 32,283 in 1956-57, were one indication of growth. In 1957 it was estimated that the Library contained a total of 375,000 books, plus large numbers of unbound material and documents. Good support was forthcoming for the collections in Medicine, Law, Slavonic Studies, Forestry, Asian Studies and French Canadian Studies, particularly through the contributions of Messrs. H. R. MacMillan, Leon and Walter

⁴ Summer Session registration in 1958 was approximately 5,000.

Koerner and Mrs. Helen Eggert, who established the Dr. Charles A. Eggert Memorial Library Fund in 1955, and the grants of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation. The collections of reference works, bibliographies and government publications were growing. The greatest deficiencies appeared in areas almost wholly dependent upon departmental book funds, such as Teutonic Literature, Geology, Anthropology, Sociology, Social Work, and Education. Generally, the greatest strength was found in the Pure Sciences and the greatest weaknesses in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Increase of library materials soon necessitated an expansion in the physical plant of the Library. Additions were made in 1952 to the stacks, and this area was completely filled by construction in 1956 and 1957. By this time it was becoming apparent that the North Wing would not provide for the needs of the Library for the next fifteen years as had been estimated in 1947, and the South Wing was placed high on the list of buildings to be constructed. Funds became available early in 1958, beginning with the splendid gift of \$375,000 from Walter C. Koerner, a firm friend of the University and a supporter of the Library and the Fine Arts. A matching sum from the Province and an anticipated contribution of \$750,000 from the Federal Government through the Canada Council will provide \$1,500,000 for this addition to the Library.

In the session 1955-56 was founded the Friends of the Library Society under the chairmanship of Dr. Wallace Wilson, with its aim "to develop the library resources of the University of British Columbia and to provide opportunity for persons interested in the Library and for its benefactors to express their interests more effectively." Dr. J. N. L. Myers, Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford University, spoke at the inaugural meeting.

Paralleling the development of the University was the growth of its affiliated colleges. In Victoria College, W. H. Hickman, Associate Professor of French, gold-medallist in the U.B.C. Class of Arts '30, became Principal in 1952, on the death of J. M. Ewing who had guided the College through the difficult years of war and after. Having functioned in a semi-independent manner under the joint supervision of the Provincial Department of Education, the Victoria School Board and the University, the College changed its status in 1956 at the time of the creation of the College of Education. Henceforth Victoria College was to be an affiliate of the University, with a budget regularly supported by the Government, in much the same way as that of the University. In addition to the courses previously offered in the Faculties of Arts and Science and of Commerce and Business Administration, instruction was now given in the first two years of the Faculty and College of Education, as well as in some Third and Fourth Year Courses. In 1955, moreover, the Victoria College Foundation was created to receive, man-

age and disburse devises, bequests and donations made for the benefit of Victoria College. There were also forces at work in the capital city which aimed at having the College raised to the status of a university with full undergraduate courses leading to the B.A. degree, but the problem of financing such a large development at a time when the University at Point Grey was in desperate need of both capital for expansion and increased operating revenue made the proposal appear somewhat premature.

The theological colleges at Point Grey also increased, both in number and facilities. Land had long been set aside for all the major denominations, but until the 1950's only two, Union College and the Anglican Theological College, had been built. In 1954 the Presbyterian Church of Canada notified the University that it intended to build a residence on its site, to be known as St. Andrew's Hall, which would eventually be followed by the development of a regular theological college. Affiliation was formally approved in 1955, and buildings for a chapel, students' residence and a principal's residence were constructed in 1957 and 1958. Union College also built a principal's residence at that time and extended its residential buildings. In 1957, the Convention of Baptist Churches of British Columbia gave notice of intention to make use of the area reserved to them in 1926. In due course they hoped to erect a theological college. In 1955 the Roman Catholic Church proposed to construct a theological college. Affiliation was approved in 1956 for St. Mark's College on the same terms as the other affiliated colleges. The buildings of the College were constructed during the spring of 1958 and were made ready in time to accommodate students during the Summer Session.

A large number of senior members of staff, some of whom had given instruction in the University from its earliest years, reached the age for superannuation in the 1950's. Among these were H. F. Angus (Economics and Political Science), A. F. Barss (Horticulture), W. A. Clemens (Zoology), W. B. Coulthard (Electrical Engineering), F. Dickson and A. H. Hutchinson (Biology and Botany), H. M. King (Animal Husbandry), D. G. Laird (Agronomy), T. Larsen (English), E. A. Lloyd (Poultry Husbandry), H. T. Logan (Classics), G. G. Moe (Agronomy), S. C. Morgan (Electrical Engineering), G. J. Spencer (Zoology), C. W. Topping (Sociology), F. W. Vernon (Mechanical Engineering). All were appointed Professors Emeriti; many were invited by the University to continue as Special Lecturers. Replacements for Department Heads were, J. J. Deutsch (Economics and Political Science), V. J. Brink (Horticulture, Plant Science), I. McT. Cowan (Zoology), T. M. C. Taylor (Biology and Botany), B. A. Eagles (Animal Husbandry), J. Biely (Poultry Husbandry), M. F. McGregor (Classics), C. A. Rowles

(Agronomy, Soil Science). It may be of passing interest to reflect that, in this fiftieth year of the University's history, all but three of the original staff, appointed in the first decade after the University opened its doors, have retired. These three are F. M. Knapp, Professor of Forestry, G. M. Shrum, Head, Department of Physics and Dean of Graduate Studies, and F. H. Soward, Head, Department of History and Associate Dean of Graduate Studies.

The year 1957 brought to a close Sherwood Lett's period of office as Chancellor, accompanied by widespread expressions of regret. Few persons connected with the University have had his intimate knowledge of its affairs and his deep interest in the well-being of his Alma Mater. Convocation elected the new Chancellor, A. E. (Dal) Grauer, by acclamation. A U.B.C. graduate and Rhodes Scholar, like his predecessor, a former university teacher and a leader in Canadian business and industry, Dr. Grauer will furnish his high office with talents and experience of the utmost value to the University as it enters a new period of consolidation and growth.

Changes in the personnel of the Board of Governors continued the tendency to include representation of the principal interests in the community. In 1957-58, Mr. Justice Coady and Judge Clearihue were replaced by Mrs. F. M. Ross and Einar Gunderson, c.a.; John M. Buchanan and Kenneth Caple were replaced as Senate representatives by Leon J. Ladner, q.c., and Nathan T. Nemetz, q.c. The vacancy on the Board, which was created by Dr. Grauer's election to the Chancellorship, was filled by Walter C. Koerner, a leader in the forest industry of the Province.

The proud traditions of student initiative and student interest in the affairs of the University were actively continued during the 1950's. One example of this interest was the formal request made to President MacKenzie during 1952-53 by the Students' Council to increase the number of courses offered in the field of Far Eastern Studies. Of even greater significance were the annual Leadership Conference and the Academic Symposium, initiated in 1955 and 1957, respectively. Both these events, organized as weekend conferences to facilitate free discussion of campus problems between student leaders, Faculty members and leading alumni, endeavoured to bring to the attention of all concerned the various problems facing both students and Faculty in teaching and in the administration of student activities and University affairs. President MacKenzie termed the first Academic Symposium "one of the most interesting and useful conferences ever held by students and Faculty."

Concrete evidence of student initiative was occasioned by the disastrous Brock Hall fire on October 25, 1954. The very next morning the President of the Alma Mater Society called an emergency meeting with the University architects

to discuss plans for reconstruction, and a "Rebuild the Brock" fund was started. Within six months Brock Hall was reopened. But the students did not rest with that achievement. In October 1955 the Alma Mater Society unanimously approved a motion proposing the construction of an extension to Brock Hall, at a cost of \$335,000, to be financed by a loan supported by a continuation of the self-imposed annual \$5.00 levy on all students, after the Memorial Gymnasium debt had been retired. In May, 1957, the office space was ready for its first occupants, and in October the Brock Extension, in the form of a three-storey north wing to the main building, was formally opened by the retiring Chancellor, Sherwood Lett.

Meanwhile the U.B.C. Development Fund Campaign was about to be launched, and the students took their natural place in its organization and execution. Even before this campaign was planned, the students had organized a "Second Great Trek" under the chairmanship of Ben Trevino, who was later elected President of the Alma Mater Society. In an all-out campaign during the Christmas vacation of 1956-57, students circulated petitions throughout the Province, addressed business men, employed radio, television and newspapers in an attempt to acquaint the people of British Columbia with the University's desperate need for financial support. A delegation interviewed the Cabinet in Victoria and presented a brief which was described by the Premier as one of the best he had ever received. The object of this campaign was to obtain immediate payment of the \$10,000,000 grant made to the University by the Government in 1954, plus an additional grant of \$5,000,000. The Second Great Trek succeeded in an indirect way as the Government on February 25, 1957, announced its decision to match donations to the University from other sources up to \$5,000,000. Education Minister the Honourable Leslie Peterson declared that "the student brief had a great deal to do with our decision."² Having thus contributed substantially to getting the U.B.C. Development Fund off to a good start, the students on October 22, 1957, voted to increase their Alma Mater Society fees by \$5.00 for three years in favour of the Fund. And still the students had not finished contributing. Under the leadership of President-elect Charles Connaghan, the students conducted a door-to-door campaign in Vancouver on the evening of February 17, 1958, which raised another \$45,000 for the Fund. About 2,000 undergraduates took part in this "blitz", which had the full support of city radio stations and other communications media. A week later, Premier the Honourable W. A. C. Bennett chose a student-sponsored meeting on the campus as the occasion to reveal his Government's decision to increase the matching grant from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

² *The Ubyssy*, February 26, 1957, p. 1.

Campus Life

Of course, there was the usual amount of sound and fury in campus life during the 1950's. In October 1951, nearly 1,000 screaming, banner-waving students stopped Granville Street traffic as a Homecoming Pep Meet erupted into a gigantic snake dance. The age-old rivalry between the Engineers and *The Ubyyssey* exploded from time to time into action, illustrated by the three successful kidnappings of the Editor-in-Chief, who once found himself left stranded in Horseshoe Bay in the middle of the night and on another occasion was chained to Birk's clock on the corner of Granville and Georgia Streets, in the heart of downtown Vancouver.

Campus politics took on an air of respectability as the first full-dress Model Parliament was held in Brock Hall in November, 1957, with radio and television coverage. The imitation of the procedures of the Federal House of Commons was so well executed that the students were requested to put on a "performance" at the University of Washington, in Seattle, in the spring of 1958. They made an excellent impression on the American students and Faculty members, and there was even talk of sending the troupe on a tour of Universities in the United States. Each year also the students reproduced in miniature the world political forum of the United Nations Assembly where were discussed, in realistic fashion, current international questions by representatives of all member nations.

The Publications Board achieved both fame and notoriety during the 1950's. The Editor-in-Chief in 1951-52 incurred the wrath of the Board of Governors and was almost dismissed by Students' Council, following a series of editorials on the "freedom of the press," which the Editor was thought to have interpreted rather too liberally. The Editor-in-Chief in 1954-55 got himself into hot water for the same reason. Technically, *The Ubyyssey* maintained a consistently high standard during these years, in the quality of reporting and editorial writing. Columnists did not attain the high level of the late 1940's, when Eric "Jabez" Nicol and "Uncle Les" Bewley reigned supreme, but Flo McNeil's "Scotch and Soda," Allan Fotheringham's "Campus Chaff" and Ab Kent's "Ab's Tract" aimed at keeping up the standard. The award of the Bracken Trophy, in 1957-58, emblematic of the best editorial writing within the Canadian University Press newspapers, was the crowning achievement of *The Ubyyssey* during the period. Attempts were also made at producing a University literary magazine. *Siwash* was published in 1953-54, and *The Raven* has been published since 1955-56.

The Players' Club maintained its high reputation by the production of *Back to Methuselah* in connection with the George Bernard Shaw Centennial Festival in January 1956, and by the presentation of *Peer Gynt* produced in shortened form by the English Department in January 1958. The title role in *Peer Gynt*

was played by Richard Irwin. Another memorable event in the Fine Arts Calendar of this period was the visit to the campus, under the auspices of the Special Events Committee in 1954, of the British poet and Nobel Prize winner, W. H. Auden, who read selections from his own poetry to a capacity audience.

In the Alma Mater Society itself, constitutional reforms followed the permanent increase in student enrolment and the consequent pressure of work on the Students' Council. The offices of Junior and Sophomore Members of Council were abolished, and two Members-at-Large were substituted. In addition, an Executive Member was elected. But the real problem was connected with the unwieldiness of Alma Mater Society meetings. A move by the Students' Council to have general meetings abolished was defeated in 1955 by the cry that an effort was being made to substitute efficiency for democracy. A proposal to lower the quorum was passed, however. Following the shortest Alma Mater Society meeting on record (six minutes and 18 seconds), a five-man Reform Committee was appointed to review the whole system of student government. The Committee recommended the retention of the spring general meeting only, and that the medium of referendum be used to determine the most important matters of policy. It was reluctant to recommend sweeping changes in view of the success of the existing system over a long period of time. The idea of a parliamentary form of government was rejected completely. All the recommendations of the Committee were subsequently approved by the student body, with the exception of the abolition of the fall general meeting, which was retained. One result of these reforms was that the approval of the annual budget was removed from the arena of general meetings.

U.B.C. students also played an important role in the reformation of the National Federation of Canadian University Students. In the spring of 1956, U.B.C. Alma Mater Society found itself in a position where it could seal the fate of the national organization by its decision whether to withdraw from the Federation, or remain a member body. U.B.C. decided to remain on condition that much-needed reforms would be instituted, and can thus take much of the credit for the fact that N.F.C.U.S. was saved and its programme revitalized. The other large Canadian universities that had retired from the national organization subsequently rejoined. The leadership which the University Administration had shown in the field of Canadian higher education was thus duplicated by student leadership.

There can be little doubt that the deep interest which the students of the University of British Columbia have always taken in the affairs of the National Federation of Canadian University Students received its stimulus from their traditional sense of duty toward their own University and their contribution to

all phases of its development. The nature and value of this undergraduate attitude and practice, both to the undergraduates themselves and to their University, was emphasized by President MacKenzie in his annual address to the Freshman Class in September 1954, when he said:

No university in the world that I know of owes as much to its students as does the University of British Columbia. This applies not only to buildings . . . but to participation in the actual operation of the university at a variety of levels. This, I believe, is good for the university and good for you, for it is in the exercise of responsibility of that kind that you gain experience and maturity and become, in a real sense, actively interested in and supporters of the University.

EPILOGUE

THE REPORT of the Massey Commission is the most searching examination yet made of higher education and kindred subjects in their nation-wide setting in Canada. Attention is focussed on universities. Education is defined in the Report as "the progressive development of the individual in all his faculties—physical and intellectual, aesthetic and moral." The man who is "educated", in this sense, "has fully realized his human possibilities." It lies perhaps beyond the power of the individual to reach this goal but it is none the less valuable as an ideal toward which he may strive. It is certain that The University of British Columbia has endeavoured, within the limits of its resources, to create and maintain on the campus conditions under which undergraduates might attain for themselves, so far as may be, this ideal of personal development.

Beginning with the first session in 1915, courses were offered in the liberal arts, including Agriculture, in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and in engineering subjects in the Faculty of Applied Science. Gradually other areas of professional interest have been added until, in 1958, ten Faculties, as we have already seen, minister to the needs of its students. The Faculty of Arts and Science alone directs courses leading to five different Bachelor degrees, including the newly-created degree of Bachelor of Science.

And the process continues in all Faculties in the familiar pattern of natural growth. Seeds are being sown in the academic soil out of which will spring new Departments, Schools and Faculties, in response to the demands of students and of the community. For several years individual courses in religious subjects have

Epilogue

been given by the Departments of History, Philosophy, and English. In the session 1958-59 the Faculty of Arts and Science offers, for the first time, a number of courses in Religion, not under any Department but administered by the Dean of Faculty and grouped under the general title of Religious Studies. In the field of the Arts the same Faculty has recently added a Department of Theatre to the already-existing Departments of Music and Fine Arts. In these two areas of study, viz., Religion and the Arts, may thus be seen a Department and a School or Faculty, respectively, in process of coming into being.

Year after year, decade after decade, like a giant tree, the University has spread its roots more and more widely and deeply into the life of the nation. Since the end of World War II, many hundreds of non-Canadian students have been attracted to U.B.C. In the session 1957-58 more than 1,200 undergraduates, in a total enrolment of 9,000, received their pre-university education in countries outside Canada. The 26,000 graduates have carried the work and influence of U.B.C. into every Province of Canada and, indeed, to all parts of the world.

At no time in its history has the University lost sight of its main function as an institution of higher education. In his annual report for 1950-51 President MacKenzie wrote: "If we are to retain public support, we must offer the highest quality of teaching to the best possible students in the most favourable atmosphere. In this way only can we produce the best possible graduates." The University finds its tasks multiplied by the vast new areas of knowledge into which science has entered in the atomic age. It can only fulfil its essential duties if it is supplied with the necessary means, in an environment of domestic goodwill and international peace.

In this Jubilee anniversary year of its foundation the University and all its friends are gratified by the increasing volume of support from sources private and public. This happy circumstance encourages the hope that when the centenary history of U.B.C. comes to be written the story of the second fifty years will be a record of steady progress, but progress unbroken by periods of poverty, recession and war.

I.

U.B.C. Board of Governors, 1913-1958

- BALDWIN, D'ARCY J., 1949*
BARNARD, GEORGE H., 1913-1919*
BARTON, EDWARD H., 1941-1949*
BENGOUGH, PERCY R., 1935-1944,
1955*
BUCHANAN, JOHN M., 1951-1957†
BURD, FRANCIS J., 1929-1935*
CAPLE, KENNETH P., 1946-1950,
1951-1957†
CARTER-COTTON, THE HON.
FRANCIS L., 1913-1918‡
CLEARHUE, JOSEPH B., 1935-1957*
COADY, THE HON. JAMES M.,
1946-1957*
CREIGHTON, MRS. SALLY MURPHY,
1950-1951†
CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE T., 1935*
ELLIS, JOSEPH N., 1924-1935*
FARRIS, MRS. EVELYN F., 1917-1929*;
1935-1942†
FOERSTER, DR. R. EARL, 1950-1951†
FRASER, DR. RODERICK G.,
1919-1925*
GRAUER, DR. A. E. 'DAL',
1956-1957*; 1957‡
GREEN, ROBERT F., 1913-1919*
GUNDERSON, EINAR, 1957*
HAMBER, THE HON. ERIC W.,
1935-1936*; 1944-1951‡
JAMIESON, MISS A. B., 1935-1941†
KLINCK, LEONARD S., 1919-1944§
KOERNER, WALTER, 1957*
LADNER, LEON J., 1957†
LETT, THE HON. SHERWOOD,
1935-1940†; 1951-1957‡
- LOGAN, HARRY T., 1941-1946†
LORD, THE HON. ARTHUR E.,
1940-1946, 1947-1953,
1953-1954, 1954†
LUCAS, F. G. T., 1935*
MCKECHNIE, DR. ROBERT E.,
1913-1918*; 1918-1944‡
MACKENZIE, NORMAN A. M., 1944-§
MCLENNAN, ROBERT P., 1913-1927*
MCPHILLIPS, LEWIS G., 1913-1917*
MALKIN, W. H., 1927-1935*
MURPHY, THE HON. DENIS,
1917-1935, 1938-1951*
MURRIN, WILLIAM G., 1940-1956*
NEELANDS, R. H., 1944-1955*
NEMETZ, NATHAN T., 1957†
NICHOLAS, B. C., 1926-1935*
ODLUM, MAJ.-GEN. VICTOR W.,
1935-1940*
PATTERSON, DR. FRANK P.,
1932-1935*
REID, ROBIE L., 1913-1935*
ROSS, MRS. PHYLLIS G., 1957*
SCHINBEIN, DR. AUSTIN B.,
1946-1950†
SCOTT, S. DUNN, 1913-1923*
SHANNON, SAMUEL H., 1935-1940*
SHAW, HENRY C., 1924-1931*
SPENCER, CHRISTOPHER,
1919-1935*
SWEENEY, CAMPBELL, 1913-1928*
WALKER, DR. JOHN F., 1943-1946†
WELSH, MRS. MAUDE M., 1929-1935*
WESBROOK, DR. FRANK FAIRCHILD,
1913-1918§
WILSON, GEORGE I., 1913-1917*

* Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council

† Elected by Senate

‡ As Chancellor

§ As President

2.

Presidents of the Alumni Association, 1917-1958

1917-1918	J. EDWARD MULHERN	1940-1941	ARTHUR LAING
1918-1919	MERRILL DES BRISAY	1941-1942	A. T. R. CAMPBELL
1919-1920	{ SHERWOOD LETT	1942-1944	BRUCE A. ROBINSON
	{ KATHLEEN PECK*	1944-1945	G. E. (TED) BAYNES
1920-1921	HARRY F. G. LETSON	1945-1946	W. TOM BROWN
1921-1923	W. JOHN ALLARDYCE	1946-1947	DARRELL T.
1923-1924	GORDON W. SCOTT		BRAIDWOOD
1924-1925	SHERWOOD LETT	1947-1948	RICHARD M. BIBBS
1925-1926	ARTHUR E. LORD	1948-1949	WINSTON A. SHILVOCK
1926-1927	JACK A. GRANT	1949-1950	JOHN M. BUCHANAN
1927-1928	SHERWOOD LETT	1950-1951	JAMES A. MACDONALD
1928-1929	EYLE A. ATKINSON	1951-1952	COLONEL GORDON M.
1929-1930	PAUL N. WHITLEY		LETSON
1930-1931	H. BERT SMITH	1952-1953	DOUGLAS MACDONALD
1931-1932	WILLIAM MURPHY	1953-1954	G. DUDLEY DARLING
1932-1934	JOHN C. OLIVER	1954-1956	PETER J. SHARP
1934-1936	JOHN N. BURNETT	1956-1957	{ E. W. H. BROWN
1936-1937	T. E. H. ELLIS		{ N. T. NEMETZ, Q.C.
1937-1938	D. MILTON OWEN*	1957-1958	HARRY L. PURDY
1938-1939	KENNETH M. BECKETT	1958-	J. NORMAN HYLAND
1939-1940	FRED D. BOLTON		

* Deceased.

3.

Presidents of the Alma Mater Society, 1915-1958

1915-1916	{ SHERWOOD LETT*	1939-1940	JOHN W. PEARSON
	{ JOHN E. MULHERN	1940-1941	HAROLD D. LUMSDEN
1916-1917	CHARLES A. H. WRIGHT	1941-1942	WILLIAM EDWARD MC BRIDE
1917-1918	NORAH ELIZABETH COY	1942-1943	H. RODNEY MORRIS
1918-1919	WILLIAM GEORGE SUTCLIFFE	1943-1944	ROBERT S. WHYTE
1919-1920	WILLIAM H. COATES	1944-1945	RICHARD M. BIBBS
1920-1921	ARTHUR E. LORD	1945-1946	ALLAN H. AINSWORTH
1921-1922	PAUL N. WHITLEY	1946-1947	EDWARD T. KIRKPATRICK
1922-1923	ALBERT E. RICHARDS	1947-1948	GRANT B. LIVINGSTONE
1923-1924	JOHN A. GRANT	1948-1949	DAVID M. BROUSSON
1924-1925	A. E. 'DAL' GRAUER	1949-1950	JAMES J. SUTHERLAND
1925-1926	THOMAS G. WILKINSON	1950-1951	{ JOHN L. HAAR† NOREEN A.-C. DONALDSON
1926-1927	JOHN CRAIG OLIVER	1951-1952	K. R. VAUGHAN LYON
1927-1928	H. LESLIE BROWN	1952-1953	RAGHBIR BASI
1928-1929	JOHN ROSS TOLMIE	1953-1954	IVAN R. FELTHAM
1929-1930	R. RUSSELL MUNN	1954-1955	W. RICHARD D. UNDERHILL
1930-1931	DONALD HUTCHISON	1955-1956	RONALD C. BRAY
1931-1932	EARL J. VANCE	1956-1957	DONALD E. JABOUR
1932-1933	WILLIAM H. WHIMSTER	1957-1958	BENJAMIN B. TREVINO
1933-1934	MARK COLLINS	1958-	CHARLES J. CONNAGHAN
1934-1935	R. MURRAY MATHER		
1935-1936	BERNARD O. BRYNELSEN		
1936-1937	JOHN R. G. GOULD		
1937-1938	DAVID E. CAREY		
1938-1939	JOHN CARSON MCGUIRE		

* Resigned after a few weeks to join the active forces in World War I, and was succeeded by Mr. Mulhern.

† Did not return to U.B.C. in September 1950 and was succeeded by Miss Donaldson.